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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. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① I don't know which booth is better.
 - ② Science is a difficult subject to master.
 - ③ We have many unique booths this year.
 - ④ I think it's more creative than the other.
 - ⑤ I'm afraid I'm not qualified to be a judge.

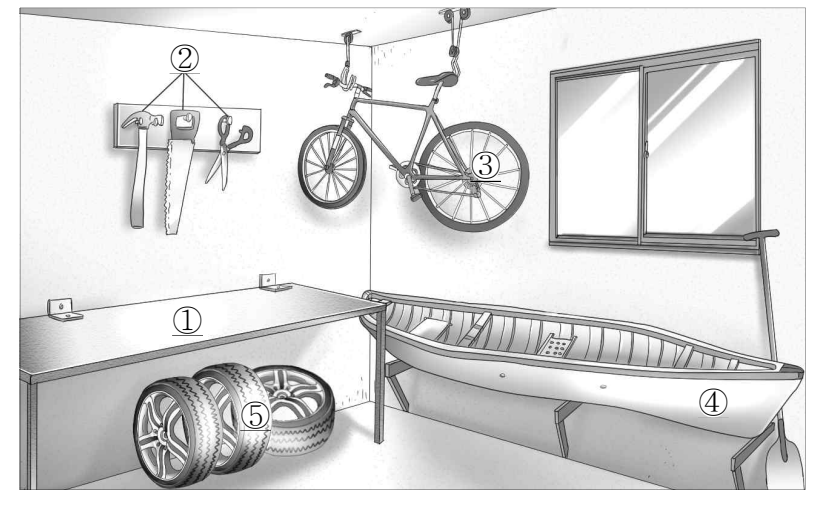
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① I'm sorry. I'll make sure to do that.
 - ② Let me get you something cold to drink.
 - ③ Next time, I'll check the expiration date.
 - ④ Sure. I'll help you move the refrigerator.
 - ⑤ Drinking milk every day is a healthy habit.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 거리 축제가 연기된 이유를 설명하려고
 - ② 거리 축제에 참가할 공연자를 모집하려고
 - ③ 거리 축제를 위한 차량 통제를 공지하려고
 - ④ 거리 축제 자원봉사자의 활동 시간을 안내하려고
 - ⑤ 거리 축제에 주민 참여를 높일 방안을 제안하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 사업가도 예술적 감수성을 갖추어야 한다.
 - ② 한 분야에 집중하는 사람이 결국 성공한다.
 - ③ 예술 활동이 스트레스 해소에 도움이 된다.
 - ④ 학교에서 다양한 예술 프로그램을 제공해야 한다.
 - ⑤ 창의성을 키우려면 다양한 분야의 경험이 필요하다.

5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 독자-동화 작가
 - ② 영화배우-만화가
 - ③ 촬영감독-시나리오 작가
 - ④ 영화감독-그래픽 디자이너
 - ⑤ 토크 쇼 진행자-소품 담당자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 댄스 동작 만들어 주기 ② 공연 포스터 붙여 주기
 - ③ 소품 가져다 주기 ④ 중국어 번역해 주기
 - ⑤ 노래 반주해 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 파일을 수정하려는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 발표 주제가 명확하지 않아서
 - ② 슬라이드의 수가 너무 많아서
 - ③ 조원의 역할 소개가 누락되어서
 - ④ 사용된 사진이 선명하지 않아서
 - ⑤ 삽입된 동영상 재생되지 않아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
 - ① \$220 ② \$280 ③ \$290 ④ \$310 ⑤ \$410

10. 대화를 듣고, Green River Cave Tour에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 소요 시간 ② 참가비
 - ③ 최소 출발 인원 ④ 안전 장비 임대료
 - ⑤ 반려견 동반 가능 여부

11. What's In My Bag Video Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① 가방 속 물건에 관한 이야기를 담은 동영상 대회이다.
 - ② 18세에서 28세 사이의 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
 - ③ 참가작의 길이는 1분에서 4분 사이여야 한다.
 - ④ 제출 마감 시간은 4월 10일 오후 6시이다.
 - ⑤ 최상위 20편의 창작자들은 상금을 받는다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 무선 스피커를 고르시오.

Wireless Speakers

	Model	LCD	Voice Command	Battery Life (Hour)	Price
①	A	×	○	5	\$90
②	B	×	×	10	\$100
③	C	○	×	5	\$120
④	D	○	○	5	\$160
⑤	E	○	×	10	\$170

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

Man: _____

- ① Certainly. Just pick them up and enjoy the freshness.
- ② No. An additional fee is charged for a quick delivery.
- ③ We are sorry. We'll take the eggs back immediately.
- ④ Don't worry. We have the best refrigeration system.
- ⑤ Okay. Eggs will be delivered to your new address.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Be careful! The water is flowing out of the pot.
- ② I think so. Greens create a peaceful environment.
- ③ Right. An indoor garden raises in-house humidity.
- ④ Not really. Too much fertilizer can kill your plant.
- ⑤ Exactly. The soil will tell you when to water your plant.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, David가 Olivia에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

David: _____

- ① What about using a trial service for the model?
- ② Should we renew our rental service contract now?
- ③ It seems that this model is too big for our house.
- ④ I heard this model received good customer reviews.
- ⑤ This product breaks down easily, so I don't want it.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① popularity of eco-friendly lab equipment
- ② necessity of wearing protective lab gear
- ③ proper maintenance of lab equipment after use
- ④ importance of setting up a detailed experiment plan
- ⑤ danger of conducting experiments without supervision

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① lab boots ② lab coats ③ rubber gloves
- ④ hair caps ⑤ face masks

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your students could miss class for a number of reasons. Whether it's for an extended holiday, flu season, or an injury, EdAll is your insurance for any situation. On EdAll, students can check out assignments and lessons you post at any time. They can stay on track with what you're teaching and jump right back in when they return. No more preparing special materials for absent students! Simply visit www.edall.edu and sign up for a free account to take full advantage of all it has to offer, and get your students onto EdAll so they can stay involved.

- ① 웹 사이트를 통한 과제 제출을 독려하려고
- ② 결석생 지도를 위한 웹 사이트를 홍보하려고
- ③ 결석 사유에 따른 출결 처리에 관해 설명하려고
- ④ 결석생에 대한 보충 지도 일정을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 학생 안전 보험에 가입할 것을 권유하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Richard의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There was a flash of movement in the window. Richard slowly began to step backwards. Quickly he opened the closet and went inside closing the door behind him. Heavy footsteps began to advance towards the room. Richard's throat was dry, and his mind was racing out of control. Staring out into the room, Richard felt his heart pounding harder than it had ever pounded before. There now standing in the room, the same room Richard was in, was a man so hideous; it took his breath away. Suddenly the man began sniffing around the room. Richard knew he was about to be discovered. His heart began to pound faster.

- ① anxious and frightened ② proud and delighted
- ③ regretful and ashamed ④ bored and lonely
- ⑤ relieved and satisfied

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is your goal in writing a particular paper or giving a talk or doing a poster? You should be able to state this goal in one sentence. For example, one of Bob's first papers as a psychology student was written to show that individual differences in children's intelligence could not be explained by genetic factors alone. Sure, he reviewed the literature on inheritance of intelligence. And of course he reviewed the literature on environmental effects on intelligence. But he had no thesis. Good papers do not merely review literature and then say something like "there are many different points of view, all of which have something useful to say." When you communicate via a paper, talk, or poster, be clear about what you want to show, and show it.

- ① 유전과 환경 요인을 반영하여 지능을 정의해야 한다.
- ② 논문을 쓰기 전에 문헌 연구를 충실히 해야 한다.
- ③ 매체의 특성에 맞는 홍보 전략을 세워야 한다.
- ④ 지나치게 광범위한 연구 주제를 피해야 한다.
- ⑤ 전달하려는 논지를 명확하게 밝혀야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plant and animal species are so diverse that the old saying “beauty is in the eye of the beholder” could be the perfect slogan for nature’s bounty. It’s easy for most people to see the breathtaking beauty found in the brightly colored wings of butterflies, a field of blooming wildflowers, or a forest of hardwood trees in their autumn glory. But what about snails and their trails of slime, rats with yellow teeth, or spiders that look like fierce aliens? These species are beautiful in their own right—just not in a traditional sense. Recognition of their unique beauty may require setting aside any preconceptions—or misconceptions—people may have about fungi, insects, or reptiles. People seem to be hardwired to see warm and fuzzy mammals as cute, while often lacking this innate and immediate attraction to the cold-blooded, eight-legged, or egg-laying members of the animal kingdom. Yet beauty is in no short supply among these animals.

* bounty: 풍요로움 ** slime: (끈끈한) 점액

- ① 편견을 버리면 모든 생물의 고유한 아름다움을 볼 수 있다.
- ② 보호할 생물 종을 선정할 때 객관적인 기준이 필요하다.
- ③ 자연과의 상호 작용을 통해 미적 감각을 기를 수 있다.
- ④ 특정 생물 종에 대한 선호는 인간 진화의 산물이다.
- ⑤ 자연 모방 기술은 다양한 분야에 활용될 수 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

During the last two decades many developing countries have joined the global tourism market as part of globalization processes and the fall of the Iron Curtain. These countries had suffered from negative public and media image which made it challenging for them to compete over tourists with countries with strong and familiar brands. In this global era, a problematic image is a major obstacle in attracting tourists, high-quality residents and investors. However, in the case of destinations suffering from prolonged image crises, it seems almost unrealistic to expect any target audience to visit a destination and “put aside” these long-lasting negative images and stereotypes, just because of an advertising campaign or other promotional effort. Tackling prolonged negative place images is crucial for developing tourism in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia. Although these destinations differ greatly, in the eyes of many potential tourists they all suffer from weak place images, negative stereotypes and problematic perceptions.

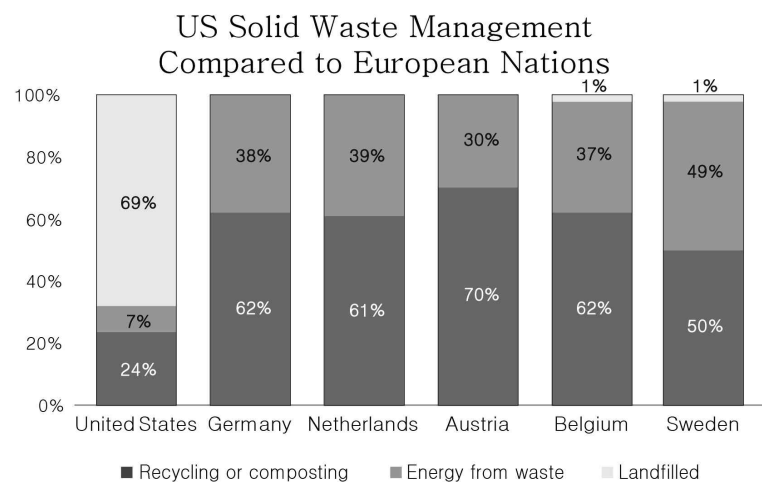
- ① growing conflicts between tourists and local people
- ② roles of media in shaping the global trend in tourism
- ③ necessity of global cooperation for sustainable tourism
- ④ importance of the tourism industry in national economy
- ⑤ developing nations’ need to improve destination images

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the general accessibility of photocopiers in student libraries, students tend to copy the relevant material for later use. In such cases the students are not always selective about what they copy. Often useless material is gathered that may seem important at the time but does not seem so in their study room on the night before an exam or essay due date. In addition, when most people photocopy material from books, they feel as if they have actually accomplished something. After all, a few photocopied pages in their notebook now represent information that used to be in a big, thick book. The reality of the situation is that nothing significant has been accomplished yet. The student only has the information in a transportable form. He or she has not learned anything from the material. The information content of the photocopied sheets is just as foreign as if it had been left on the library shelf.

- ① Information Accessibility Leads to Intellectual Advances
- ② Reasons You Should Keep Study Material After Exams
- ③ Photocopied Material: Not a Sign of Accomplishment
- ④ Careless Photocopying May Be Considered a Crime
- ⑤ Photocopier: A Contributor to Information Spread

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows how the United States managed solid waste compared to five European nations in 2011. ① The United States had lower percentages of “Recycling or composting” and “Energy from waste,” and a higher percentage of “Landfilled” than the five European nations. ② Burying solid waste in landfills was the most commonly used solid waste management technique in the United States, accounting for 69 percent of total solid waste disposal. ③ On the other hand, “Landfilled” took up zero (or statistically insignificant) percent in Germany, the Netherlands and Austria, and just 1 percent in Belgium and Sweden respectively. ④ Among the five European nations, Austria recorded the lowest percentage of “Energy from waste,” which was more than five times that of the United States. ⑤ The United States recycled or composted about a quarter of its total solid waste, but Sweden recycled or composted half of its total solid waste.

* composting: 퇴비화

25. Jacqueline Cochran에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Jacqueline Cochran was raised by foster parents in a poor town in Florida. When she was about eight years old, the family moved to Columbus, Georgia, where she worked 12 hours a day in a factory. Her formal education lasted only two years; she learned to read and write on her own. In 1932 she met her future husband, Floyd Odlum, who encouraged her to learn to fly. Cochran loved flying and participated in many air races. Before World War II, she volunteered her services to the Royal Air Force. She recruited qualified women pilots in the United States and took them to England where they joined the air force. After the war, Cochran set more than 200 flight records in her career. In 1953, she became the first woman pilot to break the sound barrier. Additionally, she was the first female to pilot a jet across the Atlantic.

- ① Columbus에 있는 공장에서 하루 12시간 동안 일했다.
- ② 정규 교육을 2년 받았고 읽기와 쓰기는 스스로 깨우쳤다.
- ③ 비행기 조종을 배우라는 격려를 Floyd Odlum에게 받았다.
- ④ 영국에서 여성 조종사를 모집하여 미국으로 데려갔다.
- ⑤ 제트기를 조종하여 대서양을 횡단한 최초의 여성이었다.

26. Author Visit & Book Signing Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Author Visit & Book Signing Event

Children's author Dori Wisemen is visiting Jacksonville High School. She will be reading a short passage from her latest book, *Witch with Flowers*.



When & Where

- Date: Friday, April 6
- Time: 3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
- Place: Jacksonville High School Library

Schedule of the Event

- Book reading: 3:00 p.m. – 3:50 p.m.
- Book signing: 3:50 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

- At the event copies of *Witch with Flowers* will be available for purchase and can be signed.
- Seats are limited, so pre-registration for this event is required.

- ① 작가가 자신의 작품 일부를 낭독한다.
- ② 4월 6일에 1시간 30분 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 50분 동안 작가가 책에 사인해 주는 시간이 있다.
- ④ 작가의 책을 현장에서 구입해 사인을 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 좌석이 제한되어 있어 사전 등록이 필요하다.

27. Surf and Tutor Sessions에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Surf and Tutor Sessions



We're offering a personalized 3.5-hour curriculum in which students are tutored in chosen subjects for 1.5 hours. In addition to tutoring, students take part in a 2-hour surf lesson at Torrance Beach!

What's included

- Beach gear (surfboards) and all necessary study gear
- Lunch, drinks, snacks, photos and videos of the students riding waves

Available subjects for tutoring

- Math and Science
- Writing and Grammar
- Chinese

Schedule

- July 16 – August 24 (Mon. – Fri.)
- Tutoring 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
- Surfing 10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.
- Only surf lessons OR tutoring available upon request



For inquiry, call (310) 345-9876.

- ① 학과 교습 시간이 서핑 교습 시간보다 길다.
- ② 학습 도구는 신청자가 별도 지참해야 한다.
- ③ 학과 교습이 가능한 과목은 수학, 과학, 스페인어이다.
- ④ 서핑 교습 후 학과 교습을 받는다.
- ⑤ 서핑 교습과 학과 교습 중 하나만 받을 수도 있다.

28. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

The repairman is called in when the ① smooth operation of our world has been disrupted, and at such moments our dependence on things normally taken for granted (for example, a toilet that flushes) is brought to vivid awareness. For this very reason, the repairman's ② presence may make the narcissist uncomfortable. The problem isn't so much that he is dirty or the job is messy. Rather, he seems to pose a ③ challenge to our self-understanding that is somehow fundamental. We're not as free and independent as we thought. Street-level work that disrupts the infrastructure (the sewer system below or the electrical grid above) brings our *shared* ④ isolation into view. People may inhabit very different worlds even in the same city, according to their wealth or poverty. Yet we all live in the same physical reality, ultimately, and owe a ⑤ common debt to the world.

* narcissist: 자아도취자 ** electrical grid: 전력망

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The old maxim “I’ll sleep when I’m dead” is unfortunate. (A) Adopt/Adopting this mind-set, and you will be dead sooner and the quality of that life will be worse. The elastic band of sleep deprivation can stretch only so far before it snaps. Sadly, human beings are in fact the only species that will deliberately deprive (B) them/themselves of sleep without legitimate gain. Every component of wellness, and countless seams of societal fabric, are being eroded by our costly state of sleep neglect: human and financial alike. So much so that the World Health Organization (WHO) has now declared a sleep loss epidemic throughout industrialized nations. It is no coincidence that countries (C) where/which sleep time has declined most dramatically over the past century, such as the US, the UK, Japan, and South Korea, and several in Western Europe, are also those suffering the greatest increase in rates of physical diseases and mental disorders.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------------------|-------------|
| ① | Adopt | them | where |
| ② | Adopt | themselves | where |
| ③ | Adopt | themselves | which |
| ④ | Adopting | themselves | which |
| ⑤ | Adopting | them | which |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Jack closed his eyes and took a deep breath. Then Dr. Davis showed up and plugged in his saw. Jack didn’t know if he was curious or just scared, but ① he had to watch as the blade spun toward his arm. The high-pitched scream filled the small room and bounced off the cement block walls. ② He flinched to cover his ears, but Dr. Davis said, “Jack, hold still now. This’ll only take a minute.” Plaster dust sprayed up like a rooster tail as the saw sank into ③ his cast. He ignored the dust flying and stared without blinking while Dr. Davis moved the blade up and down ④ his arm, cutting deeper and deeper until the tension of the cast released. Slowly and skillfully, Dr. Davis moved the blade close to Jack’s pale skin as ⑤ he cut the last bits of fiber that still held. Finally, the cast popped apart. Jack’s flattened arm hairs tried to stand on end as air rushed around them for the first time in weeks.

* flinch: 움찔하다

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. It is important to note that the primary goal of the professional athlete as well as many adults — winning — is far less important to children. In one of our own studies, we found that teams’ won-lost records had nothing to do with how much young athletes liked their coaches or with their desire to play for the same coaches again. Interestingly, however, success of the team was related to how much the children thought their parents liked their coaches. The children also felt that the won-lost record influenced how much their coaches liked them. It appears that, even at very young ages, children begin to tune in to the _____ on winning, even though they do not yet share it themselves. What children do share is a desire to have fun!

- ① peer pressure
- ② adult emphasis
- ③ critical research
- ④ financial reliance
- ⑤ teamwork influence

32. Sculpture in a public place is the emotional and aesthetic focal point of the elements in the surrounding environment. Any environment is unique with the diversity of its component elements, the connections between them and their appearance as a complete structure. This preliminary structural analysis and acquaintance with the site chosen for the sculpture is compulsory before working on its design; it is a requirement for _____. The proper understanding of the spatial characteristics of the elements, making up the whole multitude, as well as of the structural links between the constituent elements of this specific microcosm are preconditions for satisfactory design and an adequate sculptural solution. Contrary to the mechanical adding of one more element to the multitude, it is better to “weave” something more into the context of the existing structure. [3점]

* preliminary: 예비의 ** microcosm: 작은 세계

- ① successful integration in the specific space
- ② applying mechanical theories to architecture
- ③ true understanding of the human psychology
- ④ exact evaluation of the property’s future value
- ⑤ creating a commercial space for multiple purposes

33. Typically an individual cannot accurately assess the gains and costs likely to occur in social interactions. Even the intrinsic satisfactions associated with the individual's own behaviors may turn sour if the other person somehow does the wrong thing. For example, a person may derive intrinsic satisfaction from helping others; so if the recipient reciprocates favor for favor, both intrinsic and extrinsic satisfaction derive from the profitable interaction. However, the recipient may ignore or even resent the good-intended gesture as patronizing and may verbally abuse the favor doer, thereby increasing the costs, perhaps spoiling the intrinsic satisfaction (gain) of the behavior, and hence leaving the favor doer with a net loss for the interaction. The consequences of interaction can be difficult to foresee because they _____ . [3점]

* reciprocate: 보답하다 ** patronizing: 생색내는

- ① minimize the ambiguity of the verbal message
- ② are subject to academic backgrounds of both parties
- ③ depend as much on the behavior of others as on oneself
- ④ are affected more easily by compliments than criticism
- ⑤ may imply one's gain at the cost of the other's loss

34. Audiences appreciate aha moments so much that they also enjoy simply *expecting* them, even if the moment never comes. Somebody can enjoy a long book or television show that offers no answer for hours and hours if the genre itself promises a resolution. When the popular, mystic television show *Lost* ended, many fans erupted in indignation that the showrunners failed to resolve the series' many puzzles. This deprived careful viewers of the final aha moment that they thought they'd been promised. Some people surely felt like they'd wasted weeks, even months, of their lives waiting for answers. But their final disappointment didn't retroactively change the sincere thrill they'd felt throughout the series. *Lost* was a monster hit for many years because _____ , even though the writers were just stockpiling riddles without resolutions. Many people will put themselves through quite a bit of anguish if they expect fluent resolution at the end. [3점]

* indignation: 분개 ** retroactively: 시간을 거슬러

- ① the drama in the show revealed pieces of reality
- ② each episode had a narrative structure of its own
- ③ producers adopted the viewers' opinion on their show
- ④ audiences enjoyed the experience of anticipating answers
- ⑤ the abrupt ending of the show was hinted to the viewers

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Reading is a technology for perspective-taking. When someone else's thoughts are in your head, you are observing the world from that person's vantage point. ① Not only are you taking in sights and sounds that you could not experience firsthand, but you have stepped inside that person's mind and are temporarily sharing his or her attitudes and reactions. ② *Empathy* in the sense of adopting someone's viewpoint is not the same as *empathy* in the sense of feeling compassion toward the person, but the first can lead to the second by a natural route. ③ Stepping into someone else's vantage point reminds you that the other fellow has a first-person, present-tense, ongoing stream of consciousness that is very much like your own but not the same as your own. ④ Reading is a good habit because it helps you to shape your character and boosts your confidence and personality. ⑤ It's not a big leap to suppose that the habit of reading other people's words could put one in the habit of entering other people's minds, including their pleasures and pains.

* vantage point: 관점

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

36.

Land is always a scarce resource in urban development; high building density, by providing more built-up space on individual sites, can maximize the utilization of the scarce urban land.

- (A) However, some people argue that the opposite is also true. In order to achieve high building density, massive high-rise buildings are inevitable, and these massive structures, crammed into small sites, can conversely result in very little open space and a congested cityscape.
- (B) High building density, therefore, helps to reduce the pressure to develop open spaces and releases more land for communal facilities and services to improve the quality of urban living.
- (C) This may happen when high-density development is carried out without planning. Therefore, in order to avoid the negative impacts of high density, thorough planning and appropriate density control are essential.

* cram: 밀어 넣다

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

37.

Music is a specialized branch of learning, at least as it applies to the musician. While we might expect that members of society who take part in singing only as members of a larger group may learn their music through imitation, musicianship, seen as a special skill, usually requires more directed learning.

- (A) Behaviors which are successful have persisted in the form of customs, while those which are unsuccessful have suffered extinction. This accumulation of adaptive habits is passed on to the child; he does not simply learn through imitation how to get along in the world; rather, he is enculturated.
- (B) It may be added that in any society an individual learns only a small portion of his cultural habits by free trial-and-error, for in this way he would learn only those habits which were most rewarding to him and to him alone.
- (C) Such indiscriminate and selfish learning cannot be allowed by society; the individual must learn behavior which is specified in the culture as being correct or best. Such behavior is, of course, the result of the learning process as carried on by previous generations. [3점]

* enculturate: 문화에 적응시키다 ** indiscriminate: 마구잡이의

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

They even ignored a dying gaslight industry's warning to its few remaining customers that electric light projected a toxic ray that would turn their skin green and increase their death rate.

Recovering from a series of early failures, Edison regained his reputation as a great inventor, and electric wiring in the home gained wide acceptance. (①) It wasn't that people necessarily became less fearful of electricity, but rather, as they became more familiar with it, they began to believe that the risks could be managed with some safety precautions. (②) People began to accept the trade-off of the risk of accidental death from electricity for better and cheaper lighting and work-saving electrical appliances. (③) They simultaneously experienced a lower risk of candle and gaslight fires. (④) This made-up claim was seen by the public as the scare tactic that it was, and they were unmoved. (⑤) Gas lighting in homes soon disappeared, and the death rate from house fires decreased accordingly.

39.

And yet for many potential subjects, cooperating with journalists is still a bargain worth striking.

In today's digital environment, appearing in the mainstream news is still an important way citizens can communicate with a broader community about events and issues. (①) Journalists can provide credibility, status, and a guaranteed large audience that many citizens do not feel they can get any other way. (②) However, to access those benefits, subjects must yield control to journalists over how their stories are told to the public. (③) That is a big risk, since news stories have a great deal of credibility with their audiences: whether subjects themselves feel the news coverage is accurate or not, they will have to deal with the consequences of many people believing it. (④) If news coverage portrays them as socially deviant or otherwise morally unfit, the resulting stigma can be profound and enduring. (⑤) The benefits of addressing, or simply displaying oneself to, a large news audience can be so great that many subjects conclude they are worth the risks of being misrepresented. [3점]

* subject: 취재 대상 ** deviant: 일탈한 *** stigma: 오명

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

Major long-term threats to deep-sea fishes, as with all life on the planet, derive from trends of global climate change. Although deep-sea fishes are generally cold-water species, warming of the oceans itself may not be a direct threat. Many of the deep-sea fishes originated during the early Cretaceous when the deep sea was warm, and the Mediterranean Sea, which is warm down to a depth of over 5,000 m, is populated by deep-sea fishes. On the other hand, substantial changes may be expected in ocean ecosystems over the next 100 years driven by an increase in dissolved carbon dioxide (CO₂) and consequent ocean acidification resulting from burning of fossil fuels. Although the effects on deep-sea fishes are likely to be indirect through loss of coral habitats and changes in prey availability, larval stages of deep-sea fishes in the surface layers of the ocean may be directly affected by acidity.

* Cretaceous: 백악기(白堊紀) ** larval: 유생의



Changes in sea ___(A)___ may not pose an immediate threat to deep-sea fishes, and yet changes in seawater ___(B)___ may directly affect them in their larval stages.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① temperature | ..... | chemistry |
| ② level | ..... | pressure |
| ③ temperature | ..... | circulation |
| ④ level | ..... | circulation |
| ⑤ color | ..... | chemistry |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Alex Pentland's Human Dynamics Laboratory at MIT investigated a huge Bank of America call center where the emphasis was on productivity; reducing the average call handle time at that one call center by just 5 percent would save the company \$1 million a year. The bank grouped employees into teams of about twenty, but they didn't interact much, in part because their work was entirely solitary, sitting in a cubicle with a phone and a computer. They were unlikely to run into each other very often anyway because the bank staggered break times in order to keep staffing levels steady. Here was a team that barely justified the term.

Yet the members did interact a bit, and when Pentland asked them to wear the sociometric badges for six weeks, he found that the best predictor of team productivity was how much the members interacted in the little time they had, and what he calls "engagement," the degree to which all team members were involved in the interaction. So Pentland proposed that managers try an experiment: Give a whole twenty-person team their coffee break at the same time. In a call center of over 3,000 employees, it was easy to shift others' breaks to maintain service. The result was that group members interacted more, though it still wasn't much; more of them were involved in the interaction; and productivity rocketed. The effects were so clear that the bank switched to _____ breaks at all its call centers, estimating the move would save \$15 million a year.

* stagger: 서로 엇갈리게 하다
** sociometric: 사회 관계를 측정하는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Want to Get More Done? Work More Slowly
 - ② Social Interaction: A Booster of Performance
 - ③ Human Relationships Can Be a Cause of Stress
 - ④ Successful Management Relies on Power Distribution
 - ⑤ High Productivity: Not an Indicator of Job Satisfaction
42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① team-based ② long-term ③ noise-free
 - ④ time-limited ⑤ leader-initiated

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

One day, Grandma Wilson was out working in her yard when a neighbor walked by and stopped to admire the beautiful irises growing artfully along the edge of her vegetable garden. Grandma called them "flags" and took special pleasure in them because they bloomed faithfully year after year. The neighbor enjoyed the bright cheerfulness of the flags, too. (a) She stopped at the edge of the yard that day as if on impulse. "Would you be willing to sell me those flags?" she asked. "I surely do admire them."

* iris: 붓꽃

(B)

A few weeks passed and the blooms on the irises were fading. Grandma expected her neighbor to come any day and claim her purchase. She decided that the next time the woman walked by she would remind her to dig up her bulbs. One day, Grandma spotted her neighbor coming up the street. (b) She was walking with one of her daughters, and they were absorbed in conversation.

* bulb: (식물의) 구근

(C)

Grandma hesitated. "I'll give you a dime for them," her neighbor continued. Grandma hesitated just a moment longer. She hated to part with her flowers, but a dime was a dime and (c) she needed the money. "You can't transplant them now," Grandma explained. "Not until after they quit blooming." "I know," the woman replied. Then she held out the dime. "Oh, you can pay me when (d) you come to get them," Grandma said. "No," said the neighbor, "I'd better pay you now." So Grandma took the dime and thanked her, trying to still the regret rising in her heart.

(D)

As they approached, Grandma heard the woman tell her daughter, "See these flowers? They're mine." "What do you mean, they're yours?" the daughter asked. "I bought them," the woman said. "Then why are they still in her yard?" the daughter asked. "Oh, I couldn't take them away," her mother answered. "She doesn't walk by our house. But I come by here every day. This way, we both can enjoy them. I don't have the time for working in a flower bed, but she takes mighty good care of them." (e) She smiled at Grandma. "I just wanted to own something that beautiful."

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) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① Grandma는 채소밭 가장자리의 붓꽃들을 'flags'라고 불렀다.
 - ② Grandma는 이웃에게 구근을 캐내 가라고 말하기로 했다.
 - ③ 꽃을 팔라는 이웃의 제안에 Grandma는 대답을 망설였다.
 - ④ Grandma는 이웃에게 꽃을 바로 옮겨 심을 수 있다고 말했다.
 - ⑤ 이웃은 꽃을 가져가지 않은 이유를 자기 딸에게 말했다.

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

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

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

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

- ① I bought them three days ago.
- ② You're so good at designing shoes.
- ③ They're very comfortable for running.
- ④ They were sold at a very cheap price.
- ⑤ I got them at a new shoe store downtown.

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

- ① That's okay. Let's see another movie.
- ② Right. I was impressed by the play, too.
- ③ Wait! We don't have tickets for the show.
- ④ Good idea. My mom likes to watch movies.
- ⑤ Hurry up! We should get good seats in the theater.

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

- ① 과식의 위험성을 경고하려고
- ② 천천히 식사하기를 권장하려고
- ③ 식단 관리 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ④ 다이어트에 좋은 음식을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 규칙적인 식사의 중요성을 강조하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 취미와 연관된 봉사 활동을 하는 것이 좋다.
- ② 노인들을 위한 체력 단련 시설을 확충해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 봉사 활동을 위한 사전 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 여가를 활용한 취미 생활은 일의 능률을 높여준다.
- ⑤ 지역 문화센터에 다양한 교양 강좌를 개설해야 한다.

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

- ① 교통경찰 - 운전자
- ② 주유소 직원 - 손님
- ③ 자동차 판매원 - 고객
- ④ 운전 강사 - 운전 연습생
- ⑤ 자동차 정비사 - 자동차 주인

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 피자 만들기
- ② 주방 청소하기
- ③ 식기 세팅하기
- ④ 아기 의자 가져오기
- ⑤ 음료수 준비하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 농구 경기를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 도서관에 가야 해서
- ② 아르바이트를 해야 해서
- ③ 문학 보고서를 써야 해서
- ④ 삼촌 댁을 방문해야 해서
- ⑤ 동생을 치과에 데려가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$27
- ② \$30
- ③ \$36
- ④ \$40
- ⑤ \$45

10. 대화를 듣고, Sky Adventure Event에 관해 언급되지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 장소
- ③ 참가 연령
- ④ 활동 종류
- ⑤ 입장권 가격

11. career counseling program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 다섯 명의 전문 진로 상담사들이 초대된다.
- ② 다음 달 매주 목요일 오후에 진행될 것이다.
- ③ 상담사와 일대일 상담을 할 수 있다.
- ④ 참가하려면 신청서를 미리 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 개인별 상담 시간은 교내 게시판에 공지될 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 상품을 고르시오.

Flower Delivery

	Package	Flower Type	Price	Container	Hand Delivery
①	A	Orchids	\$30	Vase	×
②	B	Sunflowers	\$35	Basket	×
③	C	Lilies	\$40	Vase	○
④	D	Roses	\$45	Basket	○
⑤	E	Carnations	\$55	Gift Box	○

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

Woman: _____

- ① I don't agree. Too much exercise can be harmful.
- ② Trust me. You'll be in good shape if you go to a gym.
- ③ No way. You shouldn't skip your workouts that often.
- ④ Definitely. Working out at home has many advantages.
- ⑤ I bet. You can improve sociability through team sports.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's right. You've been to Spain several times.
- ② You're so kind. Thanks for helping me adapt here.
- ③ Good job! Your Spanish is much better than before.
- ④ Too bad. You'll have to find another country to visit.
- ⑤ You'll be fine. It could be a great experience for you.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ted가 Rachel에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ted: _____

- ① We need to empty the trash can to keep our room clean.
- ② I recommend you use less water to save the environment.
- ③ You should separate paper from other waste for recycling.
- ④ You ought to hand in your class paper before the due date.
- ⑤ You have to change your habit of spending money wastefully.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the history of respected music awards in the U.S.
- ② genres of African-American music in the 20th century
- ③ combinations of music styles throughout African history
- ④ the influence of African-American musicians in the world
- ⑤ development of different formats of American music shows

17. 언급된 음악이 아닌 것은?

- ① blues ② jazz ③ disco ④ funk ⑤ hip hop

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear John Owen,

My name is George Smith, an assistant professor at Riverside Teacher's College. I teach a seminar course for fifteen student teachers. At this point in their studies, my students are looking for guidance on their future teaching career. Your authority in this field, as the principal at Eastville School, will help them as they prepare a teaching portfolio. I would like to invite you to speak to my students on Thursday, March 22 from 5 to 7 p.m. Your expertise will help them focus on what to include in their teacher portfolio and what experiences and skills separate good candidates from great ones. I would be honored if you would accept this invitation.

Sincerely,
George Smith

- ① 취업 포트폴리오 작성을 위한 강좌 개설을 공지하려고
- ② 교직을 희망하는 학생들을 위한 강의를 부탁하려고
- ③ 대학 교직원 채용 규정의 수정을 제안하려고
- ④ 교직 세미나를 위한 강사 추천을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 무료 공개 강좌 일정의 변경을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

We had decided to get away from the bombs, but the buses didn't move. We waited and waited, but they didn't go anywhere. It became so dark while we were sitting on the bus that we began to shiver at the sense of dread. I felt like a bomb was going to fall on us or that soldiers were going to come in. All of a sudden, I heard the loud sound of engines, and the buses started moving. I thought it was a dream. We drove for about thirty minutes, and then out the window I could see a big crowd of people who were waiting for us. Mommy said they were people who were going to help us. I almost couldn't even believe it — we were safe.

- ① fearful → relieved ② relaxed → worried
- ③ regretful → indifferent ④ envious → delighted
- ⑤ sympathetic → frightened

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often the difference between feeling fulfilled at work and feeling empty, lost, annoyed, and burned out is all about whether or not you're learning anything. This is another reason to listen. It's amazing how much more you learn when you pause, quiet your mind, and listen to what others say. This is true for peers to your left and right as well as the very teams you lead. Sometimes it's hard to listen to your boss or an executive, especially if you don't agree 100 percent of the time. In some cases, you may not even like them. I get it. Remember, they're in their roles for a reason, and they just might know a few things. Be open and willing to listen to what they say. You may not agree with everything you hear, but at least you listened. Even if you don't agree with what they say or how they say it, you've learned what not to do or how not to say it.

- ① 경쟁보다는 협력을 통한 성취에 가치를 두어야 한다.
- ② 직장에서 배움을 통해 성취감을 느끼려면 경청해야 한다.
- ③ 관리자는 직원들에게 능력에 맞는 역할을 부여해야 한다.
- ④ 좋은 인간관계를 유지하려면 상대방의 입장을 배려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 성공적인 직장 생활을 위해 끊임없이 새로운 것에 도전해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some might think self-confidence is innate, or it is enough to feel it once and charge through the difficulties of life without hesitation. Bad news. Self-confidence is certainly not innate and there is no universal confidence. Practice and active repetition make the master. Standing up for myself once did start a change in me, but it didn't grant me unlimited and never-ending confidence. It was just a start, a proof that I could be there for myself. If you have this belief, that you're there for yourself, every situation seems more bearable, achievable or in my case, survivable. The more times you prove to yourself that you are there for yourself, and you're enough to handle the situation, the more confident you'll be.

- ① 보편적인 자신감은 누구에게나 내재되어 있다.
- ② 반복해서 자신을 지지함으로써 자신감을 키울 수 있다.
- ③ 상황에 대한 정확한 이해가 자신감 형성에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 자신감을 회복하려면 주변 사람들의 격려가 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 지나친 자신감은 인생의 어려움을 극복하는 데 방해가 된다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some city planning experts called for legislation against texting while walking that would be followed by a deep change of norms. This recommendation is based on the assumption that this change is welcomed, but laws banning texting while walking failed in Toronto, Arkansas, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey and New York. Meanwhile, high-tech firms are developing technological solutions to the problem, offering a transparent screen that allows pedestrians to see what is going on in front of them while texting. Another direction for adaptation to the problem was provided by city councils via better urban planning and interventions to generate awareness. Some towns and college campuses have put 'look up' signs in dangerous stairwells and intersections. Hong Kong added announcements in its subway system recommending that passengers look around; New York City reduced speeds for cars, and San Francisco fosters pedestrian-only corridors.

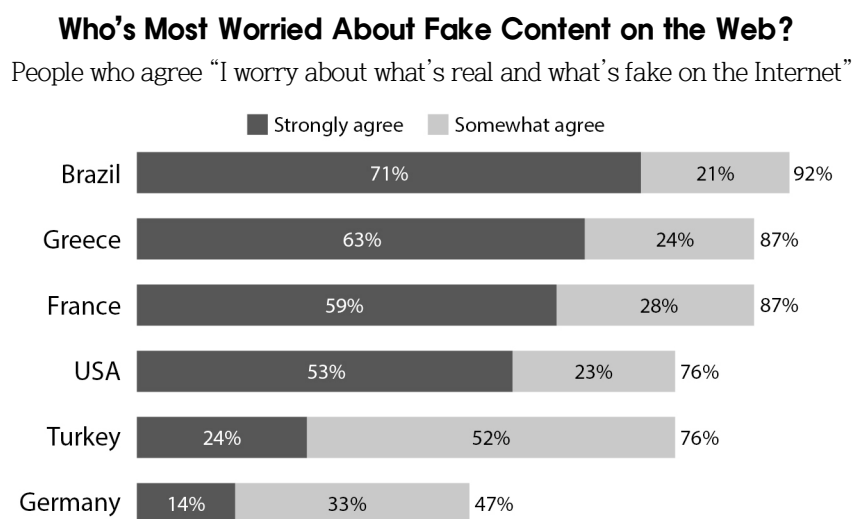
- ① the urgent necessity of regular safety drills in urban areas
- ② the serious effects of tech-addiction on cognitive abilities
- ③ different strategies to address the problem of texting walkers
- ④ unexpected reasons why legislation against texting while walking failed
- ⑤ major conflicts between advanced technology and outdated traffic systems

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A couple of years ago, I became interested in what we call *hardship inoculation*. This is the idea that struggling with a mental puzzle — trying to remember a phone number or deciding what to do on a long Sunday afternoon — inoculates you against future mental hardships just as vaccinations inoculate you against illness. There is good evidence to support the idea that small doses of mental hardship are good for us. Young adults do much better on tricky mental puzzles when they've solved difficult rather than easy ones earlier. Adolescent athletes also thrive on challenges: we've found, for example, that college basketball teams do better when their preseason schedules are more demanding. These mild initial struggles are critical. Depriving our kids of them by making everything easier is dangerous — we just don't know how dangerous.

- ① Have Vaccinations Always Proven to Be Effective?
- ② Physical Activities as the Driving Force for Mental Health
- ③ Give Young Adults a Chance to Escape Academic Pressure!
- ④ A Shot of Mental Hardship Vaccine to Ease Later Struggles
- ⑤ Demanding Puzzles: Obstacles to Follow-Up Mental Activities

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of people from six countries who strongly agree or somewhat agree that they are worried about fake content on the Internet. ① 92 percent of Brazilian respondents agree that they are concerned about what is real and what is fake on the web. ② In Greece and France, the total percentage of people who strongly or somewhat agree is the same, but the percentage of people who strongly agree in Greece is higher than that in France. ③ In France, nearly 60 percent of people strongly agree, which is more than twice the amount of those who somewhat agree. ④ While the total percentage of people who strongly or somewhat agree is 76 percent in both the USA and Turkey, the percentage of people who somewhat agree in Turkey is three times higher than that in the USA. ⑤ Meanwhile, German respondents are the least worried about fake web content among the six countries, at 47 percent overall.

25. Maurice Maeterlinck에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Maurice Maeterlinck, the greatest symbolist playwright of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was born on August 29, 1862, in Ghent, Belgium. He studied law and worked as a lawyer until 1889, when he decided to devote himself to writing. In 1897, Maeterlinck went to Paris, where he met many of the leading symbolist writers of the day. His first play, *La Princesse Maleine* (*The Princess Maleine*), was sent to major French symbolist poet and critic Mallarmé and became an immediate success. Another of his plays, *L'Oiseau bleu* (*The Blue Bird*), was an international success and has been adapted several times as a children's book and a major motion picture. The phrase "the bluebird of happiness" derives from this enormously popular and enduring story. Maeterlinck won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1911. He died of a heart attack on May 6, 1949, in Nice, France.

- ① 변호사로 일을 하다가 글쓰기에 전념하기로 했다.
- ② 파리에서 당대의 많은 상징주의 작가들을 만났다.
- ③ 시인이자 비평가인 Mallarmé에게 보냈던 첫 극본이 실패했다.
- ④ 아동 도서와 영화로 각색된 국제적인 성공작이 있다.
- ⑤ 1911년에 노벨 문학상을 수상했다.

26. T-Shirt Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

T-Shirt Design Contest

Open to all high school students in Chicago
The perfect opportunity to express yourself creatively!

Design Theme

- Your creation should be about your favorite "hero from Chicago."

Guidelines

- You must use solid lines and only up to 3 colors.
- Entries must be scanned and submitted by email to thearn@chicagocharities.org.

Prizes

- 1st - \$500
- 2nd - \$300
- 3rd - \$200
- * The design of the first prize winner will be used on Hero Parade T-shirts!



Deadline & Winner Announcement

- All submissions must be received by March 31st.
- The winners will be announced on www.heroparade.org on April 11th.

For full contest guidelines
call Thomas Hearn at (773) 536-3710.

- ① 시카고 출신 영웅을 주제로 한 창작품이어야 한다.
- ② 최소한 세 가지 이상의 색을 사용해야 한다.
- ③ 출품작은 스캔해서 이메일로 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 1등 디자인은 영웅 퍼레이드 티셔츠에 사용될 것이다.
- ⑤ 제출물은 3월 마지막 날까지 받는다.

27. E-Waste Collection Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

E-Waste Collection Day

Disposing of electronics responsibly through recycling is crucial in keeping our community clean and vibrant.

Date and Time: Saturday, May 19, 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Location: Woodbury Campus East Parking Lot
22 Redford Street, Portland, ME

Items for Collection:

TVs, Computers, Monitors, Printers, Stereos, Cell phones, Cameras, Microwaves & Other household electronic waste

Items Not Accepted:

Refrigerators, Air conditioners, Batteries, Light bulbs, Smoke detectors

Collection Day Tips:

We think a lot of people will come, so please expect to wait some time. Stay in your vehicle, and our staff will help you unload items.

All the money earned from the event will be donated to the Maine Children's Cancer Center.

- ① 토요일 오전에 진행되는 행사이다.
- ② Woodbury Campus 체육관에서 열린다.
- ③ 냉장고와 전구는 수거 대상 물품이다.
- ④ 차에서 물품을 내리는 것을 진행 요원이 도와준다.
- ⑤ 모든 수익금은 어린이 도서관에 기부된다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

According to Pierre Pica, understanding quantities approximately in terms of estimating ratios is a universal human intuition. In fact, humans who do not have numbers have no choice but ① to see the world in this way. By contrast, understanding quantities in terms of exact numbers is not a universal intuition; it is a product of culture. The precedence of approximations and ratios over exact numbers, Pica suggests, ② is due to the fact that ratios are much more important for survival in the wild than the ability to count. ③ Faced with a group of spear-wielding adversaries, we needed to know instantly whether there were more of them than us. When we saw two trees we needed to know instantly ④ that had more fruit hanging from it. In neither case was it ⑤ necessary to enumerate every enemy or every fruit individually. The crucial thing was to be able to make quick estimates of the relative amounts.

* enumerate: 일일이 세다

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Hypothesis is a tool which can cause trouble if not used properly. We must be ready to abandon or modify our hypothesis as soon as it is shown to be (A) consistent / inconsistent with the facts. This is not as easy as it sounds. When delighted by the way one's beautiful idea offers promise of further advances, it is tempting to overlook an observation that does not fit into the pattern woven, or to try to explain it away. It is not at all rare for investigators to adhere to their broken hypotheses, turning a blind eye to contrary evidence, and not altogether unknown for them to (B) deliberately / unintentionally suppress contrary results. If the experimental results or observations are definitely opposed to the hypothesis or if they necessitate overly complicated or improbable subsidiary hypotheses to accommodate them, one has to (C) defend / discard the idea with as few regrets as possible. It is easier to drop the old hypothesis if one can find a new one to replace it. The feeling of disappointment too will then vanish.

* subsidiary: 부차적인

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| ① consistent | deliberately | defend |
| ② consistent | unintentionally | discard |
| ③ inconsistent | deliberately | discard |
| ④ inconsistent | unintentionally | discard |
| ⑤ inconsistent | deliberately | defend |

30. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

My mom worked as a nurse in a clinic in Vallejo, California. One day a patient, Catherine, came into the clinic and my mom admired her dress. The woman explained that ① she had made the dress and that she used to be a seamstress when she lived in her home country of Jamaica. She had recently moved to the U.S. and hadn't been able to bring her sewing machine with ② her and wasn't able to afford to buy one. Soon after their meeting, my mom continued to think about this lovely Jamaican woman. There had to be something she could do to help ③ her. Searching the thrift shops in our area, my mom finally found a used sewing machine. It was the perfect gift for ④ her new acquaintance. It wasn't long before my mom began bringing her clothing in need of repair or requiring alterations. Soon, Catherine was making clothes for our family. Eventually ⑤ she was able to start a small seamstress business.

* seamstress: 여자 재봉사

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Hardly any discovery is possible without making use of knowledge gained by others. The vast store of scientific knowledge which is today available could never have been built up if scientists did not pool their contributions. The publication of experimental results and observations so that they are available to others and open to criticism is one of the fundamental principles on which modern science is based. _____ is contrary to the best interests and spirit of science. It prevents the individual from contributing to further progress; it usually means that he or his employer is trying to exploit for their own gain some advance made by building on the knowledge which others have freely given. Much research is carried out in secret in industry and in government war departments. This seems to be inevitable in the world as it is today, but it is nevertheless wrong in principle. Ideally, freedom to publish should be a basic right of all research workers.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① Secrecy | ② Imitation | ③ Hesitancy |
| ④ Popularity | ⑤ Generosity | |

32. Hands are in fact used for typing in two senses of the word: We use fingers to write words with keyboards, and we also use them as input for _____. We can often tell what type of person we are viewing by looking at his or her hands. In this way, hands communicate identity. Consider gender. One's hands can indicate whether a person is masculine or feminine by use of culturally specific gender markers such as long nails, nail polish, or gendered jewelry. In India, henna paintings are made on the hands of a bride who is about to be married. In many cultures, a ring indicates marital status. Rings may also indicate personal interests, taste, and subculture. A skull ring may say "rocker," a class ring may say "college graduate," and a cross on one's ring may say "Christian." Ostentatiously jeweled rings can also convey financial wealth.

* ostentatiously: 과시적으로

- ① medical diagnosis
- ② social classification
- ③ creative expression
- ④ irrational judgement
- ⑤ psychological evaluation

33. It's a well-known fact that the food industry uses colors such as synthetic beta-carotene (an orange-yellow dye) in an attempt _____. Take margarine, for example: Its natural color is really more of a white, and its taste is oilier than that of yellow butter. The addition of beta-carotene makes margarine look more like butter, and it appears creamier than it really is. The "margarine question" goes back surprisingly far. In 1895, C. Petersen gave a lecture with that title at the general meeting of the Association of the German Dairy Industry in Berlin, which included a comment about the color of margarine. "We'll have to raise the question as to why margarine is dyed the color of butter, and the only possible answer to that question is because it is believed that it will make people think that they are in fact consuming butter." And even if this addition of color was presented as harmless, he added, it was still done "for the purpose of deception." [3점]

- ① to simplify the manufacturing process
- ② to manipulate customer behavior
- ③ to minimize product spoilage
- ④ to enhance nutritional value
- ⑤ to intensify flavors

34. Automaticity works because it's *fast*. All we need to do is hold an image in our mind, and our automated motor plan will run off smoothly. But we, because we're clever and think we know better, don't let it. We interfere, by thinking. We think in words, and we can only process words slowly, so all we achieve is that we disrupt our automaticity. We allow our conscious mind (us) to dominate our subconscious mind (our habits and automated motor plans), trying to force our body through movements it doesn't want to make. We do this because we've read books on technique and believe we know all the best angles, positions, and movements. But a better plan would be to allow our subconscious mind, which *does* know the best way to move, to get on with moving. Once we've automated a skill, we can _____. [3점]

- ① only damage it by thinking
- ② quickly acquire another skill
- ③ hardly make our bad habits go away
- ④ easily forget it without reinforcement
- ⑤ rarely think of it from a different angle

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There is a widely accepted theory in social psychology known as the *pratfall effect*, which actually states that making certain kinds of mistakes makes you more likable because you are relatable in your vulnerability. ① This phenomenon has been tested and confirmed many times over, and remembering it can help you to feel better in times of embarrassment or shame. ② One simple example of the pratfall effect's validity is that people tend to like a person who clumsily trips on video more than one who doesn't trip in the video. ③ When we feel embarrassed, it's natural to assume that others might like us less because we like ourselves a bit less in those moments. ④ Feelings such as nervousness or anxiety can sometimes make us concentrate more on other things, which helps us forget about the mistake. ⑤ But if we don't take ourselves too seriously in those moments and bear them with a smile, it can even be attractive to others.

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

36.

If a carpenter only has a hammer and nails, then he will think about nailing things to whatever he is doing. If all he has is a saw, then he will think about ways of cutting pieces off of what he is doing.

- (A) As a result, it can cause us to use the wrong tool. We tend to consider using only the tools we have easily available, the tools we have actually learned how to use, and how we can use them to get our work done.
- (B) This was a great strategy back in the Paleolithic days, when we had limited tools. It helped us to figure out how to take a stick or a rock (the only tool we might have) and knock fruit out of a tree so we didn't starve.
- (C) Today, however, we have multiple tools at our disposal. Some of them are good and some are not so good. However, this way of thinking is still hard-wired in our brain.

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

37.

When commercial refrigeration became a possibility in the late nineteenth century, it offered great advantages, both to consumers and to industry.

- (A) And at some level, they were right, as anyone who has ever compared a tomato at room temperature with one from the fridge can confirm: one is sweetly fragrant and juicy; the other is metallic and dull. Every new technology includes both gain and loss.
- (B) Yet there was a widespread terror of this new technology, from both buyers and sellers. Consumers were suspicious of food that had been kept in cold storage. Market traders, too, did not know how to think of this new chill. In the 1890s, some sellers in Paris felt that refrigeration would spoil their produce.
- (C) Fridges were especially useful for storing perishable substances such as milk, which had previously been the cause of thousands of deaths every year in the big cities of the world. Refrigeration benefited traders too, creating a longer window of opportunity in which they could sell their food.

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

But again, not every city has taken advantage of these opportunities.

Urbanization has been taking place since the Neolithic Revolution, when agriculture enabled food surpluses to create a division of labor in settlements. (①) The unlocking of human ingenuity to work on technology, trade, and urban culture has created ever-expanding opportunities in cities. (②) However, while some cities took advantage of these new opportunities, many remained little more than rural trading posts. (③) Urban opportunities accelerated with the Industrial Revolution and more recently with the globalization of the economy. (④) Some cities, such as Liverpool, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, have struggled to adapt to the new opportunities and have relied for too long on outmoded methods of industrial production. (⑤) Yet other cities, such as Manchester and New York, have made the transition and are thriving.

39.

The Maasai, however, are a small minority, and their communally held lands have often been taken by outsiders.

Since the 1970s, more and more Maasai have given up the traditional life of mobile herding and now dwell in permanent huts. (①) This trend was started by government policies that encouraged subdivision of commonly held lands. (②) In the 1960s, conventional conservation wisdom held that the Maasai's roaming herds were overstocked, degrading the range and Amboseli's fever-tree woodlands. (③) Settled, commercial ranching, it was thought, would be far more efficient. (④) The Maasai rejected the idea at first—they knew they could not survive dry seasons without moving their herds to follow the availability of water and fresh grass. (⑤) As East Africa's human population grows, Maasai people are subdividing their lands and settling down, for fear of otherwise losing everything. [3점]

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In 2006, researchers at the University of Missouri took twenty-eight undergraduates and asked them to memorize lists of words and then recall these words at a later time. To test whether distraction affected their ability to memorize, the researchers asked the students to perform a simultaneous task—placing a series of letters in order based on their color by pressing the keys on a computer keyboard. This task was given under two conditions: when the students were memorizing the lists of words and when the students were recalling those lists for the researchers. The Missouri scientists discovered that concurrent tasks affected both memorizing and recalling. When the keyboard task was given while the students were trying to recall the previously memorized words, there was a 9 to 26 percent decline in their performance. The decline was even more if the concurrent task occurred while they were memorizing, in which case their performance decreased by 46 to 59 percent.



When undergraduate participants were asked to carry out a simultaneous task to make them ____ (A) ____, they showed a(n) ____ (B) ____ in their ability to memorize words and to recall them.

- (A) (B)
- ① distracted reduction
 ② distracted improvement
 ③ focused decline
 ④ challenged increase
 ⑤ challenged stability

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We are accustomed to thinking of light as always going in straight lines. But it doesn't. This is manifest when you view a mirage on a long straight highway on a hot day. The road looks wet way up ahead because light from the sky refracts, bending as it crosses the many successive layers of warm air near the surface of the road, until it heads back up to your eye.

The French mathematician Pierre de Fermat showed another way to understand this phenomenon. Light travels faster in warmer, less dense air than it does in colder air. Because the warmest air is near the surface, the light takes less time to get to your eye if it travels down near the ground and then returns up to your eye than it would if it came directly in a straight line to your eye. Fermat formulated a principle, which says that, to determine the ultimate path of any light ray, you simply need to examine all possible paths from A to B and find the one that takes the least time.

This makes it sound as if light has _____, and I resisted the temptation to say light considers all paths and chooses the one that takes the least time. This is because I fully expect that my online opponent Deepak Chopra would later quote me as implying that light has consciousness. Light does not have consciousness, but the mathematical result makes it appear as if light chooses the shortest distance.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Applications of Optical Physics to Air Travel
- ② Human Beings See Only What They Want to See
- ③ Never-Ending Arguments on the Refraction of Light
- ④ What Makes Light Seem to Take the Optimal Course?
- ⑤ Mirage: A Phenomenon That Can't Be Explained in Theory

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① intentionality | ② randomness |
| ③ resistance | ④ intensity |
| ⑤ durability | |

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

One young person applied for a managerial position in a big company. He passed the first interview, and the director did the last interview to make the final decision. The director found (a) his academic achievements were excellent all the way from secondary school until college. He asked, "Did you get any scholarships in school?" The youth answered, "None. My mother paid my school fees working as a clothes cleaner."

(B)

The next day, the youth went to the director's office. The director noticed something had changed in the youth and said, "I want to recruit a person who appreciates the help and sacrifice of others and doesn't think of money as the only goal in life. I want you to be our new sales manager." Later on, this young person worked very hard and earned the respect of (b) his colleagues. All the employees worked well together, and the company's performance improved tremendously.

(C)

The director asked the youth to show his hands. The youth presented (c) him a pair of hands that were smooth and perfect. The director asked, "Have you ever helped your mother wash the clothes before?" The youth answered, "No, she always wanted me to study and read more books." The director said, "I have a request. When you go back home today, clean your mother's hands, and then see me tomorrow morning."

(D)

That evening, the youth asked his mother to let him clean her hands. Her hands were so wrinkled, and there were so many bruises on her hands. Some bruises were so painful that (d) his mother shivered when her hands were cleaned. He shed tears as he cleaned his mother's hands. This was the first time he realized that it was this pair of hands that washed clothes every day to enable (e) him to study.

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. 윗글의 젊은이에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 장학금을 받은 적이 없다.
- ② 판매 관리자로 채용되었다.
- ③ 열심히 일해서 동료들의 존경을 받았다.
- ④ 어머니가 세탁하는 것을 가끔 도왔다.
- ⑤ 어머니의 손은 주름지고 멍들어 있었다.

※ 확인 사항

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

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

- ① Sure. I'll need your phone number.
- ② Of course. The stock prices are up.
- ③ No, thanks. I have enough books.
- ④ That's right. Biology isn't easy.
- ⑤ Sorry. I didn't book the tickets.

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

- ① I'm not sure why I'm sick.
- ② Can I reserve a table for five?
- ③ How come you have a sunburn?
- ④ It was a pleasure meeting with you.
- ⑤ I'd like to make an appointment at four.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 차량 관리 방법을 설명하려고
- ② 이사 지침 준수를 요청하려고
- ③ 전기 절약 방법을 알려주려고
- ④ 건물 실내 소독 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 관리 사무소 위치 이전을 안내하려고

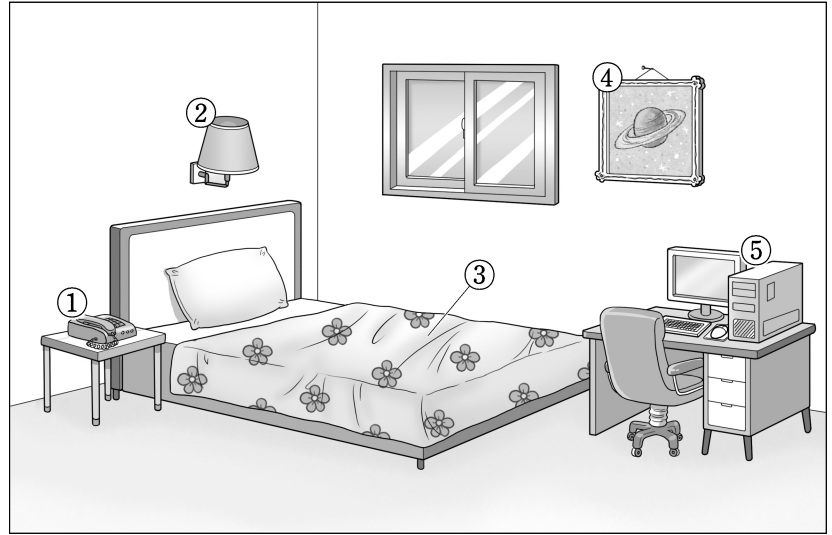
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개별 활동이 조별 활동보다 효율적이다.
- ② 교과목에 따라 효과적인 학습 방법에 차이가 있다.
- ③ 조별 과제를 할 때 일을 합리적으로 분담해야 한다.
- ④ 실수를 막기 위해 발표 자료를 미리 준비해야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 경로를 통한 자료 수집이 과제의 질을 높인다.

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

- ① 사진작가 - 여행 가이드
- ② 반려동물 주인 - 수의사
- ③ 서커스 관람객 - 동물 조련사
- ④ 고고학자 - 자연사 박물관 직원
- ⑤ 신문 기자 - 야생 동물 구조 센터 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장비 들여놓기
- ② 다과 준비하기
- ③ 현수막 주문하기
- ④ 운동 기구 교체하기
- ⑤ 문자 메시지 보내기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 기숙사에서 나가려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 과제에 집중할 수 없어서
- ② 시설이 마음에 들지 않아서
- ③ 조부모를 병간호하기 위해서
- ④ 이사 온 가족과 살기 위해서
- ⑤ 룸메이트와 사이가 좋지 않아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$63
- ② \$81
- ③ \$90
- ④ \$100
- ⑤ \$108

10. 대화를 듣고, Tanzania Volunteer Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 활동 내용
- ③ 참가비
- ④ 모집 인원
- ⑤ 지원 마감일

11. 2018 Youth History Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 역사에 대한 학생들의 관심 증진이 목적이다.
- ② 7월 25일부터 7월 31일까지 진행된다.
- ③ 다섯 개의 도시를 방문할 예정이다.
- ④ 역사가가 안내할 것이다.
- ⑤ 여행자 보험료가 참가비에 포함되어 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 식탁을 고르시오.

Big Sale on Dining Tables

	Model	Size (number of people)	Price	Table Material	Color
①	A	2	\$300	Wood	Brown
②	B	4	\$450	Wood	White
③	C	4	\$460	Marble	White
④	D	6	\$490	Marble	Brown
⑤	E	8	\$520	Marble	White

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

Man: _____

- ① I'll go apologize to him and give my support.
- ② I'll help you two make up with each other.
- ③ I need to teach him how to make criticism.
- ④ I'll ask him to stop playing mobile games.
- ⑤ I should congratulate him on his victory.

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

Woman: _____

- ① That sounds good. I'm glad you've overcome the disaster.
- ② Get over it. Don't let the past keep you from moving forward.
- ③ Maybe you're right. I should spend more time singing.
- ④ Don't worry. Check why your audition was canceled.
- ⑤ Calm down. You're too proud of yourself now.

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

Marcus: _____

- ① Can you share your recipe if you don't mind?
- ② We'll be able to win since we've practiced a lot.
- ③ We'd better figure out who our competitors will be.
- ④ We need to practice harder to speed up our cooking.
- ⑤ How about signing up for the cooking competition with me?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

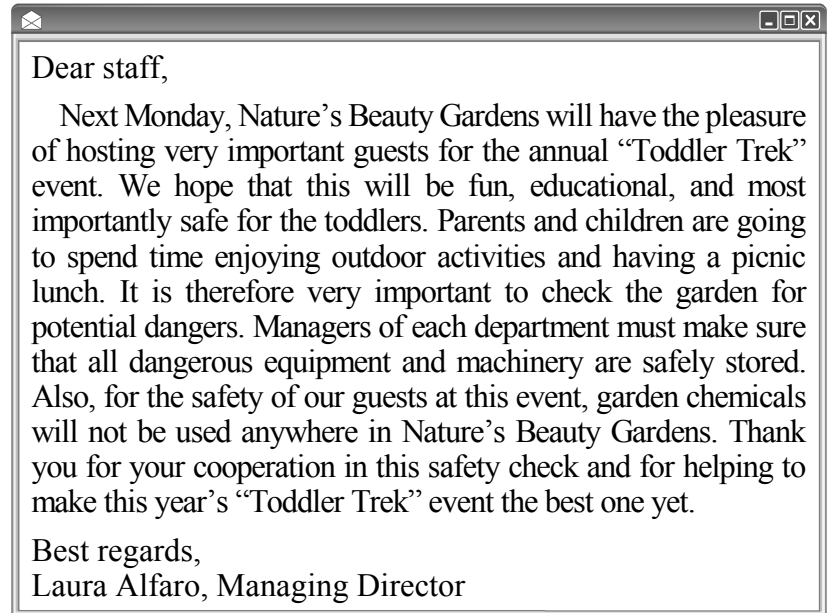
- ① reasons why creativity is essential to artists
- ② habits of famous artists to get creative ideas
- ③ jobs that are likely to disappear in the future
- ④ necessity of teaching how to appreciate artwork
- ⑤ relationship between job satisfaction and creativity

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① filmmaker ② composer ③ writer
- ④ painter ⑤ photographer

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 안전한 행사를 위한 준비를 지시하려고
- ② 노후 장비 교체 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 체험 학습 행사 홍보를 부탁하려고
- ④ 정원 박람회 기획자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 체육 대회 참가를 독려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ms. Baker의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Regularity is the key to mastery, Jean. Everything other than that is a waste of time,” stressed Ms. Baker, Jean’s piano teacher, with a troubled look. However, Jean complained quite often about practicing and slipped out of her sessions occasionally. Concerned about Jean idling around, Ms. Baker decided to change her teaching method. “You can make your own schedule, Jean. However, I want you to help me as an assistant,” said Ms. Baker. After that, Jean practiced hard to be a good example to the beginners and her skills improved incredibly day after day. The change in Jean was miraculous. A smile came over Ms. Baker’s face as she listened to Jean play. Ms. Baker was convinced by Jean’s improvement that her new teaching method was a success.

- ① angry → jealous ② indifferent → grateful
- ③ worried → satisfied ④ pleased → confused
- ⑤ alarmed → frustrated

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We say to ourselves: “There is plenty of time. I’ll manage somehow or other when the time comes for action.” We are rather proud of our ability to meet emergencies. So we do not plan and take precautions to prevent emergencies from arising. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing “snap courses,” and going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: “First I will get my education and develop myself, and then I will know better what I am fitted to do for a life work.” And so we drift, driven by the winds of circumstance, tossed about by the waves of tradition and custom. Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with “any port in a storm.” Sailors who select a port because they are driven to it have scarcely one chance in a thousand of dropping anchor in the right one.

* snap: 쉬운

- ① 강인한 의지를 가지고 학업을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 전통적 가치를 바탕으로 앞날을 계획해야 한다.
- ③ 타인과의 소통을 통해 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 고집을 버리고 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 안일함을 버리고 미래를 준비하는 자세를 가져야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Internet entrepreneurs are creating job-search products and bringing them online regularly. Within the past few years, new Internet-based businesses have come online that help people find internships, complete online classes tailored to individual employer job applications, or find volunteer work that will lead to full-time employment. Job mastery will mean keeping up with the rapidly evolving tools available on the Internet. It should be noted, though, that no development in the Internet job age has reduced the importance of the most basic job search skill: self-knowledge. Even in the Internet age, the job search starts with identifying individual job skills, sector interests, and preferred workplace environment and interests. Richard Bolles' best selling job search book, first published in 1970, had as its central theme the self-inventory of skills and workplace preferences. This self-inventory continues to be the starting point for any job search today no matter what the Internet technology involved.

* entrepreneur: 사업가 ** inventory: 목록

- ① 구직 정보 검색 도구가 빠르게 발전하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷 관련 일자리 창출을 위한 기업의 투자가 시급하다.
- ③ 인터넷을 활용한 구직에서도 자신에 대한 이해가 중요하다.
- ④ 업무 효율을 높이려면 인터넷 작업 환경 개선이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 직업 교육이 확산되는 추세이다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term "biological control" has been used, at times, in a broad context to cover a full spectrum of biological organisms and biologically based products. This has been spectacularly successful in many instances, with a number of pest problems permanently resolved by importation and successful establishment of natural enemies. These importation successes have been limited largely to certain types of ecosystems and/or pest situations such as introduced pests in perennial ecosystems. On the other hand, this approach has met with limited success for major pests of row crops or other ephemeral systems. In these situations, the problem is often not the lack of effective natural enemies but management practices and a lack of concerted research on factors that determine the success or failure of importation attempts in the specific agro-ecosystem setting. Thus, importation programs, to date, are largely a matter of trial and error based on experience of the individual specialists involved.

* perennial: 다년생의 ** ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① difficulties in identifying major pests in agriculture
- ② benefits of introducing natural enemies into ecosystems
- ③ ways to apply biological control strategies to agriculture
- ④ side effects from pest elimination through biological control
- ⑤ reasons for partial success of importation in biological control

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

* rhetoric: 수사(학) ** castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

24. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Life Expectancy at Birth in 2030 for 5 Selected Countries
(in years)

Country Gender	Republic of Korea	Austria	Sweden	Singapore	Slovakia
Women (A)	90.82	86.22	85.98	84.81	82.92
Men (B)	84.07	81.40	82.52	79.57	76.98
Difference (A-B)	6.75	4.82	3.46	5.24	5.94

The table above displays the life expectancy at birth in 2030 for five selected countries. ① In each of the five selected countries, it is predicted that the life expectancy of women will be higher than that of men. ② In the case of women, life expectancy in the Republic of Korea is expected to be the highest among the five countries, followed by that in Austria. ③ As for men, the Republic of Korea and Singapore will rank the first and the second highest, respectively, in life expectancy in the five countries. ④ Both Slovakian women and men will have the lowest life expectancy by gender among the five countries, with 82.92 and 76.98 years, respectively. ⑤ Among the five countries, the largest difference in life expectancy between women and men is 6.75 years, predicted to be found in the Republic of Korea, and the smallest difference is 3.46 years, in Sweden.

25. Richard Burton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Richard Burton was a highly regarded Welsh actor of stage and screen. He was born in 1925 in South Wales, the twelfth child of a poor miner. Burton was the first member of his family to go to secondary school. Then, he attended Oxford University and later joined the British air force during wartime. After leaving the military in 1947, he made his film debut in 1949, in *The Last Days of Dolwyn*. Richard Burton went on to become a praised actor of stage and screen, who was nominated for an Academy Award seven times, but never won an Oscar. It is well-known that he had a powerful voice overwhelming the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. His final film was an adaptation of George Orwell's famous novel, *1984*.

- ① South Wales에서 가난한 광부의 12번째 아이로 태어났다.
- ② 전쟁 기간 중 영국 공군에 입대했다.
- ③ 인정받는 연기자가 되어, Oscar상을 7번 수상했다.
- ④ 힘 있는 목소리를 가졌던 것으로 잘 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 마지막 영화는 George Orwell의 소설을 각색한 작품이었다.

26. KSFF International Exchange Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

KSFF International Exchange Program

Are you interested in participating in an international exchange program? The Korea-Singapore Friendship Foundation (KSFF) will send high school students to 6 schools in Singapore. This opportunity will be great for developing a global perspective and lifelong memories.



OPPORTUNITY and DATES

- Each school will host 7 to 10 high school students.
- Two weeks: from September 3, 2018, to September 16, 2018

ACTIVITIES

- Classroom participation and extra-curricular activities
- Visiting tourist sites

ACCOMMODATIONS

- KSFF will arrange for participants to stay with local families.

More information is available at www.ksffexchange.net. Please note: The application must be completed on our website by June 9, 2018.

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 2018년 9월 16일부터 2주간 운영된다.
- ③ 관광지 방문 활동을 포함한다.
- ④ KSFF가 참가자를 위해 현지 가정 체류를 추천한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 신청을 완료해야 한다.

27. 2018 Tree Distribution Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2018 Tree Distribution Event

The Greenville Community Center is pleased to offer free trees through our annual Tree Distribution Event. Distribution is limited to two trees per household due to the limited number of available trees.



- Call the community center at 304-315-7777 by Friday, June 15, 2018, to request your free trees.
- Requests are accepted by phone only.
- Pick-up instructions will be sent by the end of June 2018 via text message.
- The pick-up day for trees will be a Saturday, in either July or August 2018 (dependent on weather conditions).

You can get more information about the age and size of the trees on our website (www.treegreenville.org).

- ① 할인된 가격으로 나무를 판매한다.
- ② 가구당 한 그루의 나무만 분양해 준다.
- ③ 이메일로만 신청을 받는다.
- ④ 나무를 받아가는 방법을 7월 말에 문자 메시지로 보낸다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 나무의 나이 및 크기 정보를 제공한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humans are so averse to feeling that they're being cheated ① that they often respond in ways that seemingly make little sense. Behavioral economists — the economists who actually study ② what people do as opposed to the kind who simply assume the human mind works like a calculator — have shown again and again that people reject unfair offers even if ③ it costs them money to do so. The typical experiment uses a task called the ultimatum game. It's pretty straightforward. One person in a pair is given some money — say \$10. She then has the opportunity to offer some amount of it to her partner. The partner only has two options. He can take what's offered or ④ refused to take anything. There's no room for negotiation; that's why it's called the ultimatum game. What typically happens? Many people offer an equal split to the partner, ⑤ leaving both individuals happy and willing to trust each other in the future.

* averse to: ~을 싫어하는 ** ultimatum: 최후통첩

29. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 None이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Here's an interesting thought. If glaciers started re-forming, they have a great deal more water now to draw on — Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, the hundreds of thousands of lakes of Canada, none of which existed to fuel the last ice sheet — so they would grow very much quicker. And if they did start to advance again, what exactly would we do? Blast them with TNT or maybe nuclear missiles? Well, doubtless we would, but consider this. In 1964, the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America rocked Alaska with 200,000 megatons of concentrated might, the equivalent of 2,000 nuclear bombs. Almost 3,000 miles away in Texas, water sloshed out of swimming pools. A street in Anchorage fell twenty feet. The quake devastated 24,000 square miles of wilderness, much of it glaciated. And what effect did all this might have on Alaska's glaciers? None.

* slosh: 철벽철벽 튀다 ** devastate: 황폐시키다

- ① It would be of no use to try to destroy glaciers.
- ② The melting glaciers would drive the rise of the sea level.
- ③ The Alaskan wilderness would not be harmed by glaciers.
- ④ Re-forming glaciers would not spread over North America.
- ⑤ The causes of glacier re-formation would not include quakes.

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

John was once in the office of a manager, Michael, when the phone rang. Immediately, Michael bellowed, "That disgusting phone never stops ringing." ① He then proceeded to pick it up and engage in a fifteen-minute conversation while John waited. When ② he finally hung up, he looked exhausted and frustrated. He apologized as the phone rang once again. He later confessed that he was having a great deal of trouble completing his tasks because of the volume of calls he was responding to. At some point John asked him, "Have you ever considered having a certain period of time when ③ you simply don't answer the phone?" Michael said, "As a matter of fact, no," looking at ④ him with a puzzled look. It turned out that this simple suggestion helped Michael not only to relax, but to get more work done as well. Like many people, ⑤ he didn't need hours of uninterrupted time, but he did need some!

* bellow: 고향치다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Although prices in most retail outlets are set by the retailer, this does not mean that these prices _____. On any particular day we find that all products have a specific price ticket on them. However, this price may be different from day to day or week to week. The price that the farmer gets from the wholesaler is much more flexible from day to day than the price that the retailer charges consumers. If, for example, bad weather leads to a poor potato crop, then the price that supermarkets have to pay to their wholesalers for potatoes will go up and this will be reflected in the prices they mark on potatoes in their stores. Thus, these prices do reflect the interaction of demand and supply in the wider marketplace for potatoes. Although they do not change in the supermarket from hour to hour to reflect local variations in demand and supply, they do change over time to reflect the underlying conditions of the overall production of and demand for the goods in question. [3점]

- ① reflect the principle of demand and supply
- ② may not change from hour to hour
- ③ go up due to bad weather
- ④ do not adjust to market forces over time
- ⑤ can be changed by the farmer's active role

32. An individual characteristic that moderates the relationship with behavior is self-efficacy, or a judgment of one's capability to accomplish a certain level of performance. People who have a high sense of self-efficacy tend to pursue challenging goals that may be outside the reach of the average person. People with a strong sense of self-efficacy, therefore, may be more willing to step outside the culturally prescribed behaviors to attempt tasks or goals for which success is viewed as improbable by the majority of social actors in a setting. For these individuals, _____. For example, Australians tend to endorse the "Tall Poppy Syndrome." This saying suggests that any "poppy" that outgrows the others in a field will get "cut down;" in other words, any overachiever will eventually fail. Interviews and observations suggest that it is the high self-efficacy Australians who step outside this culturally prescribed behavior to actually achieve beyond average. [3점]

* self-efficacy: 자기 효능감 ** endorse: 지지하다

- ① self-efficacy is not easy to define
- ② culture will have little or no impact on behavior
- ③ setting a goal is important before starting a task
- ④ high self-efficacy is a typical quality of Australians
- ⑤ judging the reaction from the community will be hard

33. Theorists of the novel commonly define the genre as a biographical form that came to prominence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries _____ as a replacement for traditional sources of cultural authority. The novel, Georg Lukács argues, “seeks, by giving form, to uncover and construct the concealed totality of life” in the interiorized life story of its heroes. The typical plot of the novel is the protagonist’s quest for authority within, therefore, when that authority can no longer be discovered outside. By this accounting, there are no objective goals in novels, only the subjective goal of seeking the law that is necessarily created by the individual. The distinctions between crime and heroism, therefore, or between madness and wisdom, become purely subjective ones in a novel, judged by the quality or complexity of the individual’s consciousness. [3점]
- ① to establish the individual character
 ② to cast doubt on the identity of a criminal
 ③ to highlight the complex structure of social consciousness
 ④ to make the objective distinction between crime and heroism
 ⑤ to develop the inner self of a hero into a collective wisdom

34. Rules can be thought of as formal types of game cues. They tell us the structure of the test, that is, what should be accomplished and how we should accomplish it. In this sense, _____. Only within the rules of the game of, say, basketball or baseball do the activities of jump shooting and fielding ground balls make sense and take on value. It is precisely the artificiality created by the rules, the distinctive problem to be solved, that gives sport its special meaning. That is why getting a basketball through a hoop while not using a ladder or pitching a baseball across home plate while standing a certain distance away becomes an important human project. It appears that respecting the rules not only preserves sport but also makes room for the creation of excellence and the emergence of meaning. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [3점]
- * inconsequential: 중요하지 않은
- ① rules prevent sports from developing a special meaning
 ② rules create a problem that is artificial yet intelligible
 ③ game structures can apply to other areas
 ④ sports become similar to real life due to rules
 ⑤ game cues are provided by player and spectator interaction

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While being an introvert comes with its challenges, it definitely has its advantages as well. For example, an introvert is far less likely to make a mistake in a social situation, such as inadvertently insulting another person whose opinion is not agreeable. ① An introvert would enjoy reflecting on their thoughts, and thus would be far less likely to suffer from boredom without outside stimulation. ② The only risk that you will face as an introvert is that people who do not know you may think that you are aloof or that you think you are better than them. ③ If you learn how to open up just a little bit with your opinions and thoughts, you will be able to thrive in both worlds. ④ An introvert may prefer online to in-person communication, as you do when feeling temporarily uncertain with your relationships. ⑤ You can then stay true to your personality without appearing to be antisocial.

* inadvertently: 무심코 ** aloof: 냉담한

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

- 36.

A carbon sink is a natural feature that absorbs or stores more carbon than it releases.

- (A) Carbon sinks have been able to absorb about half of this excess CO₂, and the world’s oceans have done the major part of that job. They absorb about one-fourth of humans’ industrial carbon emissions, doing half the work of all Earth’s carbon sinks combined.
- (B) Its mass of plants and other organic material absorb and store tons of carbon. However, the planet’s major carbon sink is its oceans. Since the Industrial Revolution began in the eighteenth century, CO₂ released during industrial processes has greatly increased the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere.
- (C) The value of carbon sinks is that they can help create equilibrium in the atmosphere by removing excess CO₂. One example of a carbon sink is a large forest.

* equilibrium: 평형 상태

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

37.

Promoting attractive images of one's country is not new, but the conditions for trying to create soft power have changed dramatically in recent years. For one thing, nearly half the countries in the world are now democracies.

- (A) Technological advances have led to a dramatic reduction in the cost of processing and transmitting information. The result is an explosion of information, and that has produced a "paradox of plenty." Plentiful information leads to scarcity of attention.
- (B) In such circumstances, diplomacy aimed at public opinion can become as important to outcomes as traditional classified diplomatic communications among leaders. Information creates power, and today a much larger part of the world's population has access to that power.
- (C) When people are overwhelmed with the volume of information confronting them, they have difficulty knowing what to focus on. Attention, rather than information, becomes the scarce resource, and those who can distinguish valuable information from background clutter gain power. [3점]

* clutter: 혼란

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

There is a considerable difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the 'untouched nature' of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal.

Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to 'real', tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. (①) Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an imaginary world. (②) They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. (③) Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. (④) But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. (⑤) The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

* indigenous: 토착의

39.

There are also clinical cases that show the flip side of this coin.

Humans can tell lies with their faces. Although some are specifically trained to detect lies from facial expressions, the average person is often misled into believing false and manipulated facial emotions. One reason for this is that we are "two-faced." By this I mean that we have two different neural systems that manipulate our facial muscles. (①) One neural system is under voluntary control and the other works under involuntary control. (②) There are reported cases of individuals who have damaged the neural system that controls voluntary expressions. (③) They still have facial expressions, but are incapable of producing deceitful ones. (④) The emotion that you see is the emotion they are feeling, since they have lost the needed voluntary control to produce false facial expressions. (⑤) These people have injured the system that controls their involuntary expressions, so that the only changes in their demeanor you will see are actually willed expressions.

* demeanor: 태도, 표정

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

In some subject areas, topics build on one another in a hierarchical fashion, so that a learner must almost certainly master one topic before moving to the next. For example, an elementary school student should probably master principles of addition before moving to multiplication, because multiplication is an extension of addition. Similarly, a medical student must have expertise in human anatomy before studying surgical techniques: It's difficult to perform an appendectomy if you can't find the appendix. Vertical transfer refers to such situations: A learner acquires new knowledge or skills by building on more basic information and procedures. In other cases, knowledge of one topic may affect learning a second topic even though the first isn't a necessary condition for the second. Knowledge of French isn't essential for learning Spanish, yet knowing French can help with Spanish because many words are similar in the two languages. When knowledge of the first topic is helpful but not essential to learning the second one, lateral transfer is occurring.

* appendectomy: 맹장 수술



In vertical transfer, lower level knowledge is (A) before one proceeds to a higher level; however, in the case of lateral transfer, (B) knowledge can be helpful, but it is not required.

- (A) (B)
- ① essential prior
- ② practical detailed
- ③ useless relevant
- ④ practical independent
- ⑤ essential unbiased

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a) change from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and “ancient music” included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b) expected that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c) same throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d) disregarded the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e) earlier times.

* enshrine: 소중히 하다 ** excerpt: 발췌곡 *** emulation: 경쟁, 모방

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
 - ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
 - ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
 - ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
 - ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Princess, a solid Boxer, had been given to Rita when she was ten weeks old, and Rita immediately bonded with (a) her, petting her, feeding her, teaching her basic commands, and letting her sleep on Rita’s bed. The two were always together and within arm’s reach. The only time they were apart was

when Rita was learning to swim. Princess had a fear of water that was so extreme that she couldn’t even touch the water.

* Boxer: 복서(개의 한 품종)

(B)

Upon hearing Rita’s cry, her mother rushed to the railing, shouting for help, from the entrance of the store a hundred feet or so away. Princess was looking at the water and trembling in fear. (b) She stood there staring at the water — the one thing that had nearly taken her life. Her love for Rita overpowered her fear and she leapt out through the same open space in the railing and plunged into the water. Once in the water, Princess quickly found Rita and slowly dragged her to the shore to her grateful mother.

(C)

Princess’ fears stemmed from her puppyhood when (c) she almost drowned twice. These early traumas made water the only thing that Princess truly feared. When (d) she came close to a body of water, she would try to pull back and seemed emotionally distressed. Would she ever be able to overcome this fear? She had a chance one late afternoon when Rita’s mother took them to a shopping mall.

(D)

It was located along the edge of a lake and featured a wooden boardwalk which was built along the shore. While her mother headed to a store, Rita and Princess began to play on the boardwalk. Suddenly, a boy riding a bicycle slipped on the damp wooden surface, hitting Rita at an angle, which propelled her through an open section of the guard rail. (e) She let out a scream of pain and fear as she fell into the water. She then continued to cry for help and struggle to get out.

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 Rita는 수영을 배울 때를 제외하고 Princess와 항상 함께했다.
 - ② Princess가 사고를 당하자 Rita의 어머니는 도움을 요청했다.
 - ③ Princess는 Rita에 대한 사랑으로 물에 대한 두려움을 극복했다.
 - ④ Rita의 어머니는 Rita와 Princess를 쇼핑몰에 데려갔다.
 - ⑤ Rita와 Princess는 호숫가 산책로에서 놀고 있었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① Not yet. I'll try it later.
- ② Sorry, but I don't like insects.
- ③ Don't worry. I won't bother you.
- ④ Yes. It's in the bathroom cabinet.
- ⑤ Keep it out of the children's reach.

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

- ① Sure. I'll be there after my lesson.
- ② Sorry, my old 3D printer is broken.
- ③ Yes, it was cheaper than I expected.
- ④ Right. I used to enjoy playing tennis.
- ⑤ That's okay. I have another appointment.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 반려동물 입양 절차를 안내하려고
- ② 동물 구조 시 유의사항을 설명하려고
- ③ 동물보호법 개정의 필요성을 알리려고
- ④ 비영리 단체를 위한 재정적 후원을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 유기동물보호단체 자원봉사 참여를 권유하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자신의 주장을 글 속에서 반복해서 언급해야 한다.
- ② 글쓰기 전에 타인의 글을 많이 읽어보는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 결론을 먼저 쓰는 것이 논리적 글쓰기에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 글쓰기 시 독자의 수준에 맞는 어휘 선택이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 구체적 근거를 제시해야 한다.

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

- ① 사진사 — 교사
- ② 화가 — 미술관 직원
- ③ 무대 연출가 — 학생
- ④ 의상 디자이너 — 모델
- ⑤ 공원 관리인 — 관광객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 할인쿠폰 다운받기
- ② 사진 전송하기
- ③ 놀이공원 예약하기
- ④ 선물 구입하기
- ⑤ 가족여행 계획하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 English Literature Conference에서 발표할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 취업 면접을 봐야 해서
- ② 문학 특강을 해야 해서
- ③ 해외 출장을 가야 해서
- ④ 논문 심사를 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 학술제 사회를 맡아야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$380
- ② \$450
- ③ \$480
- ④ \$730
- ⑤ \$750

10. 대화를 듣고, sports climbing course에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 강좌 기간
- ② 수강 인원
- ③ 수업 장소
- ④ 수강료
- ⑤ 수업 준비물

11. Tubo Hotel에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 재활용 콘크리트 관으로 지어졌다.
- ② 2010년에 개장했다.
- ③ Mexico City의 남쪽에 위치한다.
- ④ 20개의 객실을 보유하고 있다.
- ⑤ 객실 내 두 개의 욕실이 구비되어 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 예약할 연극을 고르시오.

Springfield Theater Festival

	Play Title	Genre	Start Time	Group Discount	Audience Rating
①	<i>Watch Out!</i>	Comedy	1:00 p.m.	×	7.8
②	<i>Someday</i>	Romance	2:00 p.m.	○	8.4
③	<i>Nobody Knows</i>	Horror	2:30 p.m.	○	8.9
④	<i>My Family</i>	Comedy	3:00 p.m.	○	7.2
⑤	<i>The Feelings</i>	Romance	3:00 p.m.	×	9.3

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

Man: _____

- ① Sorry, but my daughters need the books.
- ② Okay, let me return the books by 8 p.m.
- ③ Then, I'll bring the books in the afternoon.
- ④ It's not possible to receive them at the moment.
- ⑤ Right. Children should read many kinds of books.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Just try to stay calm during an emergency.
- ② Yes. Your dad brought one home yesterday.
- ③ Right. Let's find out if we can get one online.
- ④ That's why we have a fire drill every semester.
- ⑤ Of course. You should learn how to use it correctly.

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

Jack: _____

- ① It's important to have detailed daily plans.
- ② I really appreciate your devotion to the club.
- ③ Why don't you practice regularly on your own?
- ④ I won't be able to attend practices in the morning.
- ⑤ How about having extra practices before school starts?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① insects that feed on insects
- ② roles of insects in nature
- ③ insects harmful to plants
- ④ ways insects defend themselves
- ⑤ factors threatening insects' survival

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① dragonflies ② ants ③ tiger beetles
- ④ mosquitoes ⑤ ladybugs

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Fisher,

I want you to know how valuable you are to Northstar Plumbing. In the six months that you have been an employee here, the entire Drainage Department has demonstrated marked improvement in both billing and accounts receivable, largely because of your enthusiasm and administrative support. However, it is our policy at Northstar to assess employee performance and award raises annually. Since you have not yet reached your first anniversary as an employee with us, I cannot grant your request for a raise. In December of this year, I will be happy to meet with you and review your salary. At that time, it will be appropriate for me to consider raising your current salary. Thank you again for your excellent service to the company, and know that your performance is both monitored and valued.

Sincerely,
Judith Gardner

- ① 임금 인상 요구를 거절하려고
- ② 업무부서 배정 결과를 통지하려고
- ③ 신규 사업 아이디어를 제안하려고
- ④ 실적이 우수한 사원을 격려하려고
- ⑤ 연수 일정 변경에 대해 항의하려고

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

A horse's cry came from one of the far barns. Marvin rushed over to it and saw that the entire back of the barn was coated in flames, but a horse was standing at the very front. Instincts told him it was Ewinar. The tiny brown colt was going crazy and kicking like a horse that was never tamed. Marvin put his hands to the barn door handle, and it was hot. Marvin ignored the screaming pain on his hand and opened the barn door. He threw the halter on Ewinar with amazing quickness. Marvin pulled the lead rope by Ewinar's side and the horse walked on. He began walking faster, forcing Marvin to jog to keep up with him. The barn floor had been littered with highly flammable straw, and the fire was chasing him and the colt as they raced away.

* colt: 수말아지 ** halter: 고삐

- ① lively and festive ② solemn and sacred
- ③ mysterious and odd ④ urgent and desperate
- ⑤ boring and monotonous

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A popular notion with regard to creativity is that constraints hinder our creativity and the most innovative results come from people who have "unlimited" resources. Research shows, however, that creativity loves constraints. In our own agency, we did the best work when we had limited time and client resources. You had to be more creative just to make everything work harder. I have often said our marketing teams were more creative on \$5 million accounts than \$100 million accounts. Today, when working with startups, I am amazed at the creativity you have to have when you only have \$25,000. Perhaps companies should do just the opposite—intentionally apply limits to take advantage of the creative potential of their people.

- ① 창의성은 성공적인 마케팅을 위한 필수 요소이다.
- ② 조직 내 활발한 소통이 창의적인 결과를 낳는다.
- ③ 방향성이 결여된 창의성은 기업 발전을 저해한다.
- ④ 성과를 강조하는 기업 문화는 구성원의 창의성을 억압한다.
- ⑤ 사용할 수 있는 자원이 제한적일 때 창의성이 더 잘 발휘된다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most common settlement form is *nuclear*. Most rural people live in houses clustered in a village with forest and grassland lying beyond. The settlement land use protects most households from any insect-transmitted diseases from woods and fields. The nuclear form, however, facilitates the fecal contamination of water sources and the spread of directly contagious diseases. Houses in a *dispersed* settlement form are located on farmland, and neither air nor water provides much focus of contagion for the scattered population. Each household, however, is exposed to vectored diseases originating in the natural surroundings. A *linear* settlement, in which houses are lined up along both sides of a river, canal, or road, has an intermediary position and often is characterized by the worst conditions of the other two settlement forms. People are only partially protected from insect-transmitted diseases because the rear of the dwelling is exposed; yet the clustering of houses provides a focus for contagion.

* fecal: 배설물의 ** vectored: 곤충(동물) 매개의

- ① historical changes of the spatial arrangement of houses
- ② effect of settlement patterns on the spread of diseases
- ③ geographical characteristics of large residential zones
- ④ practical measures for preventing contagious diseases
- ⑤ migration of diseases from rural to urban areas

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. The American anthropologist Margaret Mead once said, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has." This same concept was echoed by Kelly Johnson: "The number of people having any connection with the project must be restricted in an almost vicious manner." There are pretty good reasons for these opinions. Large or even medium-sized groups — corporations, movements, whatever — aren't built to be flexible, nor are they willing to take large risks. Such organizations are designed to make steady progress and have considerably too much to lose to place the big bets that certain breakthroughs require. Fortunately, this is not the case with small groups. With no bureaucracy, little to lose, and a passion to prove themselves, when it comes to innovation, small teams consistently outperform larger organizations.

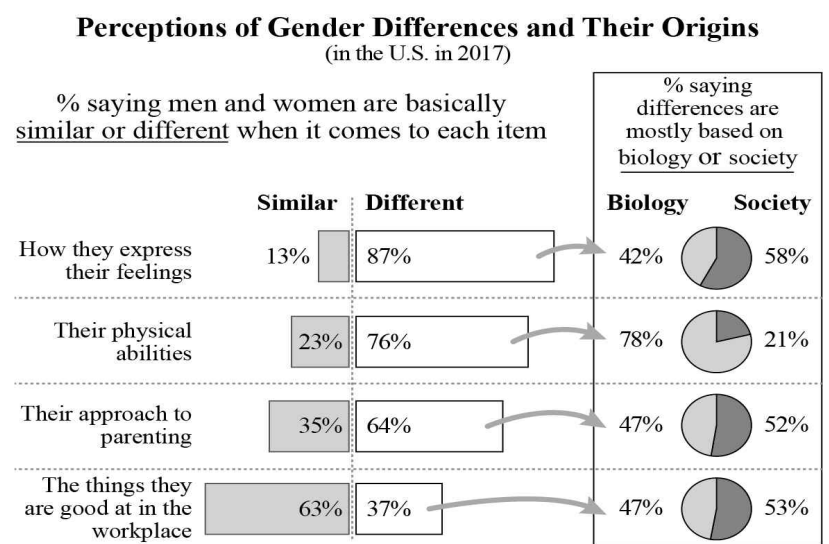
* vicious: 심한

- ① Don't Let Relationships Bind You
- ② Risks: The Chance to Make Groups Grow
- ③ Size Matters! The Bigger, the More Efficient
- ④ Why Small Teams Surpass Their Bigger Counterparts
- ⑤ Different Obstacles Faced by Small and Large Teams

23. Even though media coverage of sports is carefully edited and represented in total entertainment packages, most of us believe that when we see a sport event on television, we are seeing it "the way it is." We don't usually think that what we see, hear, and read is a series of narratives and images selected for particular reasons and grounded in the social worlds and interests of those producing the event, controlling the images, and delivering the commentary. Television coverage provides only one of many possible sets of images and narratives related to an event, and there are many images and messages that audiences do *not* receive. If we went to an event in person, we would see something quite different from the images selected and presented on television, and we would develop our own descriptions and interpretations, which would be very different from those carefully presented by media commentators.

- ① Televised Sports: A Partial Reflection of a Sports Event
- ② How Media Limits the Popularity of Some Sports
- ③ Can We Get Better at Sports Just by Watching?
- ④ What Makes Sports Fans So Enthusiastic?
- ⑤ Sports Can Tear Down Social Barriers

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The charts above show the results of a 2017 U.S. survey on the perceptions of gender differences and their origins. ①When it comes to how they express their feelings, their physical abilities, and their approach to parenting, more than half of respondents say men and women are basically different. ②Among the four items surveyed, the one with the biggest percentage of the response "different" is how they express their feelings. ③On the other hand, the item for which the most people choose the response "similar" is the things they are good at in the workplace, and the response rate is 63 percent. ④For all items except their physical abilities, the percentages of respondents saying that differences are mostly based on society are larger than those of people who say differences are mostly based on biology. ⑤In the case of their physical abilities, however, the percentage of people who say differences are mostly based on biology is more than four times that of those who say differences are mostly based on society.

25. saola에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The saola, also known as the Vu Quong ox, is an endangered, nocturnal forest-dwelling ox weighing about 100 kilograms. Its habitat is the dense mountain forests in the Annamite Mountains, which run through the Lao PDR and Vietnam. The saola is generally considered the greatest animal discovery of recent times. First documented in Vietnam in 1992, it is so different from any other known species that a separate genus had to be created for it. The saola stays at higher elevations during the wetter summer season, when streams at these altitudes have plenty of water, and moves down to the lowlands in winter, when the mountain streams dry up. They are said to travel mostly in groups of two or three animals. Hunting and the loss of forest habitat due to logging and conversion to farmland threaten its survival.

* nocturnal: 야행성의 ** genus: [생물] 속(屬)

- ① 무게가 100킬로그램 정도 나간다.
- ② 1992년에 베트남에서 처음으로 기록되었다.
- ③ 여름에는 저지대에 머물고 겨울에는 고지대로 이동한다.
- ④ 주로 두세 마리씩 무리지어 다닌다고 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 사냥과 삼림 서식지의 감소로 생존이 위협 받는다.

26. 2018 Pegasus Drone Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2018 Pegasus Drone Challenge

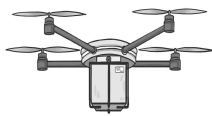
Every year, Pegasus Engineering invites aspiring amateur engineers to bring forth their ideas for the next generation of commercial drones. This year, participants can enter our challenge by submitting a safe, easy-to-operate delivery drone.

How to Participate

- This challenge is open to anyone 16 and over.
- Entries should be submitted by August 13, 2018.

Drone Requirements

- Capable of vertical takeoff and landing
- Length shall be below 4 meters.
- Maximum weight shall be below 25 kg.
- Maximum speed shall not exceed 200 km/h.



Awards

- 1st Place: \$50,000 & entrance ticket for York Air Festival
- 2nd Place: \$20,000 & entrance ticket for York Air Festival
- All Participants: Pegasus Drone Challenge Flight Jacket

For more information, please visit www.drone-challenge2018.net.

- ① 참가자들은 배송용 드론을 제출한다.
- ② 16세 이상이면 누구나 참가 가능하다.
- ③ 출품작은 수직 이착륙이 가능해야 한다.
- ④ 출품작의 최대 속력은 시속 200킬로미터를 넘어서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 참가자 전원은 York Air Festival 입장권을 받는다.

27. Refugee Hope Box에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



Refugee Hope Box

Refugee Hope Box allows you to pack supplies for refugees into a box and send it to our warehouse, and then our volunteers will hand deliver the contents to a refugee child or family.

- ① CHOOSE items weighing less than 5 kg that are needed by refugee children & families.
 - ② PACK items into a shoebox with a shipping label.
 - ③ SHIP the box to our organization at Refugee Hope Box 239 Creek Rd., Niguel, CA 92677. Shipping is at your expense.
- Fill out the packing slip to mark whether the items are for a refugee mother/baby, a refugee girl, or a refugee boy as well as the target age of the recipient.
 - We do not accept food, medicine, or used clothing donations.

Questions? Email us: info@refugeechild.org.

- ① 보내는 물품의 무게는 제한이 없다.
- ② 물품을 신발 상자에 담는다.
- ③ 기관으로 보내는 물품의 배송료는 기관이 부담한다.
- ④ 물품 수령자의 대상 연령은 표시하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 식품, 의약품, 헌옷을 기증 받는다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

When it comes to medical treatment, patients see choice as both a blessing and a burden. And the burden falls primarily on women, who are ① typically the guardians not only of their own health, but that of their husbands and children. "It is an overwhelming task for women, and consumers in general, ② to be able to sort through the information they find and make decisions," says Amy Allina, program director of the National Women's Health Network. And what makes it overwhelming is not only that the decision is ours, but that the number of sources of information ③ which we are to make the decisions has exploded. It's not just a matter of listening to your doctor lay out the options and ④ making a choice. We now have encyclopedic lay-people's guides to health, "better health" magazines, and the Internet. So now the prospect of medical decisions ⑤ has become everyone's worst nightmare of a term paper assignment, with stakes infinitely higher than a grade in a course.

* lay-people: 비전문가

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

According to Derek Bickerton, human ancestors and relatives such as the Neanderthals may have had a relatively large lexicon of words, each of which related to a mental concept such as 'meat', 'fire', 'hunt' and so forth. They were able to string such words together but could do so only in a nearly (A) [arbitrary/consistent] fashion. Bickerton recognizes that this could result in some ambiguity. For instance, would 'man killed bear' have meant that a man has killed a bear or that a bear has killed a man? Ray Jackendoff, a cognitive scientist, suggests that simple rules such as 'agent-first' (that is, the man killed the bear) might have (B) [increased/reduced] the potential ambiguity. Nevertheless, the number and complexity of potential utterances would have been severely limited. The transformation of such proto-language into language required the (C) [destruction/evolution] of grammar — rules that define the order in which a finite number of words can be strung together to create an infinite number of utterances, each with a specific meaning.

*lexicon: 어휘 목록 **proto-language: 원시 언어

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① | arbitrary | increased | destruction |
| ② | arbitrary | reduced | evolution |
| ③ | arbitrary | reduced | destruction |
| ④ | consistent | reduced | evolution |
| ⑤ | consistent | increased | destruction |

30. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A notable and celebrated contemporary of Alfred Nobel was Gösta Mittag-Leffler. Mittag-Leffler, a student of the celebrated mathematician Karl Weierstrass, was a prominent mathematician in ① his own right. He married well, and as a result lived in a grand mansion in Djursholm, Sweden — just outside of Stockholm. Now Mittag-Leffler was a true celebrity; ② his name was in the newspapers all the time. He dressed like a dandy, and was really a man about town. Nobel was an unattractive, dull, solitary bachelor. He never married, and as far as we know ③ he never had a lady friend in his entire adult life. He was extremely jealous of Mittag-Leffler and the lifestyle that ④ he led. Mittag-Leffler was the most prominent and celebrated scientist in all of Sweden. Some thought it likely that, were there a Nobel Prize in mathematics, ⑤ he would have received it. This may have influenced Alfred Nobel's decision not to found a prize in mathematics.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Businesses of design and entertainment are essentially competing with one another to predict the consumer's taste — but also have some ability to _____. In fashion, there is something of a cottage industry to predict which colors will be popular in the next season. This must be done a year or so in advance because of the planning time required to turn around a clothing line. If a group of influential designers decide that brown will be the hot color next year and start manufacturing lots of brown clothes, and they get models to wear brown, and stores begin to display lots of brown in their windows, the public may well begin to comply with the trend. But they're responding more to the marketing of brown than expressing some deep underlying preference for it. The designer may look like a savant for having "anticipated" the popular color, but if he had picked white or lavender instead, the same process might have unfolded. [3점]

*savant: 석학, 학자

- ① help consumers create a new trend
- ② let consumers reveal their uniqueness
- ③ reflect it in manufacturing their products
- ④ influence it through clever marketing plans
- ⑤ analyze it accurately using customer reviews

32. A challenge unique to environmental science lies in _____.

For example, when you go to the grocery store, the bagger may ask, "Paper or plastic?" How can we know for certain which type of bag has the least environmental impact? There are techniques for determining what harm may come from using the petrochemical benzene to make a plastic bag and from using chlorine to make a paper bag. However, different substances tend to affect the environment differently: benzene may pose more of a risk to people, whereas chlorine may pose a greater risk to organisms in a stream. It is difficult, if not impossible, to decide which is better or worse for the environment overall. There is no single measure of environmental quality. Ultimately, our assessments and our choices involve value judgments and personal opinions. [3점]

- ① the abundance of misleading data
- ② the randomness of natural events
- ③ the dilemmas raised by subjectivity
- ④ the difficulty in gaining public support
- ⑤ the risks involved in its research methods

33. Risk portfolios explain why people often become original in one part of their lives _____.
T. S. Eliot's landmark work, *The Waste Land*, has been hailed as one of the twentieth century's most significant poems. But after publishing it in 1922, Eliot kept his London bank job until 1925, rejecting the idea of embracing professional risk. As the novelist Aldous Huxley noted after paying him an office visit, Eliot was "the most bank-clerky of all bank clerks." When he finally did leave the position, Eliot still didn't strike out on his own. He spent the next forty years working for a publishing house to provide stability in his life, writing poetry on the side. As Polaroid founder Edwin Land remarked, "No person could possibly be original in one area unless he were possessed of the emotional and social stability that comes from fixed attitudes in all areas other than the one in which he is being original." [3점]

- ① so as to gain as much return as possible
- ② while remaining quite conventional in others
- ③ at the cost of success in other areas of life
- ④ despite the loss of their emotional stability
- ⑤ when faced with a financial hardship

34. In her 1850 preface to *Wuthering Heights* and *Agnes Grey*, Charlotte Brontë gives a detailed account of the reasons behind her decision to use a male pseudonym. She writes that adopting a masculinized pseudonym was an unsophisticated decision based on a 'vague impression.' However, Brontë's anxieties did not stem from the fear that her gender would block her quest for a publisher. Rather, she worried that _____.
The Brontë sisters perceived themselves to be rebels, but not because they were breaking into a male-dominated field. On the contrary, they wanted to distance themselves from the large group of women who were then writing domestic fiction: 'we veiled our own names... because — without at the time suspecting that our mode of writing and thinking was not what is called feminine... we noticed how critics sometimes use for their chastisement the weapon of personality, and for their reward, a flattery, which is not true praise.' [3점]

* pseudonym: 필명 ** chastisement: 신랄한 비난

- ① her work would be dismissed as typically feminine writing
- ② her name could be confused with that of a notable author
- ③ her fake name did not suit the genre she was writing
- ④ it would distance her from all of her previous works
- ⑤ she might be blamed for hiding her real name

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Bert Vogelstein's latest effort is what he calls a "liquid biopsy." A blood sample is taken and tested for the presence of even the tiniest amounts of tumor DNA.
① A tumor detected by Vogelstein's liquid biopsy can be detected at just 1 percent the size of what is necessary to be detected by an MRI, currently the most reliable tool for finding cancer. ② MRI scans are capable of producing a variety of chemical and physical data, in addition to detailed spatial images. ③ The amount can be so small that the cancer is discovered even before any symptoms have developed. ④ What this effectively means is that getting a blood test for cancer could become part of everybody's annual medical checkup if the price goes down far enough, as Vogelstein believes it will. ⑤ The testing done to date by researchers at two dozen medical institutions shows that Vogelstein's method found 47 percent of earliest-stage cancers.

* biopsy: 생검(생체 조직 검사)

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

36.

The email inbox environment has changed — that much is undeniable. But people are amazingly adaptable. Just as they have adapted to changes everywhere else in their world, they will adapt to changes in email practices.

- (A) Today, leave kids alone in front of the set with a remote control in their hands, and they're likely to be exposed to explosions, bloody fights, and some rather provocative views of the human body. So what did parents do? They adapted.
- (B) Think back about thirty years, when there were only three or four networks on television. Back then, parents could leave their children in front of the set without having to worry about what they'd see.
- (C) They took away the remote. They purchased parental-lock technology. They began to watch with their children. People haven't turned off their TVs, just as they will not stop reading email. They will continue to develop simple techniques that will enable them to manage ever-increasing volumes of irrelevant email.

* provocative: 도발적인

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

37.

In classic experiments on stress, people performed tasks that required concentration, like solving puzzles, while being blasted at random intervals with uncomfortably loud sounds.

- (A) But here's what is: *none of the participants actually pressed the button*. Stopping the noise didn't make the difference...knowing they *could* stop the noise did. The button gave them a sense of control and allowed them to endure the stress.
- (B) If the noise became too unpleasant, they could press a button and make it stop. Sure enough, the button allowed them to stay calmer, make fewer mistakes, and show less irritation. That's nothing surprising.
- (C) They started sweating and their heart rates and blood pressure climbed. They struggled to focus and made mistakes. Many got so frustrated that they gave up. Searching for a way to reduce anxiety, researchers gave some of the participants an escape.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

At the end of the War, however, a transition began that replaced old-style farming with production systems that were much more intensive.

What was it that prompted scientists to become interested in the way we treat animals? Before the Second World War, agricultural operations in the Western world consisted of traditional family-run farms. (①) These were small scale and were typically dependent on manual labour to work the land and tend the animals. (②) There was a general view within society that the farmers cared for their livestock because they were closely tied to the farmers' livelihood. (③) Animals that had previously spent large parts of the year outdoors were now confined to indoor facilities. (④) By keeping livestock in windowless sheds and using artificial lighting and temperature control, growing seasons could be prolonged and it became possible to produce greater quantities of meat, milk, and eggs. (⑤) The human contact with individual animals, however, was lost.

39.

So, using a pointed stick, they marked the soft clay with signs that showed its contents.

Writing, like so many inventions, came about by accident, and this one happened on the back of an envelope. (①) About 6,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, a group of people known as the Sumerians invented a new way of keeping track of trade. (②) They made clay tokens shaped like animals, jars, and other goods, and recorded deals by wrapping the tokens up in clay envelopes. (③) Once they'd sealed an envelope, they could no longer see what was inside it. (④) It didn't take them long to realize that, once they'd done this, they didn't need the tokens any more: just the marked envelope would do. (⑤) So by about 3100 BC, the envelopes had turned into simple squares of clay recording trade deals in symbols.

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

In a set of remarkable experiments, Chen-Bo Zhong and Katie Liljenquist have shown that lyrics like "Wash your sins away in the tide" are not just a quirk of language. In their experiment, they asked students to recall either an ethical or unethical behavior in their past. Students who remembered their own unethical behavior were more likely to act as if they felt unclean. On a word-completion task that followed, the "unethical memory" students were more likely to say that the unfinished word "W__H" was "WASH" instead of "WISH," and the "S__P" was "SOAP" instead of, say, "STEP." In a second experiment, students were told that the study was to determine if handwriting was linked to personality. Some students copied out stories of ethical behavior; others, stories of unethical behavior. They were then asked to rate the desirability of various products. Some were cleansing products and others were not. Those who copied out unethical stories rated cleansing products much higher than noncleansing products.

* quirk: 재치, 기발함



According to some experiments, exposure to cases of moral _____ (A) _____ may lead people to develop a perception of physical _____ (B) _____.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | violation | ..... | cleanliness |
| ② | violation | ..... | hardship |
| ③ | dilemma | ..... | hardship |
| ④ | perfection | ..... | cleanliness |
| ⑤ | perfection | ..... | strength |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries clockmaking was a vital European technology, and London was at its cutting edge. As a maritime nation, the British were concerned with one problem in particular: they could make clocks that kept very good time as long as they stayed perfectly still but not when they were shaken about, and particularly not on board a rolling ship. If you wanted to sail, it was impossible to keep a precise record of time. And at sea, if you can't tell the time, you don't know how far east or west you are. It is relatively easy to calculate latitude—your distance north or south of the equator—by measuring the height of the Sun above the horizon at noon; but this won't let you calculate longitude—your position east or west.

The problem of _____ at sea was finally cracked in the middle of the eighteenth century by John Harrison, who invented a clock—a marine chronometer—which could go on precisely telling the time in spite of the constant movement of a ship, thus making it possible for the first time for ships anywhere to establish their longitude. Before a ship set sail, its chronometer would be set to the local time in harbour—for the British this was usually Greenwich. Once at sea, you could then compare the time at Greenwich with the time of noon on board ship, which you fixed by the Sun; the difference between the two times gave you your longitude. There are twenty-four hours in the day so, as the Earth rotates, every hour the Sun apparently 'moves' across the sky one twenty-fourth of a complete circle of the globe—that is, 15 degrees. If you are three hours behind the time in Greenwich, you are 45 degrees west—in the middle of the Atlantic.

* chronometer: (천문·항해용) 정밀 시계

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Clocks: The Best Invention for Modern City Life
- ② Effects of Perceived Time on Work Performance
- ③ Tips on Dealing with Big Waves and Crew Fatigue
- ④ Why Should Sailors Determine Longitude and Latitude?
- ⑤ A Portable Time Standard: Advance in Marine Navigation

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① sailors' safety ② accurate timekeeping
- ③ calculating latitude ④ remote communication
- ⑤ weather forecasting

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

A man came home from work late again, tired and irritated, to find his five-year-old son waiting for him at the door. "Daddy, may I ask you a question?" "Yeah, sure, what is it?" replied the man. "Daddy, how much money do you make an hour?" "That's none of your business. What makes (a) you ask such a thing?" the man said angrily. "I just want to know. Please tell me," pleaded the little boy. "If you must know, I make twenty dollars an hour." "Oh," the little boy replied, "Daddy, may I borrow ten dollars, please?"

(B)

The little boy sat straight up, beaming. "Oh, thank you, Daddy!" he said. Then, reaching under his pillow, he pulled out some more bills. The man, seeing that the boy already had money, started to get angry again. The little boy slowly counted out (b) his money. "Why did you want more money if you already had some?" the father complained. "Because I didn't have enough, but now I do," the little boy replied. "Daddy, I have twenty dollars now. Can I buy an hour of your time?"

(C)

After an hour or so, the man had calmed down, and started to think (c) he may have been a little hard on his son. Maybe there was something he really needed to buy with that ten dollars, and he really didn't ask for money often. The man went to the little boy's room. "Are you asleep, son?" he asked. "No, Daddy, I'm awake," replied the boy. "I've been thinking, maybe I was too hard on you earlier," said the man. "It's been a long day and I took my irritation out on (d) you. Here's that ten dollars you asked for."

(D)

The father was furious. "If the only reason you wanted to know how much money I make is just so you can borrow some to buy a silly toy, then you march to your room and go to bed. Think about why (e) you are being so selfish." The little boy quietly went to his room. The man sat down and started to get even madder about the little boy's questioning. How dare he ask such questions only to get some money?

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 남자가 귀가했을 때 아들이 문에서 그를 기다리고 있었다.
- ② 남자는 아들에게 자신이 한 시간에 20달러를 번다고 말했다.
- ③ 아들은 베개 아래에서 지폐를 꺼냈다.
- ④ 아들은 남자에게 자주 돈을 달라고 했었다.
- ⑤ 남자는 아들이 돈을 얻기 위해 질문을 했다고 생각했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① Let's learn some new skills.
- ② I loved taking your craft class.
- ③ We don't have a community center.
- ④ I bought them from an online store.
- ⑤ I want to make curtains for my sister.

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

- ① Don't worry. We'll clean the room before we leave.
- ② Really? I can't believe you lost the competition.
- ③ Good. The choir performance was a success.
- ④ I'm sorry. I can't play a musical instrument.
- ⑤ Right. You need to practice a lot.

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

- ① 미술 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ② 예술제 참여를 독려하려고
- ③ 미술 시험을 안내하려고
- ④ 미술실 이용 시간을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 박물관 관람 규칙 준수를 당부하려고

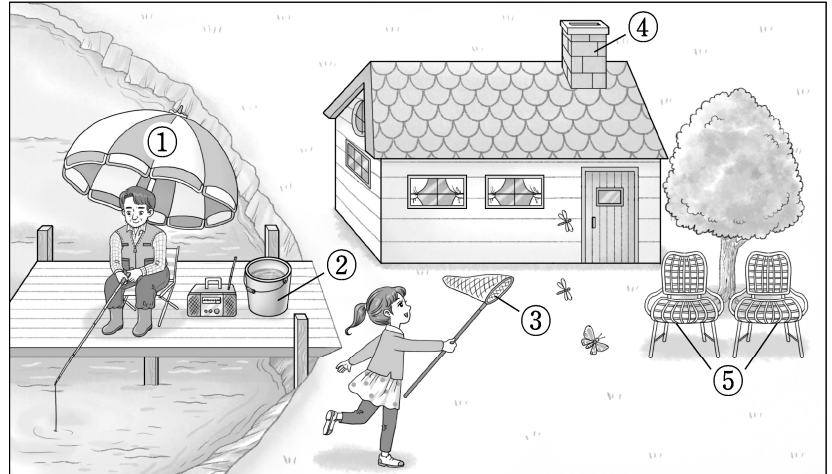
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 어린이집 추가 설립의 필요성
- ② 장난감 대여 서비스 이용의 장점
- ③ 어린이 대상 환경 교육의 중요성
- ④ 놀이가 아동 발달에 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 나이에 따른 장난감 선호도의 변화

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

- ① 사진작가 - 무용가
- ② 사회자 - 초청 강사
- ③ 음악 평론가 - 작곡가
- ④ 조명 기사 - 영화감독
- ⑤ 공연장 관리자 - 피아니스트

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 소품 구매하기
- ② 포스터 붙이기
- ③ 배우들 분장하기
- ④ 가을 축제 기획하기
- ⑤ 무대 배경 제작하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 농구경기에 출전하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 해외 출장을 가야 해서
- ② 매출 보고서를 작성해야 해서
- ③ 지역 병원에서 봉사해야 해서
- ④ 정기 건강 검진을 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 아버지의 은퇴 파티에 참석해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$140
- ② \$160
- ③ \$180
- ④ \$240
- ⑤ \$260

10. 대화를 듣고, Middleton Public Hearing에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제
- ② 개최 일시
- ③ 개최 장소
- ④ 전문가 패널
- ⑤ 질문 기회 유무

11. Megan's Bites에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수제 과자로 유명하다.
- ② 주인의 할머니가 만든 조리법을 사용한다.
- ③ 겉은 바삭하고 속은 부드러운 과자를 만든다.
- ④ 2017년에 Dessert Magazine에 의해 최고의 과자가게로 선정됐다.
- ⑤ 다음 달에 New York에 2호점을 열 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 노트북 컴퓨터 배낭을 고르시오.

Laptop Backpacks					
	Model	Size (inch)	Price	Number of Inner Pockets	Promotional Gift
①	A	15	\$45	4	USB Stick
②	B	18	\$49	4	USB Stick
③	C	18	\$52	6	USB Stick
④	D	20	\$55	6	Mouse Pad
⑤	E	20	\$65	8	Mouse Pad

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

Woman: _____

- ① No way. My know-how doesn't come from reading books.
- ② Right. Selecting winners that way seems fair to students.
- ③ Yes. I've always wanted to become a famous inventor.
- ④ Good. The first-graders usually prefer social sciences.
- ⑤ Sorry. You should use your creativity for the project.

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

Man: _____

- ① Alright. I'll take an offline course then.
- ② Not really. There's no time to study now.
- ③ Sure. I managed to pass the test this morning.
- ④ Great. I was going to give you a wake-up call.
- ⑤ No. Online classes were not available last summer.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Brian이 Ms. Clark에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Brian: _____

- ① You should judge students by their performance.
- ② I apologize for not joining the cheerleading team.
- ③ We're not allowed to participate in the competition.
- ④ It was a good experience coaching you last semester.
- ⑤ We're thankful for all the hard work you've done for us.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of food on sleep
- ② causes of eating disorders
- ③ ways to improve digestion
- ④ what not to eat to lose weight
- ⑤ importance of a balanced diet for health

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① bananas ② milk ③ cereal
- ④ French fries ⑤ candies

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Burke,

Thank you for your question about how to donate children's books for our book drive. The event will take place for one week from September 10th to 16th. Books can be dropped off 24 hours a day during this period. There are two locations designated for donations: Adams Children's Library and Aileen Community Center. At each location, there are blue donation boxes at the main entrance. If you are unable to visit these locations, books can be mailed directly to our organization. Your donations will help support children in our community who may not be able to afford books. We hope this information makes your donation easier. We appreciate your support.

Best regards,
Carrie Wells

- ① 도서 박람회 자원 봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 아동 도서를 기부하는 방법을 안내하려고
- ③ 지역 아동들의 독서량 조사를 제안하려고
- ④ 독서 교육 프로그램 참여 방법을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 어린이 도서관 설립을 위한 기부를 독려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Emma의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

'How much farther to the finish line? Can I make it?' Emma felt pain in her legs and was breathing heavily. She couldn't remember ever being so exhausted. Feeling frustrated, she began to think about giving up on the race. She knew she would regret it later, but it seemed like there was nothing she could do. Then, she remembered a strategy she had learned. By having strong imagery control, she could help herself achieve her goal. Over and over, Emma imagined herself running smoothly and breathing easily. It was working! She started to feel better. About thirty minutes later, she found herself crossing the finish line with a big smile on her face. Surrounded by cheering friends, she enjoyed her victory full of joy.

- ① calm → terrified ② furious → relaxed
- ③ thrilled → ashamed ④ discouraged → delighted
- ⑤ confused → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life is hectic. Our days are filled with so many of the "have tos" that we feel there's no time left for the "want tos." Further, spending all our time with others doesn't give us the ability to hit the reset button and relax. Leaving little to no time for ourselves or for the things that are important to us can lead to unmanaged stress, frustration, fatigue, resentment, or worse, health issues. Building in regular "you time," however, can provide numerous benefits, all of which help to make life a little bit sweeter and a little bit more manageable. Unfortunately, many individuals struggle with reaching goals due to an inability to prioritize their own needs. Alone time, however, forces you to take a break from everyday responsibilities and the requirements of others so you can dedicate time to move forward with your own goals, meet your own personal needs, and further explore your personal dreams.

* hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① 자신을 위한 시간을 확보하여 원하는 바를 추구할 필요가 있다.
- ② 타인과의 정기적인 교류를 통해 스트레스를 해소해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하려면 체계적인 시간 관리가 중요하다.
- ④ 개인의 이익과 공공의 이익 간의 조화를 이루어야 한다.
- ⑤ 업무의 우선순위는 동료와 협의하여 정해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “a link in a chain, a phase in a process”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi’s point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,” he notes.

* patronage: 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals’ creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One’s genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers like a bottle of wine more if they are told it cost ninety dollars a bottle than if they are told it cost ten. Belief that the wine is more expensive turns on the neurons in the medial orbitofrontal cortex, an area of the brain associated with pleasure feelings. Wine without a price tag doesn’t have this effect. In 2008, American food and wine critics teamed up with a statistician from Yale and a couple of Swedish economists to study the results of thousands of blind tastings of wines ranging from \$1.65 to \$150 a bottle. They found that when they can’t see the price tag, people prefer cheaper wine to pricier bottles. Experts’ tastes did move in the proper direction: they favored finer, more expensive wines. But the bias was almost imperceptible. A wine that cost ten times more than another was ranked by experts only seven points higher on a scale of one to one hundred.

* medial orbitofrontal cortex: 내측 안와(眼窩) 전두 피질

- ① 소비자는 와인 구매 시 전문가의 평가를 적극적으로 참고한다.
- ② 가격 정보는 소비자의 와인 상품 선호도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 비싼 와인의 대량 구매는 소비자의 쾌감 신경을 자극한다.
- ④ 와인의 판매 가격은 와인의 품질과 비례하여 결정된다.
- ⑤ 와인의 품질은 원산지과 생산 연도에 따라 달라진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the ‘natural’ enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk’s films’ social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the ‘vulgar’ enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of ‘good’ taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

* vulgar: 저속한, 서민의 ** aesthetic: 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics’ negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics’ tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

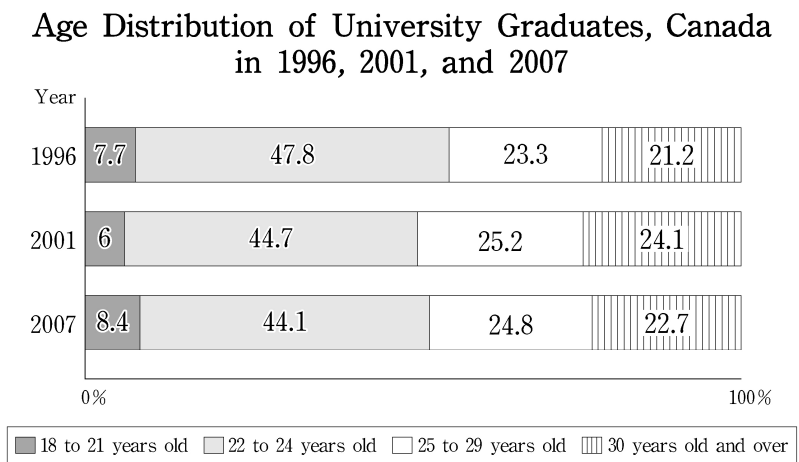
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find acceptable solutions. But in countries where popular opinion is taken into consideration, no mutually acceptable solution has been found. As a result, most spent fuel has been stored in the nuclear power plants where it was produced. This is now causing its own problems as storage ponds designed to store a few years’ waste become filled or overflowing. One avenue that has been explored is the reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the active ingredients. Some of the recovered material can be recycled as fuel. The remainder must be stored safely until it has become inactive. But reprocessing has proved expensive and can exacerbate the problem of disposal rather than assisting it. As a result, it too appears publicly unacceptable.

* exacerbate: 악화시키다

- ① Are Nuclear Power Plants Really Dangerous?
- ② How to Improve Our Waste Disposal System
- ③ No Benefits: Nuclear Power Plants Are Deceiving Us
- ④ An Unresolved Dilemma in Dealing with Nuclear Waste
- ⑤ Ignorance Is Not a Blessing: Policies for Nuclear Issues!

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



This graph shows the distribution of university graduates in Canada by age group in 1996, 2001, and 2007. ① Although its share was less than 50% in each of the three years, the group of university graduates aged 22 to 24 accounted for the largest single share in those respective years. ② The second largest single share of university graduates in each of the three years was held by those who were 25 to 29 years old. ③ The share of university graduates who were 30 years old and over was higher than 20% in each of the three years. ④ In 1996, the share of the group of university graduates aged 18 to 21 was 7.7%, and the share of the same age group was 6% in 2001. ⑤ In 2007, the combined share of those who were 25 to 29 years old and those who were 30 years old and over accounted for more than 50% of that year's university graduates.

26. Victor Borge에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Borge, born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1909, was a comedian and pianist. Initially a concert musician, Victor Borge soon developed a performance style that combined comedy with classical music. When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, he was performing in Sweden, and a short time later managed to escape to America. When he arrived in the U.S., he didn't speak a word of English. Learning English by watching movies, he soon managed to translate his jokes for the American audience. In 1948, Victor Borge became an American citizen and a few years later was offered a show of his own, *Comedy in Music*. The show remains the longest-running one-man show in Broadway history. At the age of 90, he still performed 60 times a year. He died on December 23rd, 2000 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.

- ① 코미디와 고전 음악을 결합한 공연 스타일을 개발했다.
- ② 나치가 덴마크를 침공했을 때, 미국에서 공연을 하고 있었다.
- ③ 1948년에 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ④ 90세에도 여전히 일 년에 60회의 공연을 했다.
- ⑤ 2000년 12월 23일에 생을 마감했다.

27. LnT-Bot에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

LnT-Bot

Your Child's Perfect Friend for Learning

◆ **Learning Modes**

LnT-Bot features three learning modes:

- alphabet letters and sounds
- names of objects
- numbers and counting

◆ **Learning Chips**

- 30 learning chips are included.
- Insert a chip in LnT-Bot's forehead slot and pictures will appear on the LCD screen.

◆ **Fun Features**

- Say "Hi, Bot," and LnT-Bot will say "Hello" back.
- Clap your hands once, and LnT-Bot will dance.
- Clap your hands twice, and LnT-Bot will sing one of 10 recorded songs.

- ① 사물 이름 학습 모드가 있다.
- ② 30개의 학습용 칩이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 이마의 슬롯에 칩을 넣으면, LCD 화면에 그림이 나타난다.
- ④ "Hi, Bot"이라고 말하면, "Hello"라고 대답한다.
- ⑤ 박수를 한 번 치면, 녹음된 노래 중 한 곡을 부른다.

28. 2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest

Notac High School is now accepting your original and critical book reviews.

■ **Submission**

- When: From September 10, 2018 to September 21, 2018
- How: Submit your book review by email to admin@notachs.net.

■ **Divisions**

Each participant must enter one of the divisions below.
(Only one entry per participant)

- Poetry
- Fiction
- Non-fiction

■ **Guidelines**

- Your review must:
 1. Be your own work.
 2. Be written about a book on the given booklist.
 3. Be less than 1,500 words.

* Winners will be announced on the school website on October 1, 2018. No individual notifications will be made.

For more information, visit www.notachs.net.

- ① 이메일로는 서평을 제출할 수 없다.
- ② 여러 부문에 중복하여 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 제공된 도서 목록에 있는 책에 대해 서평을 써야 한다.
- ④ 서평은 1,500 단어 이상이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 개별적으로 통보받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Not all organisms are able to find sufficient food to survive, so starvation is a kind of disvalue often found in nature. It also is part of the process of selection ① by which biological evolution functions. Starvation helps filter out those less fit to survive, those less resourceful in finding food for ② themselves and their young. In some circumstances, it may pave the way for genetic variants ③ to take hold in the population of a species and eventually allow the emergence of a new species in place of the old one. Thus starvation is a disvalue that can help make ④ possible the good of greater diversity. Starvation can be of practical or instrumental value, even as it is an intrinsic disvalue. ⑤ What some organisms must starve in nature is deeply regrettable and sad. The statement remains implacably true, even though starvation also may sometimes subserve ends that are good.

* implacably: 확고히 ** subserve: 공헌하다

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative — either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A) available / unavailable at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were practical alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B) predicting / preventing not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars extremely expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C) necessary / unnecessary to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

* deplete: 고갈시키다 ** synthetic pesticide: 합성 살충제

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | available | predicting | necessary |
| ② | available | preventing | necessary |
| ③ | available | predicting | unnecessary |
| ④ | unavailable | preventing | unnecessary |
| ⑤ | unavailable | predicting | necessary |

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Among the most fascinating natural temperature-regulating behaviors are those of social insects such as bees and ants. These insects are able to maintain a nearly constant temperature in their hives or mounds throughout the year. The constancy of these microclimates depends not just on the location and insulation of the habitat, but on _____. When the surrounding temperature increases, the activity in the hive decreases, which decreases the amount of heat generated by insect metabolism. In fact, many animals decrease their activity in the heat and increase it in the cold, and people who are allowed to choose levels of physical activity in hot or cold environments adjust their workload precisely to body temperature. This behavior serves to avoid both hypothermia and hyperthermia.

* insulation: 단열 ** hypothermia: 저체온(증) *** hyperthermia: 고체온(증)

- ① the activity of the insects in the colony
- ② the interaction with other species
- ③ the change in colony population
- ④ the building materials of the habitat
- ⑤ the physical development of the inhabitants

32. Although most people, including Europe’s Muslims, have numerous identities, few of these are politically salient at any moment. It is only when a political issue affects the welfare of those in a particular group that _____. For instance, when issues arise that touch on women’s rights, women start to think of gender as their principal identity. Whether such women are American or Iranian or whether they are Catholic or Protestant matters less than the fact that they are women. Similarly, when famine and civil war threaten people in sub-Saharan Africa, many African-Americans are reminded of their kinship with the continent in which their ancestors originated centuries earlier, and they lobby their leaders to provide humanitarian relief. In other words, each issue calls forth somewhat different identities that help explain the political preferences people have regarding those issues. [3점]

* salient: 두드러진

- ① identity assumes importance
- ② religion precedes identity
- ③ society loses stability
- ④ society supports diversity
- ⑤ nationality bears significance

33. Food unites as well as distinguishes eaters because what and how one eats forms much of one's emotional tie to a group identity, be it a nation or an ethnicity. The famous twentieth-century Chinese poet and scholar Lin Yutang remarks, "Our love for fatherland is largely a matter of recollection of the keen sensual pleasure of our childhood. The loyalty to Uncle Sam is the loyalty to American doughnuts, and the loyalty to the *Vaterland* is the loyalty to *Pfannkuchen* and *Stollen*." Such keen connection between food and national or ethnic identification clearly indicates the truth that cuisine and table narrative occupy a significant place in the training grounds of a community and its civilization, and thus, eating, cooking, and talking about one's cuisine are vital to _____ . In other words, the destiny of a community depends on how well it nourishes its members.

* nourish: 기르다

- ① an individual's dietary choices
- ② one's diverse cultural experiences
- ③ one's unique personality and taste
- ④ a community's wholeness and continuation
- ⑤ a community's dominance over other cultures

34. Modern psychological theory states that the process of understanding is a matter of construction, not reproduction, which means that the process of understanding takes the form of the interpretation of data coming from the outside and generated by our mind. For example, the perception of a moving object as a car is based on an interpretation of incoming data within the framework of our knowledge of the world. While the interpretation of simple objects is usually an uncontrolled process, the interpretation of more complex phenomena, such as interpersonal situations, usually requires active attention and thought. Psychological studies indicate that it is knowledge possessed by the individual that determines which stimuli become the focus of that individual's attention, what significance he or she assigns to these stimuli, and how they are combined into a larger whole. This subjective world, interpreted in a particular way, is for us the "objective" world; we cannot know any world other than _____. [3점]

- ① the reality placed upon us through social conventions
- ② the one we know as a result of our own interpretations
- ③ the world of images not filtered by our perceptual frame
- ④ the external world independent of our own interpretations
- ⑤ the physical universe our own interpretations fail to explain

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While the transportation infrastructure may shape *where* we travel today, in the early eras of travel, it determined whether people could travel at all. ① The development and improvement of transportation was one of the most important factors in allowing modern tourism to develop on a large scale and become a regular part of the lives of billions of people around the world. ② Another important factor was the industrialization that led to more efficient transportation of factory products to consumers than ever before. ③ Technological advances provided the basis for the explosive expansion of local, regional, and global transportation networks and made travel faster, easier, and cheaper. ④ This not only created new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving regions but also prompted a host of other changes in the tourism infrastructure, such as accommodations. ⑤ As a result, the availability of transportation infrastructure and services has been considered a fundamental precondition for tourism.

* infrastructure: 산업 기반 시설

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

36.

Most of us have a general, rational sense of what to eat and when — there is no shortage of information on the subject.

- (A) *Emotional eating* is a popular term used to describe eating that is influenced by emotions, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most overeating is prompted by feelings rather than physical hunger.
- (B) Yet there is often a disconnect between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, but decisions also involve our feelings. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems.
- (C) Individuals who struggle with obesity tend to eat in response to emotions. However, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight. People of any size may try to escape an emotional experience by preoccupying themselves with eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight. [3점]

* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

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

37.

Ever since the first scientific opinion polls revealed that most Americans are at best poorly informed about politics, analysts have asked whether citizens are equipped to play the role democracy assigns them.

- (A) Such factors, however, can explain only the misinformation that has always been with us. The sharp rise in misinformation in recent years has a different source: our media. "They are making us dumb," says one observer. When fact bends to fiction, the predictable result is political distrust and polarization.
- (B) It's the difference between ignorance and irrationality. Whatever else one might conclude about self-government, it's at risk when citizens don't know what they're talking about. Our misinformation owes partly to psychological factors, including our tendency to see the world in ways that suit our desires.
- (C) However, there is something worse than an inadequately informed public, and that's a misinformed public. It's one thing when citizens don't know something, and realize it, which has always been a problem. It's another thing when citizens don't know something, but think they know it, which is the new problem.

* poll: 여론 조사

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older derive benefits from various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax.

Both the budget deficit and federal debt have soared during the recent financial crisis and recession. (①) During 2009-2010, nearly 40 percent of federal expenditures were financed by borrowing. (②) The huge recent federal deficits have pushed the federal debt to levels not seen since the years immediately following World War II. (③) The rapid growth of baby-boomer retirees in the decade immediately ahead will mean higher spending levels and larger and larger deficits for both Social Security and Medicare. (④) All of these factors are going to make it extremely difficult to slow the growth of federal spending and keep the debt from ballooning out of control. (⑤) Projections indicate that the net federal debt will rise to 90 percent of GDP by 2019, and many believe it will be even higher unless constructive action is taken soon.

* deficit: 부족, 결손 ** federal: 연방의 *** soar: 급등하다, 치솟다

39.

We become entrusted to teach culturally appropriate behaviors, values, attitudes, skills, and information about the world.

Erikson believes that when we reach the adult years, several physical, social, and psychological stimuli trigger a sense of *generativity*. A central component of this attitude is the desire to care for others. (①) For the majority of people, parenthood is perhaps the most obvious and convenient opportunity to fulfill this desire. (②) Erikson believes that another distinguishing feature of adulthood is the emergence of an inborn desire to teach. (③) We become aware of this desire when the event of being physically capable of reproducing is joined with the events of participating in a committed relationship, the establishment of an adult pattern of living, and the assumption of job responsibilities. (④) According to Erikson, by becoming parents we learn that we have the need to be needed by others who depend on our knowledge, protection, and guidance. (⑤) By assuming the responsibilities of being primary caregivers to children through their long years of physical and social growth, we concretely express what Erikson believes to be an inborn desire to teach. [3점]

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

Perceptions of forest use and the value of forests as standing timber vary considerably from indigenous peoples to national governments and Western scientists. These differences in attitudes and values lie at the root of conflicting management strategies and stimulate protest groups such as the Chipko movement. For example, the cultivators of the Himalayas and Karakoram view forests as essentially a convertible resource. That is, under increasing population pressure and growing demands for cultivable land, the conversion of forest into cultivated terraces means a much higher productivity can be extracted from the same area. Compensation in the form of planting on terrace edges occurs to make up for the clearance. This contrasts with the national view of the value of forests as a renewable resource, with the need or desire to keep a forest cover over the land for soil conservation, and with a global view of protection for biodiversity and climate change purposes, irrespective of the local people's needs.

* timber: (목재가 되는) 수목 ** indigenous: 토착의



For indigenous peoples forests serve as a source of ___(A)___ resources, while national and global perspectives prioritize the ___(B)___ of forests, despite the local needs.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① transformable | preservation |
| ② transformable | practicality |
| ③ consumable | manipulation |
| ④ restorable | potential |
| ⑤ restorable | recovery |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a) coloured by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b) interpreted within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story — go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c) randomly recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy — just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d) employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e) factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

* malevolent: 악의 있는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
 - ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
 - ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
 - ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
 - ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Over the last week, Jason had been feeling worried about his daughter, Sally. For two months now, Sally had been absorbed, perhaps even excessively, in studying birds. He was afraid she might begin to ignore her schoolwork. While shopping, Jason was glad to run into his old friend Jennifer, a bird expert working at the local university. Maybe (a) she could help ease his concern. Upon hearing about Sally's interest, Jennifer invited them both to visit her office to see just how deep Sally's fascination was.

(B)

Approaching the tree, Sally shouted excitedly, "There, that's the nest!" Jennifer looked up to see a small cup-shaped nest within a fork of the branches. Quickly, (b) she took out her binoculars and peered where Sally pointed. In the fading evening light, she found the two rare black birds in their nest. "See, didn't I tell you?" exclaimed Sally. Looking at her in joyful surprise, both Jason and Jennifer were proud of Sally. They now recognized her extraordinary gift and passion as a bird-watcher.

* binoculars: 쌍안경

(C)

Two days later, Jason and Sally visited Jennifer's office. Sally was delighted by the books about birds and she joyfully looked at the beautiful pictures in them. It was while Jason and Jennifer were talking that Sally suddenly shouted, "Oh, I've seen this bird!" "Impossible," replied Jennifer, not believing it. "This book shows rare birds. You can't see any of them around here." But (c) she insisted, "I spotted a pair of them in their nest in a huge oak tree nearby!"

(D)

Jennifer walked up to Sally and took a close look at the page. (d) She calmly said, "That's the black robin of Chathas Island. It's one of the rarest birds, Sally. You couldn't have seen it in this town." Yet Sally persisted. "In that case, can you show (e) me the nest?" asked Jennifer. "Yes, I can right now if you want," answered Sally full of confidence. Jennifer put on her coat, pulled out a pair of binoculars, and stepped out. Sally and Jason followed.

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 Sally는 두 달 동안 새를 공부하는 데 몰두해 왔었다.
 - ② Jennifer는 대학교에서 근무하는 새 전문가이다.
 - ③ Jason은 Sally가 새 관찰자로서 재능이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다.
 - ④ Jason과 Sally는 Jennifer의 사무실을 방문했다.
 - ⑤ Jennifer는 Sally가 희귀한 새를 보았다는 말을 처음부터 믿었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① That sounds good for a change.
- ② That was a great romance movie.
- ③ Isn't it expensive to watch a movie?
- ④ I have a meeting tonight, so I can't come.
- ⑤ As you know, I don't like watching movies.

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

- ① I'm proud of him. It's a great accomplishment.
- ② That's true. He won't come to the meeting.
- ③ Too bad. Then the flight will be delayed.
- ④ Not at all. Flying is safer than driving.
- ⑤ Of course. I'll text you about it.

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

- ① 도서관의 디지털 자료 사용을 권장하려고
- ② 도서관 자원봉사자 모집 계획을 알리려고
- ③ 학교 전산망 시설 공사 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 디지털 콘텐츠 개발의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 자료 검색용 컴퓨터 이용 방법을 안내하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 놀이를 통해 갈등 해결 능력을 기를 수 있다.
- ② 칭찬과 격려가 자녀의 행동 교정에 효과적이다.
- ③ 부모는 자녀에게 사과의 중요성을 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 가정 내 규율은 부모와 자녀가 함께 정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자녀를 훈육할 때 일관성을 유지하는 것이 중요하다.

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

- ① 요리 강사 - 수강생 ② 영양 교사 - 학생회장
- ③ 방송 기자 - 통계 분석가 ④ 여론 조사 전문가 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 식품 위생 감시원 - 음식점 주인

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Mark를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 숙소 알아보기 ② 기차표 구매하기
- ③ 손님방 청소하기 ④ 구직 면접 주선하기
- ⑤ 호텔 예약 취소하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 오늘 프로젝터를 사용하지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 부품이 고장 나서
- ② 연결 케이블이 없어서
- ③ 컴퓨터실이 정전되어서
- ④ 친구로부터 돌려받지 못해서
- ⑤ 프레젠테이션 장소가 너무 좁아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$85 ② \$100 ③ \$105 ④ \$130 ⑤ \$135

10. 대화를 듣고, 과학 프로젝트에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 연구 주제 ② 팀원 수
- ③ 평가 기준 ④ 발표 날짜
- ⑤ 사용 가능한 소프트웨어

11. Tapas Cooking Class에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 11월 15일부터 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 식료품 시장을 방문하는 일정이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 다양한 올리브유를 맛볼 기회가 있다.
- ④ 수강료와 별도로 재료비를 내야 한다.
- ⑤ 수강 인원은 10명 이내로 제한된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 토스터 오븐을 고르시오.

Top 5 Toaster Ovens

	Model	Capacity (slices)	Digital Controls	Color	Price
①	A	6	○	Black	\$69
②	B	4	○	Silver	\$59
③	C	6	×	Silver	\$49
④	D	4	○	White	\$48
⑤	E	2	×	White	\$38

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

Man: _____

- ① I think it's too far from our school.
- ② Right. Let's put off the competition.
- ③ We don't rent out our school auditorium.
- ④ Okay. Let's hold the competition on campus.
- ⑤ I already did. The hall is available that day.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Thanks. It's lovely of you to make chocolate for me.
- ② Yes. Just put it in a bowl and heat it in hot water.
- ③ No. Your recipe was okay, but I made a mistake.
- ④ You did an excellent job making this chocolate.
- ⑤ That's fine. I can make chocolate on my own.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Melanie가 Jake에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Melanie: _____

- ① You'll even be fined if you don't wear one.
- ② Sure. Biking is time-efficient for a short trip.
- ③ Preparation is important. Let's check our lists.
- ④ You should adjust the helmet so that it fits you.
- ⑤ It'll be a long-distance ride. A helmet is a must.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of colors on household energy use
- ② roles of colors in inspiring creative ideas
- ③ relationship between colors and moods
- ④ using vivid colors for home decoration
- ⑤ preferred colors for home appliances

17. 언급된 색상이 아닌 것은?

- ① black ② white ③ purple ④ blue ⑤ orange

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Grace,

I was sorry to receive your letter. I would like to see if there is some way we can address your concerns. As your supervisor, I feel that you have performed well in your time with the company; your departure would be a big loss to us. In your letter you make reference to personal conflicts you have had with some of the others in our department. With your permission, I would like to ask the Human Resources to become involved and look for a way to improve the working environment. I'm hoping that you reconsider your resignation. Please allow us to try to keep a valued employee.

Best regards,

Maria Rodriguez, Sales & Marketing Manager

- ① 직원의 사직을 만류하려고
- ② 불편을 겪은 고객에게 사과하려고
- ③ 갑작스러운 인사이동을 해명하려고
- ④ 회사의 인원 감축 계획을 알리려고
- ⑤ 부서 내 업무 조정 내용을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Farish and I walked, brown sandstones gave way to pink limestones, which was a promising sign that fossils were in the neighborhood. After we spent a few minutes peering at rocks, alarm bells went off; my attention was pulled to an unusual faint light flashing from a corner of a melon-sized rock. My heart pounded hard. Experience in the field taught me to respect the sensation triggered by these moments. I spent about five minutes curled up with the rock close to my eyes before passing it to Farish for his expert opinion. Farish froze solid. His eyes shot back to me with a look of suppressed emotion, disbelief, and surprise. "Yes, we found it!" I cried. Jumping with joy, I hugged him.

- ① hopeful → delighted ② worried → grateful
- ③ terrified → relieved ④ excited → disappointed
- ⑤ nervous → sympathetic

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

You know the old saying about having only one chance to make a first impression? Forget about it for once and give people a second chance. Even if you didn't like someone's question at yesterday's lecture or you thought his outfit was out-of-place for the event, don't immediately write that person off as a potential friend. This is a time in your life to dig deeper and allow yourself to find out what makes people behave the way they do. Forget about surfaces and look for what's inside. And remember, it takes time for new friendships to develop. As you get to know each other, shared experiences and interests will become woven into the friendship. Keep working on the relationship, even if it feels uncomfortable at times.

- ① 사고의 폭을 넓히려면 다양한 사람들과 교류하라.
- ② 친구의 단점을 지적하기보다 장점을 찾아 칭찬하라.
- ③ 인기 있는 사람이 되려면 먼저 자신의 인격을 기르라.
- ④ 처음 만난 사람에게 지나치게 개인적인 질문을 삼가라.
- ⑤ 친구를 사귀려면 내면의 모습에 주목하여 꾸준히 노력하라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When science is examined as an enterprise that involves the values of independence, freedom, the right to dissent, and tolerance, it is clear that as a social activity science cannot flourish in an authoritarian climate. Some philosophers of science such as Bronowski claim that science cannot be practiced in authoritarian regimes. In a democratic environment, old ideas can be challenged and rigorously criticized, although with some difficulty because of the human desire to hold onto old ideas, especially by the original proposers. Yet it is the essence of scientific thinking to propose alternative ideas and then to test them against existing concepts. As pointed out in an American Association for the Advancement of Science report, *Science for All Americans*, “indeed, challenges to new ideas are the legitimate business of science in building valid knowledge.”

- ① 과학의 권위는 이론의 검증과 적용을 통해 확립된다.
- ② 철학의 추론 기법은 다양한 과학 연구에 응용될 수 있다.
- ③ 과학 탐구의 방향은 공동체의 정치적인 지향을 반영한다.
- ④ 기존의 지식에서 새로운 아이디어의 실마리를 찾을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 민주적 환경에서 과학은 타당한 지식을 형성하는 데 기여한다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Considering the multitude of ways people benefit from insects, it is curious that insects continue to suffer from such an unfavorable reputation. Ironically, while many of us perceive insects as harmful pests — dangerous, ugly, and disease-ridden — in reality, without the service of pollination which they provide humankind might cease to exist. The promotion of negative stereotypes of insects can be largely traced to failure by Europeans to appreciate or understand the customs of the lands they colonized and their misperception that the way of life of most indigenous populations they encountered was barbaric. Many people’s dislike for insects stems from a similar classist attitude that associates insects with indigenous people who lack the means to buy or grow alternate sources of food. Again this prejudice stems largely from Western cultures. In contrast, cultures of many Eastern nations such as Japan and China consider various species of insects to be great delicacies.

* pollination: 가루받이 ** indigenous: 원주민의

- ① efforts to control pests using natural enemies
- ② untapped potential of insects as a food source
- ③ cultural reasons for people’s dislike for insects
- ④ prejudices against insects based on their appearance
- ⑤ various roles of insects in supporting the eco-system

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Through evolution, our brains have developed to deal with acute dangers, whether saber-toothed cats or thunderstorms. Our nerve connections will ensure that we become aware of the dangers and react to them to protect ourselves, being alerted by their peculiar smell, their threatening looks, or their scary noise. But nothing in our past has prepared us to deal with the insidious chemical threats that endanger the development of the next generation’s brains. On the contrary, we are thoroughly enjoying the immediate benefits of attractive consumer goods, efficient technologies, and handsome profits that we generate from producing and disseminating hazardous chemicals. Our senses are not geared toward detecting the underlying dangers. The irony is that the resulting harm to the brain may wipe out some of those senses that we badly need to manage this very problem.

* insidious: 모르는 사이에 진행되는 ** disseminate: 퍼뜨리다

- ① Chemicals as a Blessing in Disguise
- ② Under Undetectable Attack by Chemicals
- ③ Brain Chemicals: Traces of Human Evolution
- ④ Chemical Signals: Brain’s Communication Tools
- ⑤ Beyond Biological Evolution to Chemical Evolution

24. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

New Investment in Renewable Energy, 2006–2016

	(Billion USD)					
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Solar power	21.9	61.3	103.6	140.6	143.9	113.7
Wind power	39.7	74.8	101.6	84.4	108.5	112.5
Hydropower	7.5	7.6	8.1	6.4	6.4	3.5
Biofuels	28.6	18.4	10.5	7.2	5.3	2.2
Geothermal power	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.7
Ocean energy	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total New Investment	99.9	164.0	226.9	240.5	267.3	234.8

The table above displays the new yearly investment in renewable energy technology around the world measured every other year from 2006 to 2016. ① For each measured year, the total new investment in renewable energy technology was more than 220 billion U.S. dollars from 2010 and on, with its peak at 267.3 billion in 2014. ② Among the six sectors, solar power recorded the biggest difference in new yearly investment between 2006 and 2016, followed by wind power. ③ As for hydropower, newly invested money in 2016 was less than half the amount in 2006. ④ Biofuels had the second most investment among the six sectors in 2006; it had the least investment in 2016. ⑤ New investment in geothermal power remained between 1 billion and 3 billion dollars each measured year; ocean energy attracted less than 1 billion dollars each measured year.

25. Eudora Alice Welty에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eudora Alice Welty was an American short story writer and novelist. She studied at Mississippi State College for Women from 1925 to 1927, then transferred to the University of Wisconsin to complete her studies in English literature. Following her graduation, she studied advertising at Columbia University, but soon had to return home due to lack of work during the Great Depression. In 1931, she worked as a writer for a local radio station in her hometown Jackson, Mississippi, where she gained a wider view of Southern life for her short stories. Her first short story was published in 1936, and thereafter her work began to appear regularly in magazines. Her novel *The Optimist's Daughter* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1973 and she was the first living author to have her works published by the Library of America. Her house in Jackson has been designated as a National Historic Landmark and is open to the public as a museum.

- ① Wisconsin 대학에서 영문학을 공부했다.
- ② 고향의 지역 라디오 방송국에서 일자리를 구했다.
- ③ 첫 단편 소설 출판 후 작품이 정기적으로 잡지에 실렸다.
- ④ 희곡을 출판하여 1973년에 Pulitzer상을 받았다.
- ⑤ Jackson에 있는 자택은 박물관으로 개방되어 있다.

26. 2018 Kinetic Derby Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2018 Kinetic Derby Day

Build your own human-powered vehicle!
Enjoy the thrill of a race!

Saturday, October 27, 2018

- 10:00 a.m. — 11:00 a.m.: Kinetic Vehicle Parade
- 11:00 a.m. — 2:00 p.m.: Kinetic Derby Racing
- 3:00 p.m.: Awards Ceremony

Regulations

- No motors are allowed for all vehicles.
- All vehicles must pass a safety inspection and have working brakes and steering.
- All participants in the Kinetic Derby Racing must wear a helmet.

Admission & Registration Info

- Entry fees (per person)
 - \$5 for the parade
 - \$10 for the racing
- To register, please visit www.k_derby2018.com.



- ① 퍼레이드가 경주보다 먼저 시작된다.
- ② 모든 차에 모터 사용이 허용되지 않는다.
- ③ 모든 차는 안전 점검을 통과해야 한다.
- ④ 경주 참가자는 모두 헬멧을 착용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 퍼레이드 참가비는 1인당 10달러이다.

27. Grantshire Charity Yard Sale에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Grantshire Charity Yard Sale

Are there any items in your house that you don't use anymore? Join us in our annual charity yard sale.



When: Saturdays in November, 1:00 p.m. — 5:00 p.m.

Where: Grantshire Community Center Front Yard

If you want to be a seller, you MUST

- register on our community website by October 20.
- pay \$10 for registration.
- donate at least 3 items to the community booth.

Note:

- All registration fees and donated items will go to the local homeless shelters.
- Free pick-up services for donations are available upon request.

For inquiries and registration, please visit us at www.grantshirecc.org.

- ① 11월에 매주 토요일 오전에 진행된다.
- ② 판매자 등록은 10월 21일에 시작된다.
- ③ 판매자는 등록비 10달러를 내야 한다.
- ④ 등록비는 지역 노인 복지 회관에 전액 기부된다.
- ⑤ 기부 물품에 대한 픽업 서비스는 유료로 제공된다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Internet allows information to flow more ① freely than ever before. We can communicate and share ideas in unprecedented ways. These developments are revolutionizing our self-expression and enhancing our freedom. But there's a problem. We're heading toward a world ② where an extensive trail of information fragments about us will be forever preserved on the Internet, displayed instantly in a search result. We will be forced to live with a detailed record ③ beginning with childhood that will stay with us for life wherever we go, searchable and accessible from anywhere in the world. This data can often be of dubious reliability; it can be false; or it can be true but deeply ④ humiliated. It may be increasingly difficult to have a fresh start or a second chance. We might find ⑤ it harder to engage in self-exploration if every false step and foolish act is preserved forever in a permanent record.

* dubious: 의심스러운

29. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 We picked a bad year to have a good year가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

On August 12, 1994, major league baseball players went on strike, bringing baseball to a halt for the rest of the season. The strike, which lasted 235 days, ended in April of the next year when a federal judge issued an injunction against the club owners. Just before the strike, baseball was enjoying one of the most exciting seasons in many years. The lowly Montreal Expos were leading their league by six games, Tony Gwynn was enjoying a .400 batting average, and a number of ballplayers were having banner years. Just before the strike, the famed hitter Ken Griffey, Jr., was asked what he thought about the upcoming strike, especially since he and so many other ballplayers were doing so well. He replied: We picked a bad year to have a good year.

* injunction: (법원의) 명령

- ① We are disappointed with our personal records.
- ② For the strike, we are sacrificing a great season.
- ③ Rather than going on strike, we want to negotiate.
- ④ We consider the strike as an act of poor sportsmanship.
- ⑤ We admit there are different attitudes toward the strike.

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When the tea tray was being carried across the room to their table, Chloe's eyes rounded and she almost gasped out loud. There were lots of tiny desserts and mini sandwiches and small biscuit-looking things. Where to start? Where to start? Her grandmother smiled and winked at ① her from across the table. Chloe winked back. ② She took a sip of the sweet tea and waited for her grandmother to make the first move. ③ She carefully mirrored her grandmother's actions and started with a small, delicate sandwich. It was good. She ate it up and selected another. After a time, all the sandwiches were eaten up and Chloe boldly chose the biscuit-looking thing before her grandmother. "Aren't the scones lovely, dear?" asked her grandmother, as ④ she spread cream and jam on hers. Scones, was that what they were called? Chloe had already started to eat hers without the cream and jam; in fact, it was mostly all in ⑤ her mouth already.

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. One of the most satisfactory aspects of using essential oils medicinally and cosmetically is that they enter and leave the body with great efficiency, leaving no toxins behind. The most effective way to use essential oils is not orally, as one might think, but by external application or inhalation. The methods used include body oils, compresses, cosmetic lotions, baths, hair rinses, inhalation (by steam, direct from the bottle or from a tissue), perfumes, room sprays, and a whole range of room methods. Although under supervision the essential oils can be prescribed for oral ingestion, this is in fact their least effective mode of entry because it involves their passing through the digestive system, where they come into contact with digestive juices and other matter which affect their chemistry. This limitation also applies to any chemical medications. The _____ makes the essential oils of special benefit to patients whose digestive systems have, for whatever reason, been impaired.

[3점]

* inhalation: 흡입

- ① mood-enhancing ability
- ② flexibility of medicinal use
- ③ condensed nutritional value
- ④ stability at room temperature
- ⑤ complex composition of aromas

32. Political acts vary in terms of contribution. At one extreme, within limits, votes have equal weight. We are each allowed only one per election contest. But the principle of one person, one vote does not obtain for other kinds of participation. Individuals are free to write as many letters to public officials, work as many hours in campaigns, or join as many political organizations as their time and commitment allow. When it comes to the extent to which _____, contributions to political campaigns and causes present a special case. Although there are no legal constraints on the number of phone calls a citizen can make to public officials or the number of marches a protester can attend, the fact that there are only twenty-four hours in a day imposes an implicit ceiling. In contrast, despite some campaign finance laws, there is no upper limit on the number of dollars that a person can contribute. [3점]

- ① the volume of activity can be multiplied
- ② social changes occur as a consequence
- ③ individual creativity is permissible
- ④ activities are backed up by votes
- ⑤ basic human rights are respected

33. Morality often expresses itself as a duty to perform an action that advances the interests of another, to the harm of one's own. However, moral actions usually do not occur in isolation, but rather as part of a generalized system of reciprocity (one that stands at the core of the social order in every human society). This system of reciprocity generates benefits for everyone involved (benefits such as freedom from worry of being robbed). If observance of one's own duties represents the price of admission into this generalized system of reciprocity, then it seems clear that respecting moral constraints also generates benefits. The primary difference between morality and prudence is simply that, in the latter case, the long-term benefits are secured through one's own agency, whereas in the former case, they are mediated through the agency of another, namely, the person whose reciprocity is secured _____.

[3점]

* reciprocity: 호혜성, 상호의 이익 ** prudence: 사려, 분별

- ① despite the absence of shared morality
- ② through the pursuit of personal liberation
- ③ in terms of the financial benefits of agents
- ④ thanks to one's compliance with the moral law
- ⑤ at the cost of collective interests of the society

34. The dictionary of course is not the last word on the definition of bravery. Philosophers have also advanced explanations of this elusive concept, as have social scientists of all stripes. One of the greatest conceits practiced by research psychologists and other academics is that in studying people we often forget to _____ . I'll give you an example. For decades my colleagues and I have studied happiness and the good life. We know all about how money does and does not affect happiness and how happiness affects health, and we understand how happiness changes across the life cycle. But we have rarely stepped back and taken the time to ask people to define, for themselves, what they consider the good life to be! The same is true of courage. There are studies of how levels of courage differ from nation to nation and of how frequently women experience courage. Still, relatively few people have stopped to ask people what they think courage is. [3점]

* elusive: 파악하기 어려운 ** conceit: 자만, 독단

- ① identify their true motives in participating in the study
- ② gain trust from them before we ask personal questions
- ③ take into account their reluctance to reveal their opinions
- ④ categorize them by gender, nationality, and other social classes
- ⑤ ask them to personally weigh in on the topics being studied

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Because dogs dislike bitter tastes, various sprays and gels have been designed to keep them from chewing on furniture or other objects. These compounds often contain bitter substances, which not only have a sharp taste but also cause a burning sensation in the mouth. ① Coating items with bitter-tasting material will eventually keep most dogs from chewing on them, but the key word is *eventually* because the taste buds that sense bitterness are located on the rearmost third of the tongue. ② Therefore, a quick lick or fast gulp will not register the bitter taste. ③ Rather, only prolonged chewing will let the bitterness work its way back to where it can be tasted. ④ The arrangement of taste buds in dogs is somewhat similar to that in humans, with minor variations. ⑤ Then the dog must also learn to associate the bitter taste with the particular object for the avoidance to be learned.

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

36.

That ice can flow is contrary to everyday experience. An ice cube from the freezer placed on a table does not flow, it just sits there and melts.

- (A) This is why an ice cube cannot flow. But as size increases, gravity-induced stress becomes greater while internal strength remains the same. Thus at some minimum thickness flow will begin in ice, or in any material for that matter.
- (B) It is too small for flow to occur. An ice cube thousands of times larger would sag under its own weight and flow away as a glacier. Flow in ice is caused by gravity, the same force that makes the water of a river flow downhill.
- (C) When gravity-induced stress exceeds the force that holds the particles of water or ice together, the atoms and molecules slip past each other downslope. To exceed ice's internal strength the downslope force produced by gravity must exceed some minimum value.

[3점]

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

37.

Imagine that you are dining with some people you have just met. You reach for the saltshaker, but suddenly one of the other guests, let's call him Joe, looks at you sullenly, then snatches the salt away and puts it out of your reach.

- (A) At the restaurant, this is rude. In the game just mentioned, this is expected and acceptable behavior. Apparently, games give us a license to engage in conflicts, to prevent others from achieving their goals.
- (B) However, if you were meeting the same people to play a board game, it would be completely acceptable for the same Joe to prevent you from winning the game. In the restaurant as well as in the game, Joe is aware of your intention, and Joe prevents you from doing what you are trying to do.
- (C) Later, when you are leaving the restaurant, Joe dashes ahead of you and blocks the exit door from the outside. Joe is being rude—when you understand what another person is trying to do, it is offensive, or at least confrontational, to prevent that person from doing it.

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Aside from heat, magma also exchanges chemical components with the surrounding rock, modifying both the composition of the magma and the surrounding rock.

From the chemical point of view magma is an extremely complex system. (①) The chemical composition of magma does not remain constant over time but varies in response to variations in the environment in which it is located. (②) In contact with colder rocks, magma loses heat. (③) This change in temperature causes certain minerals to begin to crystallize, depriving the magma of those chemical components that are involved in the formation of the crystals while at the same time enriching the magma with other components that are not involved in the formation of the crystals. (④) Portions of rock can be incorporated into the magma, becoming molten or remaining as solid fragments within it. (⑤) In response to variations in chemical composition, temperature and most of all pressure, volatile substances contained in the magma like water or carbon dioxide can be released to form gas bubbles, producing great changes in the properties of the magma and in many cases leading to an eruption.

* volatile: 휘발성의

39.

This belief in the persistence of Roman law throughout European history was not unique to Goethe or the nineteenth century in which he lived.

Rome left an enduring legacy in many areas and multiple ways. However, one of its clearest bequests was its influence over the development of law. (①) There is a saying attributed to Goethe according to which Roman law was like a diving duck. (②) It could be swimming on the surface or diving deep in the water, but whether you saw it or not, it was always there. (③) It is currently shared by most historians, who usually begin the story of the development of law in Europe with Roman law. (④) Of course, Romans were not the first people to have a normative system, and, like all other societies, they constantly borrowed from neighboring societies, most particularly from the Hellenistic world. (⑤) It is also clear that Roman law evolved dramatically over time, continuously adapting to new circumstances and challenges.

* bequest: 유산

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

What lies behind the claim that so many people will take off to virtual worlds? Statistics show that the global market for video and computer game hardware and software today stands at about ten billion dollars annually and has risen continuously for the past several years. Digital games—the term that covers both video games and computer games—have long been the preserve of the young, but that distinction is fading. This is apparently not the sort of thing one gives up as one grows up; people born after 1980 seem to continue their gaming with more sophisticated and emotionally involved products. Consistent with this, industry statistics indicate that the average age of video gamers is rising by about one year each year. It is already in the thirties right now. People may change the kinds of games they are playing, but an interest in interactive entertainment media, once acquired, seems never to fade.



According to statistics, there have been (A) in the market demand for digital games, with gamers remaining in the market as they become (B).

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① boosts | mature |
| ② boosts | isolated |
| ③ slumps | educated |
| ④ fluctuations | connected |
| ⑤ fluctuations | competitive |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A fundamental trait of human nature is its incredible capacity for adaptation. In the realm of human (a) psychology, research has long noted the essential trait of adapting to life's events, whether happy or tragic. Whatever the hardship a person may experience, the indicators of satisfaction quickly return to their initial levels.

A person seems to get used to everything, which is both reassuring and depressing. Thus across time and space, the percentages of happy and unhappy people are remarkably (b) unstable. This is obviously mainly due to humans' astonishing capacity of adaptation and imitation. Any wealth or any progress is relative, and quickly dissolves in a comparison with others. When millionaires are asked about the size of the fortune necessary to make them feel 'truly at ease', they all respond in the same way, whatever the level of income they have already attained: they need double what they already possess! The heart of the problem is that people do not (c) anticipate their own capacity to adapt. They think that they might be happy if they were given (a little) more and then they would be satisfied, but they are not. The rise in income *to come* always makes one dream, although once it is achieved, this rise is never (d) sufficient. For people compare their *future* income to their *current* aspirations, without taking into account the inevitable evolution of the aspirations. This is the principal key to the (e) vain quest for happiness.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Aspire, and You Will Achieve
- ② Millionaires: Dreamers or Realists?
- ③ Humans: Too Adaptive to Feel Happier
- ④ Too Busy to Appreciate Life's Goods?
- ⑤ Why Delaying Happiness Pays Off

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One day at the table I reached for something without looking and dumped a cup of coffee into Dad's plate. He looked at the messy results with distaste. "I'm not sure the pigs will even want this," he commented. "Why don't you look in the direction you're moving, Susan?" scolded Mom, "When you're eating, pay attention to what you're doing. (a) I am afraid someday you're going to embarrass yourself with someone besides your family."

(B)

When we arrived for dinner, we learned that the minister's mother was visiting him. For some reason, she took an instant liking to me. As we were sitting down to eat, this kind lady insisted that I sit beside her. Mom was reluctant. "Susan sometimes needs help cutting her food. Perhaps she'd better sit beside (b) me." "Oh, that's no bother. I'll be glad to help her," the old lady said. All seemed to be going well when the worst happened.

(C)

It was not long before that happened. We were invited to the minister's house for dinner. As we prepared to go, Mom folded a dish towel and tucked it into (c) her handbag. "What's that for, Mom?" I asked suspiciously. "It's to tie under your chin," she said. "Oh, Mom!" I moaned. "I'd rather be left at home!" "I've thought of that, too." (d) She eyed me sternly. "But you have to learn how to conduct yourself in public someday."

(D)

I was attempting to enter the conversation. In trying to explain the width of something, I flung my arms wide to measure the distance. As usual, I did not remember that I had something in my hand. A spoonful of sauce landed just under the nice lady's chin. With horror I watched it dribble down into (e) her lap. The minister's mother assured us that no permanent harm had been done. But I was in disgrace. The journey home was a difficult one. Dad remarked that he hoped I had learned my lesson.

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. 윗글의 'I'에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 식탁에서 아버지의 접시에 커피를 쏟았다.
- ② 목사의 어머니로부터 옆에 앉으라는 권유를 받았다.
- ③ 턱반이를 하느니 그냥 집에 있겠다고 엄마에게 말했다.
- ④ 물건의 너비를 설명하려 팔을 양쪽으로 펼쳤다.
- ⑤ 대화 도중 음식을 흘려 목사의 어머니에게 꾸중을 들었다.

※ 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

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

- ① No. You can't study with us.
- ② Okay. I'll do the report by myself.
- ③ Sure. I'll call you when I'm done.
- ④ Yes. I'm pleased to join your team.
- ⑤ Sorry. You have to finish by tomorrow.

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

- ① Be careful. The roads are slippery.
- ② I agree. The seats are very comfortable.
- ③ Wonderful. Let's attend the program together.
- ④ Great. I'll register my son for the program.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. Your son has to wait longer.

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

- ① 경기 취소를 공지하려고
- ② 팬클럽 가입을 권유하려고
- ③ 경기장 개장을 홍보하려고
- ④ 웹 사이트 점검을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 시상식 일정 변경을 사과하려고

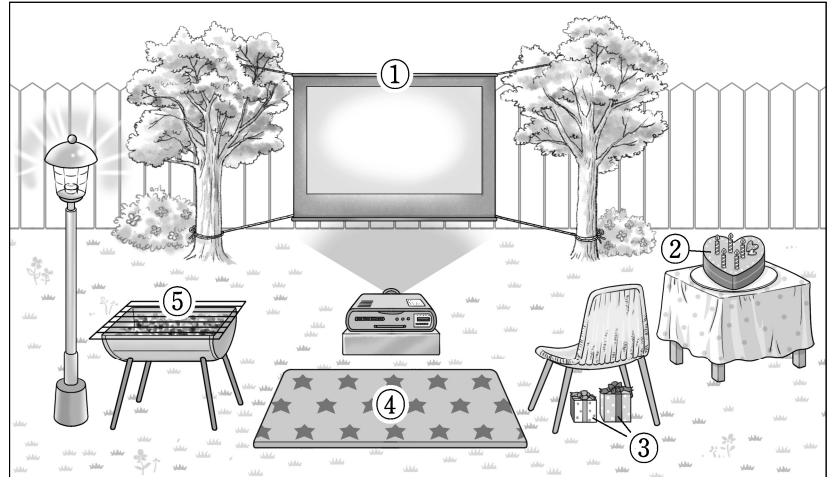
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 실패한 실험을 분석하면 실험에 성공할 수 있다.
- ② 과학 수업에서는 이론과 실습이 병행되어야 한다.
- ③ 과학자가 되기 위해서는 인문학적 소양도 필요하다.
- ④ 실험 일지는 실험 보고서 작성에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 실험을 할 때마다 안전 교육을 해야 한다.

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

- ① 모델 - 사진작가
- ② 기증자 - 박물관 직원
- ③ 영화 관람객 - 티켓 판매원
- ④ 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가
- ⑤ 고객 - 가구점 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 발표 주제 정하기
- ② 식용 곤충 조사하기
- ③ 설문 조사 결과 분류하기
- ④ 사진 촬영하기
- ⑤ 유인물 배부하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 드론 비행 대회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 부모님이 방문하셔서
- ② 취업 면접에 가야 해서
- ③ 졸업식에 참석해야 해서
- ④ 파트너를 구하지 못해서
- ⑤ 드론을 갖고 있지 않아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$120
- ② \$140
- ③ \$160
- ④ \$180
- ⑤ \$200

10. 대화를 듣고, International Fireworks Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 일시
- ② 개최 장소
- ③ 참가국
- ④ 주제
- ⑤ 교통편

11. 2018 Upcycling Workshop에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 3일간 진행될 것이다.
- ② 세미나실에서 열릴 것이다.
- ③ 패션 디자이너가 가르칠 것이다.
- ④ 모든 재료가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가 연령에 제한이 없다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 도마를 고르시오.

Cutting Boards at Camilo's Kitchen

	Model	Material	Price	Handle	Size
①	A	plastic	\$25	×	medium
②	B	maple	\$35	○	small
③	C	maple	\$40	×	large
④	D	walnut	\$45	○	medium
⑤	E	walnut	\$55	○	large

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

Man: _____

- ① Absolutely! You should go and see a doctor.
- ② No problem. I'll visit you on my business trip.
- ③ Sure. You can check the directions before driving.
- ④ Okay. I'll ask my team so I can take the medicine.
- ⑤ Right. Taking a trip is a great way to relieve stress.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I agree. The actors performed well in the musical.
- ② You're right. Let's wait for the reviews of the musical.
- ③ Good. Now, we should rewrite the script of the musical.
- ④ Great. I need a new musical instrument for our performance.
- ⑤ Thanks. Then, I'll read the novel before I watch the musical.

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

Steve: _____

- ① You should highlight your volunteer experience as a translator.
- ② How about volunteering together for the translation club?
- ③ Why don't you help me write a self-introduction letter?
- ④ You need to spend more time practicing translation.
- ⑤ You'd better become more qualified as a volunteer.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① why traditional foods are popular
- ② misconceptions about organic foods
- ③ unexpected origins of common foods
- ④ when foods spread across countries
- ⑤ importance of eating fresh foods

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① Caesar salad ② bagels ③ kiwis
- ④ potatoes ⑤ buffalo wings

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Reese,

A few days ago, I submitted my application and recipe for the 2nd Annual DC Metro Cooking Contest. However, I would like to change my recipe if it is possible. I have checked the website again, but I could only find information about the contest date, time, and prizes. I couldn't see any information about changing recipes. I have just created a great new recipe, and I believe people will love this more than the one I have already submitted. Please let me know if I can change my submitted recipe. I look forward to your response.

Best Regards,
Sophia Walker

- ① 요리 대회 일정을 안내하려고
- ② 요리 대회 심사 결과를 확인하려고
- ③ 요리법 변경 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 요리법 개발을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 요리 대회 불참을 통보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Dave의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The waves were perfect for surfing. Dave, however, just could not stay on his board. He had tried more than ten times to stand up but never managed it. He felt that he would never succeed. He was about to give up when he looked at the sea one last time. The swelling waves seemed to say, "Come on, Dave. One more try!" Taking a deep breath, he picked up his board and ran into the water. He waited for the right wave. Finally, it came. He jumped up onto the board just like he had practiced. And this time, standing upright, he battled the wave all the way back to shore. Walking out of the water joyfully, he cheered, "Wow, I did it!"

- ① frustrated → delighted ② bored → comforted
- ③ calm → annoyed ④ relieved → frightened
- ⑤ pleased → upset

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

War is inconceivable without *some* image, or concept, of the enemy. It is the presence of the enemy that gives meaning and justification to war. 'War follows from feelings of hatred', wrote Carl Schmitt. 'War has its own strategic, tactical, and other rules and points of view, but they all presuppose that the political decision has already been made as to who the enemy is'. The concept of the enemy is fundamental to the moral assessment of war: 'The basic aim of a nation at war in establishing an image of the enemy is to distinguish as sharply as possible the act of killing from the act of murder'. However, we need to be cautious about thinking of war and the image of the enemy that informs it in an abstract and uniform way. Rather, both must be seen for the cultural and contingent phenomena that they are.

* contingent: 불확정적인

- ① 전쟁과 적을 추상적이고 획일적으로 개념화하는 것을 경계해야 한다.
- ② 적에 따라 다양한 전략과 전술을 수립하고 적용해야 한다.
- ③ 보편적 윤리관에 기초하여 적의 개념을 정의해야 한다.
- ④ 전쟁 예방에 도움이 되는 정치적 결정을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어떠한 경우에도 전쟁을 정당화하지 말아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 refining ignorance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not the explicit goal, the best science can really be seen as refining ignorance. Scientists, especially young ones, can get too obsessed with results. Society helps them along in this mad chase. Big discoveries are covered in the press, show up on the university's home page, help get grants, and make the case for promotions. But it's wrong. Great scientists, the pioneers that we admire, are not concerned with results but with the next questions. The highly respected physicist Enrico Fermi told his students that an experiment that successfully proves a hypothesis is a measurement; one that doesn't is a discovery. A discovery, an uncovering — of new ignorance. The Nobel Prize, the pinnacle of scientific accomplishment, is awarded, not for a lifetime of scientific achievement, but for a single discovery, a result. Even the Nobel committee realizes in some way that this is not really in the scientific spirit, and their award citations commonly honor the discovery for having “opened a field up,” “transformed a field,” or “taken a field in new and unexpected directions.”

* pinnacle: 정점

- ① looking beyond what is known towards what is left unknown
- ② offering an ultimate account of what has been discovered
- ③ analyzing existing knowledge with an objective mindset
- ④ inspiring scientists to publicize significant discoveries
- ⑤ informing students of a new field of science

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. Investigations into the economics of information encompass a variety of categories including the costs of information and information services; the effects of information on decision making; the savings from effective information acquisition; the effects of information on productivity; and the effects of specific agencies (such as corporate, technical, or medical libraries) on the productivity of organizations. Obviously many of these areas overlap, but it is clear that information has taken on a life of its own outside the medium in which it is contained. Information has become a recognized entity to be measured, evaluated, and priced.

* entity: 실재(물)

- ① 정보화된 사회일수록 개인 정보 보호가 필요하다.
- ② 정보의 효율적 교환은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 정보 처리의 단순화는 신속한 의사 결정에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 정보 기반 사회에서 정보는 독자적 상품 가치를 지닌다.
- ⑤ 정보 기반 사회에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world's poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

* mitigation: 완화 ** abatement: 감소 *** subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A defining element of catastrophes is the magnitude of their harmful consequences. To help societies prevent or reduce damage from catastrophes, a huge amount of effort and technological sophistication are often employed to assess and communicate the size and scope of potential or actual losses. This effort assumes that people can understand the resulting numbers and act on them appropriately. However, recent behavioral research casts doubt on this fundamental assumption. Many people do not understand large numbers. Indeed, large numbers have been found to lack meaning and to be underestimated in decisions unless they convey affect (feeling). This creates a paradox that rational models of decision making fail to represent. On the one hand, we respond strongly to aid a single individual in need. On the other hand, we often fail to prevent mass tragedies or take appropriate measures to reduce potential losses from natural disasters.

* catastrophe: 큰 재해

- ① Insensitivity to Mass Tragedy: We Are Lost in Large Numbers
- ② Power of Numbers: A Way of Classifying Natural Disasters
- ③ How to Reach Out a Hand to People in Desperate Need
- ④ Preventing Potential Losses Through Technology
- ⑤ Be Careful, Numbers Magnify Feelings!

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top Ten Origin Countries of International Students
(School Years 1979-1980 and 2016-2017)

School Year 1979-1980		School Year 2016-2017	
Country	Number	Country	Number
Iran	51,000	China	351,000
Taiwan	18,000	India	186,000
Nigeria	16,000	South Korea	59,000
Canada	15,000	Saudi Arabia	53,000
Japan	12,000	Canada	27,000
Hong Kong	10,000	Vietnam	22,000
Venezuela	10,000	Taiwan	22,000
Saudi Arabia	10,000	Japan	19,000
India	9,000	Mexico	17,000
Thailand	7,000	Brazil	13,000
Other countries	129,000	Other countries	311,000
Total	286,000	Total	1,079,000

• Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

The tables above show the top ten origin countries and the number of international students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities in two school years, 1979-1980 and 2016-2017.

① The total number of international students in 2016-2017 was over three times larger than the total number of international students in 1979-1980. ② Iran, Taiwan, and Nigeria were the top three origin countries of international students in 1979-1980, among which only Taiwan was included in the list of the top ten origin countries in 2016-2017. ③ The number of students from India was over twenty times larger in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980, and India ranked higher than China in 2016-2017. ④ South Korea, which was not included among the top ten origin countries in 1979-1980, ranked third in 2016-2017. ⑤ Although the number of students from Japan was larger in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980, Japan ranked lower in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980.

26. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, an American author born in Washington, D.C. in 1896, wrote novels with rural themes and settings. While she was young, one of her stories appeared in *The Washington Post*. After graduating from university, Rawlings worked as a journalist while simultaneously trying to establish herself as a fiction writer. In 1928, she purchased an orange grove in Cross Creek, Florida. This became the source of inspiration for some of her writings which included *The Yearling* and her autobiographical book, *Cross Creek*. In 1939, *The Yearling*, which was about a boy and an orphaned baby deer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Later, in 1946, *The Yearling* was made into a film of the same name. Rawlings passed away in 1953, and the land she owned at Cross Creek has become a Florida State Park honoring her achievements.

* grove: 과수원

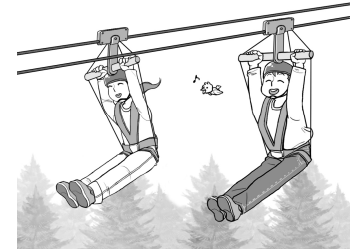
- ① Washington, D.C.에서 태어난 미국 작가이다.
- ② 그녀의 이야기 중 하나가 *The Washington Post*에 실렸다.
- ③ 대학교를 졸업한 후 저널리스트로 일했다.
- ④ *The Yearling*이라는 소설은 다른 제목으로 영화화되었다.
- ⑤ Cross Creek에 소유했던 땅은 Florida 주립 공원이 되었다.

27. Flying Eagle Zipline Ride에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Flying Eagle Zipline Ride

Soar through the treetops over Lost Forest on our thrilling Flying Eagle Zipline! Feel the thrill of flying like an eagle!

- Age requirement: 13 years old and over
- Price: £20
- Zipline length: 500 metres
- Duration: 30 minutes (including safety instruction)
- Restrictions:
 - People with back problems or serious heart conditions
 - Weight: over 125 kg
 - Height: under 120 cm



- ※ We do not take responsibility for lost valuables.
- ※ No advanced reservations are necessary.

Please visit our website at www.flyingeaglezip.co.uk for more information.

- ① 13세 이상부터 탈 수 있다.
- ② 집라인의 길이는 500미터이다.
- ③ 체중 제한이 있다.
- ④ 분실한 귀중품에 대해 책임을 지지 않는다.
- ⑤ 사전 예약이 필요하다.

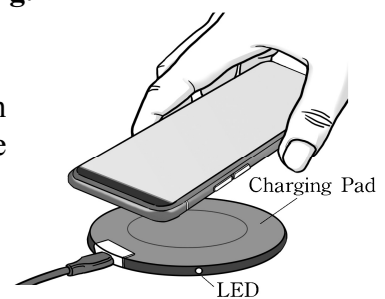
28. Wireless Charging Pad 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Wireless Charging Pad

– Instructions –

Wireless Smartphone Charging:

1. Connect the charging pad to a power source.
2. Place your smartphone on the charging pad with the display facing up.
3. Place your smartphone on the center of the charging pad (or it will not charge).



Charge Status LED:

- Blue Light: Your smartphone is charging. If there's a problem, the blue light will flash.
- White Light: Your smartphone is fully charged.

Caution:

- Do not place anything between your smartphone and the charging pad while charging.
- The charging pad is not water-resistant. Keep it dry.

- ① 스마트폰의 화면을 아래로 향하게 두어야 한다.
- ② 스마트폰을 충전 패드 중앙에 놓지 않아도 된다.
- ③ LED 빛이 흰색이면 스마트폰이 완전히 충전되지 않은 것이다.
- ④ 스마트폰과 충전 패드 사이에 어떤 것도 놓지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 충전 패드는 방수가 된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

“Monumental” is a word that comes very close to ① expressing the basic characteristic of Egyptian art. Never before and never since has the quality of monumentality been achieved as fully as it ② did in Egypt. The reason for this is not the external size and massiveness of their works, although the Egyptians admittedly achieved some amazing things in this respect. Many modern structures exceed ③ those of Egypt in terms of purely physical size. But massiveness has nothing to do with monumentality. An Egyptian sculpture no bigger than a person’s hand is more monumental than that gigantic pile of stones ④ that constitutes the war memorial in Leipzig, for instance. Monumentality is not a matter of external weight, but of “inner weight.” This inner weight is the quality which Egyptian art possesses to such a degree that everything in it seems to be made of primeval stone, like a mountain range, even if it is only a few inches across or ⑤ carved in wood.

* gigantic: 거대한 ** primeval: 원시 시대의

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

Europe’s first *Homo sapiens* lived primarily on large game, particularly reindeer. Even under ideal circumstances, hunting these fast animals with spear or bow and arrow is an ① uncertain task. The reindeer, however, had a ② weakness that mankind would mercilessly exploit: it swam poorly. While afloat, it is uniquely ③ vulnerable, moving slowly with its antlers held high as it struggles to keep its nose above water. At some point, a Stone Age genius realized the enormous hunting ④ advantage he would gain by being able to glide over the water’s surface, and built the first boat. Once the ⑤ laboriously overtaken and killed prey had been hauled aboard, getting its body back to the tribal camp would have been far easier by boat than on land. It would not have taken long for mankind to apply this advantage to other goods.

* exploit: 이용하다 ** haul: 끌어당기다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Finkenauer and Rimé investigated the memory of the unexpected death of Belgium’s King Baudouin in 1993 in a large sample of Belgian citizens. The data revealed that the news of the king’s death had been widely socially shared. By talking about the event, people gradually constructed a social narrative and a collective memory of the emotional event. At the same time, they consolidated their own memory of the personal circumstances in which the event took place, an effect known as “flashbulb memory.” The more an event is socially shared, the more it will be fixed in people’s minds. Social sharing may in this way help to counteract some natural tendency people may have. Naturally, people should be driven to “forget” undesirable events. Thus, someone who just heard a piece of bad news often tends initially to deny what happened. The _____ social sharing of the bad news contributes to realism.

* consolidate: 공고히 하다

- ① biased ② illegal ③ repetitive
- ④ temporary ⑤ rational

32. Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply ‘weirdos’. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their *behavioural style*, i.e. the way _____ . The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its supporters were *consistent* in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who support and defend their position *consistently*, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as ‘major’ social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority.

* dismiss: 일축하다 ** weirdo: 별난 사람
*** suffragette: 여성 참정권론자

- ① the minority gets its point across
- ② the minority tones down its voice
- ③ the majority cultivates the minority
- ④ the majority brings about social change
- ⑤ the minority cooperates with the majority

33. Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become resources for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are selected according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be passed onto an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the present. Further, heritage is more concerned with meanings than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be discarded as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be reinvented to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is _____ . [3점]

- ① a collection of memories and traditions of a society
- ② as much about forgetting as remembering the past
- ③ neither concerned with the present nor the future
- ④ a mirror reflecting the artefacts of the past
- ⑤ about preserving universal cultural values

34. The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6-2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints. [3점]

* bilateral: 양측의 ** parietal: 정수리(부분)의
*** constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could. ① Some painters made practical use of the invention. ② There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. ③ But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting's moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. ④ Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. ⑤ Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art.

* render: 표현하다 ** configuration: 배치

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

36.

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much more challenging task than studying snails or sound waves.

- (A) But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very likely to get the same results.
- (B) It often requires compromises, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available (such as introduction to psychology students) to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called reactivity.
- (C) Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are more socially desirable than their true feelings.

* replicable: 반복 가능한

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

37.

Clearly, schematic knowledge helps you — guiding your understanding and enabling you to reconstruct things you cannot remember.

- (A) Likewise, if there are things you can't recall, your schemata will fill in the gaps with knowledge about what's typical in that situation. As a result, a reliance on schemata will inevitably make the world seem more "normal" than it really is and will make the past seem more "regular" than it actually was.
- (B) Any reliance on schematic knowledge, therefore, will be shaped by this information about what's "normal." Thus, if there are things you don't notice while viewing a situation or event, your schemata will lead you to fill in these "gaps" with knowledge about what's normally in place in that setting.
- (C) But schematic knowledge can also hurt you, promoting errors in perception and memory. Moreover, the *types* of errors produced by schemata are quite predictable: Bear in mind that schemata summarize the broad pattern of your experience, and so they tell you, in essence, what's typical or ordinary in a given situation. [3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity.

The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth. While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. (①) It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. (②) The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale. (③) But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way. (④) A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. (⑤) A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

* fidelity: 충실 ** propagate: 전파하다

39.

A round hill rising above a plain, therefore, would appear on the map as a set of concentric circles, the largest at the base and the smallest near the top.

A major challenge for map-makers is the depiction of hills and valleys, slopes and flatlands collectively called the *topography*. This can be done in various ways. One is to create an image of sunlight and shadow so that wrinkles of the topography are alternately lit and shaded, creating a visual representation of the shape of the land. (①) Another, technically more accurate way is to draw contour lines. (②) A contour line connects all points that lie at the same elevation. (③) When the contour lines are positioned closely together, the hill's slope is steep; if they lie farther apart, the slope is gentler. (④) Contour lines can represent scarps, hollows, and valleys of the local topography. (⑤) At a glance, they reveal whether the relief in the mapped area is great or small: a "busy" contour map means lots of high relief. [3점]

* concentric: 중심이 같은 ** scarp: 가파른 비탈 *** relief: (토지의) 고저, 기복

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

Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives. For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront. Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a "temporal advantage" after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumption/return.

* upfront: 선행 투자의



Due to the fact that people tend to favor more (A) outputs, fossil fuels are more (B) than renewable energy alternatives in regards to the distance between inputs and outputs.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | immediate | ..... | competitive |
| ② | available | ..... | expensive |
| ③ | delayed | ..... | competitive |
| ④ | convenient | ..... | expensive |
| ⑤ | abundant | ..... | competitive |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a) separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b) promoted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c) limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d) pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e) develop the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

* discipline: 통제하다 ** enterprise: 기업(체)
*** exaggerate: 과장하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
 - ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
 - ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
 - ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
 - ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Olivia and her sister Ellie were standing with Grandma in the middle of the cabbages. Suddenly, Grandma asked, "Do you know what a Cabbage White is?" "Yes, (a) I learned about it in biology class. It's a beautiful white butterfly," Olivia answered. "Right! But it lays its eggs on cabbages, and then the caterpillars eat the cabbage leaves! So, why don't you help me to pick the caterpillars up?" Grandma suggested. The two sisters gladly agreed and went back to the house to get ready.

* caterpillar: 애벌레

(B)

The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them. It was as if the butterflies were making fun of Olivia; they seemed to be laughing at (b) her, suggesting that they would lay millions more eggs. The cabbage patch looked like a battlefield. Olivia felt like she was losing the battle, but she fought on. (c) She kept filling her bucket with the caterpillars until the bottom disappeared. Feeling exhausted and discouraged, she asked Grandma, "Why don't we just get rid of all the butterflies, so that there will be no more eggs or caterpillars?"

* wriggle: 꿈틀거리다

(C)

Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma. When they saw the cabbage patch, they suddenly remembered how vast it was. There seemed to be a million cabbages. Olivia stood open-mouthed at the sight of the endless cabbage field. She thought they could not possibly pick all of the caterpillars off. Olivia sighed in despair. Grandma smiled at her and said, "Don't worry. We are only working on this first row here today." Relieved, (d) she and Ellie started on the first cabbage.

(D)

Grandma smiled gently and said, "Why wrestle with Mother Nature? The butterflies help us grow some other plants because they carry pollen from flower to flower." Olivia realized (e) she was right. Grandma added that although she knew caterpillars did harm to cabbages, she didn't wish to disturb the natural balance of the environment. Olivia now saw the butterflies' true beauty. Olivia and Ellie looked at their full buckets and smiled.

* pollen: 꽃가루

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 할머니는 Olivia와 Ellie에게 도움을 요청했다.
 - ② Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭에 있는 애벌레를 잡지 않았다.
 - ③ Olivia에게 양배추밭은 마치 전쟁터 같았다.
 - ④ Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭이 얼마나 드넓은지 새삼 깨달았다.
 - ⑤ 할머니는 Olivia에게 자연의 섭리를 일깨워주었다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

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

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

- ① Let's meet at the library.
- ② I already handed in the report.
- ③ It's hard to change the schedule.
- ④ You must finish the work by 4 o'clock.
- ⑤ We shouldn't have missed the deadline.

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

- ① Sorry. The scarf already sold out.
- ② Okay. I'll buy a pair of earrings then.
- ③ Perfect. These earrings look good on you.
- ④ Don't worry. The party hasn't started yet.
- ⑤ Sure. I already threw her a birthday party.

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

- ① 열기구 비행 코스를 설명하려고
- ② 야외 활동 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ③ 열기구 탑승 안전 수칙을 안내하려고
- ④ 비행기 출발 시간의 지연을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 소지품 분실에 대한 주의를 당부하려고

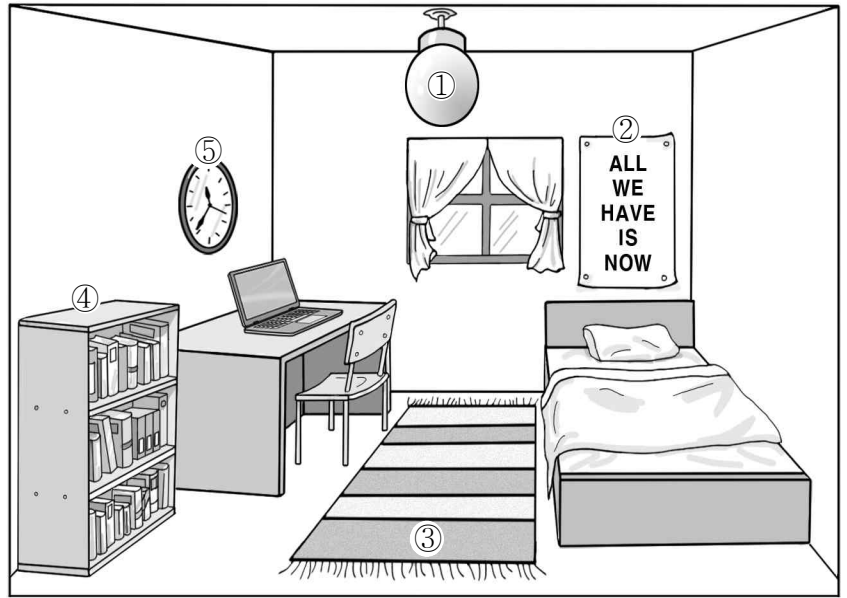
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아파트 옥상에 텃밭을 조성하는 것의 장점
- ② 지역사회 내 공동체 의식 함양의 필요성
- ③ 가정에서 미세 먼지에 대처하는 방법
- ④ 정서 발달에 정원이 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 유기농 작물 재배의 어려움

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

- ① 테니스 코치 - 선수
- ② 배드민턴 강사 - 학부모
- ③ 정형외과 의사 - 환자
- ④ 헬스 트레이너 - 헬스장 이용객
- ⑤ 스포츠용품 판매원 - 고객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운동장 대여하기
- ② 티셔츠 제작하기
- ③ 간식 만들기
- ④ 샌드위치 주문하기
- ⑤ 구급상자 구입하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 도서 박람회에 가야 해서
- ② 가족 모임에 참석해야 해서
- ③ 도서관 자원봉사를 해야 해서
- ④ 개교기념일 행사를 준비해야 해서
- ⑤ 자선 마라톤 대회에 참가해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$63
- ② \$70
- ③ \$72
- ④ \$80
- ⑤ \$81

10. 대화를 듣고, Hartford River Market에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 판매 품목
- ② 운영 시간
- ③ 위치
- ④ 주차 시설
- ⑤ 체험 활동 종류

11. The 10th International Sunnyvale Flower Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제는 '꽃, 평화, 미래'이다.
- ② 200개 업체가 참가할 예정이다.
- ③ 꽃을 이용한 마술 쇼가 열릴 것이다.
- ④ 개막식에서 불꽃놀이가 펼쳐질 것이다.
- ⑤ 온라인에서 표를 구입하면 할인받을 수 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 의류 건조기를 고르시오.

Clothes Dryer Models

	Model	Price	Capacity	Smart Function	Color
①	A	\$570	5kg	X	white
②	B	\$680	9kg	O	white
③	C	\$700	9kg	O	metal
④	D	\$750	14kg	X	white
⑤	E	\$830	14kg	O	metal

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

Woman: _____

- ① Never mind. It's my pleasure to give you a piece of advice.
- ② Right. I'd better choose physics for my future dream.
- ③ Exactly. You should always be honest with yourself.
- ④ I agree. I should take chemistry instead of physics.
- ⑤ Don't worry. Let me cancel the class for you.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. I'll help you to promote your campaign.
- ② Absolutely. We should release animals into the wild.
- ③ Sure. You have to consider many things in raising a pet.
- ④ Not at all. Editing a video clip is not that difficult for me.
- ⑤ Thanks. Your support will bring new life to abandoned dogs.

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

John: _____

- ① You should stop blaming others for your own faults.
- ② Turn off electronics before bedtime to sleep better.
- ③ What about living in a dormitory to focus on your studies?
- ④ You had better let your roommate do what she wants to do.
- ⑤ Why don't you frankly discuss the problem with your roommate?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① side effects of natural food therapies
- ② easily overlooked common symptoms
- ③ traditional but still effective remedies
- ④ benefits of organically cultivated foods
- ⑤ comparisons of old and modern medicines

17. 언급된 증상이 아닌 것은?

- ① sore throat ② dry skin ③ headache
- ④ sunburn ⑤ nausea

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Whom It May Concern:

As a lifelong Springfield resident who has two children attending George May Elementary School, I have spent a lot of time at the Springfield Park both as a youth and as a mother. I have recognized the need for upgrades that would enhance the lives of residents. The current park has outdated BBQ facilities and tables as well as a patchy and uneven lawn area that at most times is not much more than a mud pit. The baseball field and spectator area is completely worn out as well. The renovation will ensure that the children of our community have a safe place to play and engage in sports to occupy their time. I ask that you take the time to seriously address this issue.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Santos

- ① 야구장 이용 시간을 문의하려고
- ② 교내 안전교육 강화를 요청하려고
- ③ 공원 시설의 재정비를 건의하려고
- ④ 주민 체육 행사 협조를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 체험 학습 프로그램 참가를 신청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Timothy의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suddenly, just a few minutes after Timothy dozed off, something woke him up. Something was crawling on his belly as he was lying there with nothing around his upper body. Two scorpions from the rocks above had fallen on his stomach. They were battling with each other. Timothy, not knowing what to do, stayed very still just watching them fight. His heart started pounding heavily; he was too scared to make a move. Sweat poured from his forehead. The two scorpions were violently attacking each other, and it seemed they were fighting to the death. Timothy nervously looked down at the ground. He saw another scorpion, and not far from that one was another one. This time Timothy started to sweat even more heavily.

- ① touched and grateful ② puzzled and frightened
- ③ pleased and delighted ④ depressed and sorrowful
- ⑤ disappointed and ashamed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interactions with people are the major source of emotional stress, but it doesn't have to be that way. The problem is that we are continually judging people, wishing they were something that they are not. We want to change them. We want them to think and act a certain way, most often the way we think and act. And because this is not possible, because everyone is different, we are continually frustrated and upset. Instead, see other people as phenomena, as neutral as comets or plants. They simply exist. They come in all varieties, making life rich and interesting. Work with what they give you, instead of resisting and trying to change them. Make understanding people a fun game, the solving of puzzles. It is all part of the human comedy. Yes, people are irrational, but so are you. Make your acceptance of human nature as radical as possible. This will calm you down and help you observe people more dispassionately, understanding them on a deeper level.

- ① 대인 관계에서 타인을 바꾸려 하기보다 있는 그대로 받아들여야 한다.
- ② 감정적 피로를 줄이기 위해서는 활동적인 취미를 가져야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 일관성 있는 판단 기준을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 잘못된 행동을 교정하려면 인내심을 가지고 노력해야 한다.
- ⑤ 의사소통 능력을 기르기 위해 타인의 말을 경청해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 *everyone is no one*이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many writers make the common mistake of being too vague when picturing a reader. When it comes to identifying a target audience, *everyone is no one*. You may worry about excluding other people if you write specifically for one individual. Relax — that doesn't necessarily happen. A well-defined audience simplifies decisions about explanations and word choice. Your style may become more distinctive, in a way that attracts people beyond the target reader. For example, Andy Weir wrote *The Martian* for science fiction readers who want their stories firmly grounded in scientific fact, and perhaps rocket scientists who enjoy science fiction. I belong to neither audience, yet I enjoyed the book. Weir was so successful at pleasing his target audience that they shared it widely and enthusiastically. Because Weir didn't try to cater to everyone, he wrote something that delighted his core audience. Eventually, his work traveled far beyond that sphere. It may be counterintuitive, but if you want to broaden your impact, tighten your focus on the reader.

- ① It is desirable to consider as broad a class of readers as possible.
- ② All readers want to buy best sellers regardless of their tastes.
- ③ A story can cause various reactions depending on its readers.
- ④ Trying to satisfy all readers leads to nobody's satisfaction.
- ⑤ To specifically target readers is harmful to fiction writers.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The impact created by a change in your habits is similar to the effect of shifting the route of an airplane by just a few degrees. Imagine you are flying from Los Angeles to New York City. If a pilot leaving from LAX (Los Angeles International Airport) adjusts the heading just 3.5 degrees south, you will land in Washington, D.C., instead of New York. Such a small change is barely noticeable at takeoff—the nose of the airplane moves just a few feet—but when magnified across the entire United States, you end up hundreds of miles apart. Similarly, a slight change in your daily habits can guide your life to a very different destination. Making a choice that is 1 percent better or 1 percent worse seems insignificant in the moment, but over the span of moments that make up a lifetime these choices determine the difference between who you are and who you could be. Success is the product of daily habits — not once-in-a-lifetime transformations.

- ① 적절한 보상은 올바른 습관 형성에 도움이 된다.
- ② 행동하기 전에 신중하게 생각하는 태도가 필요하다.
- ③ 습관을 변화시키는 데는 끈기 있는 자세가 요구된다.
- ④ 과감한 변화를 추구해야 인생에서 성공을 이룰 수 있다.
- ⑤ 일상 습관의 작은 변화가 결국 인생에서 큰 차이를 만든다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good architecture and good engineering are both arts requiring science—but they are aimed at different purposes. Art is difficult to define but is an ability to make something of more than ordinary significance. Science is a branch of knowledge which is systematic, testable, and objective—science is what we know. When architecture and engineering get artificially separated, the outcomes may not be as they should be. For example, a developer investing in a new building might appoint an architect to develop a scheme proposal to meet the needs of the client. If that is done without the involvement of properly qualified engineers then, later, when the project gets underway, there will inevitably be practical problems. In the worst building projects architects specify structural forms that may simply be unbuildable or unnecessarily expensive to build. It follows that in the best building projects architects and engineers work together right from the start. Good structural design can provide a huge amount of savings in the cost of construction.

- ① necessity of the combination of architecture and engineering
- ② roles of engineering in understanding architectural history
- ③ superiority of art to science in architectural engineering
- ④ conflicts in applying engineering to structural design
- ⑤ relationship between capital and art in construction

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The human brain wants to stay where it is, in the comfort zone. If we stay in our comfort zone, we don't have to struggle to survive. We minimize the risk to our survival by staying where we know we are safe. I often explain to my MBA students that the reason they take the same seat in class every week is that we are, at our core, instinctual animals. Once we have chosen a seat and made it through class safely without being attacked, the part of our brain responsible for our survival tells us that our best option is to repeat that behavior, because in a way it is the most economical use of our energy. As part of its strategy for survival, our brain wants to conserve energy, so once we sit in a particular spot and know that it's safe, we will subconsciously want to sit there every time and avoid having to reevaluate the safety of a new spot.

- ① How to Use a Brain to Its Maximal Capacity
- ② Brain's Role as an Efficient Regulator of Instinct
- ③ Comfort Zone: A Fundamental Limitation on Our Ability
- ④ Humans' Survival Strategy: Sticking to Where We Feel Safe
- ⑤ Trust Your Consciousness over Subconsciousness for Safety!

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Statistics on Animals Used in Research, New Zealand
in 2014 and 2015

Year of 2014			Year of 2015		
Animals	Number	Percentage of total	Animals	Number	Percentage of total
Cattle	75,496	24.3%	Cattle	59,330	26.3%
Mice	58,379	18.8%	Mice	48,341	21.5%
Sheep	44,745	14.4%	Fish	40,764	18.1%
Fish	40,555	13.1%	Sheep	23,474	10.4%
Birds	31,588	10.2%	Birds	15,627	6.9%
Deer	25,058	8.1%	Rats	9,387	4.2%
Rats	11,807	3.8%	Deer	8,497	3.7%
Dogs	1,006	0.3%	Dogs	812	0.4%
Cats	728	0.2%	Cats	519	0.2%
Primates	0	0.0%	Primates	0	0.0%
Other Mammals	15,073	4.9%	Other Mammals	10,518	4.7%
Other Non-Mammals	5,852	1.9%	Other Non-Mammals	8,041	3.6%
Total	310,287	100%	Total	225,310	100%

The tables above show statistics on animals used in research in New Zealand in 2014 and 2015. ① The total number of animals used in research in 2015 was lower than that of animals used in 2014. ② Cattle were the most used animals in research both in 2014 and in 2015, followed by mice which accounted for over 18% and over 21% respectively. ③ Sheep ranked higher than fish in 2014, but their ranks switched places with each other in 2015. ④ While the number of rats dropped below 10,000 in 2015, their ranking among all the animals remained the same as in 2014. ⑤ Meanwhile, primates were never used, and cats and dogs were less than 1% of all the animals used in research both in 2014 and in 2015.

26. Ivan Turgenev에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ivan Turgenev, the first Russian writer to be widely celebrated in the West, was born in Russia in 1818. He entered the University of Moscow in 1833, but before a year had passed he transferred to the University of St. Petersburg because of a family move. Later, he traveled to Germany, where he enrolled at the University of Berlin and studied philosophy for three years. Upon returning to St. Petersburg and failing to find an academic position, he began work as a public official there, but his interests turned more and more toward literature. After retiring from the service, he went to France. By the mid-1850s, he was spending as much time in Europe as in Russia. In August of 1860 in England, he conceived the idea for his *Fathers and Sons*; he finished the novel in July of 1861 in Russia. The book received a hostile reaction in Russia, but gained prominence in the Western world. He received an honorary degree from the University of Oxford in 1879.

- ① Moscow 대학 입학 후 St. Petersburg 대학으로 옮겼다.
- ② 독일에서 3년 동안 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ St. Petersburg에서 공무원으로 일한 적이 있다.
- ④ 소설 *Fathers and Sons*를 영국에서 완성했다.
- ⑤ Oxford 대학으로부터 명예 학위를 받았다.

27. Reptile Garden에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Reptile Garden

Reptile Garden houses the largest collection of reptiles in the world, including some of the world's deadliest snakes. The garden is accessible by public transportation, and there are plenty of parking spaces.

Hours

- 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(closed on national holidays)



Admission

- Adult: \$14
- Student: \$8 (Valid student identification is required.)
- Child (aged 6 and under): Free

Special Activities

- Reptile Drawing Competition (at noon, every Sunday)
Three winners will get turtle dolls as a prize.
- Feed the Lizards
Feel the excitement as the lizards eat out of your hand.
You can purchase food to feed the lizards on site.

Notice

- Pets are prohibited in the garden.
- Flash photography is not allowed.

- ① 대중교통을 이용해서 갈 수 있다.
- ② 6세 이하는 무료로 입장할 수 있다.
- ③ 파충류 그리기 대회 상품은 악어 인형이다.
- ④ 도마뱀에게 먹일 사료를 현장에서 구매할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 플래시를 사용하는 사진 촬영은 허용되지 않는다.

28. Beach Cleanup Day 2019에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Beach Cleanup Day 2019

It's time again for the annual North Shore Beach Cleanup on Saturday, May 4. Join us and clean more than 15 miles of beaches stretching from Haleiwa Beach Park to Kahuku.

Time

- Registration begins at 8 a.m. at Noama Bay Resort.
- Participants leave for each clean-up zone at 8:30 a.m. and finish at 12:30 p.m.
- Participants return to the resort for a free BBQ and live music performance at 1 p.m., followed by a pro surfer autograph session.

Donation Event

- Participants are encouraged to bring clothes to be donated to Hawaii Shelter. The first 200 donors will receive a mug.

Beach Cleanup Day is a rain or shine event. Please wear clothing appropriate for the weather conditions.

- ① 매년 진행되며 올해는 일요일에 개최된다.
- ② 각 구역에 대한 청소는 5시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 프로 서퍼 사인회 이후에 라이브 음악 공연이 있다.
- ④ 기부할 옷을 가져올 수 있다.
- ⑤ 비가 오는 경우에는 취소된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The present moment feels special. It is real. However much you may remember the past or anticipate the future, you live in the present. Of course, the moment ① during which you read that sentence is no longer happening. This one is. In other words, it feels as though time flows, in the sense that the present is constantly updating ② itself. We have a deep intuition that the future is open until it becomes present and ③ that the past is fixed. As time flows, this structure of fixed past, immediate present and open future gets carried forward in time. Yet as ④ naturally as this way of thinking is, you will not find it reflected in science. The equations of physics do not tell us which events are occurring right now—they are like a map without the “you are here” symbol. The present moment does not exist in them, and therefore neither ⑤ does the flow of time.

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The conscious preference for apparent simplicity in the early-twentieth-century modernist movement in prose and poetry was echoed in what is known as the International Style of architecture. The new literature (A) avoided/embraced old-fashioned words, elaborate images, grammatical inversions, and sometimes even meter and rhyme. In the same way, one of the basic principles of early modernist architecture was that every part of a building must be (B) decorative/functional, without any unnecessary or fancy additions. Most International Style architecture aggressively banned moldings and sometimes even window and door frames. Like the prose of Hemingway or Samuel Beckett, it proclaimed, and sometimes proved, that less was more. But some modern architects, unfortunately, designed buildings that looked simple and elegant but didn't in fact function very well: their flat roofs leaked in wet climates and their metal railings and window frames rusted. Absolute (C) complexity/simplicity, in most cases, remained an ideal rather than a reality, and in the early twentieth century complex architectural decorations continued to be used in many private and public buildings.

* inversion: 도치

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① avoided | decorative | complexity |
| ② avoided | functional | complexity |
| ③ avoided | functional | simplicity |
| ④ embraced | functional | simplicity |
| ⑤ embraced | decorative | simplicity |

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The skeletons found in early farming villages in the Fertile Crescent are usually shorter than those of neighboring foragers, which suggests that their diets were less varied. Though farmers could produce more food, they were also more likely to starve, because, unlike foragers, they relied on a small number of crops, and if those crops failed, they were in serious trouble. The bones of early farmers show evidence of vitamin deficiencies, probably caused by regular periods of starvation between harvests. They also show signs of stress, associated, perhaps, with the intensive labor required for plowing, harvesting crops, felling trees, maintaining buildings and fences, and grinding grains. Villages also produced refuse, which attracted vermin, and their populations were large enough to spread diseases that could not have survived in smaller, more nomadic foraging communities. All this evidence of _____ suggests that the first farmers were pushed into the complex and increasingly interconnected farming lifeway rather than pulled by its advantages.

* forager: 수렵채집인 ** refuse: 쓰레기 *** vermin: 해충

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① declining health | ② fading authority |
| ③ weakening kinship | ④ expanding hierarchy |
| ⑤ prevailing immorality | |

32. One study showed that a certain word (e.g., boat) seemed more pleasant when presented after related words (e.g., sea, sail). That result occurred because of conceptual fluency, a type of processing fluency related to how easily information comes to our mind. Because “sea” primed the context, the heightened predictability caused the concept of “boat” to enter people’s minds more easily, and that ease of processing produced a pleasant feeling that became misattributed to the word “boat.” Marketers can take advantage of conceptual fluency and enhance the effectiveness of their advertisements by strategically _____. For example, an experiment showed that consumers found a ketchup ad more favorable when the ad was presented after an ad for mayonnaise. The mayonnaise ad primed consumers’ schema for condiments, and when the ad for ketchup was presented afterward, the idea of ketchup came to their minds more easily. As a result of that heightened conceptual fluency, consumers developed a more positive attitude toward the ketchup advertisement.

* prime: 준비시키다 ** condiment: 양념

- | |
|---|
| ① breaking the fixed pattern of typical commercials |
| ② expressing their genuine concern for consumers |
| ③ exposing consumers to related scientific data |
| ④ providing a full description of their products |
| ⑤ positioning their ads in predictive contexts |

33. Any discussion of coevolution quickly runs into what philosophers call a “causality dilemma,” a problem we recognize from the question, “Which came first, the chicken or the egg?” For bees and flowers, we know that both sides arrived at the party well-prepared for dancing. Branched hairs apparently complemented a bee’s taste for pollen from the earliest stage of their evolution. On the botanical side, plants had long been experimenting with insect pollination, attracting dance partners with nectar or edible blossoms. Lack of fossil evidence makes it impossible to run the movie backward and watch the first steps of the dance unfold, but modern studies suggest that _____ . When researchers changed monkeyflowers from pink to orange, for example, pollinator visits shifted from bumblebees to hummingbirds. A similar experiment on South American petunias showed that the flower could trade in bees for hawk moths by altering the activity of a single gene. These findings confirm that relatively simple steps in floral evolution can have dramatic consequences for pollinators. [3점]

* pollen: 꽃가루 ** monkeyflower: 물파리아재비(파리 꽃의 일종)

- ① plants are often the ones taking the lead
- ② bees are the most suitable partner for plants
- ③ pollinators manipulate plants to join the dance
- ④ the scents of plants have nothing to do with pollination
- ⑤ animals visit the same type of plants on a regular basis

34. There is good evidence that the current obesity crisis is caused, in part, not by what we eat (though this is of course vital, too) but by the degree to which _____ . It is sometimes referred to as the “Calorie Delusion.” In 2003, scientists at Kyushu University in Japan fed hard food pellets to one group of rats and softer pellets to another group. In every other respect the pellets were identical: same nutrients, same calories. After twenty-two weeks, the rats on the soft-food diet had become obese, showing that texture is an important factor in weight gain. Further studies involving pythons (eating ground cooked steak versus intact raw steak) confirmed these findings. When we eat chewier, less processed foods, it takes us more energy to digest them, so the number of calories our body receives is less. You will get more energy from a slow-cooked apple purée than a crunchy raw apple, even if the calories on paper are identical. [3점]

* python: 비단뱀

- ① our emotions affect our body as we digest it
- ② our food has been processed before we eat it
- ③ our body has absorbed and used essential nutrients
- ④ we perceive obesity as a critical threat to our health
- ⑤ we have identified hidden nutritional information in it

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some of the things we profess to value in the abstract may not, in fact, characterize our actual everyday experiences. ① For instance, we say that “honesty” and “open communication” are the foundational values of any strong relationship. ② But think of how many times you’ve lied to a potential romantic partner in order to make the person feel better about himself or herself. ③ Likewise, every parent knows that lying to their kids about everything from the arrival of Santa Claus to the horrible things that will happen if they don’t eat their peas is a key component of raising a child. ④ This is because most parents put more value on discipline than on blind love, and thus honest conversations rather than well-intentioned lies are the better tool for establishing solid relationship between parents and their kids. ⑤ As one author put it, “If you want to have love in your life, you’d better be prepared to tell some lies and to believe some lies.”

* profess: 주장하다

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

36.

People absorb iron best when it comes together with something else we readily absorb — for example, vitamin C. Vegetarians use this trick to boost their iron absorption.

- (A) A diet poor in vitamin C makes iron absorption difficult, often leading to the double bad luck of scurvy and anemia. Just imagine that combination. It’s bad enough that you are pale and exhausted, but you could also lose muscle tone and begin bleeding internally.
- (B) By combining sources of iron with sources of vitamin C, they can ensure that their bodies are better able to absorb both. A large dose of vitamin C can increase iron absorption sixfold. Unfortunately, the opposite is also true.
- (C) Vegetarians in developed countries avoid these fatal symptoms because they have access to many foods that are high in both iron and vitamin C, such as broccoli and spinach. Poor people in the developing world are usually less fortunate, however, as those key foods are often precious and strictly seasonal.

* scurvy: 괴혈병 ** anemia: 빈혈증

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

37.

A change in motivation can be effected by targeting the physical consequences of various actions. This method is not at all automatic for most people. In general, people accept and deal with the set consequences of their actions prescribed by their surroundings.

- (A) He would of course bet in favor of himself. In doing so, he will receive both a positive incentive to complete the task (his desire to collect the reward for winning the bet) and a negative disincentive to quit the task (his desire to avoid having to pay out if he loses).
- (B) A bet is a typical example of this. A person striving to reach a difficult goal or complete a task—building a rocking chair or losing weight, for instance—will be wise to supplement his motivation to do so by making a bet on it with a friend.
- (C) It is, however, possible for a person to personally manipulate and create consequences for his actions. This will inevitably have an effect on his future motivation and behavior. Most often this is achieved through the imposition of monetary consequences. [3점]

* monetary: 금전적인

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Rather, say to yourself, "What would I do if I lost my job? What would I do if I crashed my car?"

You don't worry because you care; you worry because that is what you have learned to do. Worry is a very creative mental process. The questions you ask in your mind create your worries. If you ask 'what if' questions, you set your mind up to worry. (①) You may consistently ask, "What if I lose my job? What if I crash my car? What if criminals attack me?" (②) All these 'what if' phrases create 'movies' in your mind that constantly repeat different scenarios, which creates a state of worry. (③) The movies that are created by these questions don't trap you into worry. (④) They give you action steps that direct your mind. (⑤) Create a procedure for different scenarios and make peace with your thinking.

39.

It is obvious then that there is no authority external to the community of language speakers against whose prescriptions all usage could be checked.

Children are born theorizers. Their minds are never idle and, once they start talking, their mouths aren't, either. When their use of a word strikes us as odd, we correct them. (①) They learn the meanings of words by trial and error, by hypothesizing a fit between word and object and using the feedback they get from others to refine the abstract category for which the word stands. (②) But of course, those others were once children themselves, and they learned language in the same way. (③) Rather, words acquire objective meanings because of the "pull" exerted by social pressures to conform to publicly approved usage. (④) Therefore every category, every concept of ours is a work in progress. (⑤) No two of us learn our language alike, and nobody finishes learning it while he lives. [3점]

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

It is widely believed that verbal rehearsal improves our memory. However, an experiment by Schooler and Engstler-Schooler suggests that is not the case. Participants in the study watched a film of a robbery where they saw a bank robber's face. The experimental group of participants then gave as detailed a description of the face as they could for 5 minutes while the control group did something unrelated. Each participant then had to identify the robber from a line up of eight similar looking people. The participants in the control group, who performed an unrelated task for 5 minutes, picked the correct person from the line up 64% of the time. But the participants who had been recalling all they could of the suspect's face picked the correct person just 38% of the time. Somehow, putting the details of the face into words interfered with the natural facial recognition at which we all usually excel. This effect is called verbal overshadowing.



Contrary to the common assumption about effective memory, _____ (A) _____ an image seen earlier _____ (B) _____ recognition afterwards.

- (A) (B)
 ① describing facilitates
 ② describing impairs
 ③ verbalizing reinforces
 ④ correcting enhances
 ⑤ correcting undermines

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

At around 1.5kg, the human brain is thought to be around five to seven times larger than expected for a mammal of our body size. Why do humans have such big brains? Although they only account for 2 percent of typical body weight, they use up 20 percent of metabolic energy. What could justify such a biologically (a) expensive organ? An obvious answer is that we need big brains to reason. After all, a big brain equals more intelligence. But evolutionary psychologist Robin Dunbar has been pushing another answer — one that has to do with being sociable. He makes the point that big brains seem to be (b) specialized for dealing with problems that must arise out of large groups in which an individual needs to interact with others.

This is (c) true for many species. For example, birds of species that flock together have comparatively larger brains than those that are isolated. A change in brain size can even occur within the lifespan of an individual animal such as the locust. Locusts are normally solitary and avoid each other but become ‘gregarious’ when they enter the swarm phase. This swarm phase of the locust is triggered by the build up of locusts as their numbers multiply, threatening food supply, which is why they swarm to move to a new location all together. In the process, they rub against each other, and this stimulation sets off a trigger in their brain to (d) start paying attention to each other. As they swarm and become more tuned in to other locusts around them, their brain size (e) shrinks by some degrees.

* locust: 메뚜기 ** gregarious: 군생(群生)하는
*** swarm: 무리, 떼

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Secret Behind Brain Size: Social Interaction
- ② How Collective Intelligence Works for Survival
- ③ Biodiversity: A New Opportunity for Evolution
- ④ The Light and Dark Sides of Being Social
- ⑤ What Makes Being Sociable So Difficult?

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

One day, a mother and her little girl went to a cottage for their vacation. Through the kitchen window, she saw her little girl swimming in the lake behind the house. Suddenly, the mother screamed in terror because something was swimming towards her girl from the opposite side of the lake. It was an alligator! (a) She ran out of the kitchen and shouted to her at the top of her lungs, “Get out of the lake! There’s an alligator!”

(B)

The little girl removed her blanket and exposed her legs. “These are the wounds from the alligator’s teeth.” Her legs were covered with them. She then said, “But my other wounds — they’re what I’m proud of.” She exposed her arms and showed off the marks from her mother’s fingernails that had dug deep into her skin. “I love these wounds because they represent my mother’s love. (b) She would not let go of me. That’s why I have them.”

(C)

Just then, a man who was driving by saw what was happening. He quickly got out of his truck, grabbed his hunting gun, and shot the alligator. The little girl was rushed to the hospital to receive treatment for her injuries. Some time later, a journalist came to (c) her hospital room to interview her. After a few questions, she asked, “Would you mind if I take a picture of your wounds?” “Sure,” the little girl said. “Which ones do you want to photograph?” The journalist didn’t understand. “What do you mean?”

(D)

The little girl saw the oncoming alligator. She turned around and started swimming back as fast as she could. Just as she was about to get out of the lake, two things happened at the same time. The mother grabbed her arms, doing (d) her best to pull the little girl out of the water, and the alligator bit into her legs. What happened next was a struggle between the mother and the beast. The alligator was very strong, but so was (e) her love. She simply wouldn’t let go.

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 소녀의 어머니는 소녀가 수영하는 것을 보았다.
- ② 소녀는 자신의 팔에 생긴 상처를 자랑스러워했다.
- ③ 소녀의 어머니는 악어를 총으로 쏘았다.
- ④ 기자가 소녀에게 상처 사진을 찍어도 되는지 물어봤다.
- ⑤ 소녀가 호수 밖으로 나오려는 순간 악어에게 다리를 물렸다.

※ 확인 사항

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

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

- ① They'll let me know in a week.
- ② I'm excited to watch the musical.
- ③ I posted the results on the website.
- ④ I finally got the main role I wanted.
- ⑤ They'll start the audition in 10 minutes.

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

- ① Absolutely. You don't need it tomorrow.
- ② Alright. I'll return it to you this evening.
- ③ I know. But I haven't fixed mine yet.
- ④ Don't worry. You can repair it easily.
- ⑤ Sorry. I couldn't go to the workshop.

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

- ① 회사 발전 계획을 발표하려고
- ② 직원 연수 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 우수 직원상 신청을 권장하려고
- ④ 신입 사원 세미나를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 직장 근무 환경 개선을 촉구하려고

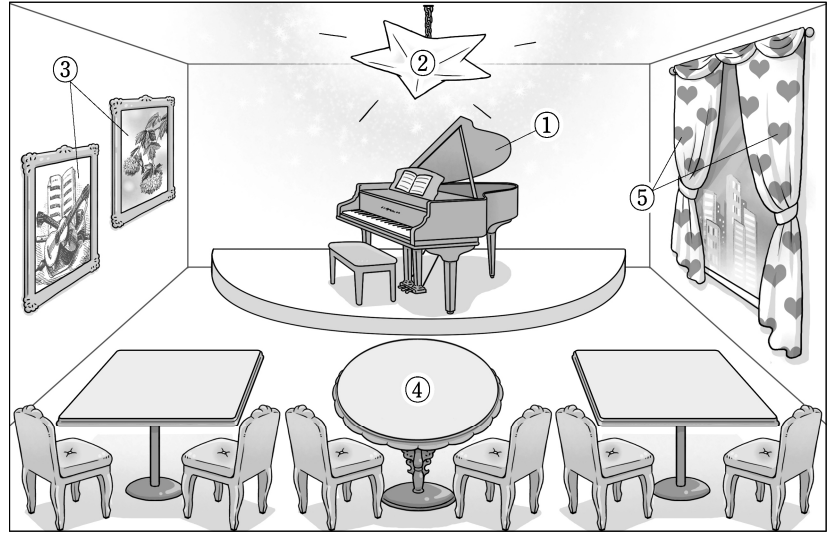
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 글씨체를 통해 사람의 성격을 파악할 수 있다.
- ② 컴퓨터 사용이 고객 관리에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 손으로 쓴 편지는 사람을 감동시킨다.
- ④ 신뢰 관계는 좋은 첫인상에서 비롯된다.
- ⑤ 글쓰기 능력은 꾸준한 노력을 통해 향상된다.

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

- ① 화가 - 패션모델
- ② 소설가 - 출판업자
- ③ 사진작가 - 요리사
- ④ 영화감독 - 만화가
- ⑤ 작곡가 - 신문 기자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 행사 광고지 인쇄하기
- ② 행사용 선물 주문하기
- ③ 사인회 작가에게 연락하기
- ④ 할인 행사용 도서 진열하기
- ⑤ 회원에게 문자 메시지 보내기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 농구 경기를 보러 가지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 야근을 해야 했기 때문에
- ② 티켓이 매진되었기 때문에
- ③ 딸을 돌보아야 했기 때문에
- ④ 경기 일정이 변경되었기 때문에
- ⑤ 갑자기 출장을 가야 했기 때문에

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36 ② \$40 ③ \$45 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$60

10. 대화를 듣고, 학생회장 선거에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선거 일자 ② 후보자 공약 ③ 후보 자격
- ④ 연설 장소 ⑤ 투표 방법

11. Sunstone City Library에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 8월 5일에 개관한다.
- ② Kingsbury Museum을 설계한 건축가가 설계했다.
- ③ 가상현실 기기를 무료로 사용할 수 있다.
- ④ Sunstone City에서 가장 많은 도서를 보유하고 있다.
- ⑤ 개관일에 방문객에게 선물을 줄 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 그림 액자를 고르시오.

Picture Frames					
	Model	Price	Material	Color	Free Gift
①	A	\$30	Paper	Gold	Picture Key Ring
②	B	\$33	Ceramic	White	Picture Key Ring
③	C	\$42	Aluminum	Silver	Picture Magnet
④	D	\$35	Bamboo	Brown	Picture Magnet
⑤	E	\$28	Plastic	Blue	Picture Key Ring

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

Man: _____

- ① Thanks a lot. I hope he can help me out.
- ② No thanks. He's the last man I want to see.
- ③ Trust me. I'll keep the sound system updated.
- ④ That's fine. You'll learn from your experience.
- ⑤ Cheer up! You'll get another chance next time.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. I'll ask her to buy some shrimp on her way home.
- ② Great idea. Turkey sandwiches are always my favorite.
- ③ Yes. I'll take the shrimp pasta to her workplace now.
- ④ Good. Let me recommend several good restaurants.
- ⑤ No wonder. She took the day off from work today.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Peter가 Peter의 할머니에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Peter: _____

- ① I'm worried that you use your smartphone too much.
- ② Let me explain how to download apps on your phone.
- ③ Why don't you share your photos with your classmates?
- ④ How about taking a smartphone class at the senior center?
- ⑤ I'd better buy you a new smartphone with a larger screen.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique museums around the world
- ② the history of world-class museums
- ③ cultural festivals in different countries
- ④ worldwide efforts to preserve heritage
- ⑤ international etiquette of museum visitors

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① USA ② Egypt ③ India
- ④ Japan ⑤ Mexico

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Future Pilots,

We are very excited to announce that we will offer the Summer Aviation Flight Camp for student pilot certificates. It will be held from July 20 to August 3, 2019 at O'Ryan Flight School. The summer camp will include programs in which participants can receive flight instruction from professional pilots, go on field trips, try flight simulators, and do a lot more. Because of the aviation regulation for student pilots, the camp is limited to participants over 16 years old. Please see the attached document for registration and tuition information. If you have further questions about the camp, please contact the coordinator at 714-3127-1004.

Sincerely,
Todd O'Ryan
Director

- ① 항공 비행 캠프 변경 사항을 알리려고
- ② 항공 비행 캠프 개최에 대해 안내하려고
- ③ 항공 조종사 자격시험 장소를 공지하려고
- ④ 항공 조종사 면허 신청 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 항공 비행 캠프 참여자 선정 결과를 통보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Claire의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was two hours before the paper submission. With the deadline close at hand, Claire was still struggling with her writing. Pressed for time and stuck in a deadlock, she had no idea how to finish the paper. She wasn't even sure whether she could submit it on time. What she found in her paper was scribbled words, half sentences, and a pile of seemingly strange and disjointed ideas. "Nothing makes sense," she said to herself. She looked at her writing and began reading it over and over. All of a sudden and unexpectedly, something was found in that pile of thoughts: the flow and connection of ideas she had not considered while she was writing. From this moment, the ticking of the clock sounded encouraging to her. "Yes, I can do it!" Claire said as she grabbed her pencil again.

* scribble: 휘갈겨 쓰다

- ① delighted → ashamed ② relieved → worried
- ③ nervous → confident ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ bored → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Learning a certain concept such as "molecules" requires more than just a single exposure to the idea. If a student is going to remember a science concept, he or she should experience it multiple times and in various contexts. That is one of the strengths of the learning cycle: the students have direct experience with the concept, then they talk about it, and then they have even more direct experience. Reading, watching videos, and listening to others' thoughts contribute to a more solid understanding of the concept. This suggests more than repetition. Each event allows the student to examine the concept from a different perspective. Ultimately this will lead to a substantive, useful understanding of the complexities and nuances of the concept.

- ① 과학 개념을 학습하려면 다양한 방식으로 여러 번 접해야 한다.
- ② 복잡한 과학 개념을 이해하기 위해서는 암기가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 과학 학습을 위해 기본 개념을 숙지할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 과학 원리는 쉬운 것부터 어려운 것 순으로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 시각 자료를 활용하여 과학 수업을 진행해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “Garbage in, garbage out”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many companies confuse activities and results. As a consequence, they make the mistake of designing a process that sets out milestones in the form of activities that must be carried out during the sales cycle. Salespeople have a genius for doing what’s compensated rather than what’s effective. If your process has an activity such as “submit proposal” or “make cold call,” then that’s just what your people will do. No matter that the calls were to the wrong customer or went nowhere. No matter that the proposal wasn’t submitted at the right point in the buying decision or contained inappropriate information. The process asked for activity, and activity was what it got. Salespeople have done what was asked for. “Garbage in, garbage out” they will delight in telling you. “It’s not our problem, it’s this dumb process.”

- ① In seeking results, compensation is the key to quality.
- ② Salespeople should join in a decision-making process.
- ③ Shared understanding does not always result in success.
- ④ Activities drawn from false information produce failure.
- ⑤ Processes focused on activities end up being ineffective.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers’ behaviour and business trends.

- ① 고객의 특성은 기업의 데이터 처리 과정에서 주요 고려 사항이다.
- ② 성공하는 기업은 사실에 기반한 판단을 통해 위기를 극복한다.
- ③ 기업 경쟁력은 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력에서 나온다.
- ④ 지식 정보화 시대에는 기초 데이터 확보의 중요성이 커지고 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터의 가치는 그것이 가지는 잠재적 수익성에 의해 결정된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

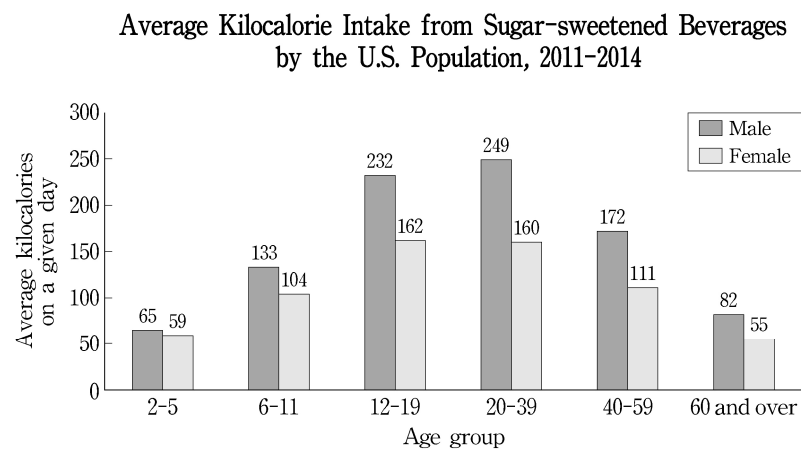
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages by age group and gender on a given day during 2011-2014 in the United States. ① In each age group, males had higher average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages than females did. ② Among the male groups, the group aged 20-39 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ③ Among the female groups, the group aged 12-19 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages, followed by the group aged 20-39. ④ Among the male groups, the group aged 2-5 had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ⑤ Among the female groups, likewise, the youngest group had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages.

26. Great Bear Rainforest에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Along the coast of British Columbia lies a land of forest green and sparkling blue. This land is the Great Bear Rainforest, which measures 6.4 million hectares — about the size of Ireland or Nova Scotia. It is home to a wide variety of wildlife. One of the unique animals living in the area is the Kermode bear. It is a rare kind of bear known to be the official mammal of British Columbia. Salmon are also found here. They play a vital role in this area's ecosystem as a wide range of animals, as well as humans, consume them. The Great Bear Rainforest is also home to the Western Red Cedar, a tree that can live for several hundred years. The tree's wood is lightweight and rot-resistant, so it is used for making buildings and furniture.

- ① British Columbia의 해안가를 따라 위치한다.
- ② Ireland와 Nova Scotia를 합친 크기이다.
- ③ Kermode 곰이 살고 있다.
- ④ 연어는 이 지역 생태계에서 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ⑤ Western Red Cedar의 서식지이다.

27. 2019 Fitness EXPO에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2019 Fitness EXPO

The 2019 Fitness EXPO is an annual event where you can experience new wellness products and enjoy fitness classes, competitions, and a lot more.

Dates & Time: June 22-23, 2019, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Place: Healfit Convention Hall

Admission: One-day Pass \$10 / Two-day Pass \$18
(Ages 12 and under enter for FREE.)

Accommodations

Healfit Hotel offers rooms at a special rate. Please book your stay at www.healfithotel.com.

Activities

- Fitness Classes led by professional trainers
- Arm Wrestling Tournament, where the champion is given a trophy
- Dance Fitness Contest, where only amateurs can participate

For further information, visit our website at www.ibeingfit.com.

- ① 새로 나온 건강 제품을 체험할 수 있다.
- ② 12세 이하는 무료입장이다.
- ③ Healfit Hotel이 객실을 특별가로 제공한다.
- ④ 팔씨름 토너먼트 챔피언에게는 트로피가 수여된다.
- ⑤ 댄스 피트니스 경연은 전문가들이 참가할 수 있다.

28. 2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest

Mountain Today is hosting a photo contest for local high school students. We want to see your best wildflower photos.

- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 18:00 on June 7, 2019
- How to Submit: Upload to www.mountaintoday.com.

Submission Categories

- People with Wildflowers
- Landscape with Wildflowers

Prizes

- First Place: \$200 for one person from each category
- Second Place: \$100 for one person from each category
- Winners will be posted on the website on June 21, 2019. Individual notifications will also be issued to winners.

Details

- All photos should be uploaded in JPEG format.
- No photo editing is allowed.
- The total number of photos submitted is limited to four per student.

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 출품 분야는 세 가지이다.
- ③ 입상자들에게 개별 통지는 하지 않을 것이다.
- ④ 사진 편집이 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 학생 1인당 출품 사진 수에 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more ① appealing if everything about those things is not obvious the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and ② decide we like it. Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn't catch the first time, or we might notice ③ what the piano or drums are doing in the background. A special harmony ④ emerges that we missed before. We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. Sometimes, the longer ⑤ that takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture — we become.

* subtleties: 중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

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

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection. An employee who ① realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then ② forbid her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust. But distrust of one who is ③ sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself. Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are ④ suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not ⑤ breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

* forthright: 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 ** pervasive: 널리 스며 있는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow. All wildlife species act in ways that harm human interests. Thus, all species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones. One interesting example of this involves endangered peregrine falcons in California, which prey on another endangered species, the California least tern. Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species. In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species. The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without _____ the falcons.

* peregrine falcon: 송골매 ** least tern: 작은 제비갈매기

- ① cloning ② harming ③ training
- ④ overfeeding ⑤ domesticating

32. Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. In fact, the application of this 'scientific method' often ran into difficulties. The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed _____. In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

* excavation: 발굴 ** deduce: 추론하다

- ① from the data which they had discovered
- ② from comparisons of data in other fields
- ③ to explore more sites for their future studies
- ④ by supposing possible theoretical frameworks
- ⑤ by observing the hypothesis-testing procedures

33. Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don't have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods — like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity — that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if _____. Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: “Software eats everything.” [3점]

* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

34. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they _____.

The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated. [3점]

* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When a dog is trained to detect drugs, explosives, contraband, or other items, the trainer doesn't actually teach the dog how to smell; the dog already knows how to discriminate one scent from another. Rather, the dog is trained to become emotionally aroused by one smell versus another. ① In the step-by-step training process, the trainer attaches an “emotional charge” to a particular scent so that the dog is drawn to it above all others. ② And then the dog is trained to search out the desired item on cue, so that the trainer can control or release the behavior. ③ This emotional arousal is also why playing tug with a dog is a more powerful emotional reward in a training regime than just giving a dog a food treat, since the trainer invests more emotion into a game of tug. ④ As long as the trainer gives the dog a food reward regularly, the dog can understand its “good” behavior results in rewards. ⑤ From a dog's point of view, the tug toy is compelling because the trainer is “upset” by the toy.

* contraband: 밀수품 ** tug: 잡아당김

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

36.

Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music.

- (A) Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it discourages improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance lacks the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition.
- (B) It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can re-create it. At the same time, there are downsides.
- (C) Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don't bother, and their art is much involved with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can't read music at all.

* improvisation: 즉흥 연주 ** aural: 청각의

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

37.

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people's extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

- (A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.
- (B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.
- (C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don't. [3점]

* extrapolation: 연장(延長) ** exoskeleton: 외골격 *** flaw: 결함

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. (①) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world's population. (②) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. (③) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. (④) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. (⑤) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of *that* kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

* culinary: 요리의 ** elixir: 특효약 *** transcendent: 뛰어난

39.

That puts you each near a focus, a special point at which the sound of your voice gets focused as it reflects off the passageway's curved walls and ceiling.

Whispering galleries are remarkable acoustic spaces found beneath certain domes or curved ceilings. A famous one is located outside a well-known restaurant in New York City's Grand Central Station. (①) It's a fun place to take a date: the two of you can exchange romantic words while you're forty feet apart and separated by a busy passageway. (②) You'll hear each other clearly, but the passersby won't hear a word you're saying. (③) To produce this effect, the two of you should stand at diagonally opposite corners of the space, facing the wall. (④) Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. (⑤) But when you whisper at a *focus*, the reflected waves all arrive at the *same* time at the other focus, thus reinforcing one another and allowing your words to be heard.

[3점]

* acoustic: 음향의 ** diagonally: 대각선으로

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

After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term "sustainability" widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing "green" products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

* buzzword: 유행어 ** abreast: 나란히



While the term "sustainability," in the initial phase, was popular among those who (A) to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would (B) their pro-environmental thoughts.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① pretended | actualize | ② pretended | disregard |
| ③ refused | realize | ④ refused | idealize |
| ⑤ attempted | mask | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More’s book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato’s book the *Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
 - ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
 - ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
 - ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
 - ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master’s son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

* emulate: 열심히 배우다 ** virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. “Wow, that was quite wonderful,” he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. “I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create,” said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

“Well, did you get permission?” asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. “Um, I’m not sure,” answered Joe without confidence. “(c) You can tell us about it after practice,” Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, “I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert.” Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master’s dislike of crossover music was no secret. “Father,” Joe took a deep breath and continued, “I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don’t you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don’t like it, I will cancel.”

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 Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
 - ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
 - ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
 - ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
 - ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단둘이 대화를 나눴다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① Of course! We have to buy some toys.
- ② Okay. We'll reschedule the charity bazaar.
- ③ Too bad. We aren't gathering donations now.
- ④ Why not? Your donation will be a great help.
- ⑤ Sorry. My toys have already been given away.

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

- ① I'm not sure. Let me check if it does.
- ② I agree. Yoga helps you stay flexible.
- ③ Sorry. I'm not interested in sports.
- ④ No, thanks. Your gym is too far.
- ⑤ Right. Yoga is hard to learn.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 졸음운전 예방법을 소개하려고
- ② 자동차 안전기준 강화를 촉구하려고
- ③ 올바른 의약품 보관법을 설명하려고
- ④ 장시간 운전 시 휴식의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 약 복용 후의 운전에 대해 주의를 당부하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 재활용 대상 품목과 방법을 늘려야 한다.
- ② 환경보호를 위해 작은 일이라도 실천해야 한다.
- ③ 무분별한 일회용품 사용이 환경오염의 주범이다.
- ④ 환경오염의 심각성에 대한 인식 교육이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 많은 사람이 환경운동에 조직적으로 참여해야 한다.

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

- ① 사진사 - 학생
- ② 건축 설계사 - 교장
- ③ 인쇄소 직원 - 작가
- ④ 편집 디자이너 - 교사
- ⑤ 인테리어 디자이너 - 집주인

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 텐트 대여하기
- ② 캠핑장 답사하기
- ③ 축구장 예약하기
- ④ 회의 일정 공지하기
- ⑤ 회원들에게 전화하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Lakeside Musical Festival에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 가족 여행을 가야 해서
- ② 어울리는 배역이 없어서
- ③ 연습 일정이 맞지 않아서
- ④ 다른 공연에 참가해야 해서
- ⑤ 할아버지 병간호를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36
- ② \$45
- ③ \$72
- ④ \$80
- ⑤ \$90

10. 대화를 듣고, Monet Tour에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 이동 수단
- ② 소요 시간
- ③ 집합 장소
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 참가비

11. Green Farm's Fun Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 연령대가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 일요일 오전 10시에 시작한다.
- ③ 참가자는 동물에게 직접 먹이를 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 점심이 무료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 12세 이하 어린이의 참가비는 10달러이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구매할 제품을 고르시오.

Air Fryers

	Model	Capacity (liters)	Price	Type of Basket	Customer Rating
①	A	5.7	\$105	Removable	★★★★★
②	B	5.2	\$80	Removable	★★★★★
③	C	5.0	\$70	Removable	★★★★
④	D	4.7	\$65	Fixed	★★★★
⑤	E	3.5	\$50	Fixed	★★★

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

Man: _____

- ① Sure. I'll try to enjoy the process of studying itself.
- ② Yes, I'm glad the math exam was rescheduled.
- ③ Well, I'd better prepare for the exam sooner.
- ④ Right. I shouldn't forget about my final goal.
- ⑤ Sorry. I'm not a big fan of solving puzzles.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Great! I'll look up which pet shop to visit.
- ② Exactly! That's why we shouldn't abandon pets.
- ③ Well, we should think twice before adopting a cat.
- ④ Really? Let's ask her if we can have one of them.
- ⑤ Thanks. My kids will be happy if you give us a cat.

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

Sarah: _____

- ① Why don't you ask him to be your music tutor?
- ② I suggest you reconsider signing up for tutoring.
- ③ I think you can start by learning basic vocabulary.
- ④ Let's look for someone who can help Minsu with math.
- ⑤ Why not use songs to encourage him to learn English words?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① food traditions during the holidays
- ② holiday crafts across the globe
- ③ origins of major holidays
- ④ traditional ways to preserve foods
- ⑤ foods with a high number of calories

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① United Kingdom ② Peru ③ Greece
- ④ Sweden ⑤ Cuba

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Brandson,

Last week I returned to Chipchester after ten relaxing days on your 'Barbados Escape Tour'. Except for the swimming pool, the facilities at the Barbados Sun Resort were excellent, and equal to your usual high standard. Unfortunately, for the whole of my time at the Barbados resort, extensive repairs were being carried out at the swimming pool and it could not be used. It is not my nature to complain, but I do feel that the use of a pool is very important to an English tourist who cannot enjoy swimming in England because of the unpleasant weather. I believe it is your responsibility to inform guests about repairs that may negatively affect their stays. I hope this kind of inconvenience will not happen again.

Yours sincerely,
Chris Bauer

- ① 숙소 예약을 확인하려고
- ② 여행 일정 변경을 요청하려고
- ③ 수영장 이용 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 만족스러운 여행 상품에 대해 감사하려고
- ⑤ 수영장을 이용하지 못한 것을 불평하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

My father's face was stern as he watched me slowly climb down from the kitchen roof. "Explain yourself, son." His commanding voice was so full of authority it made me stand up straight like a tin soldier. What could I say in my own defence? I replied, "We don't have a Christmas tree. All I wanted was to make one. I am truly sorry, Father." My heart was racing so fast I could barely hear myself talking. I waited for my father to calculate the severity of punishment. And then he looked away for a moment, and I realized his stern look had melted from his face, and there was a smile on his lips. He came closer. I relaxed as he stroked my head and affectionately said, "Well done, my boy. Well done!"

- ① bored → excited ② nervous → relieved
- ③ indifferent → grateful ④ comforted → confused
- ⑤ irritated → sympathetic

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

During a time of stress or change, as parents, we want to protect our children. This is a normal parental instinct, and it's an appropriate behavior. But it's during this time of protection that we, without realizing it, take power away from our children. It helps to give your child practice in making decisions. A good place to start is to ask questions to help them decide a course of action to take so they feel they did everything they could to prepare. Regrettably, at times, the plan may not go as intended, but you have to let your child experience the natural consequences and learn from these little mistakes. This is so difficult to do because we never want to see our children suffer, but these little learning experiences actually make them feel more empowered.

- ① 자녀가 자신의 주장을 펼칠 때 진지하게 경청하라.
- ② 자녀가 직접 결정을 내리고 그 결과로부터 배우게 하라.
- ③ 자녀의 지적 호기심을 유발할 수 있는 환경을 조성하라.
- ④ 실패를 겪은 자녀에게 잘못을 지적하기에 앞서 위로하라.
- ⑤ 자녀를 훈계할 때 어떤 행동이 잘못된지 명확히 설명하라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you were pushing yourself appropriately and have evaluated yourself rigorously, then you will have identified errors that you made. A critical part of self-evaluation is deciding what caused the errors. Average performers believe their errors were caused by factors outside their control: My opponent got lucky; the task was too hard; I just don't have any natural ability for this. Top performers, by contrast, believe they are responsible for their errors. Note that this is not just a difference of personality or attitude. The best performers have set highly specific, technique-based goals and strategies for themselves; they have thought through exactly how they intend to achieve what they want. So when something doesn't work, they can relate the failure to specific elements of their performance that may have misfired. Research on champion golfers, for example, has uncovered precisely this pattern. They're much less likely than average golfers to blame their problems on the weather, the course, or chance factors. Instead they focus relentlessly on their own performance.

- ① 잘못에 대한 과도한 자책은 성취욕을 저하할 수 있다.
- ② 성취 목표가 지나치게 높으면 실수를 범할 가능성이 커진다.
- ③ 타인의 지적에 대한 수용적 태도는 실수를 줄이는 데 기여한다.
- ④ 한 번의 실수를 근거로 사람을 판단하는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ⑤ 높은 성취를 보이는 사람들은 잘못의 원인을 자신에게서 찾는다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

An object at rest tends to stay at rest. To change is to learn something new, to think differently, to act differently, and to move in a new direction. Great ideas, great people, and great projects have fallen victim to resistance to change. Resistance to change means people are working hard to protect the status quo. When people who resist are ignored or pushed aside, they become formidable opposition. In order to succeed at change, resistance and the people who resist should be viewed differently. Here's why: Resistance is a natural part of the change process and exists in many forms. People resist for different reasons and in different ways. To master change, you must first understand the personal, structural, and physiological reasons people resist. When you understand resistance, you can learn to expect it and even use it to your advantage. Understanding and managing resistance is critical when you are promoting change.

* status quo: 현재 상태 ** formidable: 감당할 수 없는

- ① misunderstanding about the nature of organizational change
- ② importance of appreciating resistance for successful change
- ③ ways people who resist contribute to social development
- ④ changes of people's attitudes toward social innovation
- ⑤ risks that can be caused by ignoring resistance

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taste is crucial to our survival. In a way, one might think of it as the most important of our senses—helping us to distinguish between that which is nutritious and that which may be poisonous. And yet, on closer inspection, it turns out not to be so important, at least not in terms of perception. While more than half of the brain is involved in processing what we see, only something like 1% of the cerebral cortex is directly involved in taste perception. The reason for this is that our brains pick up on the statistical regularities of the environment, and so we learn to predict the likely taste and nutritional properties of potential foodstuffs on the basis of other sensory cues, such as color and smell. This allows us to assess the likely consequences of ingesting a whole host of different foods without necessarily having to stick them into our mouths first in order to determine what they taste like.

* cerebral cortex: 대뇌 피질 ** ingest: 섭취하다

- ① Good Looking Foods Taste Good As Well!
- ② Taste: The Most Critical Sense for Survival
- ③ Color & Smell: The Fake Cues for Nutrition
- ④ How We Perceive Foods Without Tasting Them
- ⑤ All of Our Senses Help Us Understand Our Surroundings

24. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Worldwide Wearable Technology Retail Market Value

(USD, Millions)

Type \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Smart Glasses	1,200	5,400	11,760	19,890	31,070
Smart Watches	2,864	11,125	23,067	39,903	62,223
Fitness & Activity Trackers	2,099	2,534	3,247	4,336	5,722
Heart Rate Monitors	1,860	2,012	2,140	2,217	2,227
Total	8,023	21,072	40,215	66,347	101,242

· Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

The table above shows the worldwide wearable technology retail market value from 2014 to 2018. ① The retail market value of each type of technology increased during the five years, and the total wearable technology retail market value increased more than ten times from 2014 to 2018. ② Of the four types of wearable technology listed, the retail market value of Smart Glasses was the smallest in 2014, but it increased more than four times in 2015. ③ While the retail market value of Smart Watches increased the most between 2014 and 2018, that of Heart Rate Monitors increased the least. ④ The retail market value of Fitness & Activity Trackers was the second largest in 2014, and it was the second smallest every year after that. ⑤ Though the retail market value of Smart Watches was the largest in 2018, it was less than half the total retail market value of wearable technology for that year.

25. Charles Grant Allen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles Grant Allen was born near Kingston, Ontario, Canada. His father was a minister and his mother the daughter of a French nobleman. Allen was educated at home as a child. After his family returned to Europe, he attended King Edward's School in Birmingham, England. He got married in 1868 and graduated from Oxford University three years later. His wife's health was frail, and Allen held various teaching positions to help pay for her medical care. He was a professor of logic at Queens College in Jamaica for several years, then in 1876 returned to England and began writing for the London *Daily News*. During the 1880s Allen began publishing his fiction such as *Strange Stories*, *The Devil's Die*, and his best-known work, *The Woman Who Did*. A versatile writer, Allen also published books of poetry, philosophical essays, and popular science.

* versatile: 다재다능한

- ① 어렸을 때 집에서 교육을 받았다.
- ② 결혼하고 3년 후에 대학을 졸업했다.
- ③ 아내의 의료비를 대기 위해 가르치는 일을 했다.
- ④ 1876년에 영국을 떠나 자메이카에서 논리학을 가르쳤다.
- ⑤ 1880년대에 자신의 소설을 출판하기 시작했다.

26. Portable Photo Printer에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

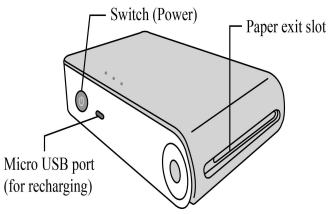
Portable Photo Printer

Features:

- This product comes with a free, downloadable app that helps you print photos from your smartphone.
- You can also print photos from your smartphone without the app by using the Bluetooth function.
- Once the device is fully charged, you can print up to 30 photos in a row.
- Photo files less than 10MB can be printed.

Caution:

- Only use the AC adaptor supplied with this device.
- When operating in cold weather, the device may not print.
- When a paper jam occurs, do not pull the paper out. Turn the device off and on again; the paper will be ejected automatically.



- ① 앱 없이도 스마트폰에 있는 사진을 인쇄할 수 있다.
- ② 완전히 충전되면 사진을 연속 30장까지 인쇄할 수 있다.
- ③ 10MB보다 작은 용량의 사진 파일을 인쇄할 수 있다.
- ④ 추운 날씨에 작동 시 인쇄가 안 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 용지가 걸리면 전원을 끄고 수동으로 빼내야 한다.

27. 2019 Summer Junior Chef Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Summer Junior Chef Camp

This exciting camp for budding chefs ages 7-14 will give your child hands-on experience in a modern kitchen.

- Registration fee: \$65/person (including lunch each day)
- When: August 12-15, 2019 (9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)
- Where: Steven Nigra Center for Creative Arts

Monday, August 12, 2019 <i>Wes McFee, instructor</i>	Tuesday, August 13, 2019 <i>Salvatore Mannino, instructor</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • french toast and sausage • design your own place mat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian pizza • create a recipe book
Wednesday, August 14, 2019 <i>Lauren Repholz, instructor</i>	Thursday, August 15, 2019 <i>Penny Rivenburg, instructor</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kabob and picnic pasta salad • design your own apron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cupcake and fruit juice • create a recipe book

For more information, visit www.jcc2019.org.

- ① 14세 미만의 어린이는 참가할 수 없다.
- ② 등록비는 점심 값을 포함하지 않는다.
- ③ 7월 중순에 4일간 진행된다.
- ④ 캠프 기간 중 매일 다른 강사가 가르친다.
- ⑤ 요리책 만들기 활동은 수요일과 목요일에 있다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The idea that hypnosis can put the brain into a special state, ① in which the powers of memory are dramatically greater than normal, reflects a belief in a form of easily unlocked potential. But it is false. People under hypnosis generate more "memories" than they ② do in a normal state, but these recollections are as likely to be false as true. Hypnosis leads them to come up with more information, but not necessarily more accurate information. In fact, it might actually be people's beliefs in the power of hypnosis that ③ leads them to recall more things: If people believe that they should have better memory under hypnosis, they will try harder to retrieve more memories when hypnotized. Unfortunately, there's no way to know ④ whether the memories hypnotized people retrieve are true or not—unless of course we know exactly what the person should be able to remember. But if we ⑤ knew that, then we'd have no need to use hypnosis in the first place!

* hypnosis: 최면

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One factor contributing to students' difficulty in making accurate judgments of their own knowledge is hindsight bias: the tendency to assume once something happens that one knew all along that it was going to happen. When students receive feedback suggesting that their knowledge is incomplete, such as getting an exam item (A) incorrect/right, they may respond by telling themselves that they actually did know the information. Although they do not have a strong grasp of the material, they feel as if they do because they recognize something about the item content. Looking back, once they know the answer, the solution seems obvious. This feeling of (B) familiarity/novelty can lead students to have an exaggerated sense of what they know. Hindsight bias therefore (C) diminishes/reinforces the feeling that their failure was due to the nature of the assessment rather than the nature of their knowledge—which makes it more difficult for them to learn from feedback.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ① incorrect | familiarity | diminishes |
| ② incorrect | novelty | diminishes |
| ③ incorrect | familiarity | reinforces |
| ④ right | novelty | reinforces |
| ⑤ right | familiarity | diminishes |

30. 밑줄 친 a premature baby in an incubator가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think of the world as a premature baby in an incubator. The baby's health status is extremely bad and her breathing, heart rate, and other important signs are tracked constantly so that changes for better or worse can quickly be seen. After a week, she is getting a lot better. On all the main measures, she is improving, but she still has to stay in the incubator because her health is still critical. Does it make sense to say that the infant's situation is improving? Yes. Absolutely. Does it make sense to say it is bad? Yes. Absolutely. Does saying "things are improving" imply that everything is fine, and we should all relax and not worry? No, not at all. Is it helpful to have to choose between bad and improving? Definitely not. It's both. That is how we must think about the current state of the world.

- ① having signs of getting better, but still not in good condition
- ② being in a dangerous situation with no hope to improve
- ③ lacking essential competence, not functioning properly
- ④ being expected to grow up and face a bright future
- ⑤ happening too early when no one is ready for it

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A term like *social drinker* was itself what we might call "socially constructed." When a social drinker was caught driving drunk, it was seen as a single instance of bad judgment in an otherwise exemplary life, but this was rarely the case. Experts liked to point out that persons caught driving drunk for the first time had probably done so dozens of times before without incident. The language chosen to characterize these particular individuals, however, reflected the _____ way that society viewed them. The same could be said for the word *accident*, which was the common term used to describe automobile crashes well into the 1980s. An accident implied an unfortunate act of God, not something that could—or should—be prevented.

- ① forgiving ② objective ③ degrading
- ④ unwelcome ⑤ praiseworthy

32. Interconnectivity doesn't mean inclusivity. On the contrary, it may produce a Balkanization of views that harshens political discourse and supports or hardens extremist views. There is little sign that the Internet or social media _____; in some ways they are set up to insulate us from dissent or challenge, for example, by offering to personalize news feeds. It used to take some effort to find Holocaust-denying pseudohistory; now it's one click away. Just as information technologies may serve to amplify existing prejudices and misconceptions, so they amplify inequality. In business and trade, in arts and entertainment and fame, markets have become ever more inclined toward "winner takes all." This, psychological studies show, is precisely what to expect from rating systems in which you can easily see what choices others are making. [3점]

* Balkanization: (국가·지역 등의) 분열, 발칸화
** pseudohistory: 가짜 역사, 유사역사학

- ① facilitates political or regional conflicts
- ② encourages broadmindedness and debate
- ③ supports creativity and innovative thinking
- ④ promotes a sense of privacy and security
- ⑤ spreads new ideas and trends quickly

33. Big corporations feel very evil to us now, the natural targets of blame for low-paying jobs, environmental abuse and sickening ingredients. But Adam Smith knew there was an unexpected, and more important, element responsible for these ills: our taste. Collectively, it is we, the consumers, who opt for certain kinds of ease and excitement over others. And once that basic fact is in place, everything else follows it. It's not companies that primarily degrade the world. It is our appetites, which they merely serve. As a result, the reform of capitalism entirely depends on an odd-sounding, but critical task: the education of the consumer. We need to be taught to want better quality things and pay a proper price for them, one that reflects the true burden on workers and the environment. A good capitalist society doesn't therefore just offer customers choice, it also spends a considerable part of its energies educating people about how to exercise this choice in judicious ways. Capitalism needs to be saved by _____ . [3점]

* judicious: 분별력 있는

- ① elevating the quality of demand
- ② correcting corporations' wrongdoings
- ③ slowing the speed of economic growth
- ④ reforming the way we distribute wealth
- ⑤ offering consumers a wider range of goods

34. The author is superficially understood to be the creative, and individual, source of a written text. The idea that there is a unique creator of a text, and that the task of reading is, in consequence, a more or less passive process of recovering his or her intentions and meanings, has been variously challenged. Nineteenth-century hermeneuticians, notably Wilhelm Dilthey, challenged the assumption that the author had any privileged insight into the meaning of his or her text by critically examining the active process entailed in reading, and thus the need to construct rather than merely to recover meaning from a text. In effect, the author's self-understandings are exposed as merely _____. In aesthetics, criticism of the 'intentional fallacy' holds that interpretation of a work of art cannot claim to be definitive or authoritative by having recovered the author's intentions. Challenging the author's status thereby pushes aesthetic reflection towards the intrinsic qualities of the artwork or text, and at the extreme undermines the possibility of there being a single, definitive or correct reading. [3점]

* hermeneutician: 해석학자

- ① a reflection of the prevailing literary trends
- ② something that leaves no room for alternative ideas
- ③ an insufficient explanation that misleads the readers
- ④ one more interpretation of the text among many others
- ⑤ another example of authors caring less about being original

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Geography greatly restricted colonial communications. ① Even the simplest postal network requires some sort of transportation system, but such was the difficulty of simply getting from point A to point B, especially overland, that it was easier for residents of Massachusetts and the Carolinas to sail to Great Britain than to visit each other. ② Whenever possible, colonists and their communiqés floated to their destinations on the boats and rafts that plied the rivers and the winding coast. ③ Otherwise, they traveled by foot or horseback along trails unfit for wheeled vehicles that had been created by game animals and the Indians who hunted them. ④ Since wheels were made of wood, they needed frequent repairs, which made wheel makers important tradesmen in colonial towns. ⑤ In a vicious circle, the awful roads interrupted intercolonial communications, which further developed the provinces' sense of isolation and autonomy, only worsening the chances of unified transportation and postal networks.

* communiqé: 공식 발표 ** ply: 다니다, 왕복하다

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

36.

Building resilience depends on the opportunities children have and the relationships they form with parents, caregivers, teachers, and friends.

- (A) They grew up in environments with severe poverty, alcohol abuse, or mental illness, and two out of three developed serious problems by adolescence and adulthood. Yet despite these extreme hardships, a third of the kids matured into "competent, confident, and caring young adults" with no record of delinquency or mental health problems.
- (B) We can start by helping children develop four core beliefs: they have some control over their lives; they can learn from failure; they matter as human beings; and they have real strengths to rely on and share. These four beliefs have a real impact on kids. One study tracked hundreds of at-risk children for three decades.
- (C) These resilient children shared something: they felt a strong sense of control over their lives. They saw themselves as the masters of their own fate and viewed negative events not as threats but as challenges and even opportunities.

* resilience: 회복탄력성 ** delinquency: 범죄

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

37.

Most scientists attribute extraordinary memory performance to an enhanced ability to associate or organize the information to be memorized, rather than true photographic memory.

- (A) Thus, by changing the “rules” of the game, researchers revealed that the remarkable capacity of these players to memorize visual information specific to chess (possibly the very reason these individuals are gifted at chess) was not the equivalent of photographic memory.
- (B) For example, many expert chess players possess a remarkable capacity to recall the position of chess pieces at any point from a game. The ability to retain an accurate mental image of the chessboard permits these players to play multiple boards at a time—even while they are blindfolded!
- (C) It was not surprising, then, when researchers observed that expert chess players have a much greater aptitude to remember chessboard patterns compared to test subjects who do not play chess. However, if researchers challenged the expert chess players with randomly generated board patterns, the expert players were no better than novice chess players at recalling chessboard patterns.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Russian poets whose work circulates in privately copied typescripts do that, as did Emily Dickinson.

To say that the artist must have the cooperation of others for the art work to occur as it finally does does not mean that he cannot work without that cooperation. (①) The art work, after all, need not occur as it does, but can take many other forms, including those which allow it to be done without others' help. (②) Thus, though poets do depend on printers and publishers, one can produce poetry without them. (③) In both cases, the poetry does not circulate in conventional print because the artist would not accept the censorship or rewriting imposed by those who would publish the work. (④) The poet either has to reproduce and circulate his work himself or not have it circulated. (⑤) But he can still write poetry.

* censorship: 검열

39.

Grazing animals have different kinds of adaptations that overcome these deterrents.

Coevolution is the concept that two or more species of organisms can reciprocally influence the evolutionary direction of the other. In other words, organisms affect the evolution of other organisms. Since all organisms are influenced by other organisms, this is a common pattern. (①) For example, grazing animals and the grasses they consume have coevolved. (②) Grasses that are eaten by grazing animals grow from the base of the plant near the ground rather than from the tips of the branches as many plants do. (③) Furthermore, grasses have hard materials in their cell walls that make it difficult for animals to crush the cell walls and digest them. (④) Many grazers have teeth that are very long or grow continuously to compensate for the wear associated with grinding hard cell walls. (⑤) Others, such as cattle, have complicated digestive tracts that allow microorganisms to do most of the work of digestion. [3점]

* digestive tract: 소화관

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

To find out whether basketball players shoot in streaks, researchers obtained the shooting records of the Philadelphia 76ers during the 1980-81 season. (The 76ers are the only team who keep records of the order in which a player's hits and misses occurred, rather than simple totals.) The researchers then analyzed these data to determine whether players' hits tended to cluster together more than one would expect by chance. Contrary to the expectations expressed by the researchers' sample of fans, players were not more likely to make a shot after making their last one, two, or three shots than after missing their last one, two, or three shots. In fact, there was a slight tendency for players to shoot better after missing their last shot. They made 51% of their shots after making their previous shot, compared to 54% after missing their previous shot; 50% after making their previous two shots, compared to 53% after missing their previous two; 46% after making three in a row, compared to 56% after missing three in a row.

* streak: 연속



The data of the research above (A) the expectation that, in basketball shooting, success is more likely to be followed by (B).

- (A) (B)
- ① contradict distraction
- ② contradict success
- ③ confirm error
- ④ confirm confidence
- ⑤ disprove satisfaction

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Many animals are born genetically preprogrammed, or “hardwired” for certain instincts and behaviors. Genes guide the construction of their bodies and brains in specific ways that (a) define what they will be and how they’ll behave. A fly’s reflex to escape in the presence of a passing shadow; a robin’s preprogrammed instinct to fly south in the winter; a bear’s desire to hibernate; a dog’s drive to protect its master: these are all examples of instincts and behaviors that are hardwired. Hardwiring (b) allows these creatures to move as their parents do from birth, and in some cases to eat for themselves and survive independently.

In humans the situation is somewhat different. The human brain comes into the world with some amount of genetic hardwiring (for example, for breathing, crying, suckling, caring about faces, and having the ability to learn the details of their native language). But compared to the rest of the animal kingdom, human brains are unusually (c) complete at birth. The detailed wiring diagram of the human brain is not preprogrammed; instead, genes give very (d) general directions for the blueprints of neural networks, and world experience fine-tunes the rest of the wiring, allowing it to adapt to the local details. The human brain’s ability to (e) shape itself to the world into which it’s born has allowed our species to take over every ecosystem on the planet and begin our move into the solar system.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Instincts: Genes Decide Them All
- ② The Birth and Challenges of Brain Science
- ③ Hardwired Animals vs. Adaptable Humans
- ④ How Animals and Humans Interact to Survive
- ⑤ What Living Things Learn from World Experience

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 답하시오.

(A)

It was a damp evening when I landed in Kuching, the capital city of Sarawak in Malaysia. I was a 19-year-old Dubai-raised kid away from home for the first time to start my undergraduate studies in mechanical engineering. I pushed my luggage and headed to the airport exit to find a grey van with the name of my university on the side and a man in the driver’s seat. (a) He was my driver, I assumed, and I was right.

(B)

The man was taken aback and so was my driver. Then I looked down at (b) his hands to see that he was holding a travel pouch. He gave me the pouch. It contained my passport, return tickets, as well as cash and letters for the university. I had left it behind on the trolley at the airport, and this man had been trying to return it to me ever since we had left the airport.

(C)

Not long into our journey, the lights of the car behind flashed at us. This continued more aggressively and my driver started to panic. A flurry of honks and flashes followed, so (c) he pulled over to the roadside in a well-lit area. My heart was pounding but I tried to put on a brave face as the man from the car emerged and made his way to my side of the van. As he reached my window, I lowered it and tried to force a smile. He reached into the van and I let out a loud “Whoa!”

(D)

As we left the airport, the driver began talking to me; he told me that I was the last of the new students he had to pick up that day. He shared information with me about the city and its people and what I should see and do. As I am a driving enthusiast myself, we started talking about cars and driving in Dubai and (d) his accounts of driving in Kuching. He then went on to list (e) his experiences of road rage, and by the time he had finished, I had made up my mind to be very passive on the roads.

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. 윗글의 ‘I’에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 학업을 위해 집을 떠나왔다.
- ② 잃어버린 여권을 되찾지 못했다.
- ③ 뒤차에서 내린 사람이 다가올 때 심장이 두근거렸다.
- ④ 운전사로부터 Kuching에 관한 정보를 얻었다.
- ⑤ 운전하는 것을 매우 좋아한다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① Yes. The field trip was very exciting.
- ② Really? I'll go there tomorrow then.
- ③ Certainly. We're very close friends.
- ④ Sorry. I was so busy last week.
- ⑤ Great! It's going to be sunny.

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

- ① Good idea. I'll fix the fire alarm then.
- ② Thank you. That would be really helpful.
- ③ Never mind. I had breakfast this morning.
- ④ Don't worry. Let's start exercising tomorrow.
- ⑤ I disagree. You can go to the train station by bus.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 졸업식 식순을 알려주려고
- ② 졸업 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ③ 사진 강좌 수강생을 모집하려고
- ④ 학교 도서관 이용 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 졸업 사진 촬영 장소 변경을 공지하려고

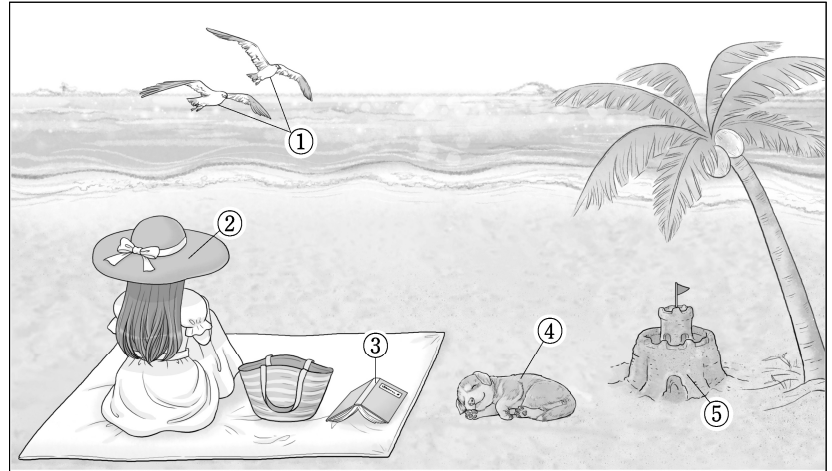
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 직접 만든 생일 선물이 감동을 준다.
- ② 생일 파티는 간소하게 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 친구에게 주는 생일 선물로는 책이 유용하다.
- ④ 받고 싶은 생일 선물의 목록을 만드는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 생일 축하하는 생일 전에 미리 하는 것이 의미가 있다.

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

- ① 의사 - 환자 보호자 ② 담임교사 - 학부모
- ③ 보험사 직원 - 고객 ④ 축구 감독 - 신문 기자
- ⑤ 물리치료사 - 육상 선수

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 블로그에 여행 계획 올리기 ② 방수 재킷 구입하기
- ③ 샌드위치 만들기 ④ 낚시대 장만하기
- ⑤ 예약 확인하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 영화를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 도서관에서 일을 해야 해서
- ② 역사 시험 준비를 해야 해서
- ③ 친구 생일 파티에 가야 해서
- ④ 야구 경기를 보러 가야 해서
- ⑤ 로봇 쇼에 참가해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$12 ② \$19 ③ \$21 ④ \$22 ⑤ \$24

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 결혼식에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 식사 메뉴
- ④ 초대 인원 ⑤ 특별 이벤트

11. The International Air Show에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10개국에 참가할 것이다.
- ② 비행 공연 전에 사인 행사가 있을 것이다.
- ③ 방문객은 전시된 비행기 안에 들어갈 수 있다.
- ④ 8세 이하 어린이는 무료로 입장한다.
- ⑤ 무료 셔틀버스를 운행할 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 스피커를 고르시오.

Portable Speakers

	Model	Price	Weight	Battery Life	Design
①	A	\$30	0.7 kg	6 hours	Fabric
②	B	\$40	0.5 kg	10 hours	Fabric
③	C	\$50	0.8 kg	9 hours	Aluminum
④	D	\$55	1.4 kg	10 hours	Fabric
⑤	E	\$65	1.2 kg	12 hours	Aluminum

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

Woman: _____

- ① Don't worry. I know that you're very busy.
- ② That makes sense. I'll focus on practicing the flute.
- ③ Definitely. I can help you become a great journalist.
- ④ That's too bad. I'm sure you'll get elected next time.
- ⑤ You're right. I think I should leave the school orchestra.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. I'll inform my students about the quiz.
- ② Yes. I can't wait to go to Thailand for my vacation.
- ③ Sure. I'll try to find my pictures of Thai holidays.
- ④ Of course. I'm sure you're a very good cook.
- ⑤ Yeah. I bought an airline ticket for you.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Green이 Steven에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ms. Green: _____

- ① You'd better remove your personal information from the website.
- ② You should make sure the information you find online is correct.
- ③ I think it's important to meet the deadline of the presentation.
- ④ I'm worried that our presentation topic is inappropriate.
- ⑤ I'll explain how to connect to the Internet in the office.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that fight against colds
- ② preparing delicious cold foods
- ③ effective foods for losing weight
- ④ growing organic vegetables at home
- ⑤ bacteria that help the immune system

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① ginger ② mushrooms ③ spinach
- ④ yogurt ⑤ garlic

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear New Members,

Welcome to Rock Climbing Club and hope you will get the most out of this rewarding sport. As beginners, you may be nervous in anticipation of your first climb. Many of you have asked about what climbing equipment to buy, such as boots, ropes, helmets, and gloves. You don't have to bother yourself with these concerns. We offer a special service that will rent you all the equipment you will ever need for climbing. The rental service is always available for our members. Just come on Saturday, ask for the rental service, and be ready to have a fun climb. I look forward to seeing you all this Saturday at 9 a.m.

Sincerely,
John B. Snyder

- ① 일시적으로 통제되는 등반 구간을 공지하려고
- ② 암벽 등반의 긍정적인 효과에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 암벽 등반을 위한 장비 대여에 대해 알려주려고
- ④ 암벽 등반 클럽의 회비 납부 방법을 통보하려고
- ⑤ 암벽 등반에 필요한 안전 교육 일정을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Rachel의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she was confined to the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting. She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the dull tick-tock of the clock, her phone vibrated. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile spread across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds lifted her spirits and made her day more pleasant.

* wren: 굴뚝새

- ① bored → delighted ② confident → nervous
- ③ pleased → upset ④ frightened → relieved
- ⑤ calm → annoyed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높이려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후 힘써야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of ‘cultural pollution’, ‘vulgarization’ and ‘phony-folk-cultures’. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

While genetic advancements are often reported as environmentally dependent or modest in effect size in academic publications, these are often translated to the public in deterministic language through the media. Sociologists of genetics argue that media portrayals of genetic influences on health have increased considerably over time, becoming part of the public discourse through which individuals understand symptoms, make help-seeking decisions, and form views of people with particular traits or conditions. The media is the primary source of information about genetic advances and their applications, but it does not provide a neutral discourse. Rather, information is selectively included or ignored, and scientific and clinical implications of genetic discoveries are often inaccurate or overstated. This “genetic optimism” has influenced public opinion, and research suggests that ordinary people are largely accepting of genetic explanations for health and behavior and tend to overestimate the heritability of common diseases for biological relatives.

- ① 유전자학자들의 편견과 낙관주의는 유전자학의 발전을 저해한다.
- ② 성격이 낙천적인 사람들은 유전의 영향을 덜 받는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 대중 매체는 건강에 관한 유전자학의 성과를 부정확하게 전달한다.
- ④ 유전자학은 대중 매체를 통해 이해할 수 있는 학문이 아니다.
- ⑤ 유전자학의 발전으로 건강에 관한 지식이 대중화되었다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors’ contributions to a library’s reputation

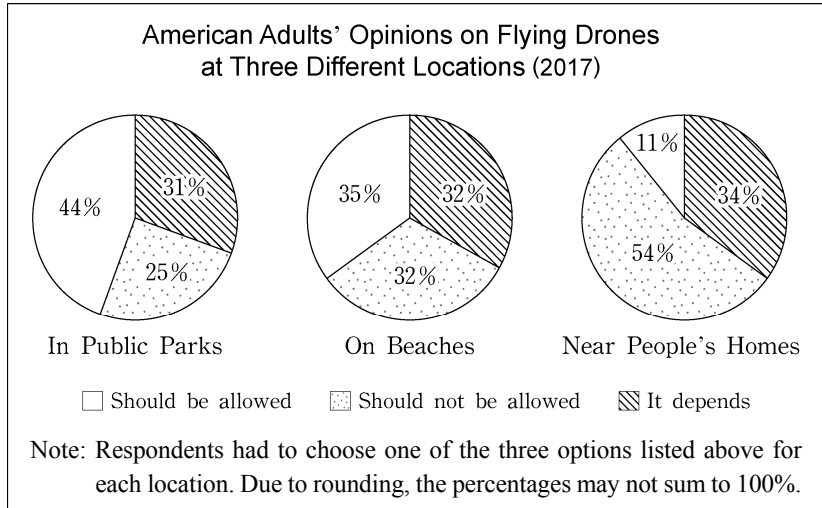
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

* senile: 노쇠한 ** deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The three pie charts above show the percentages of American adults' responses to a survey conducted in 2017. The survey asked whether people should be allowed to fly drones at three locations: public parks, beaches, and near people's homes. ① While 44% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones in public parks, 25% said people should not be allowed to do so. ② When asked if people should be allowed to fly drones on beaches, 35% of the respondents said it should be allowed and 32% said it should not. ③ More than half of the respondents said people should not be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ④ Less than 10% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ⑤ For each of the three locations, the proportion of the respondents who chose "It depends" is above 30%.

26. Carl Stokes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1927 in Cleveland, Ohio, Carl Stokes had a hard time early in his life. When he was a young child, his father died. As he grew up, he held many odd jobs to help his family. Stokes graduated from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and passed the bar exam. He established a law firm in 1962. A few years later, he ran for Mayor of Cleveland and lost, but he entered the race again in the next election and won. He became the first African-American mayor of the city. After retiring from politics, he moved to New York City and became a TV news anchor. Later in his life, he was appointed the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. His amazing life finally came to an end in his birth city in 1996.

- ① 어린아이였을 때 아버지가 돌아가셨다.
- ② 1962년에 법률 회사를 설립했다.
- ③ 재출마한 Cleveland 시장 선거에서 패배했다.
- ④ 정계 은퇴 후 TV 뉴스 앵커가 되었다.
- ⑤ Seychelles 공화국에 미국 대사로 임명되었다.

27. Glend High School's Family Dinner & Dance에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Glend High School's
Family Dinner & Dance**

Join us at our annual event. Enjoy a fun evening with your family and make special lifelong memories!

- When: Saturday, September 7,
6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
- Where: Glend High School Gym
- Who: students and their family
(Students can invite up to four members of their family.)
- Tickets:
 - must be purchased in advance at the student council office.
 - are \$20 per student and \$25 for each family member.
 - include dinner and a 4×6 photo of the family.
- Dress Code: semi-formal for all participants

※ There will be a photographer on site to take family photos.

For any questions, email us at glenddance@glendhs.edu.

- ① 9월 7일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 학생은 자기 가족을 네 명까지 초대할 수 있다.
- ③ 입장권은 학생회 사무실에서 사전에 구매해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자의 옷차림에 제약이 없다.
- ⑤ 가족사진을 찍어 줄 사진사가 현장에 있을 것이다.

28. 2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations

New this autumn: discover the night sky from Mt. Hood! Before the night sky observations with telescopes, there will be a special lecture on astronomy.

Program

- Date: September 20
- Special Lecture
 - 9:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
 - Lecture Room # 101 in Mt. Hood Center
(Seats are limited to 20.)
- Night Sky Observations
 - 10:30 p.m. – 11:30 p.m. in Mt. Hood Parking Lot # 5

Program Fee

- \$10 per person (Children 12 and under are FREE.)

Note

- You need to bring winter clothes because it can get extremely cold up on the mountain at night.

- ① 밤하늘 관찰 후 특강이 있을 것이다.
- ② 강의실 좌석은 30개로 한정되어 있다.
- ③ 밤하늘 관찰은 주차장에서 한다.
- ④ 12세 이하 어린이의 프로그램 참가비는 반값이다.
- ⑤ 겨울옷은 가져올 필요가 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ himself, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

* prestige: 명성 ** notoriety: 악명 *** latently: 잠재적으로

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

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new ① challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

* hoof: 발굽 ** gallop: 질주하다 *** predator: 포식자

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are _____ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

* retrieve: 회수하다 ** embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical ② beneficial ③ alien
- ④ prior ⑤ neutral

32. With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly _____. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

33. If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist* as that *facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on “*what*” post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person’s beliefs are threatened by an “inconvenient fact,” sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something _____ . [3점]

* subordinate: 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

34. The debates between social and cultural anthropologists concern not the differences between the concepts but the analytical priority: which should come first, the social chicken or the cultural egg? British anthropology emphasizes the social. It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society (such as kinship, economy, politics, and religion) are represented by specific institutions (such as the family, subsistence farming, the British Parliament, and the Church of England) which can be compared cross-culturally. American anthropology emphasizes the cultural. It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible. It does not assume that there are universal social domains, preferring instead to discover domains empirically as aspects of each society’s own classificatory schemes — in other words, its culture. And it rejects the notion that any social institution can be understood _____ . [3점]

* anthropology: 인류학 ** subsistence farming: 자급 농업
*** empirically: 경험적으로

- ① in relation to its cultural origin
- ② in isolation from its own context
- ③ regardless of personal preferences
- ④ without considering its economic roots
- ⑤ on the basis of British-American relations

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that’s not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. ① We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. ② Once we’ve solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. ③ But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it’s a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. ④ Tango musicians bring different genres of music together to attract a more diverse audience from varying backgrounds. ⑤ Imagine how little we’d accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

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

36.

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles’ tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. [3점]

* sovereign: 주권의 ** territorial: 영토의

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

37.

Because a main goal of science is to discover lawful relationships, science assumes that what is being investigated is lawful. For example, the chemist assumes that chemical reactions are lawful, and the physicist assumes that the physical world is lawful.

- (A) The determinist, then, assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes and that, if these causes were known, an event could be predicted with complete accuracy. However, knowing *all* causes of an event is not necessary; the determinist simply assumes that they exist and that as more causes are known, predictions become more accurate.
- (B) The assumption that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal laws is called determinism. Richard Taylor defined determinism as the philosophical doctrine that “states that for everything that ever happens there are conditions such that, given them, nothing else could happen.”
- (C) For example, almost everyone would agree that the weather is a function of a finite number of variables such as sunspots, high-altitude jet streams, and barometric pressure; yet weather forecasts are always probabilistic because many of these variables change constantly, and others are simply unknown.

* altitude: 고도(高度) ** barometric: 기압의

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

* oppression: 억압

39.

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (①) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (②) Here, science clearly had the edge. (③) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (④) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. (⑤) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences. [3점]

* vocation: 소명 ** stature: 수준 *** render: 주다

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change — that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values — will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule — and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

* cloak: 망토 ** typology: 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become (A) in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to (B) its power to change us.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① fixed share ② trapped activate
- ③ standardized control ④ localized share
- ⑤ underestimated activate

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Much of our knowledge of the biology of the oceans is derived from “blind” sampling. We use instruments to measure bulk properties of the environment, such as salinity and temperature, and we use bottle or net samples to (a) extract knowledge about the organisms living in the ocean. This kind of approach has contributed important knowledge but has also influenced the way we view marine life. It leads us to focus on abundances, production rates, and distribution patterns. Such a perspective is very (b) relevant in the context of the ocean as a resource for fisheries. It is also helpful in developing an understanding of biogeochemical issues such as ocean carbon fluxes. But on its own, this approach is (c) insufficient, even for those purposes. The kind of intuition that we develop about marine life is, of course, influenced by the way we (d) observe it. Because the ocean is inaccessible to us and most planktonic organisms are microscopic, our intuition is elementary compared, for example, to the intuitive understanding we have about (macroscopic) terrestrial life. Our understanding of the biology of planktonic organisms is still based mainly on examinations of (dead) individuals, field samples, and incubation experiments, and even our sampling may be severely biased toward those organisms that are not destroyed by our harsh sampling methods. Similarly, experimental observations are (e) extended to those organisms that we can collect live and keep and cultivate in the laboratory.

* salinity: 염도 ** flux: 흐름 *** terrestrial: 육지의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The Blind Spot in the Research of Ocean Biology
 - ② The Ocean under the Microscope: A Breakthrough
 - ③ What Ocean Research Needs: Pattern Recognition
 - ④ Intuition vs. Experiment: Issues in Ocean Biology
 - ⑤ Plankton Destroyed, Oceans Endangered
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Nancy and her daughter, Carol, were at the Eiffel Tower, as the sun was setting over Paris. The sunset that they saw was beyond description. “Thank you, Carol. I can’t believe I am in Paris with you. It has been my lifelong dream to visit this beautiful city.” Nancy thanked her daughter for this special trip that she had prepared in secret. Their trip to France was Carol’s surprise gift for the sixtieth birthday of her mother — a woman who had sacrificed all (a) her life for her only daughter.

(B)

While they were enjoying dessert, a server approached them and asked, “Excuse me, who is Nancy Holloway between the two of you?” “I am,” answered Nancy with a curious look. Then he gave a lovely bouquet of roses to Nancy, saying, “This gift is from your daughter. (b) She called yesterday and asked us to prepare this celebration for you.” Surprised, she looked at her smiling daughter. Carol winked and said, “(c) You deserve this and more, Mom. Thank you for everything you have ever done for me.”

(C)

When at last they arrived at the restaurant, to make matters worse, they were charged three times more than the usual fare due to the heavy traffic. Yet a happy turn of events was waiting for them. The restaurant was fantastic and all the staff were very polite and kind. The French cuisine was delicious. “This is the best food (d) I have ever had! I will never forget this dinner with you,” said Nancy, thanking Carol for another surprise gift.

(D)

As the sky grew dark, Carol hurried because she had prepared another secret surprise for Nancy. “Mom, let’s go enjoy our dinner before it gets too late. I reserved a table at a French restaurant for (e) you.” Their pleasant evening, however, was unexpectedly interrupted as they waited to get a taxi. It took them a really long time to catch one. Even after they finally got in, the taxi got caught in heavy traffic. They were late for their reservation.

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 Nancy와 Carol은 에펠탑에서 석양을 바라보았다.
 - ② Carol은 Nancy에게 꽃다발을 직접 전달했다.
 - ③ 레스토랑의 직원들은 모두 예의 바르고 친절했다.
 - ④ Carol은 Nancy를 위해 깜짝 선물을 다양하게 준비했다.
 - ⑤ Nancy와 Carol은 예약한 저녁 식사 시간에 늦었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① I think this is not what I ordered.
- ② I'm afraid that's not available today.
- ③ I prefer to have dinner with friends.
- ④ Anything that's not too spicy is okay.
- ⑤ It depends on what you eat every day.

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

- ① Okay. I'll keep an eye on the key.
- ② Don't worry. We have an extra key.
- ③ Thank you. We hope to see you again.
- ④ Sorry. Our hotel will be renovated soon.
- ⑤ No. We have no record of your reservation.

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

- ① 자전거 전용 도로 확충을 건의하려고
- ② 전동 스쿠터용 안전 용품을 소개하려고
- ③ 교통사고 발생 시 대처 요령을 설명하려고
- ④ 보행자를 배려하는 교통 정책을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 전동 스쿠터 운행 시 유의 사항을 전달하려고

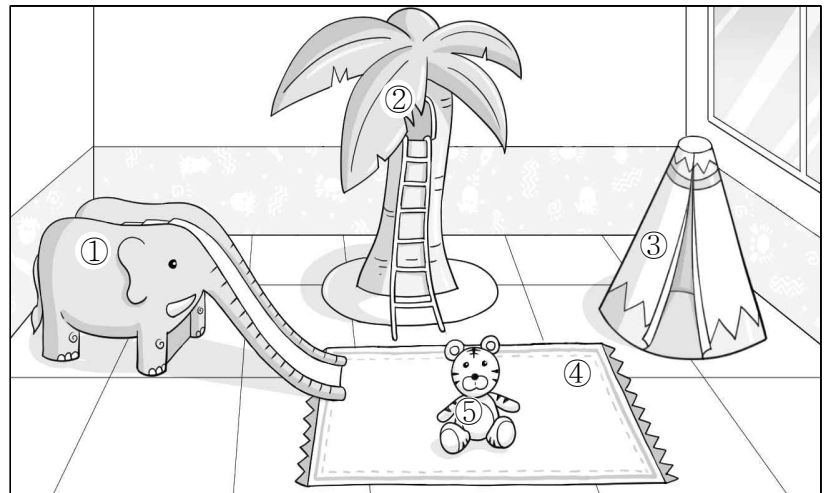
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조언을 할 때는 공감을 먼저 표현해야 한다.
- ② 문제 해결책은 스스로 찾게 하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 오해를 줄려면 대화를 자주 나누어야 한다.
- ④ 성적 향상을 위해 효과적인 학습 전략이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 가족 간에도 부정적인 감정 표현을 자제해야 한다.

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

- ① 무용 강사 - 수강생
- ② 촬영 기사 - 소품 담당자
- ③ 음향 감독 - 무대 디자이너
- ④ 영상 편집 기사 - 무용 단원
- ⑤ 연예인 매니저 - 팬클럽 운영자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조명 점검하기
- ② 조리 도구 확인하기
- ③ 화면 조정하기
- ④ 요리 재료 준비하기
- ⑤ 요리사에게 전화하기

8. 대화를 듣고, Tony가 방과 후에 학교에 남으려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 연극 연습을 해야 해서
- ② 방과후수업을 수강해야 해서
- ③ 친구와 로봇을 만들어야 해서
- ④ 담임 선생님과 면담을 해야 해서
- ⑤ 가족 행사 시간에 맞추어 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$40
- ② \$50
- ③ \$54
- ④ \$64
- ⑤ \$70

10. 대화를 듣고, Starlight Read-a-Thon에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 일시
- ② 장소
- ③ 참가 기념품
- ④ 준비물
- ⑤ 중도 귀가 가능 여부

11. Cherrywood Garage Sale에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 두 번째 토요일에 열린다.
- ② 18세 이상의 Cherrywood 주민은 판매자로 등록할 수 있다.
- ③ 판매자의 집 위치를 보여 주는 지도를 제작해 배포한다.
- ④ 판매 시작 시간과 종료 시간이 지정되어 있다.
- ⑤ 판매자의 등록비는 마을 IT 센터로 보내진다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 전동 두피 마사지기를 고르시오.

Electric Scalp Massagers

	Model	No. of Heads	Type	Waterproof	Price
①	A	2	Helmet	×	\$110
②	B	3	Handheld	×	\$70
③	C	4	Handheld	○	\$100
④	D	5	Helmet	○	\$150
⑤	E	6	Handheld	○	\$160

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

Man: _____

- ① I knew you'd make it. You studied hard.
- ② I'd like to join your study group. Can I?
- ③ Don't burn up your data watching a video.
- ④ It's surprising that it attracts so many people.
- ⑤ I'll let you know the name of the video channel.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. I'll choose one or two from the list and call them.
- ② First, we should persuade Sarah to change her mind.
- ③ Absolutely. I agree that Sarah is the best candidate.
- ④ Let me join you when you visit her at the hospital.
- ⑤ No way. We can't cancel or postpone the concert.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ron이 Ms. Kim에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ron: _____

- ① I hope you can participate in the main event.
- ② We'd rather perform at the closing ceremony.
- ③ A taekwondo demonstration requires much practice.
- ④ Please check the changed schedule before we start.
- ⑤ I'm afraid I cannot take charge of the demonstration.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① using natural materials for outdoor activities
- ② calculating the environmental impact of trails
- ③ recycling materials from public sport facilities
- ④ choosing surface materials for public park trails
- ⑤ raising awareness of public park safety measures

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① sand ② rubber ③ bricks ④ wood ⑤ asphalt

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We would like to thank you for your suggestion about switching to the new ABC software for maintaining the company's database system. This update will surely make our management system more efficient as well as more cost-effective in the long run. Your idea is currently being reviewed by the board. In order to further discuss your idea, you are required to attend a meeting with the technical team at 2 p.m. on October 8th in Meeting Room A. After assessing the feasibility of the proposal, we would like to proceed with the implementation without any delay. Thank you for your dedication.

- ① 회의 일정 변경 사유를 알리려고
- ② 건의안이 거절된 이유를 설명하려고
- ③ 제안 사항에 관한 회의 참석을 요청하려고
- ④ 사내 아이디어 공모전의 심사를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 개인 컴퓨터 보안 프로그램 사용법을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mary held my hand and made me follow her. With my eyes blindfolded, I was wondering to what fantastic place she was taking me. She stopped me suddenly and played my all-time favorite song: *When the Stars Go Blue*. I took a deep, shaky breath. When Mary pulled off my blindfold, my jaw dropped and I gasped at the sight before me. We were on a hill. There were no city lights anywhere in sight. The only things giving off light were the moon and the stars. Mary took my hand in hers again. The next thing I knew was that we were dancing, staring into each other's eyes. I wished the night would last forever.

- ① anticipating → delighted ② anxious → frightened
- ③ disappointed → satisfied ④ ashamed → relaxed
- ⑤ grateful → annoyed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The human brain is wired to look for threats—a trait that kept us alive when we were living on the savannas but that can prevent happiness in our modern lives. This so-called “negativity bias” can keep you focused on what's going wrong (which explains why complaining is such a popular pastime). To break out of this neural rut, train yourself to acknowledge when things go *right*. If you keep a calendar or a journal, make a point to write down what went well. If you're more of a verbal processor, start your conversations with friends by sharing a recent win (anything that gives you that *yesssss* feeling). Where the mind goes, reality follows. The more you appreciate life, the more reasons you have to celebrate it.

* rut: 고정된 틀

- ① 삶의 긍정적인 면을 인식하도록 자신을 훈련하라.
- ② 경쟁자의 장점을 칭찬하고 따라 배우려 노력하라.
- ③ 글쓰기를 통해 부정적인 감정을 배출하라.
- ④ 실패의 원인을 다양한 각도에서 분석하라.
- ⑤ 불만을 자기 혁신의 동력으로 삼으라.

21. 밑줄 친 put the proverbial cart before the horse가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Most people who try to slow down put the proverbial cart before the horse. They make dramatic, often costly changes in their lifestyle, only to encounter two disappointing results. First, they don't enjoy the changes they make. People who are temperamentally used to a fast-paced life quickly discover that a slower-paced life in the country all but drives them crazy. Their habitual, hectic thinking won't allow them to adjust the superficial changes they make. Second, lifestyle changes alone rarely make a real difference. You can rearrange the externals of your life in a radically different way, but you always take your thinking with you. If you are a hurried, rushed person in the city, you'll also be a hurried, rushed person in the country. To mend the problem, you should slow down your life from the inside out.

* temperamentally: 기질적으로

- ① reflect on themselves before looking at others
- ② try to heal their body by controlling their mind
- ③ expect to gain profits without making any efforts
- ④ are reluctant to adapt to the fast-paced modern life
- ⑤ change their life's externals, not the way of thinking

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to think of technology as shiny tools and gadgets. Even if we acknowledge that technology can exist in disembodied form, such as software, we tend not to include in this category paintings, literature, music, dance, poetry, and the arts in general. But we should. If a thousand lines of letters in UNIX qualifies as a technology (the computer code for a web page), then a thousand lines of letters in English (*Hamlet*) must qualify as well. They both can change our behavior, alter the course of events, or enable future inventions. A Shakespeare sonnet and a Schubert symphony, then, are in the same category as Google's search engine and the smartphone: They are something useful produced by a mind. We can't separate out the multiple overlapping technologies responsible for a *Lord of the Rings* movie. The literary rendering of the original novel is as much an invention as the digital rendering of its fantastical creatures. Both are useful works of the human imagination. Both influence audiences powerfully. Both are technological.

* gadget: 장치 ** disembodied: 무형의

- ① 기술은 예술적 상상력을 구현할 수단을 제공한다.
- ② 상상력을 발휘하여 물리적인 한계를 극복할 수 있다.
- ③ 고전은 현대 사회에서 새로운 콘텐츠로 재생산되고 있다.
- ④ 기술의 발전에 따라 문화 산업의 중요성이 확대되고 있다.
- ⑤ 예술은 유용한 정신적 산물로 기술과 같은 범주에 속한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes social learning is direct. I want to know how to solve a problem with my computer, and the help-desk adviser tells me where to find the crucial command in the menu; I want to know how to operate my wireless speaker set, and my daughter shows me the right command. Most of the recent, expanding experimental literature focuses on such cases of pure instruction, or pure demonstration, for example, in testing the reliability of transmission chains under various conditions. Many studies of social learning in children focus on the fidelity with which information flows from one child to another in diffusion chains. But the most consequential cases of social learning in humans have not depended on pure demonstration or instruction. Rather, most social learning is hybrid learning: agents acquire skills through socially guided trial and error and socially guided practice. Children do get advice, instruction, and other informational head starts from others, but they get this support while engaged in exploratory learning in their environment.

* fidelity: 정확도

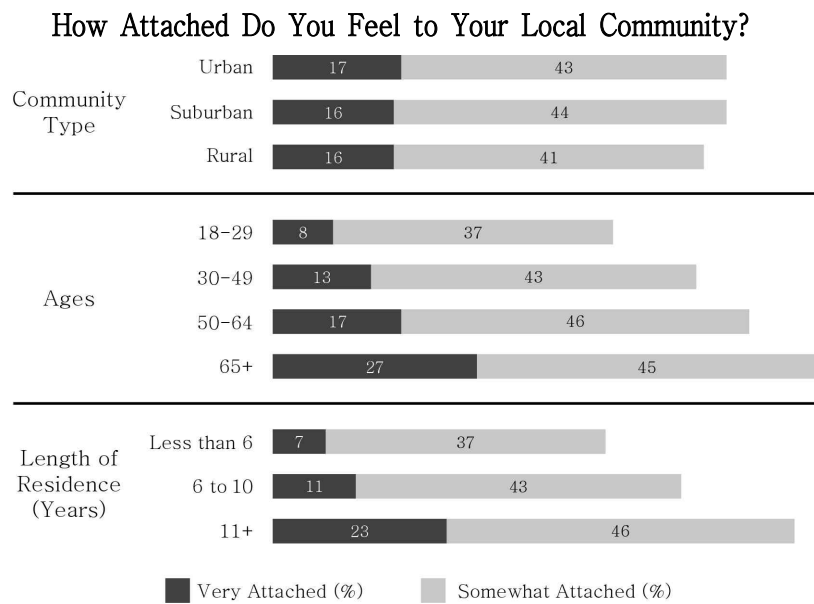
- ① importance of accurate information delivery in teaching
- ② advantages of individual learning over cooperative learning
- ③ social contexts making spiritual exploration personally meaningful
- ④ social learning as a combination of direct instruction and guided exploration
- ⑤ differences between random input of information and systematic teaching

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I can report a number of occasions when my own dogs reacted in a marked, I would say enthusiastic, manner when I wore jingling jewelry that produced a regular rhythm as I walked, though admittedly they did not tap their feet. Although this is a mere anecdote, it suggests that it is wrong to claim that animals are incapable of responding to pronounced rhythms. The specific response of tapping one's foot or deliberately marking any external rhythm does seem to be a particularly human skill, but this need not be interpreted as the decisive capacity involved in musical response. My dogs in fact responded to other musical features beside the regular jingling of my jewelry. The sound of a siren would set them to howling, as would the sound of my husband's saxophone. Perhaps Aristotle observed similar reactions of dogs to musical instruments and rhythms. Apparently Darwin did. He reports observing a dog that was "always whining, when one note on a concertina, which was out of tune, was played."

- ① Healing Power of Music in Everyday Life
- ② Do Animals Have Hints of Musical Senses?
- ③ Music: A Useful Tool for Training Animals
- ④ Does Your Dog Really Sympathize with You?
- ⑤ What Your Dog Communicates with Their Body

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the results of a 2018 survey on the attachment feelings of U.S. adults to their local community. ① Identical percentages of adults living in suburban and in rural communities said they felt very attached to their local community. ② More than 40% of adults in each of the three types of community responded they felt somewhat attached to their local community. ③ The percentage of adults who felt very attached to their local community increased as their age progressed. ④ In the three groups ages 30 and over, more than 40% responded they felt somewhat attached to their local community, respectively. ⑤ In terms of those who felt very attached, the percentage of adults who had lived in their community for 6 to 10 years was more than twice that of those who had resided for less than 6 years.

26. Kurt Gödel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Kurt Gödel, one of the most important logicians of the contemporary period, was born in what is today Brno, the Czech Republic. Gödel entered the University of Vienna, where he studied mathematics, physics, and philosophy. On completing his undergraduate degree he started graduate work in mathematics, earning his doctorate at age twenty-four. After the publication of the incompleteness theorem, he became an internationally known intellectual figure. He began giving mathematical lectures around the world starting in 1933. He gave his first lecture in the United States that year, where he first met Albert Einstein. This was the beginning of a close friendship that would last until Einstein's death in 1955. In 1940, under the threat of being drafted into the German army, Gödel left for the United States, where he accepted a position at the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton. He received the first Albert Einstein Award. In 1974 he was awarded the National Medal of Science.

* theorem: 정리 ** draft: 징집하다, 선발하다

- ① 대학에서 수학, 물리학, 철학을 공부했다.
- ② 24세에 박사 학위를 취득했다.
- ③ 독일에서 Albert Einstein을 처음 만났다.
- ④ 독일군 징집을 피해 미국으로 갔다.
- ⑤ Albert Einstein 상의 최초 수상자였다.

27. Ducks Land & Sea Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ducks Land & Sea Tour

Enjoy a 90-minute ride
on our amphibious sightseeing vehicle!

Location & Parking

- Located in the center of Tumon
- Free parking across from ticket office

Details

- No restroom on board
- First-come, first-seated. Seating together with your party is not guaranteed.
- Adult rate applies for age 12 and above.
- Ours are semi open-air vehicles, so you may possibly get wet from rainy weather conditions.
- No refunds after departure time

For more information, visit www.rideduckstour.com.

* amphibious: 수륙 양용의

- ① 탑승 시간은 90분이다.
- ② 매표소 건너편에 무료로 주차할 수 있다.
- ③ 선착순으로 자리에 앉는다.
- ④ 12세 이상은 성인 요금이 적용된다.
- ⑤ 출발 시각 후 30분 안에 일부 환불이 가능하다.

28. Parents Education Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Parents Education Workshop

Please join our education workshop for parents of
preschool-aged children!

- **Date:** October 28
- **Time:** 10:00 – 11:30 a.m. or 3:00 – 4:30 p.m.
- **Place:** LION Library or LIONESS Education Center

- Choose the time and place that suits you best, and contact us by October 20.
- Educational materials are available free of charge.
- We do not offer childcare.
- Food and drinks are not provided. You are welcome to bring snacks and water.

Feel free to contact cstservice@lionsch.com!

- ① 참가 대상은 초등학교 졸업을 앞둔 아동의 부모이다.
- ② 오전 및 오후에 각각 2시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 자신에게 맞는 시간과 장소를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 동반한 자녀를 위한 돌봄 서비스를 운영한다.
- ⑤ 음식과 음료가 제공된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The modern adult human brain weighs only 1/50 of the total body weight but uses up to 1/5 of the total energy needs. The brain's running costs are about eight to ten times as high, per unit mass, as ① those of the body's muscles. And around 3/4 of that energy is expended on neurons, the ② specialized brain cells that communicate in vast networks to generate our thoughts and behaviours. An individual neuron ③ sends a signal in the brain uses as much energy as a leg muscle cell running a marathon. Of course, we use more energy overall when we are running, but we are not always on the move, whereas our brains never switch off. Even though the brain is metabolically greedy, it still outclasses any desktop computer both in terms of the calculations it can perform and the efficiency ④ at which it does this. We may have built computers that can beat our top Grand Master chess players, but we are still far away from designing one that is capable of recognizing and picking up one of the chess pieces as ⑤ easily as a typical three-year-old child can.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Discovering how people are affected by jokes is often difficult. People ① mask their reactions because of politeness or peer pressure. Moreover, people are sometimes ② unaware of how they, themselves, are affected. Denial, for example, may conceal from people how deeply wounded they are by certain jokes. Jokes can also be termites or time bombs, lingering unnoticed in a person's subconscious, gnawing on his or her self-esteem or ③ exploding it at a later time. But even if one could accurately determine how people are affected, this would not be an ④ accurate measure of hatefulness. People are often simply wrong about whether a joke is acceptable or hateful. For example, people notoriously find terribly hateful jokes about themselves or their sex, nationalities, professions, etc. ⑤ problematic until their consciousness becomes raised. And the raising of consciousness is often followed by a period of hypersensitivity where people are hurt or offended even by tasteful, tactful jokes.

* termite: 흰개미 ** gnaw: 갉아먹다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The developmental control that children with certain serious medical problems can exert over their physical activity is relevant to _____. For example, an infant in a crib and a cognitively intact 14-year-old confined to bed due to illness or injury may both be relatively inactive. The adolescent can, however, be expected to have more awareness of and control over movements such as rolling over that might dislodge or otherwise impair the functioning of a medical device such as a breathing tube or feeding tube. Likewise, a 5-year-old and a 25-year-old who have had a cardiac pacemaker implanted may each know that they need to protect the device, but developmental differences in the understanding of risk and causation and in the control of impulses increase the probability of risky behavior by the child, for example, jumping off a porch.

* dislodge: 떼어 내다 ** cardiac pacemaker: 심박 조율기

- ① device safety
- ② mental health
- ③ pain reactions
- ④ athletic training
- ⑤ medical diagnoses

32. There's more to striving to be in the majority of one's group than merely acquiring power. We work to be in the majority of our groups not just because the majority controls material and psychological resources, but also because who we are is largely defined by those who claim us as their own. Drawing distinctions between who's in and who's out, between who's right and who's wrong, between privileged or disadvantaged—in short, between *us* and *them*—motivates us to _____. We seek to belong to the majority of our group, even if our group is in the minority, not just because the majority holds the power, but because the privilege attached to being in the majority position is commonly viewed by others and by ourselves as deserved. We had it coming. This perception contributes to our sense of worth, of who we are, and to others' assessments of our value as well. [3점]

- ① speak for those who are put to silence
- ② empower the powerless in political processes
- ③ be counted among those who do the counting
- ④ value our inner self more than our appearance
- ⑤ take the outsiders as fashionable rule breakers

33. Eating was the original science, the original study of the environment. Kids, just like primitive life-forms, learn about reality by putting it in their mouths. This mouth knowledge knows no abstracts. The world is either sweet or bitter, smooth or prickly, pleasant or unpleasant. Mouth knowledge comes with gut-level certainty. So to eat is literally to know. But to know what? It is to know self from nonself. Mouth knowledge taught us the boundaries of our bodies. When, as babies, we sucked an object, such as a pacifier, we felt it only from one side, from the side of the mouth. When we sucked our thumbs, we felt them from the outside, through the mouth, and from the inside, through the feeling of the thumb being sucked on. This mouth knowledge—unlike later school knowledge—gave us a glimpse of our paradoxical nature: that somehow we _____ . [3점]

* pacifier: (유아용) 고무 젓꼭지

- ① are ignorant of most things but remain confident
- ② gain pleasure only when we serve for other people
- ③ find unpleasant situations pleasant when with children
- ④ are more attracted to things that go against our intuition
- ⑤ are both the subject and the object of our own experience

34. Multiple and often conflicting notions of truth coexist in Internet situations, ranging from outright lying through mutually aware pretence to playful trickery. As Patricia Wallace puts it, 'The fact that it is so easy to lie and get away with it—as long as we can live with our own deceptions and the harm they may cause others—is a significant feature of the Internet.' It is of course possible to live out a lie or fantasy logically and consistently, and it is on this principle that the games in virtual worlds operate and the nicknamed people in chatgroups interact. But it is by no means easy to maintain a consistent presence through language in a world where multiple interactions are taking place under pressure, where participants are often changing their names and identities, and where the cooperative principle can be arbitrarily abandoned. Putting this another way, when you see an Internet utterance, you often do not know how to take it, because you do not know _____ . [3점]

- ① how much financial profit you can get from it
- ② what set of conversational principles it is obeying
- ③ how virtual reality drives out the sense of reality
- ④ whether you really made the statement in question
- ⑤ why the other participants were attacking each other

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Competition is basically concerned with how the availability of resources, such as the food and space utilised by various organisms, is reduced by other organisms. Tourism and recreation can result in the transfer of plants and animals to locations where they do not normally occur. ① In these situations the 'alien' species are often at an advantage, because the new environment is usually devoid of any natural controls that the 'invader' would have evolved with in its original environment. ② Alien plants compete with indigenous species for space, light, nutrients and water. ③ The introduction of alien plants can result in the disruption and impoverishment of natural plant communities. ④ This positive relationship will enhance a particular plant's capacity to obtain essential nutrients. ⑤ This has occurred in South Africa, for example, where introduced Australian shrubs have been and are degrading species-rich fynbos plant communities in the Southern Cape region.

* devoid of: ~이 없는 ** shrub: 관목

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

36.

There are times when we hold contradictory views and we know it, at least at one of the deeper levels of consciousness. Most of us could not comfortably live with ourselves if we made a habit of holding flatly contradictory statements at the forefront of our consciousness.

- (A) Another way I can allow myself to hold on to statements that contradict the facts is deliberately to refrain from examining the facts to which the statements refer. This attitude is expressed by the quip "Don't bother me with the facts; I've already made up my mind."
- (B) For example, I could not explicitly say to myself "I tell many deliberate lies to Stephanie" and "I never lie to Stephanie." What I do, assuming the first statement reflects objective facts, is suppress the second statement.
- (C) Mental operations of these kinds are not so much instances of reasoning as evasion of reasoning. Obviously, this can have nothing to do with logic. Those forms of unhealthy reasoning can be known as "rationalization." Rationalization is reasoning in the service of falsehood.

* quip: 발뻠, 핑계 ** evasion: 회피, 모면

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

37.

Centuries of technological advances have created possibilities where few or none existed before. At their most basic, technologies allow people, if sufficiently armed with capital, to partially overcome their local geography and make it productive.

- (A) But with those same resources you can build fifty times the length of road in flat lowlands and service several tens of thousands of people. Both tasks are possible, but only one is an efficient and productive use of resources and therefore the more feasible.
- (B) Economists call this opportunity costs. For example, you may be able to build a road to the top of the mountain to reach a remote chalet, build it strong enough to withstand spring floods, plow it to keep it open in the winter, and repair it and clear it of avalanche debris in the summer.
- (C) The more difficult that geography, the more expensive it is to make it useful, and the more expensive to keep it useful. Economic and social development, then, are about figuring out how to use technology and capital, to find out not only what is possible but also feasible. [3점]

* chalet: 산지 가옥 ** avalanche: 눈사태

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

It would be easy to assume that if you put a group of high-IQ people together, naturally they would exhibit a high collective intelligence.

For decades, we have been measuring intelligence at the individual level, just as we have been measuring creativity, engagement, and grit. (①) But it turns out we were failing to measure something with far greater impact. (②) As reported in the journal *Science*, researchers from MIT, Union College, and Carnegie Mellon have finally found a method for systematically measuring the intelligence of a *group* as opposed to an individual. (③) Just as we evaluate how successful an individual student will be at solving a problem, we are now able to predict how successful a *group* of people will be at solving a problem or problems. (④) But that's not what happens. (⑤) Indeed, their research found that a team on which each person was merely average in their individual abilities but possessed a *collective* intelligence would continually exhibit higher success rates than a team of individual geniuses.

* grit: 근성

39.

However, at present the biological approach cannot explain creativity and all of the evidence suggests that creativity is not coded in our genes.

Biology is the smallest level at which we could explain creativity. Biology's units of analysis are genes, DNA, and specific regions of the human brain. (①) In general, scientists agree that explanations at such lower levels of analysis are more general, more universal, more powerful, and have fewer exceptions than explanations at higher levels of analysis—like the explanations of psychology or sociology. (②) It always makes scientific sense to start your study by attempting to explain something at the lowest possible level. (③) And decades of study have found no evidence that creativity is localized to any specific brain region; in fact, all of the evidence suggests that creativity is a whole-brain function, drawing on many diverse areas of the brain in a complex systemic fashion. (④) And there is no evidence of a link between mental illness and creativity. (⑤) To explain creativity, we need to look to the higher levels of explanation offered by psychology, sociology, and history.

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

Color has not always been synonymous with truth and reality. In the past, Plato and Aristotle both attacked the use of color in painting because they considered color to be an ornament that obstructed the truth. Even the word "color" contains a snub against it. The Latin *colorem* is related to *celare*, to hide or conceal; in Middle English to color is to adorn, to disguise, to render plausible, to misrepresent. Today most people prefer color pictures to black-and-white pictures. They assert that color photographs are more "real" than black-and-white photographs. This implies that people tend to conflate color photography and reality to an even greater extent than they do with black-and-white photographs. Many people have had the experience of someone pointing to an 8×10-inch color photograph and saying, "There's Mary. She sure looks good, doesn't she?" We know that it is not Mary, but such a typical response acts as a vivid reminder of how we expect photography to duplicate our reality for us.

* snub: 경멸 ** conflate: 융합하다



In the past, color was considered an (A) to the truth, while today it is seen as something that (B) our reality as in the case of photography.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① obstacle | ..... | projects |
| ② approach | ..... | analyzes |
| ③ analogy | ..... | beautifies |
| ④ obstacle | ..... | complicates |
| ⑤ approach | ..... | emphasizes |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The history of the twentieth century revolved to a large extent around the (a) reduction of inequality between classes, races, and genders. Though the world of the year 2000 still had its share of hierarchies, it was nevertheless a far more equal place than the world of 1900. So people expected that the egalitarian process would continue and even accelerate. In particular, they hoped that globalization would (b) spread economic prosperity throughout the world, and that as a result people in India and Egypt would come to enjoy the same opportunities and privileges as people in Finland and Canada. An entire generation grew up on this promise.

Now it seems that this promise might not be fulfilled. Globalization has certainly benefited large segments of humanity, but there are signs of growing inequality both between and within societies. Some groups increasingly (c) monopolize the fruits of globalization, while billions are left behind. Today, the richest 1 percent own half the world's wealth. This situation could get far worse. The rise of AI might eliminate the economic value and political power of most humans. At the same time, improvements in biotechnology might make it (d) impossible to translate economic inequality into biological inequality. The superrich will finally have something really worthwhile to do with their enormous wealth. While up until now they have only been able to buy little more than status symbols, soon they might be able to buy life itself. If new treatments for extending life and upgrading physical and cognitive abilities prove to be (e) expensive, humankind might split into biological castes.

* egalitarian: 인류 평등주의의 ** caste: 카스트(인도의 세습 계급)

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① From Material Wealth to Spiritual Wealth
- ② Are We Headed for a More Equal Society?
- ③ Globalization: A Step Toward an Equal Society
- ④ Artificial Intelligence: Our Servant or Our Master?
- ⑤ How to Close the Gap Between the Rich and the Poor

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

One day while Grace was in reading class, the teacher called on Billy to read a sentence from the board. He had been sick most of the winter and had missed a lot of school. Billy stood to read the sentence, but he didn't know all the words. Since (a) she had been listening to the class, Grace read it for him. Billy sat down, red-faced and unhappy.

(B)

After that incident, the teacher was invited to a church dinner which Grace's mom attended, too. While talking with her, the teacher happened to remark, "I know Grace is bright, but I'm worried these days. She doesn't recite or answer any question during class. I can't understand it." Mom couldn't understand it either. She had heard Grace reading her book at home, and her brother drilled her on her sums until (b) she knew them well.

(C)

Grace felt rather proud of herself for having known more than Billy did. (c) Her pride didn't last long, however. Her brother, Justin, reported to Mom what had happened. He said, "Grace made Billy feel like a fool today." Grace tossed her head defiantly. "Well, I did know the words, and Billy didn't," she said proudly. "Your brother is right, Grace," said Mom. "You made Billy feel bad by reading for him. After this, you are not to speak up, even if (d) you do know the answer." Grace nodded her head. She understood that if she knew something, she was to keep it to herself.

(D)

Mom approached the subject at supertime, asking, "Grace, can you read your lessons?" Grace said, "Sure, Mom. I can read the whole book!" Mom was puzzled. "Then why," she asked, "does the teacher say you don't recite in school?" Grace was surprised. "Why, Mom," she answered, "you told me not to!" Mom exclaimed, "Why, Grace, I did no such thing!" "Yes, (e) you did," Grace said. "You told me not to speak up, even when I knew the answer." Mom remembered. The matter was soon straightened out, and Grace recited again during class.

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 Billy는 겨울의 대부분 동안 아팠다.
- ② 선생님은 엄마에게 Grace의 학업에 관해 말했다.
- ③ 엄마는 Grace가 Billy를 기쁘게 했다고 말했다.
- ④ Grace는 책을 모두 읽을 수 있다고 엄마에게 말했다.
- ⑤ Grace는 다시 수업 시간에 소리 내어 책을 읽었다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

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

- ① Okay. I'll send the address to your phone.
- ② Yes. I'll have your dress cleaned by noon.
- ③ Of course. I'll open the shop tomorrow.
- ④ No. I'm not moving to a new place.
- ⑤ Too late. I'm already back at home.

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

- ① Unbelievable. I'm really going to be on stage today.
- ② Absolutely. I'm so eager to see him sing in person.
- ③ Not really. He wasn't as amazing as I expected.
- ④ Sure. I'll find someone else to perform instead.
- ⑤ Oh, no. You shouldn't have missed his performance.

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

- ① 백화점 주말 특별 행사를 안내하려고
- ② 백화점 층별 신규 매장을 소개하려고
- ③ 주차장 이용 요금 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 고객 만족도 조사 참여를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 백화점 회원 가입 방법을 설명하려고

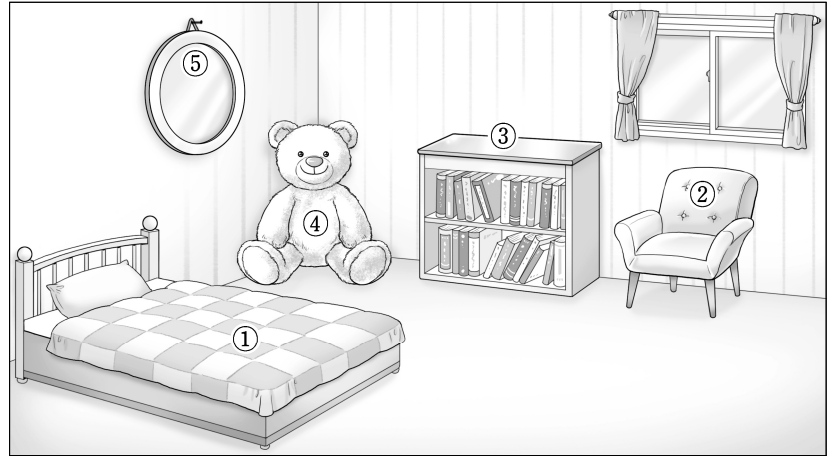
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 왼쪽 신체의 잦은 사용은 두뇌 활동을 촉진한다.
- ② 수면 시간과 심장 기능은 밀접한 관련이 있다.
- ③ 왼쪽으로 누워 자는 것은 건강에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 규칙적인 운동은 소화 불량 개선에 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 숙면은 정신 건강을 유지하는 데 중요한 요인이다.

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

- ① 곤충학자 - 학생
- ② 동물 조련사 - 사진작가
- ③ 농부 - 잡지기자
- ④ 요리사 - 음식 평론가
- ⑤ 독자 - 소설가

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 간식 가져오기
- ② 책 기부하기
- ③ 점심 준비하기
- ④ 설거지하기
- ⑤ 세탁실 청소하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 요리 대회 참가를 포기한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 다친 팔이 낫지 않아서
- ② 조리법을 완성하지 못해서
- ③ 다른 대회와 일정이 겹쳐서
- ④ 입학시험 공부를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 대회 전에 유학을 떠나야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$72
- ② \$74
- ③ \$76
- ④ \$78
- ⑤ \$80

10. 대화를 듣고, Ten Year Class Reunion Party에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 날짜
- ③ 회비
- ④ 음식
- ⑤ 기념품

11. *Green Ocean* 영화 시사회에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 100명을 초대할 예정이다.
- ② 다음 주 토요일 오후 4시에 시작할 것이다.
- ③ 영화 출연 배우와 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
- ④ 입장권을 우편으로 보낼 예정이다.
- ⑤ 초대받은 사람은 극장에서 포스터를 받을 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 항공편을 고르시오.

Flight Schedule to New York City Area					
	Flight	Ticket Price	Departure Time	Arrival Airport	Stops
①	A	\$600	6:00 a.m.	JFK	1 stop
②	B	\$625	10:00 a.m.	Newark	Nonstop
③	C	\$700	11:30 a.m.	JFK	1 stop
④	D	\$785	2:30 p.m.	JFK	Nonstop
⑤	E	\$810	6:30 p.m.	Newark	1 stop

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

Man: _____

- ① It's worthwhile to spend money on my suit.
- ② It would be awesome to borrow your brother's.
- ③ Your brother will have a fun time at the festival.
- ④ I'm looking forward to seeing you in a new suit.
- ⑤ You're going to build a great reputation as an MC.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Definitely! This book isn't as interesting as yours.
- ② Terrific! I'll check right away if there are any nearby.
- ③ Never mind. I won't take that course next semester.
- ④ Really? I didn't know you have a degree in philosophy.
- ⑤ Why not? You can join my philosophy discussion group.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Brian의 어머니가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Brian's mother: _____

- ① Make sure to call me whenever you go somewhere new.
- ② School trips are good opportunities to make friends.
- ③ I believe traveling broadens your perspective.
- ④ How about carrying the luggage on your own?
- ⑤ Why don't you pack your bag by yourself for the trip?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① animals used in delivering mail in history
- ② difficulty of training animals from the wild
- ③ animals' adaptation to environmental changes
- ④ endangered animals in different countries
- ⑤ ways animals sent each other messages

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① horses ② pigeons ③ eagles
- ④ dogs ⑤ camels

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Kayne,

I am a resident of Cansinghill Apartments, located right next to the newly opened Vuenna Dog Park. As I live with three dogs, I am very happy to let my dogs run around and safely play with other dogs from the neighborhood. However, the noise of barking and yelling from the park at night is so loud and disturbing that I cannot relax in my apartment. Many of my apartment neighbors also seriously complain about this noise. I want immediate action to solve this urgent problem. Since you are the manager of Vuenna Dog Park, I ask you to take measures to prevent the noise at night. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,
Monty Kim

- ① 애완동물 예방 접종 일정을 확인하려고
- ② 애완동물 공원의 야간 이용 시간을 문의하려고
- ③ 아파트 내 애완동물 출입 금지 구역을 안내하려고
- ④ 아파트 인근에 개장한 애완동물 공원을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 애완동물 공원의 야간 소음 방지 대책을 촉구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jonas의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm. He had been looking forward to this field trip. It was the first field trip for his history course. His history professor had recommended it to the class, and Jonas had signed up enthusiastically. He was the first to board the bus in the morning. The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace. Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields. The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him. He had expected to see some old castles and historical monuments, but now he saw nothing like that awaiting him. "What can I learn from these boring fields?" Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

- ① excited → disappointed ② indifferent → thrilled
- ③ amazed → horrified ④ surprised → relieved
- ⑤ worried → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Probably the biggest roadblock to play for adults is the worry that they will look silly, improper, or dumb if they allow themselves to truly play. Or they think that it is irresponsible, immature, and childish to give themselves regularly over to play. Nonsense and silliness come naturally to kids, but they get pounded out by norms that look down on "frivolity." This is particularly true for people who have been valued for performance standards set by parents or the educational system, or measured by other cultural norms that are internalized and no longer questioned. If someone has spent his adult life worried about always appearing respectable, competent, and knowledgeable, it can be hard to let go sometimes and become physically and emotionally free. The thing is this: You have to give yourself permission to improvise, to mimic, to take on a long-hidden identity.

* frivolity: 경박함 ** improvise: 즉흥적으로 하다

- ① 어른도 규범에 얽매이지 말고 자유롭게 놀이를 즐겨야 한다.
- ② 아동에게 사회 규범을 내면화할 수 있는 놀이를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 개인의 창의성을 극대화할 수 있는 놀이 문화를 조성해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 시선을 의식하지 않고 자신의 목표 달성에 매진해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어른을 위한 잠재력 계발 프로그램에서 놀이의 비중을 늘려야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They're not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don't know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don't have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They're playing intellectual air guitar.

* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기한

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In retrospect, it might seem surprising that something as mundane as the desire to count sheep was the driving force for an advance as fundamental as written language. But the desire for written records has always accompanied economic activity, since transactions are meaningless unless you can clearly keep track of who owns what. As such, early human writing is dominated by wheeling and dealing: a collection of bets, bills, and contracts. Long before we had the writings of the prophets, we had the writings of the profits. In fact, many civilizations never got to the stage of recording and leaving behind the kinds of great literary works that we often associate with the history of culture. What survives these ancient societies is, for the most part, a pile of receipts. If it weren't for the commercial enterprises that produced those records, we would know far, far less about the cultures that they came from.

* mundane: 세속의 ** prophet: 예언자

- ① 고대 사회에서 경제 활동은 문자 기록의 원동력이었다.
- ② 고전 문학을 통해 당대의 경제 활동을 파악할 수 있다.
- ③ 경제 발전의 정도가 문명의 발달 수준을 결정한다.
- ④ 종교의 역사는 상업의 역사보다 먼저 시작되었다.
- ⑤ 모든 문명이 위대한 작가를 배출한 것은 아니다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are "genetically programmed" to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

* decency: 예의 ** inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

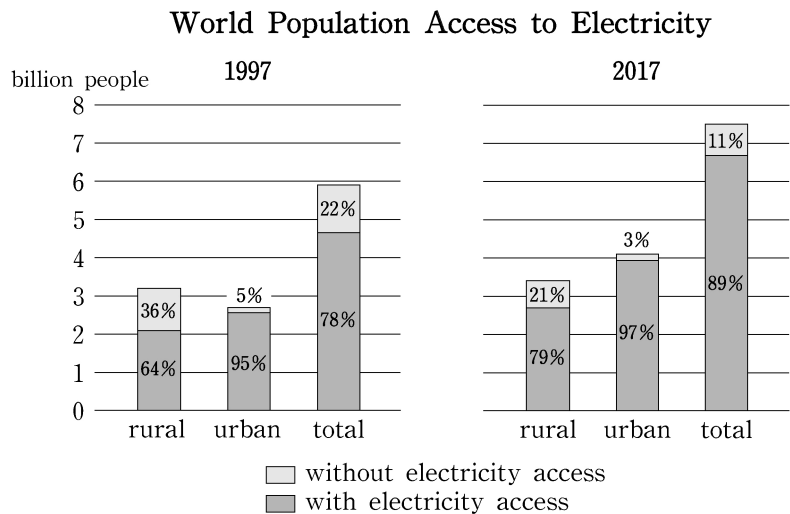
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning and thus understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The "biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis" by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton's time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** niche: 생태적 지위

- ① Carve Out More Empty Ecological Spaces!
- ② Guardian of Ecology: Diversity Resists Invasion
- ③ Grasp All, Lose All: Necessity of Species-poor Ecology
- ④ Challenges in Testing Biodiversity-Invasibility Hypothesis
- ⑤ Diversity Dilemma: The More Competitive, the Less Secure

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the world population access to electricity in 1997 and in 2017. ① The percentage of the total world population with electricity access in 2017 was 11 percentage points higher than that in 1997. ② Both in 1997 and in 2017, less than 80% of the rural population had access to electricity while over 90% of the urban population had access to electricity. ③ In 1997, 36% of the rural population did not have electricity access while 5% of the urban population did not have access to electricity. ④ The percentage of the rural population without electricity access in 2017 was 20 percentage points lower than that in 1997. ⑤ The percentage of the urban population without electricity access decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2017.

26. The Nuer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have.

- ① 주로 Nile River Valley에 거주한다.
- ② 소와 관련된 다양한 용어를 가지고 있다.
- ③ 자신들이 기르는 소의 이름으로 불리는 것을 선호한다.
- ④ 가장 일반적인 일상 음식은 유제품이다.
- ⑤ 어린 자녀의 수를 세는 것이 행운을 가져온다고 믿는다.

27. Green Tea Packaging Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Green Tea Packaging Design Competition

Take the opportunity to design the packaging box for brand-new green tea products of TIIS Tea in the competition!

Deadline: December 2, 2019, 6:00 p.m.
Participants: Lokota County residents only

Details

- Our company name “TIIS Tea” should appear on the design.
- The competition theme is “Go Green with Green Tea.”
- Entries (JPG format only) should be submitted by email to designmanager@tiisteacom.com.

Evaluation Criteria

- Functionality
- Creativity
- Eco-friendliness

Awards

- 1st place: \$1,000
- 2nd place: \$500
- 3rd place: \$250

(The first-place winner’s signature will be printed on the packaging box.)

Please visit www.tiisteacom.com to learn more about the competition.

- ① 신제품 녹차를 위한 포장 상자 디자인 대회이다.
- ② Lokota County 주민들만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작은 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 평가 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 1등 수상자의 서명이 포장 상자에 인쇄될 것이다.

28. 2019 Badminton Challenge for Charity에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Badminton Challenge for Charity

Join the charity tournament event hosted by Clifffield Community Center! This event supports Salke Children’s Hospital.

When & Where

- Saturday, November 23, 2:00 p.m.
- Clifffield Sports Center

How to Join the Tournament

- Make a two-member team.
- Pay your team’s \$100 entry fee as a donation.

Activities

- Challenge last year’s champion team to a 3-point match.
- With an additional \$20 donation, you can learn badminton skills from professional players.

※ Rackets and shuttlecocks will be provided.

[Click here to register now!](#)

- ① Salke Children’s Hospital이 주최한다.
- ② 3명이 한 팀을 구성해서 참가해야 한다.
- ③ 참가비는 한 사람당 100달러이다.
- ④ 20달러 추가 기부 시 배드민턴 기술을 배울 수 있다.
- ⑤ 라켓과 셔틀콕은 제공되지 않는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art ① rely heavily on analogies drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies. Such primitive societies, ② as Steven Mithen emphasizes in *The Prehistory of the Modern Mind*, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an integrated, animated totality. The dual expressions of this tendency are *anthropomorphism* (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and *totemism* (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of ③ which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures ④ inhabited their world becomes profoundly meaningful. Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also *good to think about*, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity “broods upon ⑤ itself and its place in nature.”

* speculation: 고찰 ** analogy: 유사점
*** brood: 곰곰이 생각하다

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from a severe phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then ① establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula’s fear really does concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she’s not afraid of snakes is entirely ② consistent with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations are ③ unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before ④ denying that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether other plausible options are being ignored or overlooked. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we’re insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which have been made explicit exhaust the ⑤ sensible alternatives.

* plausible: 그럴듯한 ** fallacy: 오류

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world — may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little _____ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 ** crude: 투박한

- ① question ② account ③ controversy
- ④ variation ⑤ bias

32. The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget frequently analyzed children’s conception of time via their ability to compare or estimate the time taken by pairs of events. In a typical experiment, two toy cars were shown running synchronously on parallel tracks, _____. The children were then asked to judge whether the cars had run for the same time and to justify their judgment. Preschoolers and young school-age children confuse temporal and spatial dimensions: Starting times are judged by starting points, stopping times by stopping points and durations by distance, though each of these errors does not necessitate the others. Hence, a child may claim that the cars started and stopped running together (correct) and that the car which stopped further ahead, ran for more time (incorrect).

* synchronously: 같은 시간에

- ① one running faster and stopping further down the track
- ② both stopping at the same point further than expected
- ③ one keeping the same speed as the other to the end
- ④ both alternating their speed but arriving at the same end
- ⑤ both slowing their speed and reaching the identical spot

33. The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in _____.
In previous eras, such as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age, the discovery of new elements brought forth seemingly unending numbers of new inventions. Now the combinations may truly be unending. We are now witnessing a fundamental shift in our resource demands. At no point in human history have we used *more* elements, in *more* combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies. This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Fortunately, rare metals are key ingredients in green technologies such as electric cars, wind turbines, and solar panels. They help to convert free natural resources like the sun and wind into the power that fuels our lives. But without increasing today's limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change. [3점]

* ingenuity: 창의력

- ① our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them
- ② our effort to make them as eco-friendly as possible
- ③ the wider distribution of innovative technologies
- ④ governmental policies not to limit resource supplies
- ⑤ the constant update and improvement of their functions

34. There have been many attempts to define what music is in terms of the specific attributes of musical sounds. The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded 'the measurable tone' as 'the primary and essential condition of all music'. Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches, whereas virtually all natural sounds consist of constantly fluctuating frequencies. And a number of twentieth-century writers have assumed, like Hanslick, that fixed pitches are among the defining features of music. Now it is true that in most of the world's musical cultures, pitches are _____. However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples. Japanese *shakuhachi* music and the *sanjo* music of Korea, for instance, fluctuate constantly around the notional pitches in terms of which the music is organized. [3점]

- ① not so much artificially fixed as naturally fluctuating
- ② not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps
- ③ hardly considered a primary compositional element of music
- ④ highly diverse and complicated, and thus are immeasurable
- ⑤ a vehicle for carrying unique and various cultural features

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although commonsense knowledge may have merit, it also has weaknesses, not the least of which is that it often contradicts itself. For example, we hear that people who are similar will like one another ("Birds of a feather flock together") but also that persons who are dissimilar will like each other ("Opposites attract"). ① We are told that groups are wiser and smarter than individuals ("Two heads are better than one") but also that group work inevitably produces poor results ("Too many cooks spoil the broth"). ② Each of these contradictory statements may hold true under particular conditions, but without a clear statement of when they apply and when they do not, aphorisms provide little insight into relations among people. ③ That is why we heavily depend on aphorisms whenever we face difficulties and challenges in the long journey of our lives. ④ They provide even less guidance in situations where we must make decisions. ⑤ For example, when facing a choice that entails risk, which guideline should we use — "Nothing ventured, nothing gained" or "Better safe than sorry"?

* aphorism: 격언, 경구(警句) ** entail: 수반하다

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

36.

Movies may be said to support the dominant culture and to serve as a means for its reproduction over time.

- (A) The bad guys are usually punished; the romantic couple almost always find each other despite the obstacles and difficulties they encounter on the path to true love; and the way we wish the world to be is how, in the movies, it more often than not winds up being. No doubt it is this utopian aspect of movies that accounts for why we enjoy them so much.
- (B) The simple answer to this question is that movies do more than present two-hour civics lessons or editorials on responsible behavior. They also tell stories that, in the end, we find satisfying.
- (C) But one may ask why audiences would find such movies enjoyable if all they do is give cultural directives and prescriptions for proper living. Most of us would likely grow tired of such didactic movies and would probably come to see them as propaganda, similar to the cultural artwork that was common in the Soviet Union and other autocratic societies.

* didactic: 교훈적인 ** autocratic: 독재적인

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

37.

Traditionally, Kuhn claims, the primary goal of historians of science was ‘to clarify and deepen an understanding of contemporary scientific methods or concepts by displaying their evolution’.

- (A) Some discoveries seem to entail numerous phases and discoverers, none of which can be identified as definitive. Furthermore, the evaluation of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards does not allow us to see how significant they may have been in their own day.
- (B) This entailed relating the progressive accumulation of breakthroughs and discoveries. Only that which survived in some form in the present was considered relevant. In the mid-1950s, however, a number of faults in this view of history became apparent. Closer analysis of scientific discoveries, for instance, led historians to ask whether the dates of discoveries and their discoverers can be identified precisely.
- (C) Nor does the traditional view recognise the role that non-intellectual factors, especially institutional and socio-economic ones, play in scientific developments. Most importantly, however, the traditional historian of science seems blind to the fact that the concepts, questions and standards that they use to frame the past are themselves subject to historical change. [3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Thus, individuals of many resident species, confronted with the fitness benefits of control over a productive breeding site, may be forced to balance costs in the form of lower nonbreeding survivorship by remaining in the specific habitat where highest breeding success occurs.

Resident-bird habitat selection is seemingly a straightforward process in which a young dispersing individual moves until it finds a place where it can compete successfully to satisfy its needs. (①) Initially, these needs include only food and shelter. (②) However, eventually, the young must locate, identify, and settle in a habitat that satisfies not only survivorship but reproductive needs as well. (③) In some cases, the habitat that provides the best opportunity for survival may not be the same habitat as the one that provides for highest reproductive capacity because of requirements specific to the reproductive period. (④) Migrants, however, are free to choose the optimal habitat for survival during the nonbreeding season and for reproduction during the breeding season. (⑤) Thus, habitat selection during these different periods can be quite different for migrants as opposed to residents, even among closely related species.

* disperse: 흩어지다 ** optimal: 최적의

39.

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. (①) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. (②) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. (③) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. (④) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. (⑤) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. [3점]

* fragment: 조각내다 ** at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

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

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other’s mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I’m reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

* acquaintance: 지인 ** peck: 가벼운 입맞춤



The evolved greeting behaviors of elephants can serve as an indicator of how much they are socially (A) and how long they have been (B).

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | competitive | ..... | disconnected |
| ② | tied | ..... | endangered |
| ③ | responsible | ..... | isolated |
| ④ | competitive | ..... | united |
| ⑤ | tied | ..... | parted |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
 - ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
 - ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
 - ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
 - ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The colors of the trees looked like they were on fire, the reds and oranges competing with the yellows and golds. This was Nina’s favorite season, but she remained silent for hours while Marie was driving. Nina had been heartbroken after losing her championship belt. Now a former champion, she was thinking of retiring from boxing. Marie, her long-time friend and trainer, shared her pain. After another silent hour, Marie and Nina saw a sign: Sauble Falls. Marie thought this would be a good place for (a) them to stop.

(B)

Then, with a great push, a small one turned a complete circle and made it over the falls. “He made it!” Nina shouted at the success with admiration. More salmon then followed and succeeded. She felt ashamed to be looking at (b) them. After a moment, she turned to Marie and said, “Giving up is not in my vocabulary. Marie, I’ll get my championship belt back.” Marie nodded with a bright smile. “Our training begins tomorrow. It’s going to be tough. Are you ready?” Walking up the path and back to the car, (c) they could still hear the fish splashing in the water.

* splash: 물을 튀기다

(C)

Marie pulled over into the parking lot. Marie and Nina went down a path to watch the falls. Another sign: Watch Your Step. Rocks Are Slippery. (d) They found the falls spilling out in various layers of rock. No one was there except them. “Look at them!” Marie pointed to movement in the water moving toward the falls. Hundreds of fish tails were flashing and catching light from the sun, moving upstream. Beneath them in the water, they saw salmon slowly moving their bodies.

(D)

While Marie and Nina kept watching the salmon, a big one suddenly leapt. It threw itself up and over the rushing water above, but in vain. (e) They were standing without a word and watching the fish struggling. Another jumped, its body spinning until it made it over the falls. Another one leapt and was washed back by the power of the water. Watching the salmon, Marie noticed Nina fixing her eyes on their continuing challenge. Nina’s heart was beating fast at each leap and twist.

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 Marie가 운전하는 동안 Nina는 말이 없었다.
 - ② Marie는 Nina의 오랜 친구이자 트레이너였다.
 - ③ 폭포에서 Nina는 Marie에게 권투를 그만두겠다고 말했다.
 - ④ 폭포에 있는 사람은 Marie와 Nina뿐이었다.
 - ⑤ Nina는 폭포 위로 뛰어오르는 연어를 유심히 바라보았다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① Hurry up, or you'll be late for school.
- ② Sure, why not? Let's go pick up your dad.
- ③ I'm sorry but the school bus has already left.
- ④ Okay. I'll drive you to school tomorrow morning.
- ⑤ Well, he's too busy working so he couldn't make it.

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

- ① Of course. This is the latest model.
- ② Really? Then, I need to get it fixed.
- ③ Don't worry. Here's a bandage for you.
- ④ Right. You should have been more careful.
- ⑤ Let me pay for the repair. It's all my fault.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 미세 먼지 차단용 마스크의 착용을 권장하려고
- ② 고농도 미세 먼지의 발생 원인에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 미세 먼지에 대비한 건강 관리법 강연을 홍보하려고
- ④ 미세 먼지 절감을 위한 캠페인에 동참할 것을 호소하려고
- ⑤ 미세 먼지 경보 발령에 따른 실외 활동 자제를 당부하려고

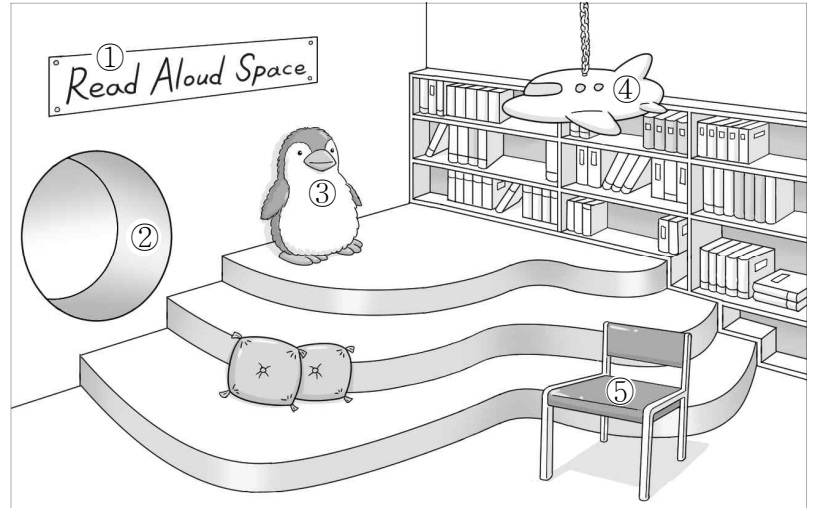
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 중에는 비상 연락처를 항상 소지해야 한다.
- ② 여행 시 치안이 불안한 장소에는 가지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 현금이나 귀중품은 최소한만 가지고 여행해야 한다.
- ④ 여행지의 기후를 고려하여 여벌 옷을 가져가야 한다.
- ⑤ 여행지에서는 관광객처럼 보이는 복장을 피해야 한다.

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

- ① 안무가 — 무대 감독 ② 무용 강사 — 수강생
- ③ 가구 제작자 — 의뢰인 ④ 의상 디자이너 — 무용수
- ⑤ 카메라 감독 — 소품 담당자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 침실 창문 닫기
- ② 식료품 사러 가기
- ③ 게임기 수리 맡기기
- ④ 영화 예매권 환불하기
- ⑤ 아들 친구 데려다주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 금요일에 Poetry Night에 가지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 병원에 가야 해서
- ② 침대를 조립해야 해서
- ③ 이삿짐을 포장해야 해서
- ④ 동아리 모임에 가야 해서
- ⑤ 아파트 청소를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$44 ② \$46 ③ \$48 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$52

10. 대화를 듣고, 도장 만들기 수업에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사용 언어 ② 참가비 ③ 소요 시간
- ④ 장소 ⑤ 인원 제한

11. Campbell Challenge Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Challenge를 하나 이상 신청할 수 있다.
- ② Challenge의 목록은 학교 웹 사이트에 탑재되어 있다.
- ③ 한번 선택한 Challenge는 변경할 수 없다.
- ④ Challenge별 필수 요건을 충족하면 수료증을 받는다.
- ⑤ 등록은 3월 23일까지 온라인으로 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 비디오 스트리밍 상품을 고르시오.

Video Streaming Subscription Plans

	Number of Screens	Screen Quality	Monthly Fee	
①	Basic	1 at once	SD (standard definition)	\$10
②	Standard	2 at once	HD (high definition)	\$14
③	Premium	3 at once	HD (high definition)	\$15
④	VIP	3 at once	UHD (ultra-high definition)	\$17
⑤	VVIP	4 at once	UHD (ultra-high definition)	\$18

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

- Woman: _____
- ① Sorry. I don't know much about biology.
 - ② I doubt I can come. Africa is too far away.
 - ③ Exactly. That's an advantage of team teaching.
 - ④ That's true. Some students prefer to study alone.
 - ⑤ Not yet. I'm not ready to try the teaching model.

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

- Man: _____
- ① Me, neither. I'm not into cooking videos.
 - ② Okay. I'll keep uploading videos on my channel.
 - ③ I'd rather not. It's too late to start a new project.
 - ④ Thanks for your offer. I'm happy to work with you.
 - ⑤ You've got a point. I'll try to reduce my screen time.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Scott이 Jane에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- Scott: _____
- ① Being well prepared will help you overcome your fear.
 - ② Come on. You can make up for the mistake next time.
 - ③ It was an excellent presentation. I'm quite impressed.
 - ④ Remember that a long speech can bore the audience.
 - ⑤ You should take the psychology class this semester.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① recycling household plastic items
- ② reducing microplastics in the house
- ③ extensive use of plastic in medicine
- ④ technologies to remove plastic waste
- ⑤ environmental impact of microplastics

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① carpets ② toys ③ toothpastes
- ④ air purifier ⑤ bottled water

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Watson City Symphony Orchestra is celebrating its 65th year of providing music for the central coast of California. The orchestra has announced the retirement of Mr. Bob Smith from the position of musical director and permanent conductor after 35 years. The orchestra is actively seeking a replacement for this position. The responsibilities include selecting the music for 4 concerts annually and rehearsing the orchestra weekly for approximately 2 hours. Applicants desirous of applying for an opportunity to audition for this position should send resume to watsonorchestra@wco.org.

- ① 교향악단의 연주회 일정을 안내하려고
- ② 상임 지휘자의 은퇴 공연을 홍보하려고
- ③ 교향악단에 대한 지원 확충을 촉구하려고
- ④ 음악 감독 겸 상임 지휘자 초빙을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 교향악단의 정기 연주회를 위한 장소를 섭외하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Melanie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

After going through her routine chores as a nanny, Melanie realized how quiet the house was without Edith and Harry stirring around in it. She realized that she couldn't hear any noise other than the ones she made. She missed Edith. She missed Harry. She felt alone in this big house without the twins. Suddenly she realized that she'd never been in any other rooms except her bedroom and the twins'. It occurred to her that the study upstairs was always kept closed. She wondered what interesting things would be there. Books? Magazines? Perhaps... a beautiful painting? She couldn't resist herself and started heading up the stairs.

- ① lonely → curious ② surprised → worried
- ③ indifferent → upset ④ comfortable → annoyed
- ⑤ disappointed → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's unfortunate that when something goes wrong, people obsess about why it happened, whose fault it was, and "why me?" Honestly, what good is that thinking in most cases? Train your brain to be solution-oriented. Let's take the simplest example on the planet. What happens when a glass of milk spills? Yes, you can obsess and say, how did that fall, who made it fall, will it stain the floor, or think something along the lines of, "Why always me? I'm in a hurry and don't need this." But someone with a solution-oriented thought process would simply get a towel, pick up the glass, and get a new glass of milk. Use your energy wisely; learn from mistakes but then move on fast with solutions.

- ① 문제가 생기면 주위 사람들에게 조언을 구하라.
- ② 비판하는 사람보다 격려하는 사람을 가까이하라.
- ③ 실패의 경험을 분석해서 배우려는 자세를 가져라.
- ④ 문제 자체에 집착하기보다는 문제 해결에 집중하라.
- ⑤ 예상치 못한 위험에 대비해 항상 경계를 늦추지 마라.

21. 밑줄 친 live in the tightest echo chambers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

What happens when students get the message that saying the wrong thing can get you in trouble? They do what one would expect: they talk to people they already agree with, keep their mouths shut about important topics in mixed company, and often don't bother even arguing with the angriest or loudest person in the room. The result is a group polarization that follows graduates into the real world. As the sociologist Diana C. Mutz discovered in her book *Hearing the Other Side*, those with the highest levels of education have the *lowest* exposure to people with conflicting points of view, while those who have not graduated from high school can claim the most diverse discussion mates. In other words, those most likely to live in the tightest echo chambers are those with the highest level of education. It should be the opposite, shouldn't it? A good education ought to teach citizens to actively seek out the opinions of intelligent people with whom they disagree, in order to prevent the problem of "confirmation bias."

- ① hear only the voices that strengthen their views
- ② have mixed feelings towards the academic world
- ③ find their followers from every corner of society
- ④ be responsive to emotional cues from their peers
- ⑤ blame educational systems for the social polarization

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some company leaders say that their company is going through a lot of change and stress, which they "know" will lower their effectiveness, drive away top talent, and tear apart their teams. They need to think about the military, a place where stress and uncertainty are the status quo, and where employees are on-boarded not with a beach vacation but with boot camp. And yet, the employees of the military remain among the highest functioning, steadfast, and loyal of virtually any organization on the planet. That's because after centuries of practice, the military has learned that if you go through stress with the right lens, and alongside others, you can create meaningful narratives and social bonds that you will talk about for the rest of your life. Instead of seeing stress as a threat, the military culture derives pride from the shared resilience it creates. And this has nothing to do with the fact that they are soldiers; every company and team can turn stress into wellsprings of potential.

* status quo: 현 상태 ** boot camp: 신병 훈련소

- ① 적절한 긴장감은 사고를 예방하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 신속함보다는 정확한 업무 처리가 생산성을 개선한다.
- ③ 목표 설정이 구체적일수록 성과를 빨리 달성할 수 있다.
- ④ 인적 자원에 대한 투자는 조직에 대한 충성심을 높인다.
- ⑤ 스트레스를 조직의 잠재력을 끌어낼 계기로 삼을 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Inspiration is a funny thing. It's powerful enough to move mountains. When it strikes, it carries an author forward like the rushing torrents of a flooded river. And yet, if you wait for it, nothing happens. The irony is that so much is actually created—mountains moved, sagas written, grand murals painted—by those who might not even describe themselves as particularly inspired. Instead, they show up every day and put their hands on the keyboard, their pen to paper, and they move their stories forward, bit by bit, word by word, perhaps not even recognizing that inspiration is striking in hundreds of tiny, microscopic ways as they push through another sentence, another page, another chapter. "I write when the spirit moves me, and the spirit moves me every day," said William Faulkner. This is the principle way writers finish 50,000 words of a novel each year during National Novel Writing Month—by showing up—and it applies to being creative the rest of the year as well.

* torrent: 급류 ** saga: 대하소설

- ① crucial roles of persistent effort in creative writing
- ② distinctive features of popular contemporary novels
- ③ importance of detailed description in writing fiction
- ④ revival of reading novels as a form of entertainment
- ⑤ classical literature as a timeless source of inspiration

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hierarchies are good at weeding out obviously bad ideas. By the time an idea makes it all the way up the chain, it will have been compared to all the other ideas in the system, with the obviously good ideas ranked at the top. This seems like common sense. The problem is that obviously good ideas are not truly innovative, and truly innovative ideas often look like very bad ideas when they're introduced. Western Union famously passed on the opportunity to buy Alexander Graham Bell's patents and technology for the telephone. At the time, phone calls were extremely noisy and easy to misinterpret, and they couldn't span long distances, and Western Union knew from its telegram business that profitable communication depended on accuracy and widespread reach. And Wikipedia was considered a joke when it started. How could something written by a crowd replace the work of the world's top scholars? Today it is so much more comprehensive than anything that came before it that it's widely considered the only encyclopedia.

- ① When Innovation Turns into Disappointment
- ② Why We Are Attracted to Daring Innovation
- ③ How Hierarchies Miss Out on Innovative Ideas
- ④ Collective Intelligence: A Tool for Breakthroughs
- ⑤ Patents: Fundamental Assets for Innovative Firms

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Estimated Job Creation and Displacement from AI
in the U.K. by 2037

Industry sector	% of existing jobs (in 2017)		
	Creation (A)	Displacement (B)	Net effect (A - B)
Health & social work	34%	12%	22%
Professional, scientific & technical	33%	18%	15%
Education	12%	5%	7%
Wholesale & retail trade	26%	28%	-2%
Manufacturing	5%	30%	-25%

The table above shows percentage estimates of the job creation and displacement from Artificial Intelligence (AI) in five industry sectors in the U.K. by 2037 compared with existing jobs in 2017. ① The health & social work sector is estimated to undergo job creation of more than 30%, with a positive net effect of 22%. ② The manufacturing sector is anticipated to suffer a displacement of 30% of its existing jobs in 2017 with only 5% of job creation. ③ More than one in four jobs in 2017 are estimated to be displaced in the wholesale & retail trade sector. ④ The percentage of job creation in the professional, scientific & technical sector is estimated to be more than double that of job displacement in the same sector. ⑤ The job creation percentage of the education sector is projected to be higher than that of the manufacturing sector.

* displacement: 대체, 해고

26. Virginia Apgar에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1909, Virginia Apgar was determined to succeed in the field of medicine. She graduated from medical school and completed an internship in surgery. But she soon found that her employment options were limited. Apgar tried something new, focusing her efforts on anesthesiology. After being denied several times, she was accepted into a training program in anesthesiology. As Apgar studied, she became interested in the way anesthesia given to mothers in labor affected babies. During this time, she developed the Apgar score, which is a method of checking the health of a newborn. According to the method, doctors must consider five different factors, including heart rate and breathing effort, when they inspect babies. She received many awards including an honorary doctorate from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1964. In 1973, she was also elected Woman of the Year in Science by the *Ladies Home Journal*.

* anesthesiology: 마취학

- ① 의과 대학 졸업 후 외과에서 인턴 과정을 마쳤다.
- ② 단번에 마취학 훈련 과정 입학허가 받았다.
- ③ 산모 마취가 아기에게 미치는 영향에 관심을 가졌다.
- ④ 신생아의 건강을 확인하는 방법을 개발했다.
- ⑤ 명예박사 학위를 포함하여 많은 상을 받았다.

27. Stockholm Ghost Tours에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Stockholm Ghost Tours

Walk along the old streets of Stockholm, which hold many ghost stories.



Tour Timetable

Friday & Saturday	6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Sunday to Thursday	6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

All tours begin in front of the main gate of Stockholm College.

Tour Fee

- \$15 per adult · \$13 for children (7 - 17 years)
- free for children ages 6 or under

Tickets can be purchased online in advance or on site.

For more information, visit www.stockholmtours.com.

- ① Stockholm의 오래된 거리를 걷는다.
- ② 일요일에는 오후 6시 30분에 시작한다.
- ③ 요일에 따라 출발하는 장소가 다르다.
- ④ 6세 이하 어린이는 무료로 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 표를 온라인으로 미리 구매할 수 있다.

28. 2020 K-Culture Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 K-Culture Video Contest

- **Who Can Enter**
The contest is open to U.S. residents only.
- **How to Enter**
Create your own video clip and upload it on our website by July 31, 2020.
- **Entry Categories**
Choose to enter one or both categories from below:

K-Pop	Sing and dance to K-pop
K-Drama	Act out a scene from a K-drama

- **Prizes**
 - 1st Place: two round-trip flight tickets to Seoul
 - 2nd Place: home theater system
 - 3rd Place: K-pop artist's autographed album

The winners will be announced on August 15 at www.k_culture.org.

- ① 거주 국가와 상관없이 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 제작한 영상을 USB 메모리에 저장해서 제출해야 한다.
- ③ 두 개의 분야 중 한 가지만 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등 상품은 서울행 왕복 항공권 두 장이다.
- ⑤ 수상 결과는 7월 중 온라인으로 발표된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When children are young, much of the work is demonstrating to them that they ① do have control. One wise friend of ours who was a parent educator for twenty years ② advises giving calendars to preschool-age children and writing down all the important events in their life, in part because it helps children understand the passage of time better, and how their days will unfold. We can't overstate the importance of the calendar tool in helping kids feel in control of their day. Have them ③ cross off days of the week as you come to them. Spend time going over the schedule for the day, giving them choice in that schedule wherever ④ possible. This communication expresses respect—they see that they are not just a tagalong to your day and your plans, and they understand what is going to happen, when, and why. As they get older, children will then start to write in important things for themselves, ⑤ it further helps them develop their sense of control.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Random errors may be detected by ① repeating the measurements. Furthermore, by taking more and more readings, we obtain from the arithmetic mean a value which approaches more and more closely to the true value. Neither of these points is true for a systematic error. Repeated measurements with the same apparatus neither ② reveal nor do they eliminate a systematic error. For this reason systematic errors are potentially more ③ dangerous than random errors. If large random errors are present in an experiment, they will manifest themselves in a large value of the final quoted error. Thus everyone is ④ unaware of the imprecision of the result, and no harm is done—except possibly to the ego of the experimenter when no one takes notice of his or her results. However, the concealed presence of a systematic error may lead to an apparently ⑤ reliable result, given with a small estimated error, which is in fact seriously wrong.

* arithmetic mean: 산술 평균 ** apparatus: 도구

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A distinct emotional trait of human nature is to watch fellow humans closely, to learn their stories, and thereby to judge their character and dependability. And so it has ever been since the Pleistocene. The first bands classifiable to the genus *Homo* and their descendants were hunter-gatherers. Like the Kalahari Ju/'hoansi of today, they almost certainly depended on sophisticated cooperative behavior just to survive from one day to the next. That, in turn, required exact knowledge of the personal history and accomplishments of each of their groupmates, and equally they needed an empathetic sense of the feelings and propensities of others. It gives deep satisfaction—call it, if you will, a human instinct—not just to learn but also to share emotions stirred by the stories told by our companions. The whole of these performances pays off in survival and reproduction. _____ are Darwinian phenomena.

* the Pleistocene: 홍적세(洪積世) ** propensity: (행동의) 성향

- ① Gossip and storytelling
- ② Planning and practicing
- ③ Executing and revising
- ④ Exhibition and jealousy
- ⑤ Competitions and rewards

32. Scaling up from the small to the large is often accompanied by an evolution from simplicity to complexity while _____. This is familiar in engineering, economics, companies, cities, organisms, and, perhaps most dramatically, evolutionary process. For example, a skyscraper in a large city is a significantly more complex object than a modest family dwelling in a small town, but the underlying principles of construction and design, including questions of mechanics, energy and information distribution, the size of electrical outlets, water faucets, telephones, laptops, doors, etc., all remain approximately the same independent of the size of the building. Similarly, organisms have evolved to have an enormous range of sizes and an extraordinary diversity of morphologies and interactions, which often reflect increasing complexity, yet fundamental building blocks like cells, mitochondria, capillaries, and even leaves do not appreciably change with body size or increasing complexity of the class of systems in which they are embedded. [3점]

* morphology: 형태 ** capillary: 모세관

- ① maintaining basic elements unchanged or conserved
- ② optimizing energy use for the structural growth
- ③ assigning new functions to existing components
- ④ incorporating foreign items from surroundings
- ⑤ accelerating the elimination of useless parts

33. Knowing who an author is and what his or her likely intentions are in creating text or artwork is tremendously important to most of us. Not knowing who wrote, or created, some artwork is often very frustrating. Our culture places great worth on the identity of speakers, writers, and artists. Perhaps the single most important aspect of "authorship" is the vaguely apprehended presence of human creativity, personality, and authority that nominal authorship seems to provide. It is almost unthinkable for a visitor to an art museum to admire a roomful of paintings without knowing the names of the individual painters, or for a reader not to know who the writer is of the novel she is reading. Publishers proudly display authors' names on the jackets, spines and title pages of their books. Book advertisements in *The New York Review of Books* and *The New York Times Book Review* regularly include pictures of authors and quote authors as they talk about their work, both of which show that _____ . [3점]

- ① book advertising strategies are being diversified
- ② our interest is as much in authors as in their books
- ③ authors are influenced by popular works of their time
- ④ book cover designs show who their target readers are
- ⑤ book writing is increasingly dictated by book marketing

34. All athletes have an innate preference for task- or ego-involved goals in sport. These predispositions, referred to as *task and ego goal orientations*, are believed to develop throughout childhood largely due to the types of people the athletes come in contact with and the situations they are placed in. If children consistently receive parental praise depending on their effort and recognition for personal improvement from their coaches, and are encouraged to learn from their mistakes, then they are likely to foster a task orientation. It becomes natural for them to believe that success is associated with mastery, effort, understanding, and personal responsibility. The behavior of their role models in sport also affects this development. Such an environment is far different from one where children are shaped by rewards for winning (alone), praise for the best grades, criticism or non-selection despite making their best effort, or coaches whose style is to hand out unequal recognition. This kind of environment helps an ego orientation to flourish, along with the belief that _____ . [3점]

* predisposition: 성향

- ① not the result but the process is what matters most
- ② an athlete's abilities will blossom with image training
- ③ cooperation, rather than competition, builds up a team
- ④ ability and talent, not effort and personal endeavor, earn success
- ⑤ the athletes' peers, not the coaches, are the true judge of their performance

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The genre film simplifies film watching as well as filmmaking. In a western, because of the conventions of appearance, dress, and manners, we recognize the hero, sidekick, villain, etc., on sight and assume they will not violate our expectations of their conventional roles. ① Our familiarity with the genre makes watching not only easier but in some ways more enjoyable. ② Because we know and are familiar with all the conventions, we gain pleasure from recognizing each character, each image, each familiar situation. ③ The fact that the conventions are established and repeated intensifies another kind of pleasure. ④ Genre mixing is not an innovation of the past few decades; it was already an integral part of the film business in the era of classical cinema. ⑤ Settled into a comfortable genre, with our basic expectations satisfied, we become more keenly aware of and responsive to the creative variations, refinements, and complexities that make the film seem fresh and original, and by exceeding our expectations, each innovation becomes an exciting surprise.

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

36.

Many people cannot understand *what* there is about birds to become obsessed about. What are bird-watchers actually doing out there in the woods, swamps, and fields?

- (A) And because birders are human, these birding memories — like most human memories — improve over time. The colors of the plumages become richer, the songs sweeter, and those elusive field marks more vivid and distinct in retrospect.
- (B) The key to comprehending the passion of birding is to realize that bird-watching is really a hunt. But unlike hunting, the trophies you accumulate are in your mind.
- (C) Of course, your mind is a great place to populate with them because you carry them around with you wherever you go. You don't leave them to gather dust on a wall or up in the attic. Your birding experiences become part of your life, part of who you are.

* plumage: 깃털 ** in retrospect: 돌이켜 생각해 보면

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

37.

Distinct from the timing of interaction is the way in which time is compressed on television. Specifically, the pauses and delays that characterize everyday life are removed through editing, and new accents are added—namely, a laugh track.

- (A) It is the statement that is in bold print or the boxed insert in newspaper and magazine articles. As such, compression techniques accentuate another important temporal dimension of television—rhythm and tempo.
- (B) More important, television performers, or people who depend on television, such as politicians, are evaluated by viewers (voters) on their ability to meet time compression requirements, such as the one sentence graphic statement or metaphor to capture the moment.
- (C) The familiar result is a compressed event in which action flows with rapid ease, compacting hours or even days into minutes, and minutes into seconds. Audiences are spared the waiting common to everyday life. Although this use of time may appear unnatural in the abstract, the television audience has come to expect it, and critics demand it. [3점]

* accentuate: 강조하다

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Historians and sociologists of science have recently corrected this claim by showing how senses other than seeing, including listening, have been significant in the development of knowledge, notable in the laboratory.

If there is any field that is associated with seeing rather than with hearing, it is science. Scholars who emphasize the visual bias in Western culture even point to science as their favorite example. (①) Because doing research seems impossible without using images, graphs, and diagrams, science is—in their view—a visual endeavor par excellence. (②) They stress that scientific work involves more than visual observation. (③) The introduction of measurement devices that merely seem to require the reading of results and thus seeing has not ruled out the deployment of the scientists' other senses. (④) On the contrary, scientific work in experimental settings often calls for bodily skills, one of which is listening. (⑤) The world of science itself, however, still considers listening a less objective entrance into knowledge production than seeing.

* deployment: 사용

39.

This contrasts with the arrival of the power loom, which replaced hand-loom weavers performing existing tasks and therefore prompted opposition as weavers found their incomes threatened.

Attitudes toward technological progress are shaped by how people's incomes are affected by it. Economists think about progress in terms of enabling and replacing technologies. (①) The telescope, whose invention allowed astronomers to gaze at the moons of Jupiter, did not displace laborers in large numbers—instead, it enabled us to perform new and previously unimaginable tasks. (②) Thus, it stands to reason that when technologies take the form of capital that replaces workers, they are more likely to be resisted. (③) The spread of every technology is a decision, and if some people stand to lose their jobs as a consequence, adoption will not be frictionless. (④) Progress is not inevitable and for some it is not even desirable. (⑤) Though it is often taken as a given, there is no fundamental reason why technological ingenuity should always be allowed to thrive. [3점]

* loom: 직조기 ** ingenuity: 창의성

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

Bringing a certain intellectual authority into a classroom does not need to silence the more insecure voices of the less confident students. Correcting the students requires a high level of sensitivity on the part of the teacher. It does not mean that there is no need to correct, but the correction should not lead to silencing the student. An authoritarian form of correction often prompts even the very brightest of students to withdraw from an uncomfortable situation, let alone those students who are less secure about their own intellectual potential. It also kills the willingness to entertain more risky interpretations. Instead of simply accepting any interpretation just for the sake of the freedom of expression, it is most advisable to question the student about how he/she arrived at their interpretation. This approach creates a community of thinkers, who demonstrate that what is at stake is not the superiority of the opinion based on the hierarchy of the author, but a realization that we belong together in our investigating the matter in question.



The teacher's intellectual authority should be exercised carefully without making individual students (A) and in a way that encourages them to share their own (B).

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|---------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | withdrawn | ..... | understanding |
| ② | withdrawn | ..... | goals |
| ③ | sensitive | ..... | insecurity |
| ④ | competitive | ..... | achievements |
| ⑤ | competitive | ..... | feelings |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Clinical psychologists sometimes say that two kinds of people seek therapy: those who need tightening, and those who need loosening. But for every patient seeking help in becoming more organized, self-controlled, and responsible about her future, there is a waiting room full of people (a) hoping to loosen up, lighten up, and worry less about the stupid things they said at yesterday's staff meeting or about the rejection they are sure will follow tomorrow's lunch date. For most people, their subconscious sees too many things as bad and not enough as good.

It makes sense. If you were designing the mind of a fish, would you have it respond as strongly to opportunities as to threats? No way. The cost of missing a cue that signals food is (b) low; odds are that there are other fish in the sea, and one mistake won't lead to starvation. The cost of missing the sign of a nearby (c) predator, however, can be catastrophic. Game over, end of the line for those genes. Of course, evolution has no designer, but minds created by natural selection end up looking (to us) as though they were (d) designed because they generally produce behavior that is flexibly adaptive in their ecological niches. Some commonalities of animal life even create similarities across species that we might call design principles. One such principle is that bad is (e) weaker than good. Responses to threats and unpleasantness are faster, stronger, and harder to inhibit than responses to opportunities and pleasures.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Concept of Evolutionary Design: A Biological Nonsense
- ② Pleasure-Seeking Instinct Propels Us to Adventure
- ③ Why Do We Cling to Absurd-Looking Promises?
- ④ Are We Programmed to Be Keener to Threats?
- ⑤ Worries: An Excuse for Persistent Inaction

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)

Bernard Farrelly was one of the greatest of Australian surfers in history. In 1964, he became the first non-Hawaiian to win a major surfing contest at Makaha beach, Hawaii. After more than forty years, by then fairly forgotten in this part of the world, (a) he happened to be passing through Hawaii with his wife, and decided to go back to the beach for a look.

(B)

But the other surfer soon paddled over. "Hey, Bernard," he said, by way of greeting, in his thick Hawaiian accent. The Hawaiian remembered (b) him, and they talked of times past. They talked of Bernard's winning in Makaha, of the beautiful waves in Hawaii, of what had happened in the beach since. This, Farrelly was thinking, is the real Hawaii experience, not the stuff on the shore.

(C)

"Hey, Bernard," the man spoke again as there came a big wave, and he moved his own board well out of the way, "you take this wave." It was classic Hawaiian culture, where giving what you have is always the first order of things. Farrelly thanked him and farewelled (c) him at the moment the swell rose to a roaring beauty. With the setting sun, he was surfing his way back to his wife. "That," he told her, "was the perfect wave."

(D)

Things on the beachfront had changed a lot. The beach and surf, however, were as pure and magical as ever, so (d) he was eager to ride on the Hawaiian surf once again. While his wife stayed in the car, Farrelly took his board out. The further out he got, the more freedom he felt. In the gathering dusk, just one other surfer was there, a large native Hawaiian. Farrelly, an Australian visitor to these shores, kept (e) his distance.

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. 윗글의 Bernard Farrelly에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 하와이의 서핑 대회에서 우승한 적이 있었다.
- ② 그를 기억하는 하와이 원주민 서퍼를 만났다.
- ③ 하와이 문화에 따라 큰 파도를 동료에게 양보했다.
- ④ 해 질 무렵에 파도를 탔다.
- ⑤ 아내를 차에 둔 채 파도를 타러 갔다.

* 확인 사항

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

③ 교시 영어 영역

학 교	고등학교
성 명	

* 문제지 표지에 안내된 필적 확인 문구를 아래 '필적 확인란'에 정자로 반드시 기재하여야 합니다.

필 적 확인란

수험번호									
학교번호				학년	반		번호		
				3					
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

성 별

남 ①

여 ②

성 명 (빈칸없이 왼쪽부터 기재)

ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㅋ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아
ㄱ	가	ㄴ	나	ㄷ	다	ㄹ	라	ㅁ	마	ㅂ	바	ㅅ	사	ㅇ	아	ㅈ	차	ㅊ	차	ㅋ	카	ㆁ	아

감독관 (서명 또는 날인) 반, 번호 및 성별 등의 표기가 정확한지 반드시 확인 후 서명 또는 날인

* 답안지 작성(표기)은 반드시 검은색 컴퓨터용 사인펜만을 사용하고, 연필 또는 사포 등의 필기구를 절대 사용하지 마십시오.
* 뒷면의 수험생 준수사항을 숙지하여야 하며 이를 준수하지 않을 경우 불이익을 받을 수 있습니다.

문번	답	란
1	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
2	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
3	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
4	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
5	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
6	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
7	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
8	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
9	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
10	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
11	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
12	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
13	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
14	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
15	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
16	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
17	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
18	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
19	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
20	①	② ③ ④ ⑤

문번	답	란
21	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
22	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
23	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
24	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
25	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
26	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
27	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
28	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
29	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
30	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
31	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
32	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
33	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
34	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
35	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
36	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
37	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
38	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
39	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
40	①	② ③ ④ ⑤

문번	답	란
41	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
42	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
43	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
44	①	② ③ ④ ⑤
45	①	② ③ ④ ⑤

2020학년도 4월 고3 전국연합학력평가 문제지

영어 영역

성명		수험 번호							3				
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
 - 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.
- 바람들은 맑은 햇살을 뿌리며 돌아간다
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
 - 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① No. He won't be able to come.
 - ② Exactly. That's why I'm on a diet.
 - ③ Of course. That would be so great.
 - ④ I agree. Baking is difficult to learn.
 - ⑤ I'm sorry. The cookies are all sold out.

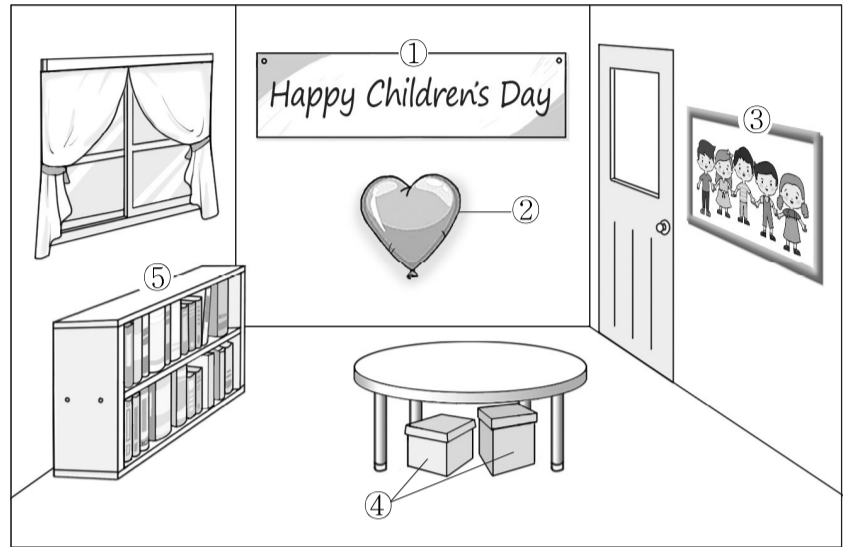
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① It took me two months to learn to drive.
 - ② I'm at the parking lot of the city library.
 - ③ I don't know how much fuel I need.
 - ④ You could rent this blue car.
 - ⑤ I'll arrive there by 10 a.m.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 글쓰기 특강 참여를 독려하려고
 - ② 보고서 작성 지침을 안내하려고
 - ③ 발표 대회 유의 사항을 전달하려고
 - ④ 모둠 프로젝트의 주제를 발표하려고
 - ⑤ 학술 연구 공모전 일정을 공지하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 개인 정보 자료 유출의 심각성
 - ② 반려동물 등록제의 장점
 - ③ 동물원 환경 개선의 필요성
 - ④ 멸종 위기 동물 보호 방안
 - ⑤ 생명 윤리 교육의 중요성

5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 꽃집 직원 - 고객
 - ② 식물학자 - 기자
 - ③ 숲 해설사 - 학생
 - ④ 의사 - 환자
 - ⑤ 전자 제품 판매원 - 택배원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 의자 배열하기
 - ② 조명 확인하기
 - ③ 카메라 설치하기
 - ④ 프로젝터 연결하기
 - ⑤ 배터리 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 재즈 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 피아노 레슨을 받아야 해서
 - ② 취업 면접을 보러 가야 해서
 - ③ 아르바이트를 해야 해서
 - ④ 남동생들을 돌봐야 해서
 - ⑤ 결혼식에 참석해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① \$40
 - ② \$63
 - ③ \$66
 - ④ \$70
 - ⑤ \$72

10. 대화를 듣고, Hampton Soccer Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 장소
 - ② 기간
 - ③ 강사
 - ④ 모집 인원
 - ⑤ 참가 비용

11. Auburn Green City Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 5월 29일부터 6월 1일까지 열릴 것이다.
 - ② 올해의 주제는 재활용이다.
 - ③ 개막식에서 유명한 음악가들이 공연할 것이다.
 - ④ 다양한 체험 활동이 준비되어 있다.
 - ⑤ 야간에도 행사가 있을 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 수강할 서핑 강좌를 고르시오.

One Day Surfing Lesson

	Lesson	Beach	Level	Group Size	Suit Rental
①	A	Sunrise	Beginner	5	○
②	B	Manson	Intermediate	2	×
③	C	Longport	Intermediate	2	○
④	D	Northwest	Advanced	5	○
⑤	E	Greenpoint	Advanced	2	×

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I've already made some amazing friends here.
- ② You're right. I think I should join the campus newspaper.
- ③ Trust me. I can teach you how to write a good article.
- ④ Correct. You shouldn't go to too many school events.
- ⑤ Sorry. Our school newspaper team is already full.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Exactly. It's important for you to take pictures more often.
- ② Yes. You'll get a college graduation photo album next week.
- ③ Sure. You'll be able to win an award for nature photography.
- ④ Right. I'll hire the same professional photographer as last year.
- ⑤ Thanks. She can help me to learn about majoring in photography.

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

David: _____

- ① You should use fun activities to get the kids to participate in class.
- ② You don't have to do too many extracurricular activities in school.
- ③ You need to know that playing games is not helpful for kids.
- ④ Why don't you motivate the kids to study by themselves?
- ⑤ How about encouraging kids to respect each other more?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods to celebrate birthdays around the world
- ② mistaken ideas about global birthday traditions
- ③ traditional dessert recipes around the globe
- ④ common traits of holiday foods worldwide
- ⑤ histories of world famous healthy dishes

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Australia ② Russia ③ Sweden
- ④ China ⑤ England

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently purchased a home and moved into the Belrose neighborhood. I see neighborhood children, elderly neighbors in wheelchairs, and residents in general being forced to walk in the middle of the street due to the lack of sidewalks. This causes a very clear safety hazard. There is a large population of children in this neighborhood and this number will continue to grow as the population of the whole city continues to increase and more homeowners move into this area. Basic public infrastructure such as sidewalks should be a right for all residents in this area so that they can walk safely and not be threatened by sharing the streets with cars. Thank you for your concern and consideration.

Sincerely Yours,
Tina Gregory

- ① 지역 주민의 안전을 위해 인도 확충을 요구하려고
- ② 지역 주민을 위한 안전 교육 프로그램을 신청하려고
- ③ 지역 인구 증가로 인한 대중교통 노선 확대를 건의하려고
- ④ 인구 유입으로 인한 주택 부족 문제의 해결책을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 어린이 보호 구역 속도 제한 법규 개정의 필요성을 주장하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Alex의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Alex heard the principal's door open. Mrs. McKay looked enormous as she stared down at him. He could feel his heart pounding in his chest. His hands clasped together in fear. He tried to hold the tears back. "Come into my office, young man," Mrs. McKay said. Alex could tell that she already knew all the terrible things he had done. His legs were shaking so much it was hard to walk. He was taking short, fast breaths, but it felt like his lungs were empty. He needed more oxygen. There were tears forming in the corner of his eyes and one of them trickled down his cheek. He anxiously stared at her.

- ① furious and jealous ② scared and nervous
- ③ bored and indifferent ④ relaxed and refreshed
- ⑤ satisfied and grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Does the following situation sound familiar? You've had some bad news. You tell someone else about it. They say, "Just call me if you need help," or "If I can do anything, let me know." These offers are well-meaning, but they are vague. It's hard to know whether they have been made just for the sake of politeness. What's the lesson here? If you are offering help, make your offer specific. For example, if your friend's child is in hospital, you might realize that shopping for groceries may seem overwhelming under the circumstances. You could ask, "Can I help by doing a grocery run?" The same principle applies in the case of minor problems. If your colleague appears overworked and stressed one morning, don't just stand there and say, "You look busy, so let me know if you need help." It would be better to say, "Can I help by doing that filing for you?"

- ① 누군가에게 도움을 주고자 할 때 구체적으로 제안해야 한다.
- ② 친구가 어려움에 처했을 때 더 많은 시간을 함께해야 한다.
- ③ 조언할 때 상대방의 감정을 고려한 언어를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 스트레스를 줄이기 위해서 사고의 유연성을 길러야 한다.
- ⑤ 가까운 사이일수록 서로 의견을 존중하고 공감해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 The scent is like a flag pin이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Most insect communication is based on chemicals known as pheromones, with specialized glands releasing compounds to signal emergencies or signpost a route to food. Colony membership is marked by chemistry, as well. Although ants don't tell individuals apart by their personal aromas the way hamsters do, they do recognize each other as nest-mates—or as foreign—using an odor as a shared sign of identity. As long as an ant displays the correct emblem (as long as she smells right, which requires that she have the right combination of molecules known as hydrocarbons on her body), her colony-mates admit her as one of their own. The scent is like a flag pin, one that every ant must wear. An ant that shouldn't be there is quickly detected by her alien scent. Since ants have no white flag of surrender, more often than not the outsider is killed.

* gland: 분비샘 ** emblem: 상징

- ① Individuals appeal to their mate using their personal odor.
- ② Social classes within a group are marked by a different scent.
- ③ The size of the territory a group occupies is marked by scent.
- ④ Individuals disguise themselves with an alien aroma for survival.
- ⑤ Members of a group are identified by a shared distinctive smell.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parkinson's Law states that "work expands to fill the time available for its completion," essentially meaning that our tasks will take us more time to complete if we allot more time for their completion. Limiting your time on tasks may sound like it will add more stress to your day, but it will actually have the opposite effect: when you impose deadlines on your tasks, you will be able to better focus on what needs to get done at any given moment, clearly defining your work schedule for the day. Set a challenging time limit to your task and play with it—turn completing the task into a competition against the clock so that you can have a greater sense of accomplishment as you work towards the task at hand. If you complete your challenge, try reducing the amount of time you give yourself the next time you have to do something similar; this internal competition will help motivate you to focus more on your tasks, making you more productive in the long run.

- ① 업무 처리의 창의성은 충분한 시간이 주어질 때 극대화된다.
- ② 과업 목표를 동료와 공유하는 것이 일의 효율성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 조직에서 신뢰를 쌓으려면 마감 시간을 지키는 것이 필요하다.
- ④ 타인과 경쟁하는 것이 업무의 완성도를 높이는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 마감 시간을 정하면 과업에 더 집중하게 되어 생산성이 높아진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The act of "seeing" appears so natural that it is difficult to appreciate the vastly sophisticated machinery underlying the process. It may come as a surprise that about one-third of the human brain is devoted to vision. The brain has to perform an enormous amount of work to unambiguously interpret the billions of photons streaming into the eyes. Strictly speaking, all visual scenes are ambiguous. Your brain goes through a good deal of trouble to disambiguate the information hitting your eyes by taking context into account and making assumptions. But all this doesn't happen effortlessly, as demonstrated by patients who surgically recover their eyesight after decades of blindness: they do not suddenly see the world, but instead must *learn* to see again. At first the world is a chaotic attack of shapes and colors, and even when the optics of their eyes are perfectly functional, their brain must learn how to interpret the data coming in.

* photon: 빛의 요소가 되는 입자 ** disambiguate: 명확하게 하다

- ① perceptual clash between brain and eyes in the act of seeing
- ② significant role of the brain in processing visual information
- ③ unintended influence of visually ambiguous data in learning
- ④ various advantages of using insight to understand context
- ⑤ common optical illusions in discerning visual stimuli

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Normally, bodies and faces work together as integrated units. Conveniently, experiments can separate and realign face and body. When face and body express the same emotion, assessments are more accurate. If face and body express different emotions, the body carries more weight than the face in judging emotions. When they conflict, emotion expressed by the body can override and even reverse emotion expressed by the face. A striking example comes from competitive tennis matches. Players typically react strongly to points they win or lose. When a winning body is paired with a losing face, people see the reaction as positive. And vice versa: when a losing body is paired with a winning face, people interpret the reaction as negative. Impressions go with the body when the face and the body conflict. In these cases, the face alone, without the body, even when viewed close up in a photograph, is not reliably judged for positive or negative affect.

* realign: 재정렬하다

- ① Never-ending Conflicts Between Body and Face
- ② Use Both Face and Body for Rich Emotional Expression
- ③ Reading Facial Expressions: A Key to Avoiding Mistakes
- ④ Nonverbal Language Is More Important in Communication
- ⑤ Body vs. Face: Which Do We Rely on in Judging Emotions?

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Organic Farming Area in Europe, 2012 and 2017

Country	Organic Farming Area (ha)		2012-2017 (% change)
	2012	2017	
Spain	1,756,548	2,082,173	18.5
Italy	1,167,362	1,908,570	63.5
France	1,030,881	1,744,420	69.2
Germany	959,832	1,138,272	18.6
Poland	655,499	494,978	-24.5
United Kingdom	590,011	497,742	-15.6
Hungary	130,607	199,683	52.9
Croatia	31,904	96,618	202.8
Total	6,322,644	8,162,456	

The table above shows the organic farming area in hectares for selected European countries in 2012 and 2017 and the percentage change. ① The total organic farming area of those countries was larger in 2017 than in 2012. ② In both years, Spain had the largest organic farming area, followed by Italy and France, and it was the only country that had more than two million hectares of organic farming area in 2017. ③ Poland and the United Kingdom showed a reduction in organic farming area in 2017 compared to 2012, and the organic farming area of Poland was smaller than that of the United Kingdom in 2017. ④ Hungary showed an increase of organic farming area in 2017 compared to 2012, and the organic farming area of Hungary in 2017 was over three times larger than that of Croatia in 2017. ⑤ Even though Croatia ranked the lowest with the smallest organic farming area both in 2012 and 2017, it recorded the biggest percentage change.

26. Daniel H. Burnham에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Daniel H. Burnham, one of America's most important architects, was born in 1846 in Henderson, New York, and moved to Chicago, Illinois, at the age of eight. In his high school days, Burnham excelled in both athletics and art. He applied to Harvard and Yale but could not pass the admission test for either university. Burnham started his architectural career working under William L. Jenney, Father of the American Skyscraper. Soon he met his business partner John Root, and together they built the Masonic Temple Building, which was the tallest building of its time in Chicago. He contributed to urban development in many cities, such as building the triangular Flatiron for New York and developing the plan for Union Station in Washington D.C. Even though his plans for the development of San Francisco and Manila were not realized, he extensively contributed to the development of Chicago. By the time he died, his company had become the most significant architecture firm in the world.

- ① 고등학교 시절 운동과 예술에 뛰어났다.
- ② 하버드대와 예일대에 지원했으나 입학시험을 통과하지 못했다.
- ③ William L. Jenney 밑에서 일하며 건축 분야의 경력을 시작했다.
- ④ John Root와 당시 시카고에서 가장 높은 건물을 건축했다.
- ⑤ 샌프란시스코와 마닐라 개발에 대한 계획을 실현시켰다.

27. 2020 Summer Curling Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020 Summer Curling Camp

2020 Summer Curling Camp for teens is a four-day camp filled with fun, friendship and curling.



- Date: August 5-8, 2020
- What to Expect:
 - On-ice and in-class sessions with excellent coaches
 - Four different groups depending on the participant's level of skill
- Registration Fee:
 - Early Bird: \$500 (Registered before March 31, 2020)
 - Regular Price: \$525
 - Rental fees for curling gear except gloves are included.
- Cancellation policy:
 - A full refund will be provided if you cancel two weeks before the camp starts.

Registration must be done online at www.curlingcamp.ca.

- ① 참가자 실력에 따른 네 개의 다른 그룹이 있다.
- ② 조기 등록 할인 혜택이 있다.
- ③ 장갑 대여비가 등록비에 포함된다.
- ④ 캠프 시작 2주 전에 취소하면 전액을 환불받는다.
- ⑤ 등록은 온라인으로 해야 한다.

28. Doggy Day Out에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Doggy Day Out

Doggy Day Out is a great occasion for animal lovers, featuring various services and competitions.

When: May 3, 2020 (10 a.m. - 3 p.m.)

Where:

- Central Park on Olympic Way
- We provide free parking.

What:

- A scenic walk, grooming and a photo zone are available for a small fee. Part of all profits will be donated to local animal shelters.
- A doggy fashion contest will be held. A panel of judges will award the winner a \$100 cash prize.

Note:

- Your dog must be fully vaccinated at least one week in advance. We require you to submit the written proof of vaccination on arrival.
- This event will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

Visit www.doggyday.org for more information.

- ① 주차 공간은 유료로 제공한다.
- ② 모든 수익금을 동물 보호소에 기부할 것이다.
- ③ 반려견 의상 대회 우승 시 사료를 상품으로 제공한다.
- ④ 행사 1주일 전까지 반려견 예방 접종 증명서 제출을 요구한다.
- ⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소될 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Mental representation is the mental imagery of things that are not actually present to the senses. In general, mental representations can help us learn. Some of the best evidence for this ① comes from the field of musical performance. Several researchers have examined ② what differentiates the best musicians from lesser ones, and one of the major differences lies in the quality of the mental representations the best ones create. When ③ practicing a new piece, advanced musicians have a very detailed mental representation of the music they use to guide their practice and, ultimately, their performance of a piece. In particular, they use their mental representations to provide their own feedback so that they know how ④ closely they are to getting the piece right and what they need to do differently to improve. The beginners and intermediate students may have crude representations of the music ⑤ that allow them to tell, for instance, when they hit a wrong note, but they must rely on feedback from their teachers to identify the more subtle mistakes and weaknesses.

* crude: 투박한

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Play can be costly because it takes energy and time which could be spent foraging. While playing, the young animal may be at great (A) comfort/risk. For example, 86 percent of young Southern fur seals eaten by sea lions were play-swimming with others when they were caught. Against these costs many functions have been proposed for play, including practice for adult behaviours such as hunting or fighting, and for developing motor and social interaction skills. However, for these theories, there is (B) much/little experimental evidence in animals. For example, detailed studies which tracked juvenile play and adult behaviour of meerkats couldn't prove that play-fighting influenced fighting ability as an adult. Therefore, the persistence of play across so many animal species (C) remains/resolves a mystery. The answers are likely to involve diverse and multiple factors, which may be quite different in different species, as might what we call *play* itself.

* forage: 먹이를 찾아 다니다 ** juvenile: 성장기의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|--------|----------|
| ① | comfort | little | remains |
| ② | comfort | much | resolves |
| ③ | risk | little | remains |
| ④ | risk | much | remains |
| ⑤ | risk | little | resolves |

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The *New York Times* ran an article titled “Why Waiting Is Torture,” and the piece gave a clear explanation for queue rage: It’s about _____. When someone cuts in front of us, it upsets us, and we’re willing to go a long way to make sure that people who arrive later than us don’t get served before us. A few years ago, some Israeli researchers studied people’s preferences for different types of lines, as the *New York Times* notes. Would people rather stand in a first-come, first-served line? Or would they rather wait in a “multiple queue” line, which is common in supermarkets and requires individuals to wait in separate first-come, first-served lines? People overwhelmingly wanted their lines to be first-come, first-served, and they were willing to wait some 70 percent longer for this sort of justice. In other words, in exchange for their time, people got something that’s often just as important.

* queue: 줄

- ① fairness
- ② humility
- ③ efficiency
- ④ confidence
- ⑤ responsibility

32. Evolutionary biologist Robert Trivers gives an extraordinary example of a case where an animal _____ may be damaging to its evolutionary fitness. When a hare is being chased, it zigzags in a random pattern in an attempt to shake off the pursuer. This technique will be more reliable if it is genuinely random, as it is better for the hare to have no foreknowledge of where it is going to jump next: if it knew where it was going to jump next, its posture might reveal clues to its pursuer. Over time, dogs would learn to anticipate these cues — with fatal consequences for the hare. Those hares with more self-awareness would tend to die out, so most modern hares are probably descended from those that had less self-knowledge. In the same way, humans may be descended from ancestors who were better at the concealment of their true motives. It is not enough to conceal them from others — to be really convincing, you also have to conceal them from yourself.

* hare: 산토끼

- ① disconnecting the link from its circumstance
- ② having conscious access to its own actions
- ③ sharpening its own intuitions and instincts
- ④ relying on its individual prior experiences
- ⑤ activating its innate survival mechanism

33. Scientists have known about ‘classical’ language regions in the brain like Broca’s area and Wernicke’s, and that these are stimulated when the brain interprets new words. But it is now clear that stories activate other areas of the brain in addition. Words like ‘lavender’, ‘cinnamon’, and ‘soap’ activate not only language-processing areas of the brain, but also those that respond to smells as though we physically smelled them. Significant work has been done on how the brain responds to metaphor, for example. Participants in these studies read familiar or clichéd metaphors like ‘a rough day’ and these stimulated only the language-sensitive parts of the brain. The metaphor ‘a liquid chocolate voice’, on the other hand, stimulated areas of the brain concerned both with language — and with taste. ‘A leathery face’ stimulated the sensory cortex. And reading an exciting, vivid action plot in a novel stimulates parts of the brain that coordinate movement. Reading powerful language, it seems, stimulates us in ways _____ . [3점]

* cortex: 대뇌 피질

- ① that are similar to real life
- ② that help forget minor details
- ③ that reach objective decisions
- ④ that are likely to improve focus
- ⑤ that separate emotion from reason

34. There are two fundamental components in mathematics and music: formulas and gestures. Musical formulas are well known —for example, the song form $A-B-A$, or the formula $I-IV-V-I$ in harmony. But music cannot be reduced to such form(ula)s; it needs to deploy them in its sounds’ time and space. The aim of this deployment is the gestural action of musicians. In other words, music transfers formulas into gestures when performers interpret the written notes, and when the composers unfold formulas into the score’s gestures. Similarly, mathematicians do mathematics; they don’t just observe eternal formulas. They move symbols from one side of an equation to the other. Mathematics thrives by intense and highly disciplined actions. You will never understand mathematics if you do not “play” with its symbols. However, the mathematical goal is not a manipulatory activity; it is the achievement of a formula that condenses your manipulatory gestures. Mathematics, therefore, shares with music a movement between gestures and formulas, but it _____ . [3점]

* deploy: 배치하다 ** condense: 응축하다

- ① consists of a solitary work with less collaboration
- ② adopts few variations common in musical gestures
- ③ focuses on gestures more than completion of formulas
- ④ moves in the opposite direction of the musical process
- ⑤ takes a superior position over music by employing logic

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The use of portable technologies and personal cloud services facilitates the work of digital nomads across different places. Given the knowledge-heavy varieties of digital nomad work, it is of utmost importance for such workers to maintain a large, stored collection of information. ① By transferring their relevant information to cloud storage, where it can be accessed anywhere with an Internet connection, digital nomads can maintain the necessary knowledge base without the struggle of packing, storing, and carrying more things. ② They accomplish work across various devices, and portable devices provide them with the flexibility to work from different spaces or while in transit. ③ Additionally, digital nomads use cloud services to share information or collaborate on a document with clients or peers. ④ This kind of active communication with others often holds the work process back, resulting in unsatisfactory working conditions compared to traditional office work. ⑤ Through these services and devices, digital nomads assemble a kind of movable office, which allows them to reach their materials from anywhere.

* nomad: 유목민

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

36.

Because humans are now the most abundant mammal on the planet, it is somewhat hard to imagine us ever going extinct.

- (A) Many branches broke off from each other and developed branches of their own, instead. There were at least three or four different species of hominids living simultaneously for most of the past five million years. Of all these branches, only one survived until today: ours.
- (B) However, that is exactly what almost happened — many times, in fact. From the fossil record and from DNA analysis, we can tell that our ancestors nearly went extinct, and their population shrunk to very small numbers countless times.
- (C) In addition, there are many lineages of hominids that did go extinct. Since the split between our ancestors and those of the chimps, our lineage has not been a single line of gradual change. Evolution never works that way.

* hominid: 진화 인류의 모체가 된 사람이나 동물 ** lineage: 혈통

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

37.

We are sure that some plants such as wheat or barley were perfect for the needs of the first farmers and among the first to be chosen for domestication. Along with those grains, however, farmers selected their toughest weeds without noticing they were there.

- (A) Having arrived in regions with colder winters or poorer soils, rye proved its strength by producing more and better crops than the wheat and barley it had attached itself to, and in a short time it replaced them. Rye had become a domesticated plant.
- (B) That would not have been an easy task, and as a result, rye became one of the main weeds. When wheat and barley cultivation was expanded, rye went along for the ride, also expanding its own distribution area.
- (C) That is where the history of rye begins, in the unenviable role of weeds. Since the ancestors of rye were very similar to wheat and barley, to eliminate them, the ancient populations of the Fertile Crescent would have had to carefully search their seeds for invaders. [3점]

* rye: 호밀

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

In today's food chain, customer feedback can, however, be used by the processor or retailer to develop product standards which can then be passed back to the producer as a future production requirement.

In a market situation, the two-way exchange of information is important to both customer and producer. (①) The simplest pathway — direct selling to a customer — is the most useful for a producer for obtaining feedback concerning a product and production method. (②) This pathway is not available to producers supplying today's food chains which typically pass through several intermediates (buyers, processors, wholesalers, retailers) before reaching the customer. (③) Moreover, because there are relatively few processors and retailers, each handling a high volume of goods, the provision of feedback from customers to individual producers on their particular goods is impractical. (④) Thus, information exchange on this pathway can become a one-way flow from customer to retailer/processor to producer rather than the two-way exchange observed via direct selling. (⑤) This change diminishes the role of producers in the food chain, undermining their autonomy and limiting opportunities for innovation and experimentation with new products or approaches.

* autonomy: 자율성

39.

The bacterium will swim in a straight line as long as the chemicals it senses seem *better* now than those it sensed a moment ago.

A bacterium is so small that its sensors alone can give it no indication of the direction that a good or bad chemical is coming from. (①) To overcome this problem, the bacterium uses time to help it deal with space. (②) The bacterium is not interested in how much of a chemical is present at any given moment, but rather in whether that concentration is increasing or decreasing. (③) After all, if the bacterium swam in a straight line simply because the concentration of a desirable chemical was high, it might travel away from chemical nirvana, not toward it, depending on the direction it's pointing. (④) The bacterium solves this problem in an ingenious manner: as it senses its world, one mechanism registers what conditions are like right now, and another records how things were a few moments ago. (⑤) If not, it's preferable to change course. [3점]

* nirvana: 극락

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

A few scientists from Duke University and University College London decided to find out what happens inside our brains when we lie. They put people into an fMRI machine and had them play a game where they lied to their partner. The first time people told a lie, the amygdala weighed in. It released chemicals that give us that familiar fear, that sinking sense of guilt we get when we lie. But then the researchers went one step further. They rewarded people for lying. They gave them a small monetary reward for deceiving their partner without them knowing they'd been lied to. Once people started getting rewarded for lying and not getting caught, that amygdala-driven sense of guilt started to fade. Interestingly, it faded most markedly when the lie would hurt someone else but help the person telling it. So people started telling bigger and bigger lies. Despite being small at the beginning, engagement in dishonest acts may trigger a process that leads to larger acts of dishonesty later on.

* fMRI: 기능적 자기 공명 영상 ** amygdala: 편도체



The experiment above suggests that when people receive a _____ (A) _____ for lying, their brain chemistry changes, affecting their sense of guilt and _____ (B) _____ engagement in bigger lies.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① prize | facilitating | ② prize | preventing |
| ③ benefit | hindering | ④ penalty | encouraging |
| ⑤ penalty | inhibiting | | |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Life in the earth's oceans simply would not exist without the presence of dissolved oxygen. This life-giving substance is not, however, distributed evenly with (a) depth in the oceans. Oxygen levels are typically high in a thin surface layer 10-20 metres deep. Here oxygen from the atmosphere can freely diffuse into the seawater, plus there is plenty of floating plant life producing oxygen through photosynthesis. Oxygen concentration then decreases rapidly with depth and reaches very low levels, sometimes close to zero, at depths of around 200-1,000 metres. This region is referred to as the oxygen (b) minimum zone. This zone is created by the low rates of oxygen diffusing down from the surface layer of the ocean, combined with the high rates of consumption of oxygen by decaying organic matter that sinks from the surface and accumulates at these depths. Beneath this zone, oxygen content (c) increases again with depth. The deep oceans contain quite high levels of oxygen, though not generally as high as in the surface layer. The higher levels of oxygen in the deep oceans reflect in part the origin of deep-ocean seawater masses, which are derived from cold, oxygen-rich seawater in the surface of polar oceans. That seawater sinks rapidly down, thereby (d) exhausting its oxygen content. As well, compared to life in near-surface waters, organisms in the deep ocean are comparatively scarce and have low metabolic rates. These organisms therefore consume (e) little of the available oxygen.

* dissolve: 용해시키다 ** diffuse: 퍼지다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is Oxygen Content Consistent Through Marine Layers?
- ② Climate Change: The Ocean Is Running out of Oxygen
- ③ How to Calculate Oxygen Concentration in Seawater
- ④ What Happens When the Oceans Lack Oxygen?
- ⑤ Seasonal Variability of Ocean Oxygen Levels

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Every May was the entrance examination period for a famous art school. On the first day's sketch test, Professor Wells noticed great potential in a boy named Jack. During the second day's color test, when (a) he walked past the boy, something special caught his attention. Every paint was labeled, and there was a small piece of paper written in the boy's half-hidden paint box: *apples are red, pears are bright yellow*. This talented student must be color blind!

(B)

The room was full of paintings and sculptures. Professor Wells said, "Once, my dream was to be a basketball player." Jack was puzzled. "Why did you stop playing basketball?" Wells gently rolled up his left trouser leg — (b) his left leg was an artificial limb. "Even if we cannot realize our original dream, we will eventually open another door to our dreams." Wells told Jack to close his eyes and touch a sculpture, and Jack did so. "An artist's hands are a second pair of eyes. Try to *see* with them as well."

(C)

After that day, Professor Wells never saw Jack again. It was not until six years later that he saw a report in the newspaper about a recent exhibition of modern art. The article said "This young sculptor was unable to attend art school due to his color blindness. But with inspiration shared by a mentor, (c) he replaced the eyes that could not distinguish colors with his own hands and has become a star in the field of sculpture." The sculptor was Jack.

(D)

After the art school announced the list of newly-admitted students, Professor Wells found Jack looking longingly through the school gate. It was the same boy who had captured (d) his attention on the test. Wells greeted him. "I'm Professor Wells, and I teach oil painting here." "My name is Jack," replied the boy, "and I was rejected." Seeing that the boy was heartbroken, (e) he invited him to a small workshop of his own.

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. 윗글의 Wells 교수에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 입학시험에서 한 소년의 잠재력을 알아차렸다.
- ② 한때 농구 선수를 꿈꿨다.
- ③ 눈을 감고 조각 작품을 만져 보았다.
- ④ 현대 미술 전시회에 대한 신문 기사를 읽었다.
- ⑤ 예술 학교에서 유화를 가르친다.

※ 확인 사항
답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

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 발명 대회 참가 신청 마감일 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 수업 과제의 온라인 제출 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 학교 홈페이지 운영 도우미를 모집하려고
- ④ 발명 아이디어 우수 사례를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 발명가 초청 특별 강연을 홍보하려고

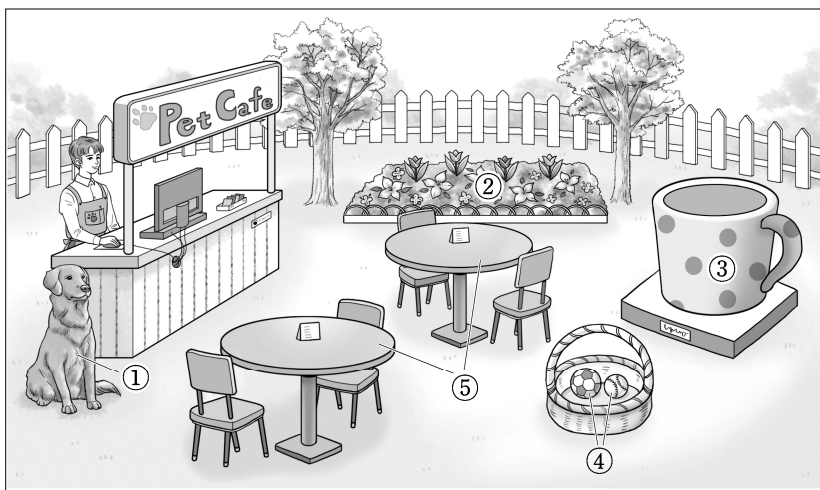
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 보고서 주제는 구체적이어야 한다.
- ② 도표 활용은 자료 제시에 효과적이다.
- ③ 설문 대상에 따라 질문을 달리해야 한다.
- ④ 설문 조사자를 위한 사전 교육이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 보고서 작성 시 도표 제시 순서에 유의해야 한다.

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

- ① 화가 - 기자
- ② 작곡가 - 가수
- ③ 시인 - 교사
- ④ 영화감독 - 배우
- ⑤ 무용가 - 사진작가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 저작권 확인하기
- ② 포스터 인쇄하기
- ③ 프린터 구매하기
- ④ 파일 전송하기
- ⑤ 만화 그리기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$55
- ③ \$60
- ④ \$63
- ⑤ \$70

7. 대화를 듣고, 동아리 봉사 활동이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 기부받은 옷 정리 시간이 더 필요해서
- ② 동아리 홍보 동영상 제작해야 해서
- ③ 중간고사 기간이 얼마 남지 않아서
- ④ 동아리 정기 회의를 개최해야 해서
- ⑤ 기부 행사 참가자가 부족해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Annual Charity Baseball Game에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 선수
- ② 일시
- ③ 입장료
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 장소

9. Kaufman Special Exhibition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1995년에 처음 개최되었다.
- ② 월요일에는 열리지 않는다.
- ③ 올해의 주제는 예술과 기술의 결합이다.
- ④ 일일 관람객 수를 100명으로 제한한다.
- ⑤ 예매를 통해 할인을 받을 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 등록할 강좌를 고르시오.

Community Center Classes in July

	Class	Fee	Location	Start Time
①	Graphic Design	\$50	Greenville	5 p.m.
②	Coding	\$70	Greenville	7 p.m.
③	Photography	\$80	Westside	7 p.m.
④	Flower Art	\$90	Westside	5 p.m.
⑤	Coffee Brewing	\$110	Greenville	8 p.m.

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

- ① I'll be back tomorrow.
- ② You liked the food there.
- ③ I go to the gym every day.
- ④ You should be here by six.
- ⑤ We finished dinner already.

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

- ① All right. I'll take the bus then.
- ② No. My bicycle is broken again.
- ③ No problem. I'll give you a ride.
- ④ Don't worry. I'm already at school.
- ⑤ Indeed. I'm glad it's getting warmer.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Absolutely. I was impressed after reading this script.
- ② No doubt. I think I acted well in the last comedy.
- ③ Great. I'll write the script for your new drama.
- ④ I'm sorry. I'm not able to direct the movie.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll let you know my decision soon.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's okay. You can reserve another place.
- ② I see. I should hurry to join your company event.
- ③ Why not? My company has its own sports facilities.
- ④ I agree. We should wait until the remodeling is done.
- ⑤ Thanks. I'll call now to see if they're available that day.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mary가 Steve에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mary: _____

- ① Why don't you take leave today and look after yourself?
- ② Your interests should be the priority in your job search.
- ③ You'd better actively support your teammates' ideas.
- ④ Let's find a way to increase sales of health products.
- ⑤ How about changing the details of the contract?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons why chemicals are harmful to plants
- ② ways that plants protect themselves from danger
- ③ difficulties in preventing plants from overgrowing
- ④ tips for keeping dangerous insects away from plants
- ⑤ importance of recognizing poisonous plants in the wild

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① roses ② tomato plants ③ clovers
- ④ cherry trees ⑤ walnut trees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,
 My name is Daniel. Since I joined your youth sports program several years ago, I have really enjoyed swimming. Thanks to your program, I have become a good swimmer. Now I want to go one step further. I like helping people and hope to get a job as a lifeguard later. So I tried to sign up for your lifeguard training course this summer. But the course was so popular that the registration closed almost as soon as it opened. I couldn't register and was really disappointed. I heard some of my friends couldn't, either. I'm kindly asking you to open an additional course. I appreciate your consideration.
 Sincerely,
 Daniel Smith

- ① 구조원 양성 과정의 추가 개설을 요청하려고
- ② 구조원 양성 과정의 우수성을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동계 수영 강습 프로그램 수강을 신청하려고
- ④ 수영 강사 일자리가 있는지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 구조원 양성 과정의 등록 방법을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Sharon의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sharon received a ticket to an upcoming tango concert from her friend. While surfing the Internet, she came across a review for the concert. The reviewer was harsh, calling it "an awful performance." That raised in Sharon's mind the question of whether it was worthwhile to go, but in the end, she reluctantly decided to attend the concert. The hall located in the old town was ancient and run-down. Looking around, Sharon again wondered what kind of show she could expect. But as soon as the tango started, everything changed. The piano, guitar, flute, and violin magically flew out in harmony. The audience cheered. "Oh my goodness! What fantastic music!" Sharon shouted. The rhythm and tempo were so energetic and sensational that they shook her body and soul. The concert was far beyond her expectations.

- ① excited → bored ② doubtful → amazed
- ③ calm → upset ④ ashamed → grateful
- ⑤ envious → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Occasionally individuals do not merely come out as well as clearly state what is troubling them and instead select more indirect means of expressing their annoyance. One companion might talk to the various other in a way that is condescending and also indicates underlying hostility. Numerous other times, partners may mope and even frown without genuinely dealing with an issue. Companions may likewise merely prevent discussing an issue by swiftly switching over topics when the subject turns up or by being incredibly vague. Such indirect ways of expressing temper are not useful since they don't provide the individual that is the target of the behaviors, an idea of exactly how to react. They understand their companion is irritated, but the absence of directness leaves them without advice regarding what they can do to solve the issue.

* condescend: 거들먹거리다 ** mope: 울적해하다

- ① 이정보다 감정에 호소하여 상대방을 설득해야 한다.
- ② 상대방의 기분을 상하게 하는 행동을 자제해야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 문제를 직접적으로 언급해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 입장을 이해하려면 경청하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 목표 달성을 방해하는 문제점을 지속적으로 파악해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 journey edges가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core at one time started out as journey edges. For example, retailers often boost sales with accompanying support such as assembly or installation services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission incomplete. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery, it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. Another example is the business-to-business service contracts that are layered on top of software sales. Maintenance, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself into a do-it-for-me solution originally resulted from exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 ** intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough to their core products
- ⑤ providing extra services beyond customers' primary purchase

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as "second class." For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as "recreational activity" rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

- ① 운동선수의 기량은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의는 신체 활동 참여와 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problem framing amounts to defining *what* problem you are proposing to solve. This is a critical activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby conditioning your approach to solving it. For an illustration, consider Thibodeau and Broditsky's series of experiments in which they asked people for ways to reduce crime in a community. They found that the respondents' suggestions changed significantly depending on whether the metaphor used to describe crime was as a virus or as a beast. People presented with a metaphor comparing crime to a virus invading their city emphasized prevention and addressing the root causes of the problem, such as eliminating poverty and improving education. On the other hand, people presented with the beast metaphor focused on remediations: increasing the size of the police force and prisons.

- ① importance of asking the right questions for better solutions
- ② difficulty of using a metaphor to find solutions to a problem
- ③ reasons why problem framing prevents solutions from appearing
- ④ usefulness of preventive measures in reducing community crime
- ⑤ effect of problem framing on approaching and solving problems

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A common error in current Darwinian thinking is the assumption that "selfish genes" are the prime mover in evolution. In strict Darwinism the prime mover is environmental threat. In the absence of threat, natural selection tends to *resist* change. It is un-biological to "explain" behavioural change as *resulting from* genetic change or the *ex vacuo* emergence of domain-specific brain modules. Evolutionary psychologists surely know why brains evolved: as Cosmides and Tooby point out, brains are found only in animals that move. Brains are behavioural organs, and behavioural adaptation, being immediate and non-random, is vastly more efficient than genetic adaptation. So, in animals with brains, behavioural change is the usual first response to environmental threat. If the change is successful, genetic adaptation to the new behaviour will follow more gradually. Animals do not evolve carnivore teeth and then decide it might be a good idea to eat meat.

* *ex vacuo*: 무(無)에서의 ** carnivore: 육식 동물

- ① Which Adapts First, Behaviour or Genes?
- ② The Brain Under Control of Selfish Genes
- ③ Why Animals Eat Meat: A Story of Survival
- ④ Genes Always Win the Battle Against Nature!
- ⑤ The Superior Efficiency of Genetic Adaptation

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Plastic Waste Generation by Industry in 2015

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	141	46.69
Textiles	38	12.58
Consumer and Institutional Products	37	12.25
Transportation	17	5.63
Electrical and Electronic	13	4.30
Building and Construction	13	4.30
Industrial Machinery	1	0.33
Others	42	13.91
Total	302	100

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not sum to 100%.

The above table shows global plastic waste generation by industry in 2015. ① The sector that generated plastic waste most was packaging, accounting for 46.69% of all plastic waste generated. ② The textiles sector generated 38 million tons of plastic waste, or 12.58% of the total plastic waste generated. ③ The consumer and institutional products sector generated 37 million tons of plastic waste, and the amount was more than twice that of plastic waste the transportation sector generated. ④ The electrical and electronic sector generated just as much plastic waste as the building and construction sector did, each sector accounting for 8.60% of the total plastic waste generation. ⑤ Only one million tons of plastic waste were generated in the industrial machinery sector, representing less than 0.50% of the total plastic waste generated.

26. William McDougall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1871, William McDougall left his mark on experimental and physiological psychology. After receiving a degree in natural sciences in Cambridge University, he became interested in human behavior. He believed human behavior to be based on three abilities — intellect, emotion, and will. Being a hardworking scholar, he held academic positions in several universities in England. He also wrote many books on psychology including the well-known *Introduction to Social Psychology*. In 1920, he published *The Group Mind* opposing mechanistic interpretations of human behavior. However, *The Group Mind* was poorly received when published. Somewhat disappointed, he moved to the United States in the same year to be a professor at Harvard University. Seven years later, he moved to Duke University, where he developed a psychology department and continued various research. Today many people read his books, and psychologists celebrate his intellectual achievements.

- ① Cambridge University에서 학위를 받았다.
- ② 인간 행동이 세 가지 능력에 근거한다고 믿었다.
- ③ *The Group Mind*는 출판되었을 때 매우 인정받았다.
- ④ Duke University에서 다양한 연구를 계속하였다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 심리학자들은 그의 지적 업적을 기린다.

27. Singing Tommy 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Singing Tommy

Congratulations! Tommy is now your singing friend. Read these instructions to learn how to play with and care for him. Tommy sings to you anytime, anywhere. An Internet connection is not required to play the songs!

Before Use

1. Remove the protective film covering Tommy's eyes.
2. Insert two AA batteries into the battery box and press the power button.
3. Choose your volume setting: LOW volume or HIGH volume.

Operation

1. Play
 - Touch Tommy's right ear to start a song.
2. Stop
 - Press Tommy's hat to stop the song.
3. Control
 - Choose from five songs.
 - Push Tommy's badge to skip to the next song.



Caution

Tommy is not waterproof. Be careful not to get Tommy wet!

- ① 인터넷에 연결되지 않아도 노래를 재생할 수 있다.
- ② 사용 전에 두 개의 AA 건전지를 넣어야 한다.
- ③ 모자를 누르면 노래가 시작된다.
- ④ 다섯 곡의 노래 중에 선택할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 방수가 되지 않는다.

28. 2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop

Come learn to be a top detective! In this workshop, you will investigate crime scenes and learn skills necessary to become a detective and solve mysteries!

When & Where

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 18, 2020
- Conference Room #103, ZBU Student Union

Who: Ages 14 and up

Participation Fee: \$20 (insurance not included)

Registration

- Call 555-540-0421, or email spyscience@zbu.edu by Wednesday, July 29, 2020.

Preparations

- Bring comfortable shoes and a bag to carry detective tools.
- Lunch and snacks are provided.

You will learn

- how to find traces of suspects.
- how to manage the scene of a crime.
- how to choose the right tools.

- ① 이틀 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가비에 보험이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 등록은 이메일로만 할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심과 간식은 제공되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 적절한 도구를 선택하는 방법을 배울 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People from more individualistic cultural contexts tend to be motivated to maintain self-focused agency or control ① as these serve as the basis of one's self-worth. With this form of agency comes the belief that individual successes ② depending primarily on one's own abilities and actions, and thus, whether by influencing the environment or trying to accept one's circumstances, the use of control ultimately centers on the individual. The independent self may be more ③ driven to cope by appealing to a sense of agency or control. However, people from more interdependent cultural contexts tend to be less focused on issues of individual success and agency and more motivated towards group goals and harmony. Research has shown ④ that East Asians prefer to receive, but not seek, more social support rather than seek personal control in certain cases. Therefore, people ⑤ who hold a more interdependent self-construal may prefer to cope in a way that promotes harmony in relationships.

* self-construal: 자기 구성

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

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd ① struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from ② memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made ③ improbable by remembering the musical *process*, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to ④ mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any random point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't simply recite the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retracing it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the ⑤ start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

* chunking: 덩어리로 나누기 ** bar: (악보의) 마디

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Research with human runners challenged conventional wisdom and found that the ground-reaction forces at the foot and the shock transmitted up the leg and through the body after impact with the ground _____ as runners moved from extremely compliant to extremely hard running surfaces. As a result, researchers gradually began to believe that runners are subconsciously able to adjust leg stiffness prior to foot strike based on their perceptions of the hardness or stiffness of the surface on which they are running. This view suggests that runners create soft legs that soak up impact forces when they are running on very hard surfaces and stiff legs when they are moving along on yielding terrain. As a result, impact forces passing through the legs are strikingly similar over a wide range of running surface types. Contrary to popular belief, running on concrete is not more damaging to the legs than running on soft sand. [3점]

* compliant: 말랑말랑한 ** terrain: 지형

- ① varied little
- ② decreased a lot
- ③ suddenly peaked
- ④ gradually appeared
- ⑤ were hardly generated

32. One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes _____ in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is *not* a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of damage? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

* punctuation: 구두점 ** infinitive: 부정사(不定詞)

- ① reveal your hidden intention
- ② distort the meaning of the sentence
- ③ prejudice your audience against you
- ④ test your audience's reading comprehension
- ⑤ create fierce debates about your writing topic

33. Even when we do something as apparently simple as picking up a screwdriver, our brain automatically _____. We can literally feel things with the end of the screwdriver. When we extend a hand, holding the screwdriver, we automatically take the length of the latter into account. We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring. Furthermore, we instantly regard the screwdriver we are holding as “our” screwdriver, and get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations. The cars we pilot instantaneously and automatically become ourselves. Because of this, when someone bangs his fist on our car’s hood after we have irritated him at a crosswalk, we take it personally. This is not always reasonable. Nonetheless, without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive. [3점]

* probe: 탐색하다

- ① recalls past experiences of utilizing the tool
- ② recognizes what it can do best without the tool
- ③ judges which part of our body can best be used
- ④ perceives what limits the tool’s functional utility
- ⑤ adjusts what it considers body to include the tool

34. A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain’s visual strategies are _____. [3점]

* flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② projecting images from within the mind out onto the world
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the most widespread, and sadly mistaken, environmental myths is that living “close to nature” out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best “green” lifestyle. Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction — artificial, crowded places that suck up precious resources. Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing could be farther from the truth. ① The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and pumping out exhaust to get to work, buy groceries, and take kids to school and activities. ② City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school. ③ The larger yards and houses found outside cities also create an environmental cost in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. ④ This illustrates the tendency that most city dwellers get tired of urban lives and decide to settle in the countryside. ⑤ It’s clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people gathering together in compact communities.

* compact: 밀집한

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

36.

Studies of people struggling with major health problems show that the majority of respondents report they derived benefits from their adversity. Stressful events sometimes force people to develop new skills, reevaluate priorities, learn new insights, and acquire new strengths.

- (A) High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. A follow-up study found a similar link between the amount of lifetime adversity and subjects’ responses to laboratory stressors.
- (B) Intermediate levels of adversity were predictive of the greatest resilience. Thus, having to deal with a moderate amount of stress may build resilience in the face of future stress.
- (C) In other words, the adaptation process initiated by stress can lead to personal changes for the better. One study that measured participants’ exposure to thirty-seven major negative events found a curvilinear relationship between lifetime adversity and mental health.

* resilience: 회복력

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

37.

The fruit ripening process brings about the softening of cell walls, sweetening and the production of chemicals that give colour and flavour. The process is induced by the production of a plant hormone called ethylene.

- (A) If ripening could be slowed down by interfering with ethylene production or with the processes that respond to ethylene, fruit could be left on the plant until it was ripe and full of flavour but would still be in good condition when it arrived at the supermarket shelf.
- (B) In some countries they are then sprayed with ethylene before sale to the consumer to induce ripening. However, fruit picked before it is ripe has less flavour than fruit picked ripe from the plant. Biotechnologists therefore saw an opportunity in delaying the ripening and softening process in fruit.
- (C) The problem for growers and retailers is that ripening is followed sometimes quite rapidly by deterioration and decay and the product becomes worthless. Tomatoes and other fruits are, therefore, usually picked and transported when they are unripe. [3점]

* deterioration: (품질의) 저하

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Compounding the difficulty, now more than ever, is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and confuse her thinking.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to seem larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. (①) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must come together a certain way for the leader to succeed. (②) Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. (③) And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. (④) Instead those decisions involve a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. (⑤) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms. [3점]

* ergonomist: 인간 공학자 ** fragmentary: 단편적인

39.

When the team painted fireflies' light organs dark, a new set of bats took twice as long to learn to avoid them.

Fireflies don't just light up their behinds to attract mates, they also glow to tell bats not to eat them. This twist in the tale of the trait that gives fireflies their name was discovered by Jesse Barber and his colleagues. The glow's warning role benefits both fireflies and bats, because these insects taste disgusting to the mammals. (①) When swallowed, chemicals released by fireflies cause bats to throw them back up. (②) The team placed eight bats in a dark room with three or four fireflies plus three times as many tasty insects, including beetles and moths, for four days. (③) During the first night, all the bats captured at least one firefly. (④) But by the fourth night, most bats had learned to avoid fireflies and catch all the other prey instead. (⑤) It had long been thought that firefly bioluminescence mainly acted as a mating signal, but the new finding explains why firefly larvae also glow despite being immature for mating.

* bioluminescence: 생물 발광(發光) ** larvae: larva(애벌레)의 복수형

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

Some environments are more likely to lead to fossilization and subsequent discovery than others. Thus, we cannot assume that more fossil evidence from a particular period or place means that more individuals were present at that time, or in that place. It may just be that the circumstances at one period of time, or at one location, were more favourable for fossilization than they were at other times, or in other places. Likewise, the absence of hominin fossil evidence at a particular time or place does not have the same implication as its presence. As the saying goes, 'absence of evidence is not evidence of absence'. Similar logic suggests that taxa are likely to have arisen before they first appear in the fossil record, and they are likely to have survived beyond the time of their most recent appearance in the fossil record. Thus, the first appearance datum, and the last appearance datum of taxa in the hominin fossil record are likely to be conservative statements about the times of origin and extinction of a taxon.

* subsequent: 다음의 ** hominin fossil: 인류 화석 *** taxa: taxon(분류군)의 복수형



Since fossilization and fossil discovery are affected by (A) conditions, the fossil evidence of a taxon cannot definitely (B) its population size or the times of its appearance and extinction.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① experimental | confirm | ② experimental | reveal |
| ③ environmental | clarify | ④ environmental | conceal |
| ⑤ accidental | mask | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In many mountain regions, rights of access to water are associated with the possession of land — until recently in the Andes, for example, land and water rights were (a) combined so water rights were transferred with the land. However, through state land reforms and the development of additional sources of supply, water rights have become separated from land, and may be sold at auction. This therefore (b) favours those who can pay, rather than ensuring access to all in the community. The situation arises, therefore, where individuals may hold land with no water. In Peru, the government grants water to communities separately from land, and it is up to the community to allocate it. Likewise in Yemen, the traditional allocation was one measure (*tasah*) of water to one hundred ‘*libnah*’ of land. This applied only to traditional irrigation supplies — from runoff, wells, etc., where a supply was (c) guaranteed. Water derived from the capture of flash floods is not subject to Islamic law as this constitutes an uncertain source, and is therefore free for those able to collect and use it. However, this traditional allocation per unit of land has been bypassed, partly by the development of new supplies, but also by the (d) decrease in cultivation of a crop of substantial economic importance. This crop is harvested throughout the year and thus requires more than its fair share of water. The economic status of the crop (e) ensures that water rights can be bought or bribed away from subsistence crops.

* irrigation: 관개(灌溉) ** bribe: 매수하다
*** subsistence crop: 생계용 작물

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Water Rights No Longer Tied to Land
 - ② Strategies for Trading Water Rights
 - ③ Water Storage Methods: Mountain vs. Desert
 - ④ Water Supplies Not Stable in Mountain Regions
 - ⑤ Unending Debates: Which Crop We Should Grow
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

“Congratulations!” That was the first word that Steven saw when he opened the envelope that his dad handed to him. He knew that he would win the essay contest. Overly excited, he shouted, “Hooray!” At that moment, two tickets to Ace Amusement Park, the prize, slipped out of the envelope. He picked them up and read the letter thoroughly while sitting on the stairs in front of his house. “Wait a minute! That’s not my name!” (a) he said, puzzled. The letter was addressed to his classmate Stephanie, who had also participated in the contest.

(B)

Once Steven had heard his dad’s words, tears started to fill up in his eyes. “I was foolish,” Steven said regretfully. He took the letter and the prize to school and handed them to Stephanie. He congratulated her wholeheartedly and she was thrilled. On the way home after school, his steps were light and full of joy. That night, his dad was very pleased to hear what he had done at school. “(b) I am so proud of you, Steven,” he said. Then, without a word, he handed Steven two Ace Amusement Park tickets and winked.

(C)

“If I don’t tell Stephanie, perhaps she will never know,” Steven thought for a moment. He remembered that the winner would only be notified by mail. As long as he kept quiet, nobody would know. So he decided to sleep on it. The next morning, he felt miserable and his dad recognized it right away. “What’s wrong, (c) Son?” asked his dad. Steven was hesitant at first but soon disclosed his secret. After listening attentively to the end, his dad advised him to do the right thing.

(D)

Reading on, Steven realized the letter had been delivered mistakenly. “Unfortunately,” it should have gone to Stephanie, who was the real winner. (d) He looked at the tickets and then the letter. He had really wanted those tickets. He had planned to go there with his younger sister. Steven was his sister’s hero, and he had bragged to her that he would win the contest. However, if she found out that her hero hadn’t won, she would be terribly disappointed, and (e) he would feel ashamed.

* brag: 허풍 떨다

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 Steven은 집 앞 계단에 앉아 편지를 자세히 읽었다.
 - ② 방과 후에 집으로 돌아오는 Steven의 발걸음은 무거웠다.
 - ③ 아버지는 Steven에게 옳은 일을 하라고 조언했다.
 - ④ 에세이 대회에서 우승한 사람은 Stephanie였다.
 - ⑤ Steven은 여동생과 놀이공원에 갈 계획이었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

- ① In fact, I'm not sure what the problem is.
- ② Well, you'd better ice your sprained ankle.
- ③ You're right. I'd rather stay at home and rest.
- ④ One week or so, but I have to see how it heals.
- ⑤ Terrible. I should have worn a cast for two weeks.

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

- ① Great. Let's go shopping together.
- ② No. I haven't decided on my survey topic.
- ③ Okay. Please send me the link to the survey.
- ④ Yes. I've finished writing the survey questions.
- ⑤ I see. I'll take the marketing class online today.

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

- ① 개조 공사 중 박물관 운영에 대해 안내하려고
- ② 박물관 시설 안전 점검 계획을 공지하려고
- ③ 박물관 개관식 참석을 요청하려고
- ④ 전시관 관람 시 안전 질서 유지를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 시설 파손에 따른 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고

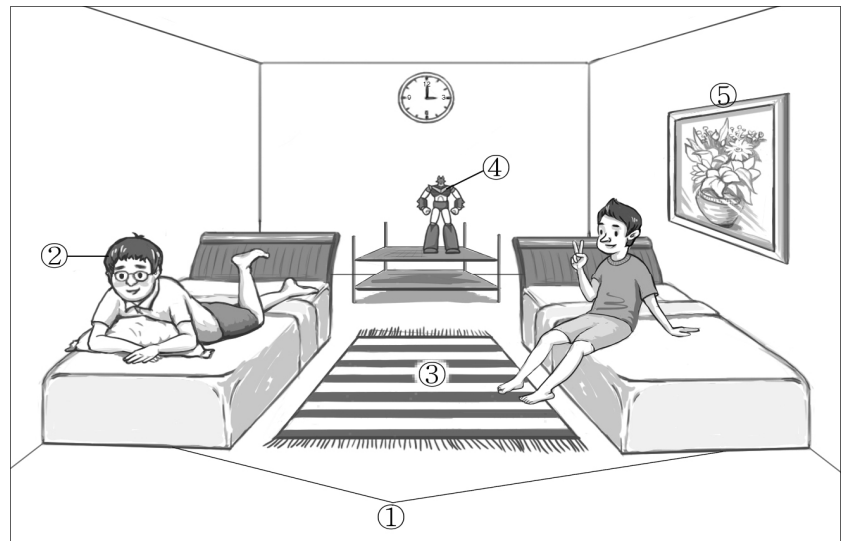
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자원 재활용 교육을 강화해야 한다.
- ② 일상생활에서 플라스틱 소비를 줄여야 한다.
- ③ 친환경 플라스틱 제품 개발을 확대해야 한다.
- ④ 해양 생태계 보존을 위한 기금 마련이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 일회용품 사용 규제를 위한 법률 제정이 시급하다.

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

- ① 교사 - 체험농장 운영자 ② 관광객 - 버스 운전기사
- ③ 수강생 - 요리학원 강사 ④ 학생 - 동물원 사육사
- ⑤ 고객 - 키즈 카페 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선물 포장하기 ② 파티 의상 찾아오기
- ③ 축하 영상 편집하기 ④ 생일 케이크 주문하기
- ⑤ 카메라 배터리 충전하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 응시할 스페인어 시험이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 졸업 시험과 날짜가 겹쳐서
- ② 수업 진도를 다 마치지 못해서
- ③ 수강생들이 시험 연기를 요청해서
- ④ 강사가 해외 세미나에 참석해야 해서
- ⑤ 수강생 중 다수가 구직 면접을 보러 가서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60 ② \$63 ③ \$70 ④ \$72 ⑤ \$80

10. 대화를 듣고, Classic Myanmar Tour에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간 ② 방문 도시 ③ 이동 수단
- ④ 비용 ⑤ 최대 참가 인원

11. 2020 Student Infographic Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 학년의 학생이 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 주제는 자유롭게 선택 가능하다.
- ③ 출품작을 이미지 파일로 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 상품으로 영화 관람권을 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 수상작은 한 달 동안 전시될 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구매할 눈 마사지기를 고르시오.

Eye Massagers

	Model	Price	Heat Setting	Number of Massage Modes	Music Function
①	A	\$90	×	2	×
②	B	\$120	×	3	×
③	C	\$150	○	5	×
④	D	\$190	○	3	○
⑤	E	\$210	○	6	○

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

Man: _____

- ① Sure, you can take the boxes home if you want.
- ② Well, my children have lost interest in smartphones.
- ③ I agree. Storing the phones in a box isn't the answer.
- ④ Actually, we need to update our phones on a regular basis.
- ⑤ Definitely. I'll get a box and see if it works for my family.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Great. Let's ask her if she can help us with the interview.
- ② Sure. I'll look at the questions and tell you what I think.
- ③ Don't worry. I'll recommend a good translator for her.
- ④ Wow! I didn't know you are that good at Chinese.
- ⑤ Right. Mr. Chen is fluent in both languages.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Alex가 Carol에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Alex: _____

- ① I think you need to take a break right now.
- ② Why not sign up for the presentation contest?
- ③ Don't be afraid if you're selected as a representative.
- ④ You'd better set aside your routine activities for a while.
- ⑤ How about setting a daily plan to prepare for the contest?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of regular exercise on flexibility
- ② using ordinary household items for home exercise
- ③ physical benefits of doing household chores
- ④ maintaining workout equipment properly
- ⑤ useful tips on buying home appliances

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① chair ② towel ③ broomstick
- ④ basket ⑤ water bottle

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Martinez,

We are planning to open a school for the underprivileged students of the locality at Norristown. As a non-profit organization, the school will be run only on your contributions and resources as gifts to the children we hope to help. Our outline of the school is at a primitive stage currently, and its execution and extension are hugely dependent on your donations. These children that we hope to help are often seen working in factories and cafes due to their family's financial difficulties. It is a great disappointment that such a young population of our community is wasted and cannot see the light of education. Kindly look at our plan on our website www.dreamproject.com and donate at your convenience. We hope that you will be a part of our project and look forward to further support and encouragement.

Sincerely,
Doris Middleton

- ① 학교 설립 절차에 대해 문의하려고
- ② 학교 개교를 위한 기부를 요청하려고
- ③ 신설된 학교의 신입생 모집을 안내하려고
- ④ 장학금 수혜 대상자 선정 결과를 통지하려고
- ⑤ 지역 내 아동을 위한 교육 프로그램을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The hotel lobby was elegant and well lit. Good, light brown woodwork and stainless steel. A short metro carriage runs through this place carrying executives. I am well dressed in a charcoal colour suit with a matching tie and black shoes. I feel great thinking I am fitted out to charm any crowd. But I forget where I've left my briefcase and laptop. I stop the metro and tell them that I need to check for my bag in their glass bag carriage. I find all sorts of bags except mine. I doubt whether I have brought it with me to this country at all. Mr nice guy that I am, I don't like to keep others waiting. I let the metro move which moves quickly and is almost out of sight when I realise that one of my expensive shoes is missing! I must have left it in the cabin while looking for the bag and the metro has left. I feel myself blushing.

- ① nervous → relieved ② delighted → bored
- ③ curious → disappointed ④ surprised → indifferent
- ⑤ satisfied → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here's something to consider: If you have a friend whose friendship you wouldn't recommend to your sister, or your father, or your son, why would you have such a friend for yourself? You might say: out of loyalty. Well, loyalty is not identical to stupidity. Loyalty must be negotiated, fairly and honestly. Friendship is a reciprocal arrangement. You are not morally obliged to support someone who is making the world a worse place. Quite the opposite. You should choose people who want things to be better, not worse. It's a good thing, not a selfish thing, to choose people who are good for you. It's appropriate and praiseworthy to associate with people whose lives would be improved if they saw your life improve.

- ① 더 나은 삶과 세상을 지향하는 사람과 사귀어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀와 교우 관계에 대해 자주 대화해야 한다.
- ③ 우정을 지키려면 변함없는 신의를 보여줘야 한다.
- ④ 원만한 인간관계를 위해 이기적인 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 가족의 의사결정은 모든 구성원의 합의로 이루어져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 *faulty storytelling*이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In recent years I've come to see that, amazingly, the key to almost all of our problems is *faulty storytelling*, because it's storytelling that *drives* the way we gather and spend our energy. I believe that stories—not the ones people tell us but the ones we tell ourselves—determine nothing less than our personal and professional destinies. And the most important story you will ever tell about yourself is the story you tell *to* yourself. So, you'd better examine your story, *especially* this one that's supposedly the most familiar of all. "The most erroneous stories are those we think we know best—and therefore never scrutinize or question," said paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould. Participate in your story rather than observing it from afar; make sure it's a story that compels you. Tell yourself the right story—the rightness of which only *you* can really determine. If you're finally living the story you want, then it needn't—it shouldn't and won't—be an ordinary one. It can and will be extraordinary. After all, you're not just the author of your story but also its main character, the hero. Heroes are never ordinary.

* scrutinize: 면밀히 조사하다 ** paleontologist: 고생물학자

- ① failing to live a self-determined life
- ② obsessing over the regrets of the past
- ③ not thinking we are the same as others
- ④ attributing someone else's faults to ourselves
- ⑤ speaking ill of others by creating a false story

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A question can be raised about the basic notion that sensitivity to problems is critical in setting the creative process in motion. It is no doubt true that many people are motivated to carry out creative activities because of problems they sense in their personal or professional environments. However, there is historical evidence that the creative process can be set in motion without necessity, even in the domain of invention. As one example, consider the invention of the airplane. At the end of the nineteenth century a number of research projects were underway whose purpose was the invention of a flying machine. At that time, there was no need for such a machine; only gradually, after the Wright brothers were successful in inventing the airplane, did the broader implications of that invention become apparent. So the driving force behind the invention of the airplane seems not to have been necessity: There was no *need* to fly; people simply *wanted to*.

- ① 논리적 사고는 창의력 발휘를 저해한다.
- ② 필요는 창의성 발현을 위한 필수 조건이 아니다.
- ③ 다양한 경험이 반드시 발명에 유익한 것은 아니다.
- ④ 문제 해결 능력은 문제에 대한 민감성에서 비롯된다.
- ⑤ 창의적 산출물을 만들기 위해 지식의 축적이 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pet owners sometimes tire of their animals or become overwhelmed by caring for a large number of pets or a difficult pet. Rather than face the stress of turning the pet in to a shelter, owners drive pets far from their home range and abandon them. Some people believe the animal has a better chance to survive roaming free than at a shelter, a false belief formed to salve the pet abandoner's conscience. Releasing your pet, whether a cat, rabbit, or bearded dragon, is not the answer. Typically, people report roaming dogs for pickup by animal control authorities, who take the dog to the local shelter. Cats and exotic or unusual animals, unless confined to a small area, are not usually discovered or reported. Released pets not captured and sheltered suffer from weather, wild predators, and a lack of adequate food. Some pets die a difficult death. Other released pets survive and breed successfully. In these cases, the survivor pets become an invasive species and the environment suffers.

* salve: (죄책감을) 덜다

- ① struggles of wild animals to survive in nature
- ② importance of expanding shelters for released pets
- ③ why pet owners should not set unwanted pets free
- ④ how to prevent pet owners from abandoning their pets
- ⑤ conditions essential to maintaining pets' physical health

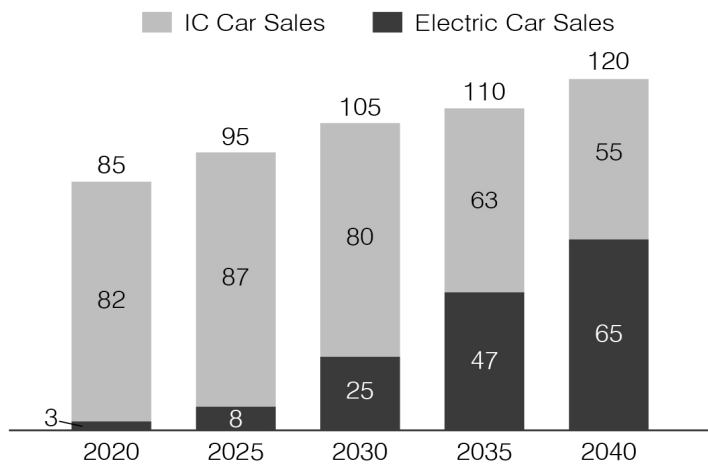
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The borderless-world thesis has been vigorously criticized by many geographers on the grounds that it presents a simplistic and idealized vision of globalization. It appears that the more territorial borders fall apart, the more various groups around the world cling to place, nation, and religion as markers of their identity. In other words, the reduction in capacity of territorial borders to separate and defend against others often elicits adverse reactions in numerous populations. Difference between people and places may be socially constructed through the erection of boundaries, but this does not mean that it is not deeply internalized by the members of a society. So far, the consumption-dominated rhetoric of globalization has done little to uncouple the feeling of difference that borders create from the formation of people's territorial identities.

- ① Recognizing Differences: The Beginning of Mutual Respect
- ② Do Fading Borders Lead to Less Division Among People?
- ③ A Borderless World: The Key to Global Well-Being
- ④ Ethnic Identities: Just the Remains of the Past
- ⑤ How Territories Form and What Defines Them

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Car Sales Expectations - Internal Combustion vs. Electric
(million units, 2020-2040)



The above graph shows the global sales expectations of internal combustion (IC) cars and electric cars from 2020 through 2040. ① Overall, electric car sales are expected to be on the rise for the next 20 years until 2040 while IC car sales are anticipated to reach their peak in 2025 and decrease afterwards. ② In 2025, IC and electric car sales are each expected to grow by five million units compared to 2020. ③ Until 2035, IC cars are projected to still sell more than electric cars, but the story changes in 2040 when electric car sales are predicted to outnumber those of IC cars. ④ In 2035, the sales gap between IC and electric cars is expected to be smaller compared to that of 2030, with electric cars selling over 50 million units. ⑤ In 2040, 65 million electric cars are anticipated to be sold globally, which is ten million more than IC car sales.

* internal combustion: 내연식의


26. Béla Bartók에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Nagyszentmiklos, Hungary, Béla Bartók began composing music at the age of nine. At eleven Bartók played in public for the first time. The performance included a composition of his own. He later studied at the Royal Hungarian Academy of Music, following the lead of another eminent Hungarian composer, Ernő Dohnányi. From 1905, he began a long collaboration with fellow Hungarian Zoltán Kodály in trying to popularize Hungarian folk songs and gained a practical knowledge of string writing from both folk and classical musicians. Bartók had a successful career as a pianist, performing throughout Europe and in the United States with musicians such as the jazz clarinetist Benny Goodman. With the rise of fascism, he refused to play in Germany after 1933. In 1940, he left Budapest for the United States and died there in 1945.

- ① 11세에 처음으로 대중 앞에서 연주했다.
- ② Royal Hungarian Academy of Music에서 공부했다.
- ③ 헝가리 민요를 대중화하려고 Zoltán Kodály와 협업했다.
- ④ 피아노 연주자로서 성공을 거두었다.
- ⑤ 1933년 이후 주로 독일에서 연주 활동을 했다.

27. Discover Scuba Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Discover Scuba Class

Have you ever wondered what it's like to breathe underwater? We provide a great way to find out what scuba diving is really like! 

Requirements

- Participants must be at least 10 years old and pass a basic medical questionnaire.

Contents

- the overview of the basic principles of scuba diving and scuba gear
- the actual scuba diving experience in full scuba gear in our indoor swimming pool

Fee

- \$50 each / \$40 each for groups of 4 or more (Gear rental is included.)

Session: Once, 1-2 hours to complete

Cancellation Policy

- On the day of the class: No refund
- 1-5 days before the class: 30% cancellation fee

Questions? Feel free to contact us:
www.scubaclub.com or (816)318-9876.

- ① 참가자의 나이는 10세 이상이어야 한다.
- ② 실내 수영장에서 스쿠버다이빙 실습을 한다.
- ③ 장비 대여료는 강습료와 별도로 지불해야 한다.
- ④ 강습은 1회 과정이다.
- ⑤ 강습 당일 취소 시 환불받을 수 없다.

28. Global Citizen Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Global Citizen Festival

Do you want to raise your voice for a peaceful, just and sustainable world? The 5th annual Global Citizen Festival aims to support civil society and citizen action for the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

When & Where

- Saturday, September 19, 2020, 1:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
- City Plaza and City Hall auditorium

Programs

- Peace & Justice Photo Exhibition
- Special lectures on human rights (advance registration online required)
- Global Youth Zone: Various activities for free

Notice

- The City Hall parking lot is closed on the day of the event because of heavy traffic. Please use public transportation for your convenience.

For more information, please visit www.gcf2020.org.

- ① 올해 처음으로 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 토요일 오전부터 진행된다.
- ③ 특별 강연은 온라인 사전 등록이 필요하다.
- ④ Global Youth Zone에서 하는 활동은 참가비가 있다.
- ⑤ 행사 당일 시청 주차장이 개방된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Metacognition simply means “thinking about thinking,” and it is one of the main distinctions between the human brain and that of other species. Our ability to stand high on a ladder above our normal thinking processes and ① evaluate why we are thinking as we are thinking is an evolutionary marvel. We have this ability ② because the most recently developed part of the human brain—the prefrontal cortex—enables self-reflective, abstract thought. We can think about ourselves as if we are not part of ③ ourselves. Research on primate behavior indicates that even our closest cousins, the chimpanzees, ④ lacking this ability (although they possess some self-reflective abilities, like being able to identify themselves in a mirror instead of thinking the reflection is another chimp). The ability is a double-edged sword, because while it allows us to evaluate why we are thinking ⑤ what we are thinking, it also puts us in touch with difficult existential questions that can easily become obsessions.

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

At a time when concerns about overpopulation and famine were reaching their highest peak, Garrett Hardin did not blame these problems on human ① ignorance—a failure to take note of dwindling per capita food supplies, for example. Instead, his explanation focused on the discrepancy between the ② interests of individual households and those of society as a whole. To understand excessive reproduction as a tragedy of the commons, bear in mind that a typical household stands to gain from bringing another child into the world—in terms of the net contributions he or she makes to ③ household earnings, for example. But while parents can be counted on to assess how the well-being of their household is affected by additional offspring, they ④ overvalue other impacts of population growth, such as diminished per capita food supplies for other people. In other words, the costs of reproduction are largely ⑤ shared, rather than being shouldered entirely by individual households. As a result, reproduction is excessive.

* dwindling: 줄어드는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Both the acquisition and subsequent rejection of agriculture are becoming increasingly recognized as adaptive strategies to local conditions that may have occurred repeatedly over the past ten millennia. For example, in a recent study of the Mlabri, a modern hunter-gatherer group from northern Thailand, it was found that these people had previously been farmers, but had abandoned agriculture about 500 years ago. This raises the interesting question as to how many of the diminishing band of contemporary hunter-gatherer cultures are in fact the descendents of farmers who have only secondarily readopted hunter-gathering as a more useful lifestyle, perhaps after suffering from crop failures, dietary deficiencies, or climatic changes. Therefore, the process of what may be termed the ‘agriculturalization’ of human societies was _____, at least on a local level. Hunter-gatherer cultures across the world, from midwestern Amerindians to !Kung in the African Kalahari, have adopted and subsequently discarded agriculture, possibly on several occasions over their history, in response to factors such as game abundance, climatic change, and so on. [3점]

* !Kung: !Kung족(族)

- ① not necessarily irreversible
- ② met with little resistance
- ③ essential for adaptation
- ④ started by pure coincidence
- ⑤ rarely subject to reconsideration

32. Sometimes it seems that contemporary art isn’t doing its job unless it provokes the question, ‘But is it art?’ I’m not sure the question is worth asking. It seems to me that the line between art and not-art is never going to be a sharp one. Worse, as the various art forms—poetry, drama, sculpture, painting, fiction, dance, *etc.*—are so different, I’m not sure why we should expect to be able to come up with _____. Art seems to be a paradigmatic example of a Wittgensteinian ‘family resemblance’ concept. Try to specify the necessary and sufficient condition for something qualifying as art and you’ll always find an exception to your criteria. If philosophy were to admit defeat in its search for some immutable essence of art, it is hardly through lack of trying. Arguably, we have very good reasons for thinking that this has been one of the biggest wild goose chases in the history of ideas. [3점]

* paradigmatic: 전형적인 ** immutable: 변치 않는

- ① a detailed guide to tracing the origin of art
- ② a novel way of perceiving reality through art
- ③ a single definition that can capture their variety
- ④ a genre that blends together diverse artistic styles
- ⑤ a radical idea that challenges the existing art forms

33. Rights imply obligations, but obligations need not imply rights. The obligations of parents to our children go way beyond their legal rights. Nor do the duties of rescue need to be matched by rights: we respond to a child drowning in a pond because of her plight, not her rights. A society that succeeds in generating many obligations can be more generous and harmonious than one relying only on rights. Obligations are to rights what taxation is to public spending — the bit that is demanding. Western electorates have mostly learned that discussion of public spending must balance its benefits against how it would be financed. Otherwise, politicians promise higher spending during an election, and the post-election excess of spending over revenue is resolved by inflation. Just as new obligations are similar to extra revenue, so the creation of rights is similar to extra spending. The rights may well be appropriate, but this can only be determined by _____.

[3점]

* electorate: 유권자

- ① an education about universal voting rights
- ② an expansion of the scope of private rights
- ③ a public discussion of the corresponding obligations
- ④ a consensus as to what constitutes a moral obligation
- ⑤ a reduction in the burden of complying with obligations

34. In the longer term, by bringing together enough data and enough computing power, the data-giants could hack the deepest secrets of life, and then use this knowledge not just to make choices for us or manipulate us, but also to re-engineer organic life and to create inorganic life forms. Selling advertisements may be necessary to sustain the giants in the short term, but they often evaluate apps, products and companies according to the data they harvest rather than according to the money they generate. A popular app may lack a business model and may even lose money in the short term, but as long as it sucks data, it could be worth billions. Even if you don't know how to cash in on the data today, it is worth having it because it might hold the key to controlling and shaping life in the future. I don't know for certain that the data-giants explicitly think about it in such terms, but their actions indicate that they _____.

[3점]

- ① acknowledge the need for the democratization of data
- ② underestimate the long-term effects of short-term losses
- ③ treat data as a by-product of operations, not a valuable asset
- ④ focus only on the return they can make on selling advertisements
- ⑤ value the accumulation of data more than mere dollars and cents

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Argument is “reason giving”, trying to convince others of your side of the issue. One makes claims and backs them up. The arguer tries to get others to “recognize the rightness” of his or her beliefs or actions. ① Interpersonal argumentation, then, has a place in our everyday conflicts and negotiations. ② One of the positive features of interpersonal arguments is that they are comprised of exchanges between two people who feel powerful enough to set forth reasons for their beliefs. ③ That's why one person reveals a sense of superiority and the other ends up realizing his or her inferiority. ④ If two people are arguing, it is because they are balanced enough in power (or in their desire to reestablish a power balance) to proceed. ⑤ Lack of argument, in fact, may show that one of the parties feels so powerless that he or she avoids engaging directly with the other.

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

36.

The reason why any sugar molecule — whether in cocoa bean or pan or anywhere else — turns brown when heated is to do with the presence of carbon.

- (A) Further roasting will turn some of the sugar into pure carbon (double bonds all round), which creates a burnt flavor and a dark-brown color. Complete roasting results in charcoal: all of the sugar has become carbon, which is black.
- (B) On the whole, it is the carbon-rich molecules that are larger, so these get left behind, and within these there is a structure called a carbon-carbon double bond. This chemical structure absorbs light. In small amounts it gives the caramelizing sugar a yellow-brown color.
- (C) Sugars are carbohydrates, which is to say that they are made of carbon (“carbo-”), hydrogen (“hydr-”), and oxygen (“-ate”) atoms. When heated, these long molecules disintegrate into smaller units, some of which are so small that they evaporate (which accounts for the lovely smell).

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

37.

In the 1980s and '90s, some conservationists predicted that orangutans would go extinct in the wild within 20 or 30 years. Fortunately that didn't happen. Many thousands more orangutans are now known to exist than were recognized at the turn of the millennium.

- (A) In fact, the overall population of orangutans has fallen by at least 80 percent in the past 75 years. It's indicative of the difficulty of orangutan research that scientist Erik Meijaard is willing to say only that between 40,000 and 100,000 live on Borneo. Conservationists on Sumatra estimate that only 14,000 survive there.
- (B) This doesn't mean that all is well in the orangutans' world. The higher figures come thanks to improved survey methods and the discovery of previously unknown populations, not because the actual numbers have increased.
- (C) Much of this loss has been driven by habitat destruction from logging and the rapid spread of vast plantations of oil palm, the fruit of which is sold to make oil used in cooking and in many food products.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

That is because when you recall a real memory, you begin to reexperience some of the emotion from that event.

There are several broad differences in the way that liars and truth tellers discuss events. One difference is that liars say less overall than truth tellers. If you are telling the truth, the details of what happened are obvious. (①) If you are lying, it is not easy to conjure up lots of details. (②) Interestingly, truth tellers talk *less* about their emotions than liars do. (③) As a result, that emotion feels obvious to you (and would be obvious to anyone watching you). (④) If you are lying, though, you don't really experience that emotion, so you describe it instead. (⑤) Truth tellers also talk about themselves more than liars, because people telling the truth are more focused on their own memories than liars are (who are also thinking about how their story is being perceived by others). [3점]

* conjure up: 떠올리다

39.

But new weapons like the atlatl (a spearthrower) and the bow effectively stored muscle-generated energy, which meant that hunters could kill big game without big biceps and robust skeletons.

Geographic expansion (which placed us in new environments) and cultural innovation both changed the selective pressures humans experienced. The payoff of many traits changed, and so did optimal life strategy. (①) For example, when humans hunted big game 100,000 years ago, they relied on close-in attacks with thrusting spears. (②) Such attacks were highly dangerous and physically demanding, so in those days, hunters had to be heavily muscled and have thick bones. (③) That kind of body had its disadvantages—if nothing else, it required more food—but on the whole, it was the best solution in that situation. (④) Once that happened, lightly built people, who were better runners and did not need as much food, became competitively superior. (⑤) A heavy build was yesterday's solution: expensive, but no longer necessary.

* biceps: 이두박근(二頭膊筋)

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

In 2010 scientists conducted a rat experiment. They locked a rat in a tiny cage, placed the cage within a much larger cell and allowed another rat to roam freely through that cell. The caged rat gave out distress signals, which caused the free rat also to exhibit signs of anxiety and stress. In most cases, the free rat proceeded to help her trapped companion, and after several attempts usually succeeded in opening the cage and liberating the prisoner. The researchers then repeated the experiment, this time placing chocolate in the cell. The free rat now had to choose between either liberating the prisoner, or enjoying the chocolate all by herself. Many rats preferred to first free their companion and share the chocolate (though a few behaved more selfishly, proving perhaps that some rats are meaner than others).



In a series of experiments, when the free rats witnessed their fellow in a state of (A) in a cage, they tended to rescue their companion, even (B) eating chocolate.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | anguish | ..... | delaying |
| ② | anguish | ..... | prioritizing |
| ③ | excitement | ..... | prioritizing |
| ④ | boredom | ..... | rejecting |
| ⑤ | boredom | ..... | delaying |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Culture is a uniquely human form of adaptation. Some theorists view it as a body of knowledge that developed to provide *accurate* information to people that helps them (a) adjust to the many demands of life, whether that means obtaining food and shelter, defending against rival outgroups, and so on. Culture also tells us how groups of people work together to achieve mutually beneficial goals, and how to live our lives so that others will like and accept us—and maybe even fall in love with us. So if adaptation to physical and social environments were all that cultures were designed to (b) facilitate, perhaps cultures would always strive toward an accurate understanding of the world.

However, adaptation to the metaphysical environment suggests that people do not live by truth and accuracy alone. Sometimes it is more adaptive for cultural worldviews to (c) reveal the truth about life and our role in it. Some things about life are too emotionally (d) devastating to face head on, such as the inevitability of death. Because overwhelming fear can get in the way of many types of adaptive action, it sometimes is adaptive for cultures to provide “rose-colored glasses” with which to understand reality and our place in it. From the existential perspective, the adaptive utility of accurate worldviews is tempered by the adaptive value of anxiety-buffering (e) illusions.

* temper: 경감하다 ** buffering: 완화하는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Culture Offers Us a Dual-Function Lens for Adaptation
- ② How the Obsession with Accuracy Harms Our Mind
- ③ Cultural Diversity: The Key to Human Prosperity
- ④ Adaptation: A Major Cause of Emotional Stress
- ⑤ Face Up to Reality for a Healthy Social Life!

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 답하시오.

(A)

People were gathering in the boarding area for the cross-country flight from Chicago to Portland. Southwest Airlines has open seating. I wanted to be early in line for my boarding section so I could get a choice seat near the front. It was then I noticed the young mother with (a) her toddler and infant. “Nobody is going to want to sit next to that wiggly boy,” I thought to myself. “I’m traveling alone. I could do it. I might even be able to help the lady.”

* wiggly: 꼼지락거리는

(B)

Then it was my turn to play little games with her. How easy it was to entertain this contented baby! I offered to help the children into their stroller on the jet way, but the mother assured (b) she could manage quite well on her own. In the terminal stood a young father waiting for his family to return from baby’s first visit to far away grandparents. He was easily identified from his wife’s description. As I passed him I smiled and lifted up a prayer for God’s blessing on this lovely young family.

(C)

Sure enough, no one had chosen the aisle seat by the threesome. “May I sit here?” I requested. We exchanged a few pleasantries after which I suggested that she let me hold her sleeping darling while she attended to the wiggly one. (c) Her treasure was gratefully handed over. The little boy was well-behaved, but constantly moving. If she had had to hold the baby on (d) her lap and entertain the wiggly one it would have been much more difficult.

(D)

I mentally recalled some of my own journeys with wiggly ones on my lap, especially the day my own toddler cried the entire trip from Chicago to Florida, which was something of a nightmare. At least neither of these children was crying or being difficult. The sleeping baby seemed to get heavier as time went on. The book I had planned to read remained in my bag under the seat. Sleepiness overtook me for a short while. Then we could see the snow on Mt. Hood, and I knew the flight would soon end. Finally the wiggly one slept. The baby sister had slept all the way across the country. Now (e) she opened her big blue eyes and smiled at me, unafraid.

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. 윗글의 ‘I’에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 앞쪽 근처 좌석을 얻기 위해 일찍 줄을 서고 싶었다.
- ② 터미널에서 아이들의 아버지를 쉽게 알아보았다.
- ③ 아이들의 어머니에게 자고 있는 아이를 안아주겠다고 했다.
- ④ 자신의 아이가 여행 내내 울었던 경험이 있다.
- ⑤ 읽으려고 계획했던 책을 비행기 안에서 다 읽었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 등교 시간 변경을 알리려고
- ② 학교 매점의 영업 재개를 안내하려고
- ③ 체육관 신축 공사 일정을 예고하려고
- ④ 교실 의자와 책상 교체 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 학교 급식 만족도 조사 참여를 독려하려고

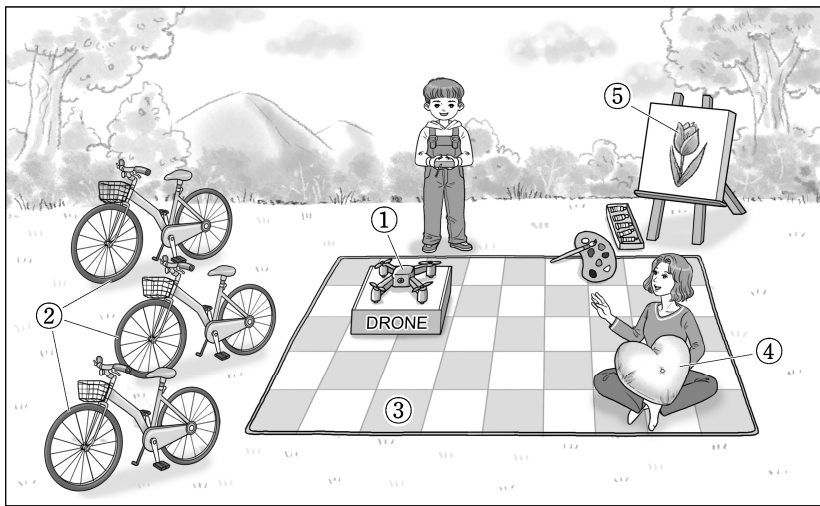
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 등산 전에는 과식을 삼가는 것이 좋다.
- ② 야생동물에게 먹이를 주지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 야외 활동은 가족 간의 유대를 돈독히 한다.
- ④ 산에서 야생동물을 만났을 때는 침착해야 된다.
- ⑤ 반려동물을 키우는 것은 정서 안정에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 스타일리스트 - 기상 캐스터
- ② 연출가 - 극작가
- ③ 매니저 - 뮤지컬 배우
- ④ 해군 장교 - 항해사
- ⑤ 디자이너 - 신문 기자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 프로젝터와 스크린 챙기기
- ② 담요 가져오기
- ③ 영화 선택하기
- ④ 접이식 의자 구매하기
- ⑤ 짐을 차에 싣기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$126
- ② \$130
- ③ \$140
- ④ \$144
- ⑤ \$150

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 송별회 장소를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 참석 인원 변경 사항이 생겨서
- ② 예약한 레스토랑의 평이 안 좋아서
- ③ 모임 장소로 가는 교통편이 불편해서
- ④ 송별회 주인공이 다른 메뉴를 원해서
- ⑤ 해산물 알레르기가 있는 동료들이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Run with Your Dog 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적
- ② 날짜
- ③ 복장
- ④ 장소
- ⑤ 참가비

9. Bluemont Salt Mine의 특별 행사에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 10일부터 10월 16일까지 진행된다.
- ② 가장 깊은 구역에 입장이 허용된다.
- ③ 사진 촬영이 가능하다.
- ④ 입장료는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 방문객들에게 선물을 준다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 크레용 세트를 고르시오.

Crayon Sets

Set	Number of Crayons	Price	Washable	Free Gift
① A	24	\$9	×	coloring book
② B	24	\$11	○	sharpener
③ C	36	\$15	×	sharpener
④ D	36	\$17	○	coloring book
⑤ E	48	\$21	○	coloring book

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

- ① I think so. I should be fine by then.
- ② I'm sorry. I forgot to bring my racket.
- ③ Of course. Keep me posted on his recovery.
- ④ I'm afraid not. The doctor's schedule is full today.
- ⑤ Good idea. Let's watch the tennis match at my house.

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

- ① I remember where I left my uniform.
- ② We can't participate in P.E. class now.
- ③ You should hurry before the cafeteria closes.
- ④ You can leave it with me and I'll find the owner.
- ⑤ I hope someone will bring it with your belongings.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll give it a try. What time shall we meet?
- ② Not yet. We need to wait for the food to be ready.
- ③ I don't know. Do you want me to send the recipe?
- ④ Absolutely. I'll stress the importance of education.
- ⑤ Cheer up. We can relax after our homework is done.

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

Man: _____

- ① Not now. It'll be easier to park there late at night.
- ② Sounds good. I'm glad to hear that you'll arrive soon.
- ③ Sure. I'll check the app for a spot and make a reservation.
- ④ One moment. The kids should be back from the museum.
- ⑤ No problem. I'll remove the app for the children's safety.

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

Jane: _____

- ① Make sure everybody is prepared for next week.
- ② I think you should wear this jacket for the festival.
- ③ Thank you for keeping all your things in perfect shape.
- ④ How about choosing just the items that are in a good state?
- ⑤ Why don't you buy secondhand items instead of new ones?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of plants on insects
- ② benefits of insects to human beings
- ③ various methods of insect reproduction
- ④ relationship between diseases and insects
- ⑤ ways to prevent insects from damaging crops

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① honeybees ② grasshoppers ③ silkworms
- ④ fruit flies ⑤ ladybugs

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Anderson:

My name is Sophia Willis, Events Manager of the 2020 Caroline County Art Contest. I am currently looking for a place for this year's contest exhibition. The Caroline County Art Contest has had over one hundred artworks submitted to us by local artists. For the theme, we wanted artists to explore the natural world of Caroline County. I believe the Garden Café Gallery would be a perfect place to host the event, as your gallery is well-known for its beautiful garden. The exhibition is usually held throughout October, and we very much hope that we can rent a space for the exhibition at the Garden Café Gallery during this time. I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,
Sophia Willis

- ① 출품 작품 전시회에 초대하려고
- ② 작품 제출 방법의 변경을 안내하려고
- ③ 출품 작품 전시 장소 대여를 문의하려고
- ④ 정원 박람회의 변경된 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 지역 예술가들에게 작품 제출을 독려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Annette의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day of the Five Mile Fun Walk had arrived. Annette had been waiting for Reiner at the registration point for over an hour. There was still no sign of him. She started thinking that something bad might have happened to him. Getting concerned, she tried calling Reiner's phone again, but there was no response. At that moment, she heard a voice calling her name. She found Reiner coming toward her. "Thank goodness! What happened?" she asked. He explained that the traffic had been terrible. What was worse, he had left his phone at home. "I'm so sorry," he said. She started to relax. "I'm fine now. As long as you're here and safe. Why don't we go and register?" They headed into the event together.

- ① worried → relieved ② confident → nervous
- ③ calm → upset ④ regretful → grateful
- ⑤ bored → amazed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the right conditions, entrepreneurship can be fully woven into the fabric of campus life, greatly expanding its educational reach. One study showed that, within the workplace, peers influence each other to spot opportunities and act on them: the more entrepreneurs you have working together in an office, the more likely their colleagues will catch the bug. A study of Stanford University alumni found that those "who have varied work and educational backgrounds are much more likely to start their own businesses than those who have focused on one role at work or concentrated in one subject at school." To cultivate an entrepreneurial culture, colleges and universities need to offer students a broad choice of experiences and wide exposure to different ideas. They are uniquely positioned to do this by combining the resources of academic programming, residential life, student groups, and alumni networks.

* entrepreneur: 기업가 ** alumni: 졸업생

- ① 훌륭한 기업가가 되기 위해서 관심 있는 한 분야에 집중해야 한다.
- ② 대학은 학생들이 기업가 정신을 함양하도록 환경을 조성해야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 직장을 얻기 위해서 학업과 대외 활동에 충실해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 대학생들의 다양한 소모임 활동을 적극 지원해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대학생은 학업 성취를 위하여 경험과 생각의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. *Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail?* On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music is a human art form, an inseparable part of the human experience everywhere in the world. Music is social, and tightly woven into the tapestry of life, and young children are very much a part of this multifaceted fabric. The musical experiences they have provide opportunities for them to know language, behaviors, customs, traditions, beliefs, values, stories, and other cultural nuances. As they become musically skilled through experiences in song and instrumental music, young children can also grow cultural knowledge and sensitivity. Music is an extremely important aspect of culture, shaping and transmitting the above-mentioned aspects that characterize groups of people. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures brings them into the cultural conversation, allowing them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. Prior to the development of social biases and cultural preferences that all too easily turn into prejudices, the opportunity to know people through song, dance, and instrument play is a gift to all who work for the well-balanced development of young children into the responsible citizens they will one day become.

* tapestry: 색색의 실로 수놓은 장식 걸개 ** multifaceted: 다면의

- ① 아이들의 균형 잡힌 성장을 위해서는 다양한 경험이 중요하다.
- ② 사회적 편견과 문화적 선호도는 서로 밀접하게 관련되어 있다.
- ③ 어린 나이에 다양한 음악에 노출되면 예술적 감각이 향상된다.
- ④ 음악을 포함한 예술은 특정 문화에 대한 당대의 사회적 시각을 반영한다.
- ⑤ 음악은 아이들을 사회·문화적으로 균형 잡힌 시민으로 성장하게 해 준다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Conventional wisdom in the West, influenced by philosophers from Plato to Descartes, credits individuals and especially geniuses with creativity and originality. Social and cultural influences and causes are minimized, ignored, or eliminated from consideration at all. Thoughts, original and conventional, are identified with individuals, and the special things that individuals are and do are traced to their genes and their brains. The "trick" here is to recognize that individual humans are social constructions themselves, embodying and reflecting the variety of social and cultural influences they have been exposed to during their lives. Our individuality is not denied, but it is viewed as a product of specific social and cultural experiences. The brain itself is a social thing, influenced structurally and at the level of its connectivities by social environments. The "individual" is a legal, religious, and political fiction just as the "I" is a grammatical illusion.

- ① recognition of the social nature inherent in individuality
- ② ways of filling the gap between individuality and collectivity
- ③ issues with separating original thoughts from conventional ones
- ④ acknowledgment of the true individuality embodied in human genes
- ⑤ necessity of shifting from individualism to interdependence

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The discovery that man's knowledge is not, *and never has been*, perfectly accurate has had a humbling and perhaps a calming effect upon the soul of modern man. The nineteenth century, as we have observed, was the last to believe that the world, as a whole as well as in its parts, could ever be perfectly known. We realize now that this is, and always was, impossible. We know within limits, not absolutely, even if the limits can usually be adjusted to satisfy our needs. Curiously, from this new level of uncertainty even greater goals emerge and appear to be attainable. Even if we cannot know the world with absolute precision, we can still control it. Even our inherently incomplete knowledge seems to work as powerfully as ever. In short, we may never know precisely how high is the highest mountain, but we continue to be certain that we can get to the top nevertheless.

- ① Summits Yet to Be Reached: An Onward Journey to Knowledge
- ② Over the Mountain: A Single But Giant Step to Success
- ③ Integrating Parts into a Whole: The Road to Perfection
- ④ How to Live Together in an Age of Uncertainty
- ⑤ The Two Faces of a Knowledge-Based Society

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 7 Asia-Pacific Destinations (2018)

Rank	Destination	International Overnight Arrivals (million)	Average Spend per Day (USD)
1	Bangkok	22.8	\$184
2	Singapore	14.7	\$272
3	Kuala Lumpur	13.8	\$142
4	Tokyo	12.9	\$196
5	Seoul	11.3	\$155
6	Osaka	10.1	\$223
7	Phuket	9.9	\$247

The table above shows the top seven destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 by international overnight arrivals, with additional information on the average spend per day in those cities. ① Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 22.8 million international overnight arrivals, immediately followed by Singapore with 14.7 million international overnight arrivals. ② Kuala Lumpur was ranked in third place based on the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was more than \$150. ③ Tokyo was ranked in fourth place for the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was \$196. ④ The number of international overnight arrivals in Seoul was larger than that of Osaka. ⑤ Phuket was the only city where the number of international overnight arrivals was less than 10 million, and the average spend per day in this city was \$247.

26. Marc Isambard Brunel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marc Isambard Brunel (1769–1849) is best known for the design and construction of the Thames Tunnel. Originally born in France, Brunel escaped to the United States during the French Revolution. He later moved to London. When the Napoleonic Wars were at their height, he invented machines for making boots. During the Napoleonic Wars, Brunel's factory supplied British troops with boots. After the Wars ended, however, the government stopped buying his boots and he went out of business. A few years later, Brunel was imprisoned for several months because of his debt. At that time, London was very much divided by the River Thames and needed more ways for people and goods to move across it. In 1825, Brunel designed a tunnel under the river. The Thames Tunnel officially opened on 25 March 1843, and Brunel, despite being in ill health, attended the opening ceremony.

- ① 프랑스 혁명 중에 미국으로 달아났다.
- ② 부츠를 만드는 기계를 발명하였다.
- ③ 그의 공장은 영국 군대에 부츠를 공급한 적이 있다.
- ④ 빗 때문에 감옥에 수감되었다.
- ⑤ Thames Tunnel 개통식에 아파서 참석하지 못했다.

27. Springfield Science Invention Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Springfield Science Invention Contest

Springfield High School invites all students to participate in the Springfield Science Invention Contest. In this annual contest, you have the opportunity to invent a useful object and show your creativity!

Details

- Judging criteria are creativity and usefulness of the invention.
- Participants must enter in teams of four and can only join one team.
- Submission is limited to one invention per team.

Prizes

- 1st Place — \$50 gift certificate
- 2nd Place — \$30 gift certificate
- 3rd Place — \$10 gift certificate

Note

- Inventions must be submitted to the science lab by October 1, 2020.

For more information, visit www.hsspringfield.edu.

- ① 매년 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 심사 기준은 발명품의 창의성과 유용성이다.
- ③ 발명품은 한 팀당 두 개까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등은 50달러 상품권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 발명품은 과학 실험실로 제출해야 한다.

28. Poetry Writing Basics Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Poetry Writing Basics Workshop

Join our Poetry Writing Basics Workshop and meet the poet, Ms. Grace Larson!

All students of George Clarkson University are invited.

When: Thursday, September 24, 2020 (1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

Where: Main Seminar Room, 1st Floor, Student Union

After an introduction to the basic techniques of poetry writing, you will:

1. Write your own poem.
2. Read it aloud to the other participants.
3. Receive expert feedback from Ms. Larson.

Registration Fee: \$10

※ Register on or before September 18 and pay only \$7.

Any related inquiries should be sent via email to studentun@georgeclarkson.edu.

- ① 목요일 오전에 진행된다.
- ② 학생회관 3층에서 열린다.
- ③ 참가자는 자신이 창작한 시를 낭독할 것이다.
- ④ 9월 18일까지는 등록비가 10달러이다.
- ⑤ 관련 문의는 이메일로 할 수 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Competitive activities can be more than just performance showcases ① which the best is recognized and the rest are overlooked. The provision of timely, constructive feedback to participants on performance ② is an asset that some competitions and contests offer. In a sense, all competitions give feedback. For many, this is restricted to information about whether the participant is an award- or prizewinner. The provision of that type of feedback can be interpreted as shifting the emphasis to demonstrating superior performance but not ③ necessarily excellence. The best competitions promote excellence, not just winning or “beating” others. The emphasis on superiority is what we typically see as ④ fostering a detrimental effect of competition. Performance feedback requires that the program go beyond the “win, place, or show” level of feedback. Information about performance can be very helpful, not only to the participant who does not win or place but also to those who ⑤ do.

* foster: 조장하다 ** detrimental: 유해한

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

If I say to you, ‘Don’t think of a white bear’, you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, ‘thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them’. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much ① more about food. This process is therefore also known as the *rebound effect*. The ② ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts ③ unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by ④ inappropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤ accessible.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not _____. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

* savor: 음미하다 ** indiscernible: 식별하기 어려운
*** semantically: 의미적으로

- ① changed ② classified ③ preserved
④ controlled ⑤ interpreted

32. Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. However, humans have been replacing diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes. This has led in turn to a realization that _____ because they may harbor tomorrow’s drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

* monoculture: 단일 경작

- ① ecological systems are genetically programmed
② we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems
③ we need to stop creating genetically modified organisms
④ artificial organisms can survive in natural environments
⑤ living things adapt themselves to their physical environments

33. Since human beings are at once both similar and different, they should be treated equally because of both. Such a view, which grounds equality not in human uniformity but in the interplay of uniformity and difference, builds difference into the very concept of equality, breaks the traditional equation of equality with similarity, and is immune to monist distortion. Once the basis of equality changes so does its content. Equality involves equal freedom or opportunity to be different, and treating human beings equally requires us to take into account both their similarities and differences. When the latter are not relevant, equality entails uniform or identical treatment; when they are, it requires differential treatment. Equal rights do not mean identical rights, for individuals with different cultural backgrounds and needs might _____ in respect of whatever happens to be the content of their rights. Equality involves not just rejection of irrelevant differences as is commonly argued, but also full recognition of legitimate and relevant ones. [3점]

* monist: 일원론의 ** entail: 내포하다

- ① require different rights to enjoy equality
- ② abandon their own freedom for equality
- ③ welcome the identical perception of inequality
- ④ accept their place in the social structure more easily
- ⑤ reject relevant differences to gain full understanding

34. Protopia is a state of becoming, rather than a destination. It is a process. In the protopian mode, things are better today than they were yesterday, although only a little better. It is incremental improvement or mild progress. The “pro” in protopian stems from the notions of process and progress. This subtle progress is not dramatic, not exciting. It is easy to miss because a protopia generates almost as many new problems as new benefits. The problems of today were caused by yesterday’s technological successes, and the technological solutions to today’s problems will cause the problems of tomorrow. This circular expansion of both problems and solutions _____. Ever since the Enlightenment and the invention of science, we’ve managed to create a tiny bit more than we’ve destroyed each year. But that few percent positive difference is compounded over decades into what we might call civilization. Its benefits never star in movies. [3점]

* incremental: 증가의 ** compound: 조합하다

- ① conceals the limits of innovations at the present time
- ② makes it difficult to predict the future with confidence
- ③ motivates us to quickly achieve a protopian civilization
- ④ hides a steady accumulation of small net benefits over time
- ⑤ produces a considerable change in technological successes

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a highly commercialized setting such as the United States, it is not surprising that many landscapes are seen as commodities. In other words, they are valued because of their market potential. Residents develop an identity in part based on how the landscape can generate income for the community. ① This process involves more than the conversion of the natural elements into commodities. ② The landscape itself, including the people and their sense of self, takes on the form of a commodity. ③ Landscape protection in the US traditionally focuses on protecting areas of wilderness, typically in mountainous regions. ④ Over time, the landscape identity can evolve into a sort of “logo” that can be used to sell the stories of the landscape. ⑤ Thus, California’s “Wine Country,” Florida’s “Sun Coast,” or South Dakota’s “Badlands” shape how both outsiders and residents perceive a place, and these labels build a set of expectations associated with the culture of those who live there.

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

36.

In the fifth century *B.C.E.*, the Greek philosopher Protagoras pronounced, “Man is the measure of all things.” In other words, we feel entitled to ask the world, “What good are you?”

- (A) Abilities said to “make us human” — empathy, communication, grief, toolmaking, and so on — all exist to varying degrees among other minds sharing the world with us. Animals with backbones (fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals) all share the same basic skeleton, organs, nervous systems, hormones, and behaviors.
- (B) We assume that we are the world’s standard, that all things should be compared to us. Such an assumption makes us overlook a lot.
- (C) Just as different models of automobiles each have an engine, drive train, four wheels, doors, and seats, we differ mainly in terms of our outside contours and a few internal tweaks. But like naive car buyers, most people see only animals’ varied exteriors.

* contour: 윤곽, 외형 ** tweak: 조정, 개조

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

37.

It can be difficult to decide the place of fine art, such as oil paintings, watercolours, sketches or sculptures, in an archival institution.

- (A) The best archival decisions about art do not focus on territoriality (this object belongs in my institution even though I do not have the resources to care for it) or on questions of monetary value or prestige (this object raises the cultural standing of my institution). The best decisions focus on what evidential value exists and what is best for the item.
- (B) But art can also carry aesthetic value, which elevates the job of evaluation into another realm. Aesthetic value and the notion of artistic beauty are important considerations, but they are not what motivates archival preservation in the first instance.
- (C) Art can serve as documentary evidence, especially when the items were produced before photography became common. Sketches of soldiers on a battlefield, paintings of English country villages or portraits of Dutch townspeople can provide the only visual evidence of a long-ago place, person or time. [3점]

* archival: 기록(보관소)의 ** prestige: 명성, 위신 *** realm: 영역

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a sufficient number to go around.

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. (①) For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ensure that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. (②) You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the initials of each of those present. (③) You have then solved this problem without resorting to arithmetic and without explicit counting. (④) There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely different characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. (⑤) What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

* arithmetic: 산수

39.

Rather, it evolved naturally as certain devices were found in practice to be both workable and useful.

Film has no grammar. (①) There are, however, some vaguely defined rules of usage in cinematic language, and the syntax of film — its systematic arrangement — orders these rules and indicates relationships among them. (②) As with written and spoken languages, it is important to remember that the syntax of film is a result of its usage, not a determinant of it. (③) There is nothing preordained about film syntax. (④) Like the syntax of written and spoken language, the syntax of film is an organic development, descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it has changed considerably over the years. (⑤) “Hollywood Grammar” may sound laughable now, but during the thirties, forties, and early fifties it was an accurate model of the way Hollywood films were constructed. [3점]

* preordained: 미리 정해진

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

Research from the Harwood Institute for Public Innovation in the USA shows that people feel that ‘materialism’ somehow comes between them and the satisfaction of their social needs. A report entitled *Yearning for Balance*, based on a nationwide survey of Americans, concluded that they were ‘deeply ambivalent about wealth and material gain’. A large majority of people wanted society to ‘move away from greed and excess toward a way of life more centred on values, community, and family’. But they also felt that these priorities were not shared by most of their fellow Americans, who, they believed, had become ‘increasingly atomized, selfish, and irresponsible’. As a result they often felt isolated. However, the report says, that when brought together in focus groups to discuss these issues, people were ‘surprised and excited to find that others share[d] their views’. Rather than uniting us with others in a common cause, the unease we feel about the loss of social values and the way we are drawn into the pursuit of material gain is often experienced as if it were a purely private ambivalence which cuts us off from others.

* ambivalent: 양면 가치의



Many Americans, believing that materialism keeps them from ___ (A) ___ social values, feel detached from most others, but this is actually a fairly ___ (B) ___ concern.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① pursuing …… unnecessary | ② pursuing …… common | | |
| ③ holding …… personal | ④ denying …… ethical | | |
| ⑤ denying …… primary | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To the extent that sufficient context has been provided, the reader can come to a well-crafted text with no expert knowledge and come away with a good approximation of what has been intended by the author. The text has become a public document and the reader can read it with a (a) minimum of effort and struggle; his experience comes close to what Freud has described as the deployment of “evenly-hovering attention.” He puts himself in the author’s hands (some have had this experience with great novelists such as Dickens or Tolstoy) and he (b) follows where the author leads. The real world has vanished and the fictive world has taken its place. Now consider the other extreme. When we come to a badly crafted text in which context and content are not happily joined, we must struggle to understand, and our sense of what the author intended probably bears (c) close correspondence to his original intention. An out-of-date translation will give us this experience; as we read, we must bring the language up to date, and understanding comes only at the price of a fairly intense struggle with the text. Badly presented content with no frame of reference can provide (d) the same experience; we see the words but have no sense of how they are to be taken. The author who fails to provide the context has (e) mistakenly assumed that his picture of the world is shared by all his readers and fails to realize that supplying the right frame of reference is a critical part of the task of writing.

* deployment: (전략적) 배치
** evenly-hovering attention: 고르게 주의를 기울이는 것

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Building a Wall Between Reality and the Fictive World
 - ② Creative Reading: Going Beyond the Writer’s Intentions
 - ③ Usefulness of Readers’ Experiences for Effective Writing
 - ④ Context in Writing: A Lighthouse for Understanding Texts
 - ⑤ Trapped in Their Own Words: The Narrow Outlook of Authors
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The children arrived at sunrise at their grandmother’s house. They always gathered at this time of year to assist with her corn harvest. In return, their grandmother would reward them with a present and by cooking a delicious feast. The children were all in great spirits. But not Sally. She disliked working in the corn field as she hated the heat and the dust. (a) She sat silently as the others took a sack each and then sang their way to the field.

(B)

Sally just wanted to get her present and leave the field because she was starting to get hot and feel irritated. (b) She had only filled her sack twice, but the others were now taking their third sacks to the granary. Sally sighed heavily. Then an idea struck her. To make the sack lighter and speed things up, she quickly filled her last sack with corn stalks. Sally reached the granary first, and her grandmother asked (c) her to put aside the final load and write her name on it.

* granary: 곡물창고 ** stalk: 줄기

(C)

They reached the field and started to work happily. Soon after, Sally joined them with her sack. Around mid-morning, their grandmother came with ice-cold lemonade and peach pie. After finishing, the children continued working until the sun was high and their sacks were bursting. Each child had to make three trips to the granary. Grandmother was impressed by their efforts and (d) she wanted to give them presents accordingly.

(D)

Grandmother asked the other children to do the same thing. Then, all of the children enjoyed their grandmother’s delicious lunch. “I am so pleased with your work,” she told them after lunch. “This year, you can all take home your final load as a present!” The children cheered for joy, gladly thanked her, and lifted their sacks to take home. Sally was terribly disappointed. There was nothing but useless corn stalks in (e) her sack. She then made the long walk home, pretending that she was carrying a heavy load.

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 아이들은 할머니의 옥수수 수확을 돕기 위해 모였다.
 - ② Sally는 덥고 짜증나서 옥수수 밭을 떠나고 싶었다.
 - ③ 아이들은 각자 세 번씩 옥수수가 담긴 자루를 곡물창고로 날라야 했다.
 - ④ 할머니는 아이들에게 맛있는 점심을 제공했다.
 - ⑤ Sally는 옥수수가 담긴 무거운 자루를 가지고 집으로 갔다.

* 확인 사항

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

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 반려견을 위한 공원 시설 개선 아이디어를 공모하려고
- ② 반려견과의 공원 산책 시 준수 사항을 안내하려고
- ③ 반려견의 감염병 발병 시 대처법을 소개하려고
- ④ 반려견을 동반한 공원 출입 자제를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 공원 시설 수리를 위한 휴관을 공지하려고

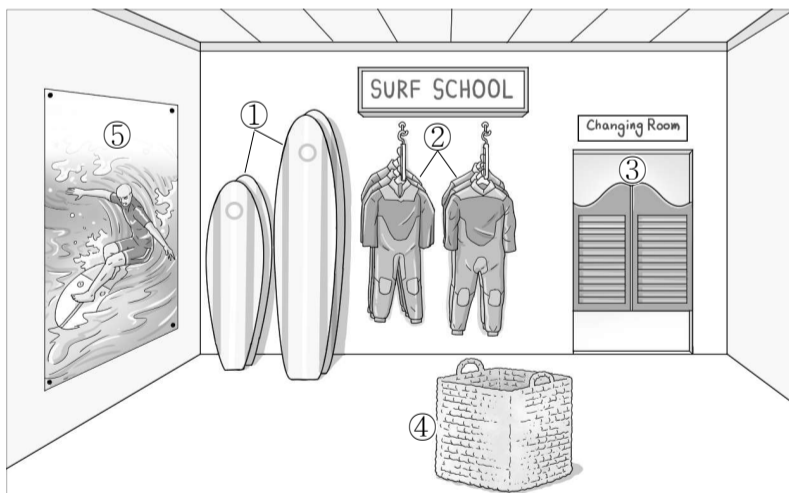
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 의뢰인의 취향을 존중하여 인테리어를 디자인해야 한다.
- ② 인테리어 작업은 전문가에게 맡기는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 인테리어 공사는 예산 안에서 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 집안의 색이 가족의 기분에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 주기적으로 가구를 재배치하는 것이 좋다.

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

- ① 자전거 수리공 - 고객 ② 스포츠 기자 - 사이클 선수
- ③ 건물 청소부 - 입주민 ④ 골동품 감정사 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 농기구 판매상 - 농장주

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리 강습 신청하기 ② 김치 조리법 전송하기
- ③ 김치 시식 후기 쓰기 ④ 채식 도시락 주문하기
- ⑤ 요리 재료 구매하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$25 ② \$30 ③ \$35 ④ \$40 ⑤ \$45

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 화상 회의에 참석하지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회의 시간을 착각해서
- ② 휴대 전화가 고장 나서
- ③ 접속 비밀번호를 잊어서
- ④ 인터넷 접속이 불안정해서
- ⑤ 다른 회의에 참석해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Jazz Guitar Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주최 단체 ② 개최 장소 ③ 개최 시기
- ④ 우승 상금 ⑤ 참가비

9. The 10th International Hot Air Balloon Fiesta에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 다음 주 월요일부터 2주간 개최된다.
- ② 열기구 탑승 시각은 매일 오전 10시와 오후 5시이다.
- ③ 첫날 열기구 탑승권은 20% 할인된다.
- ④ 열기구는 다양한 국기로 장식된다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 실시간으로 스트리밍된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 캣 트리를 고르시오.

Multi-Level Cat Trees

	Model	Price	No. of Levels	Size	Assembly Required
①	A	\$65	5	Medium	○
②	B	\$85	4	Medium	×
③	C	\$75	5	Large	○
④	D	\$95	5	Large	×
⑤	E	\$105	4	X-Large	○

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

- ① Thanks. That would be a great help.
- ② Really? You'd better leave school early.
- ③ Okay. Then, let me call my doctor later.
- ④ I know how you feel. It must hurt a lot.
- ⑤ Oh, no. You should have been more careful.

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

- ① Definitely. Don't forget to wash it after emptying it.
- ② Look at the expiration date! We shouldn't buy this.
- ③ Yes. It's cheaper to buy it from an online store.
- ④ No. We shouldn't put too much ketchup on the food.
- ⑤ Sure. We can keep the ketchup at room temperature.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's a good idea. I'll sign up for a booth.
- ② I disagree. Camping equipment is overpriced.
- ③ Yes. I'm looking for a two-bedroom apartment.
- ④ I see it differently. Selling offline is much easier.
- ⑤ Thanks. But I can manage the packing on my own.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Oh, really? Good luck with your book search.
- ② I don't think so. Reading is not for everybody.
- ③ Hold on. Let me bring the books you requested.
- ④ Not at all. You should respect his taste in books.
- ⑤ Okay. I hope my son enjoys reading books there.

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

Josh: _____

- ① It's too bad that your phone is not working.
- ② Just turn off your phone when you go to bed.
- ③ Did you check out the latest model at the shop?
- ④ You're not allowed to use your phone during class.
- ⑤ Why don't you switch your phone to one like mine?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① chemical compositions of fatty acids
- ② benefits of various vegetable cooking oils
- ③ tips for choosing fresh vegetable cooking oils
- ④ roles of fatty acids in delaying the aging process
- ⑤ advantages of vegetable oils as a flavor enhancer

17. 언급된 기름이 아닌 것은?

- ① coconut oil ② olive oil ③ avocado oil
- ④ grapeseed oil ⑤ walnut oil

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am writing on behalf of Green Youth Center. We will be conducting a program titled "Arts For All." This program aims to spend time with young children and provide an art education program for them. In line with this, we would like to ask for your support for the program. We are expecting 50-80 children ages 5-8 years as participants. We would greatly appreciate donations such as art supplies, picture books, or any other materials that would be beneficial to children's art education. We sincerely thank you for your kind consideration in advance.

Best regards,
Rose Sanders, Program Coordinator

- ① 미술 교육 프로그램 운영에 조언을 구하려고
- ② 신설되는 교육 프로그램에 강사로 초빙하려고
- ③ 교육 프로그램 참가자에게 준비물을 안내하려고
- ④ 어린이를 위한 미술 프로그램 개설을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 미술 교육 프로그램을 위한 물품 기부를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Daddy hums as he packs our car with suitcases and a cooler full of snacks. We leave when the sky is still dark with sleep. Sister closes her eyes, but mine stay wide open. "Alan," Momma says after a while, "you better catch some sleep while you can." I try to rest, but can't stop smiling. Soon I'll get to see my great-grandma Granny and hang out with my cousins. But when I look at my hands, empty as the road in front of us, my grin fades. The anniversary celebration. I bet everyone will bring something to share except me. I have nothing prepared for Granny. I'm suddenly overwhelmed with worries.

- ① scared → relieved ② excited → anxious
- ③ bored → surprised ④ ashamed → thankful
- ⑤ amazed → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the funniest things about becoming a boss is that it causes an awful lot of people to forget everything they know about how to relate to other people. If you have a complaint about somebody in your personal life, it would never occur to you to wait for a formally scheduled meeting to tell them. Yet, management has been bureaucratized to the point that we throw away effective strategies of everyday communication. Don't let the formal processes like annual performance reviews take over. They are meant to reinforce, not substitute, what we do every day. You'd never let the fact that you go to the dentist for a cleaning a couple times a year prevent you from brushing your teeth every day.

- ① 정확하고 구체적으로 직원들에게 피드백을 제공하라.
- ② 업무에 대한 동료의 건전한 비판을 겸허히 수용하라.
- ③ 직원 결속을 위해 회사 내 비공식적 모임을 활성화하라.
- ④ 직장에서 상사에게 이의를 제기할 때는 격식을 존중하라.
- ⑤ 절차에만 의존하지 말고 부하 직원들과 일상적으로 소통하라.

21. 밑줄 친 boil a pot of water on medium heat가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Under-slept employees are not going to drive your business forward with productive innovation. Like a group of people riding stationary exercise bikes, everyone looks like they are pedaling, but the scenery never changes. The irony that employees miss is that when you are not getting enough sleep, you work less productively and thus need to work longer to accomplish a goal. This means you often must work longer and later into the evening, arrive home later, go to bed later, and need to wake up earlier, creating a negative feedback loop. Why try to boil a pot of water on medium heat when you could do so in half the time on high? People often tell me that they do not have enough time to sleep because they have so much work to do. Without wanting to be combative in any way whatsoever, I respond by informing them that perhaps the reason they still have so much to do at the end of the day is precisely because they do not get enough sleep at night.

- ① multitask beyond your limits
- ② work inefficiently for longer hours
- ③ give up your passion in your career
- ④ keep a healthy work-and-life balance
- ⑤ compare your accomplishments with others

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The tendency for the market to reward caring for others may just be an incentive to act, or pretend, as if one cares for others. Say, for instance, a shopkeeper who realizes he is losing exchange opportunities because of his dishonest behavior may begin to act as if he were a kind and honest man in order to garner more business. He is persuaded to behave in an appropriate way, yet his actions may be insincere. While it is socially beneficial that he at least pretends to behave in this way, he may not actually become more virtuous. However, in order to maintain this status in his community and succeed in his business long term, he must continue to behave in this manner. Over time, it is likely that his once intentional actions will become instinctive and more genuine, and eventually result in actual moral development. Stated another way, a truly dishonest and conniving person is unlikely to convincingly pretend to be reputable for an extended period of time without being impacted by some sort of moral development.

* garner: 얻다 ** conniving: (남을) 음해하는

- ① 장기간의 의도적 행동을 통해 도덕적 발달이 가능하다.
- ② 개인의 양심적 행동이 사회 전체의 도덕성을 결정한다.
- ③ 부정직해 보이는 행동에도 선한 의도가 있을 수 있다.
- ④ 시대에 따라 사업가에게 중시되는 덕목이 달라진다.
- ⑤ 사업 운영에 가장 중요한 가치는 정직과 친절이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The principle of humane treatment exerts an important constraint on the administration of criminal justice, a state-run process which has the potential to do very great harm to anybody who becomes caught up in its snares. Suspects and the accused are the ones most obviously in jeopardy. Procedural rules contribute to suspects' humane treatment by providing them with legal advice and assistance to prepare and present their cases in court. Rules of evidence perform a similar function by affording accused persons fair opportunity to answer the charges against them, whilst at the same time respecting their right to remain silent if they choose to keep their counsel and put the prosecution to proof. These and other rules of criminal evidence and procedure treat the accused as thinking, feeling, human subjects of official concern and respect, who are entitled to be given the opportunity to play an active part in procedures with a direct and possibly catastrophic impact on their welfare.

* snare: 덫 ** prosecution: 검찰 측

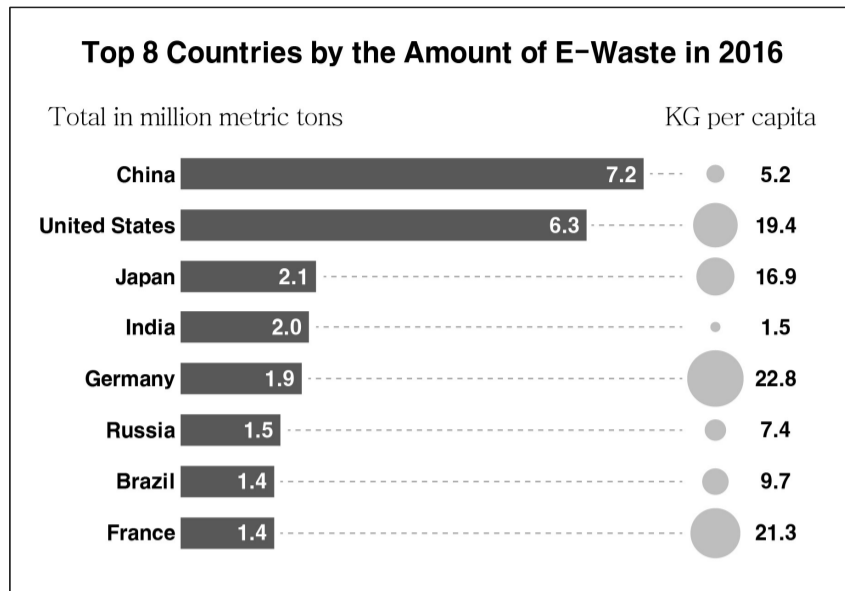
- ① correlations between crime rates and social welfare
- ② efforts to revise outdated criminal justice procedures
- ③ expanding government roles in controlling the crime rate
- ④ changing the definition of humane treatment in modern criminal justice
- ⑤ humane treatment of suspects and the accused in the criminal justice system

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The view of AI breakthroughs that the public gets from the media—stunning victories over humans, robots becoming citizens of Saudi Arabia, and so on—bears very little relation to what really happens in the world's research labs. Inside the lab, research involves a lot of thinking and talking and writing mathematical formulas on whiteboards. Ideas are constantly being generated, abandoned, and rediscovered. A good idea—a real breakthrough—will often go unnoticed at the time and may only later be understood as having provided the basis for a substantial advance in AI, perhaps when someone reinvents it at a more convenient time. Ideas are tried out, initially on simple problems to show that the basic intuitions are correct and then on harder problems to see how well they scale up. Often, an idea will fail by itself to provide a substantial improvement in capabilities, and it has to wait for another idea to come along so that the combination of the two can demonstrate value.

- ① AI Breakthroughs: Not an Instant Success
- ② Rediscovering the Human-Machine Relationship
- ③ AI Breakthroughs Born Outside Research Labs
- ④ The Self-Evolving Nature of Smart Technology
- ⑤ AI: A Pioneer of Breakthroughs in Human History

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the top eight countries by the amount of electronic waste (e-waste) generated in 2016. ① The two countries that generated the most e-waste in 2016 were China and the United States, each producing more than 6 million metric tons of e-waste. ② The combined amount of total e-waste of the bottom three countries—Russia, Brazil, and France—was less than that of the United States. ③ Among the eight countries, China was first in the total amount of e-waste, but its per capita e-waste production was the second smallest. ④ Though the amount of e-waste generated in India was larger than that in Japan just by 0.1 million metric tons, e-waste per capita in India was less than one tenth of that in Japan. ⑤ The amount of e-waste per capita was over 20 kg in two countries, with Germany leading France by 1.5 kg.

26. Roman Jakobson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Roman Jakobson was one of the greatest linguists of the 20th century. He was born in Russia and was a member of the Russian Formalist school as early as 1915. Jakobson taught in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars, where he was one of the leaders of the influential Prague Linguistic Circle. When Czechoslovakia was invaded by the Nazis, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, and went from there to the United States in 1941. In 1943 he became one of the founding members of the Linguistic Circle of New York and acted as its vice president until 1949. He taught at numerous institutions from 1943 on, including Harvard University and MIT. Through his teaching in the United States, Jakobson helped to bridge the gap between European and American linguistics. Known as the father of modern structural linguistics, he elaborated sophisticated theories of language and communication that have had significant effects on such disciplines as anthropology, art criticism, and brain research.

- ① 1915년에 Russian Formalist 학파의 일원이었다.
- ② Prague Linguistic Circle의 지도자 중 한 명이였다.
- ③ 1941년에 미국에서 스칸디나비아로 이주했다.
- ④ 유럽과 미국 언어학 사이의 간극을 좁히는 데에 기여했다.
- ⑤ 현대 구조 언어학의 아버지로 알려져 있다.

27. Pottery Painting Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Pottery Painting Event

Instructors from O-Paint Pottery Studio will be traveling to our school for a fun family event of pottery painting!


All students and family members are welcome to paint. Please bring the whole family!

Event Information

- Time: 6 p.m. – 8 p.m. Friday, October 30, 2020
- Choice of pottery: mug, plate, vase (Choose one.)
- Fee: \$10 per person (\$2 will be donated to Waine Library.)

* After painting, pottery will be fired and returned within one week.

* All materials/paints are 100% non-toxic.



- ① O-Paint Pottery Studio의 강사가 학교에 와서 진행한다.
- ② 금요일 저녁에 2시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 도자기 품목 세 가지 중 하나를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 참가비 중 절반이 Waine 도서관에 기부된다.
- ⑤ 도자기를 구운 후 참가자에게 돌려준다.


28. Double Swan Hot Springs에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Double Swan Hot Springs

Soak your way to health and have your cares float away!

Water Temperatures:

- Hot springs: 40°C year round
- Swimming pools: 30–31°C in summer
32–33°C in winter



Hours:

- Monday: Closed
- Tuesday through Friday: 11 a.m. – 7 p.m.
- Saturday & Sunday: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Fees:

	One-Day Pass	10-Swim Pass
Adults	\$12	\$85
Children (3–12)	\$7	\$50
2 & Under	Free	
Double Swan residents: 50% off		

Notes:

- Visitors can bring their own Coast Guard approved life jackets.
- Swimming equipment rental is not available.

Reservations can be made at www.dshotsprings.com or by calling us at 719-980-3456.

- ① 수영장의 수온은 겨울보다 여름이 더 높다.
- ② 화요일에는 개장하지 않는다.
- ③ Double Swan 주민은 절반 가격에 이용할 수 있다.
- ④ 이용객은 수영 장비를 빌릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트를 통해서만 예약할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Mathematical practices and discourses should be situated within cultural contexts, student interests, and real-life situations ① where all students develop positive identities as mathematics learners. Instruction in mathematics skills in isolation and devoid of student understandings and identities renders them ② helpless to benefit from explicit instruction. Thus, we agree that explicit instruction benefits students but propose that incorporating culturally relevant pedagogy and consideration of nonacademic factors that ③ promoting learning and mastery must enhance explicit instruction in mathematics instruction. Furthermore, teachers play a critical role in developing environments ④ that encourage student identities, agency, and independence through discourses and practices in the classroom. Students who are actively engaged in a contextualized learning process are in control of the learning process and are able to make connections with past learning experiences ⑤ to foster deeper and more meaningful learning.

* render: (어떤 상태가 되게) 만들다 ** pedagogy: 교수법

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

In collectivist groups, there is considerable emphasis on relationships, the maintenance of harmony, and “sticking with” the group. Members of collectivist groups are socialized to avoid conflict, to ① empathize with others, and to avoid drawing attention to themselves. In contrast, members of individualist cultures tend to define themselves in terms of their independence from groups and autonomy and are socialized to ② value individual freedoms and individual expressions. In individualist cultures, standing out and being different is often seen as a sign of ③ weakness. Implicit in the characterization of collectivist and individualist groups is the assumption that deviance will be ④ downgraded more in groups that prescribe collectivism than in groups that prescribe individualism. Indeed, empirical research shows that individualist group norms broaden the latitude of ⑤ acceptable group member behavior and non-normative characteristics.

* deviance: 일탈, 표준에서 벗어남

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Some people may find it hard to believe they are making a difference all the time. In which case, it may help to abandon the global perspective for a moment and zoom in to our daily human interactions—in which we spend every moment either deciding what must happen next or going along with somebody else’s ideas. Either way, our actions are all purposeful, and all produce effects. Our day-to-day lives are hardly the stuff of history, you might argue. Certainly not compared with Julius Caesar invading Britain, Genghis Khan sacking Baghdad and Christopher Columbus discovering America. That’s how many people understand history. ‘The history of the world is but the biography of great men,’ wrote Thomas Carlyle. But the ‘great man’ theory of history has been on its way out for years. Nowadays, we recognize that those men couldn’t have done what they did on their own. And we identify historical significance in hitherto _____.

* sack: 약탈하다

- ① overlooked episodes
- ② unchallenged power
- ③ suppressed desire
- ④ voluntary surrender
- ⑤ unexpected disasters

32. The diffusion of media products enables us in a certain sense to experience events, observe others and, in general, learn about a world that extends beyond the sphere of our day-to-day encounters. The spatial horizons of our understanding are thereby greatly expanded, for they are no longer restricted by the need to be physically present at the places where the observed events, etc., occur. So profound is the extent to which our sense of the world is shaped by media products today that, when we travel to distant parts of the world as a visitor or tourist, our lived experience is often preceded by a set of images and expectations acquired through extended exposure to media products. Even in those cases where our experience of distant places does not concur with our expectations, the feeling of novelty or surprise often attests to the fact that our lived experience is preceded by a set of preconceptions derived, at least to some extent, from _____.

* attest to: ~을 입증하다

- ① our collective world views inherited from ancestors
- ② the words and images conveyed by the media
- ③ a critical attitude toward media products
- ④ a belief on the media’s roles in politics
- ⑤ emotional responses to unusual events

33. At the level of hours and minutes, the most relevant constants are human heart rates, which normally vary from 60 to 100 beats per minute, and the need to spend roughly one-third of our time sleeping in order to function properly. Biologists and physiologists still don't know why this is so. Moving down to the level of time that occurs at 1/1000 of a second are biological constants with respect to the temporal resolution of our senses. If a sound has a gap in it shorter than 10 milliseconds, we will tend not to hear it, because of resolution limits of the auditory system. For a similar reason, a series of clicks ceases to sound like clicks and becomes a musical note when the clicks are presented at a rate of about once every 25 milliseconds. If you're flipping through static (still) pictures, they must be presented slower than about once every 40 milliseconds in order for you to see them as separate images. Any faster than that and _____ and we perceive motion where there is none. [3점]

* constant: 상수

- ① details become clearer than when seen one by one
- ② our biological rhythms change along with their speed
- ③ the biological constants of our auditory system disappear
- ④ our visual system and auditory system function together
- ⑤ they exceed the temporal resolution of our visual system

34. It is well established that the aerobic range of flight speeds for any bird is restricted. The well-established U-shaped function of aerodynamic power requirement as a function of flight speed has wide applicability. It shows that for most birds, slow flight, even for short periods, is not possible and this becomes more acute for birds with high wing loading and consequently higher average flight speeds. In essence, birds cannot readily slow down. Sustained slow flight for a bird which has a high average flight speed is costly or aerodynamically impossible and, hence, being able to reduce speed in order to _____ is unlikely to occur. In other words, when the environment restricts the information available (e.g. rain, mist, low light levels), birds cannot easily fly more slowly in order to compensate for lowered visibility. Thus if birds are to fly under non-ideal perceptual conditions, or visibility conditions change during a flight, they cannot act in the way that a careful car driver can and reduce their speed in order to gain information at a rate sufficient to match the new perceptual challenge. [3점]

- ① create a flight formation to use less energy in the air
- ② take advantage of the rising and descending air currents
- ③ modify the path to take a shorter route to their destination
- ④ inform its flightmates of the need to complement the extended flying time
- ⑤ match the rate of gain of information to increasing perceptual challenges

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

In the case of classical music performance, notwithstanding the perhaps increased psychological pressure to achieve "perfection," to a large extent it is the participation in a physical pursuit of excellence that links art to sports.

① Musicians and athletes both must attempt to create mistake-free performances that require finely tuned neural and muscle control enabled by countless hours of practice.

② For both activities, disciplining the body and mind is central to achieving what is typically considered a successful performance.

③ Standard descriptions of the actions of the muscles controlling the hand can give a misleading impression of the degree to which the fingers can be controlled independently.

④ Indeed one might assume that one of the prime objectives of art, as in sports, is to win recognition for the artist/performer's technical physical ability.

⑤ Thus, in essence, even music becomes a competition for performers, who compete against their own bodies, if not those of others, in attaining recognition for their performances.

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

36.

Film speaks in a language of the senses. Its flowing and sparkling stream of images, its compelling pace and natural rhythms, and its pictorial style are all part of this nonverbal language.

- (A) As important as the quality of the image may be, however, it must not be considered so important that the purpose of the film as an artistic, unified whole is ignored. A film's photographic effects should not be created for their own sake as independent, beautiful, or powerful images.
- (B) In the final analysis, they must be justified psychologically and dramatically, as well as aesthetically, as important means to an end, not as ends in themselves. Creating beautiful images for the sake of creating beautiful images violates a film's aesthetic unity and may actually work against the film.
- (C) So it follows naturally that the aesthetic quality and dramatic power of the image are extremely important to the overall quality of a film. Although the nature and quality of the story, editing, musical score, sound effects, dialogue, and acting can do much to enhance a film's power, even these important elements cannot save a film whose images are mediocre or poorly edited.

* mediocre: 썩 좋지 않은

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

37.

When dealing with investments, different people have different risk profiles. If risk is a continuum from high risk to low risk, a retired investor will generally take less risk than a young investor just entering the market.

- (A) No, younger investors tend to take more risk with their investments because they have a longer time horizon on when they expect to actually need their money. For the vast majority of people, the reason they invest is so they can enjoy retirement.
- (B) Why is this? Why are younger investors generally willing to take more risks than older investors? It is not because younger people don't care or tend to make hazardous decisions, although that may be true to some extent.
- (C) This means that younger people are not expecting to sell their investments for twenty or thirty years. With this kind of time horizon, they can afford to shoot for the higher risk, higher return investments. For them, the prospect of losing money is not that bad. If they lose, they still have time to make it up. [3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

At least one researcher has speculated that the ability of the new arrivals to produce more advanced clothing involving closely fitting skins was significant.

Why Neanderthals became extinct about 40,000 years ago to be replaced by modern humans is debated, but the two most favored theories are deteriorating climate conditions together with competition from the new arrivals. (①) Since the Neanderthals had already become acclimatized to cold conditions for at least 200,000 years in Europe, it may seem counterintuitive that they lost out to the new arrivals, who were not only unaccustomed to cold climate but who came from a subtropical African climate, via the Near East. (②) It appears that the technological superiority of *Homo sapiens* played a role. (③) The population of the new arrivals increased tenfold as the population of the existing Neanderthals decreased. (④) This presumably required sewing hides together, possibly in double layers, and fastening them with buttons or pegs, allowing the wearer to hunt in colder conditions. (⑤) In contrast, the Neanderthals may have had only a single layer or wrap-around clothing, which did not involve sophisticated tailoring or sewing.

39.

These constraints may be helpful to facilitate agreement, as they put pressure on parties to come to agreement.

Any negotiation is bounded in terms of time allocated to it, and time constraints are especially important when it comes to constitutional negotiations. (①) Constitutions are typically, though not always, adopted in moments of high political drama, perhaps even violent crisis. (②) Often there are upstream constraints that limit the amount of time available to drafters—deadlines that are exogenously fixed and cannot be evaded. (③) But they also bound the negotiation and prevent the parties from spelling out a complete set of arrangements, and so the constitutional bargain will of necessity be incomplete. (④) Negotiators may focus only on the largest, most salient issues, leaving more minor ones unresolved. (⑤) Time pressures contribute to the introduction of structural mistakes in the constitutional text, seeding pitfalls for the immediate post-constitution-making period. [3점]

* exogenously: 외적인 요인으로 ** salient: 두드러진

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

People typically consider the virtual, or imaginative, nature of cyberspace to be its unique characteristic. Although cyberspace involves imaginary characters and events of a kind and magnitude not seen before, less developed virtual realities have always been integral parts of human life. All forms of art, including cave drawings made by our Stone Age ancestors, involve some kind of virtual reality. In this sense, cyberspace does not offer a totally new dimension to human life. What is new about cyberspace is its interactive nature and this interactivity has made it a psychological reality as well as a social reality. It is a space where real people have actual interactions with other real people, while being able to shape, or even create, their own and other people's personalities. The move from passive imaginary reality to the interactive virtual reality of cyberspace is much more radical than the move from photographs to movies.



What makes cyberspace unique is not the ___(A)___ of its virtual reality but the interaction among people that gives cyberspace the feeling of ___(B)___.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① novelty | ..... | authenticity |
| ② novelty | ..... | security |
| ③ variety | ..... | completeness |
| ④ accessibility | ..... | authority |
| ⑤ accessibility | ..... | hospitality |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Because personality is the innermost layer of your “personhood,” it’s easy (and very common) to lose sight of your personality. In fact, most people are (a) unaware of their personalities because from early childhood, they have spent most of their time *adopting out-of-sync identities* that completely mask their natural personalities. More often than not, the environments of our youth (for example, the way our parents raise us, the way society interacts with us, and the way our culture shapes us) (b) mislead us as adults into thinking we are one kind of person—when we are really another!

As children, we are surrounded by families and societies and cultures that are constantly making impressions on us, giving us (c) feedback about how we should be in the world, and teaching us “the right” ways to behave, the “right” thoughts and feelings to have, and the “right” groups to join. Although we come into the world being one way (our personalities), we often receive messages over time, from these (d) outside influences, that there are drawbacks to being our true selves and rewards for adopting identities that are out-of-sync with our true selves. So instead of developing behaviors, thoughts, and relationships that support our true selves, we develop ones that will (e) disappoint the people in our lives.

* out-of-sync: 맞지 않는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Let Your Social Skills Speak for You
- ② The Key to Building Character and Personality
- ③ Silence Your Impulses and Achieve Inner Peace
- ④ Why Do We Move Away from Our True Selves?
- ⑤ Can We Base Self-Worth on Social Achievements?

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Louise checked her watch and began a last sweep of the paediatric ward she worked on. The hospital was always busy; there was very little time to think about anything other than what was right there in front of you. Louise paused in front of her favourite cubicle and looked in. “All set for the afternoon?” (a) she asked Hazel, who was six and had just come back to the ward.

* paediatric: 소아과의

(B)

Hazel nodded and Louise left her alone. Louise grabbed her things from the staffroom and walked out, passing by the charity shop at the end of the ward. The teddy in the window immediately caught (b) her eye. It looked very similar to the one that Hazel was missing and it was a bargain at five pounds. She went straight in and bought it. Checking her watch, she walked briskly back to the ward.

(C)

When Louise returned, Hazel’s mum, Sarah, was outside the cubicle talking on her phone. Louise nodded and smiled at Sarah as she passed and ducked back into Hazel’s cubicle. “Now (c) I know this isn’t your bear, but I think this one will do just as good a job looking after you,” Louise said, handing it to Hazel who gasped. “Really?” Hazel’s face lit up as she looked at it. That smile made all the long hours and the hard tasks (d) she often had to deal with worth it.

(D)

Hazel was battling cancer and was in and out of the hospital, which broke Louise’s heart, but somehow she stayed positive throughout. Louise supposed she shouldn’t really have favourite patients, but Hazel was definitely hers. “Mum got me a new colouring book. She’s gone home to try and find my teddy. We think we might have lost it when I went for tests the other day.” Louise remembered the cute bear that Hazel usually had. “Oh, I’m sorry. I’m sure he’ll turn up. Enjoy your colouring and I’ll see (e) you when I’m next in?”

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 Louise는 Hazel의 병상을 들여다보았다.
- ② 자선 상점의 곰 인형은 Hazel이 잃어버린 것과 비슷했다.
- ③ Hazel은 Louise가 건넨 곰 인형을 보고 얼굴이 환해졌다.
- ④ Hazel은 엄마가 칠하기 그림책을 사러 나갔다고 말했다.
- ⑤ Louise는 Hazel이 지니고 있던 곰 인형을 기억했다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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 헬스클럽 할인 행사를 안내하려고
- ② 동영상 업로드 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 스포츠 중계방송 중단을 예고하려고
- ④ 체육관 보수 공사 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 운동 방법에 관한 동영상 채널을 홍보하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 별 관찰은 아이들이 수학 개념에 친숙해지도록 도와준다.
- ② 아이들은 별 관찰을 통해 예술적 영감을 얻는다.
- ③ 야외 활동이 아이들의 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 아이들은 자연을 경험함으로써 인격적으로 성장한다.
- ⑤ 수학 문제 풀이는 아이들의 논리적 사고력을 증진시킨다.

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

- ① 학생 - 건축가
- ② 신문 기자 - 화가
- ③ 탐험가 - 환경 운동가
- ④ 건물 관리인 - 정원사
- ⑤ 교사 - 여행사 직원

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



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

- ① 사진 전송하기
- ② 그림 그리기
- ③ 휴대 전화 찾기
- ④ 생물 보고서 제출하기
- ⑤ 야생화 개화 시기 검색하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$180
- ② \$190
- ③ \$200
- ④ \$210
- ⑤ \$230

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 텐트를 반쯤하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 크기가 작아서
- ② 캠핑이 취소되어서
- ③ 운반하기 무거워서
- ④ 설치 방법이 어려워서
- ⑤ 더 저렴한 제품을 찾아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Bradford Museum of Failure에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전시품
- ② 설립 목적
- ③ 개관 연도
- ④ 입장료
- ⑤ 위치

9. National Baking Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 해마다 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 올해의 주제는 건강한 디저트이다.
- ③ 20명이 결선에 진출할 것이다.
- ④ 수상자들의 조리법이 잡지에 실릴 것이다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 생중계될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 재사용 빨대 세트를 고르시오.

Reusable Straw Sets (3 pieces)

Set	Material	Price	Length (inches)	Carrying Case
① A	Bamboo	\$5.99	7	×
② B	Glass	\$6.99	7	○
③ C	Glass	\$7.99	8	×
④ D	Silicone	\$8.99	8	○
⑤ E	Stainless Steel	\$11.99	9	○

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

- ① I don't feel like going out today.
- ② You must get to the airport quickly.
- ③ How about going to the cafe over there?
- ④ I didn't know you wanted to go sightseeing.
- ⑤ Why didn't you wear more comfortable shoes?

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

- ① I see. Then I'll park somewhere else.
- ② It's all right. I'll bring your car over here.
- ③ No thanks. I don't want my car to be painted.
- ④ Never mind. I'll pay the parking fee later.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll choose another car instead.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Sorry. I don't think I can wait until tomorrow for this one.
- ② I agree. The displayed one may be the best option for me.
- ③ Oh, no. It's too bad you don't sell the displayed model.
- ④ Good. Call me when my washing machine is repaired.
- ⑤ Exactly. I'm glad that you bought the displayed one.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I already found his briefcase.
- ② Of course. You deserve to receive the award.
- ③ Don't mention it. I just did my duty as a citizen.
- ④ Definitely. I want to go to congratulate him myself.
- ⑤ Wonderful. It was the best ceremony I've ever been to.

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

Ben: _____

- ① Feel free to take the tomatoes from my backyard.
- ② Tell me if you need help when planting tomatoes.
- ③ Do you want the ripe tomatoes I picked yesterday?
- ④ Why don't we grow tomatoes in some other places?
- ⑤ Let me take care of your tomatoes while you're away.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① color change in nature throughout seasons
- ② various colors used in traditional English customs
- ③ differences in color perceptions according to culture
- ④ why expressions related to colors are common in English
- ⑤ how color-related English expressions gained their meanings

17. 언급된 색깔이 아닌 것은?

- ① blue ② white ③ green
- ④ red ⑤ yellow

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Friends,

Season's greetings. As some of you already know, we are starting the campus food drive. This is how you participate. You can bring your items for donation to our booths. Our donation booths are located in the lobbies of the campus libraries. Just drop off the items there during usual library hours from December 4 to 23. The donated food should be non-perishable like canned meats and canned fruits. Packaged goods such as jam and peanut butter are also good. We will distribute the food to our neighbors on Christmas Eve. We truly appreciate your help.

Many blessings,
Joanna at Campus Food Bank

- ① 음식 기부에 참여하는 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 음식 배달 자원봉사 참여에 감사하려고
- ③ 도서관 이용 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 음식물 낭비의 심각성을 알려 주려고
- ⑤ 크리스마스 행사 일정을 문의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once again, I had lost the piano contest to my friend. When I learned that Linda had won, I was deeply troubled and unhappy. My body was shaking with uneasiness. My heart beat quickly and my face became reddish. I had to run out of the concert hall to settle down. Sitting on the stairs alone, I recalled what my teacher had said. "Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you. And the way to win is to figure out who you are and do your best." He was absolutely right. I had no reason to oppose my friend. Instead, I should focus on myself and my own improvement. I breathed out slowly. My hands were steady now. At last, my mind was at peace.

- ① grateful → sorrowful ② upset → calm
- ③ envious → doubtful ④ surprised → disappointed
- ⑤ bored → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Developing expertise carries costs of its own. We can become experts in some areas, like speaking a language or knowing our favorite foods, simply by living our lives, but in many other domains expertise requires considerable training and effort. What's more, expertise is domain specific. The expertise that we work hard to acquire in one domain will carry over only imperfectly to related ones, and not at all to unrelated ones. In the end, as much as we may want to become experts on everything in our lives, there simply isn't enough time to do so. Even in areas where we could, it won't necessarily be worth the effort. It's clear that we should concentrate our own expertise on those domains of choice that are most common and/or important to our lives, and those we actively enjoy learning about and choosing from.

- ① 자신에게 의미 있는 영역을 정해서 전문성을 키워야 한다.
- ② 전문성 함양에는 타고난 재능보다 노력과 훈련이 중요하다.
- ③ 전문가가 되기 위해서는 다양한 분야에 관심을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 전문성을 기르기 위해서는 구체적인 계획과 실천이 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 전문가는 일의 우선순위를 결정해서 업무를 수행해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the role of the 'lion's historians'가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an African proverb that says, 'Till the lions have their historians, tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter'. The proverb is about power, control and law making. Environmental journalists have to play the role of the 'lion's historians'. They have to put across the point of view of the environment to people who make the laws. They have to be the voice of wild India. The present rate of human consumption is completely unsustainable. Forest, wetlands, wastelands, coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones, they are all seen as disposable for the accelerating demands of human population. But to ask for any change in human behaviour — whether it be to cut down on consumption, alter lifestyles or decrease population growth — is seen as a violation of human rights. But at some point human rights become 'wrongs'. It's time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

- ① uncovering the history of a species' biological evolution
- ② urging a shift to sustainable human behaviour for nature
- ③ fighting against widespread violations of human rights
- ④ rewriting history for more underrepresented people
- ⑤ restricting the power of environmental lawmakers

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Prior to file-sharing services, music albums landed exclusively in the hands of music critics before their release. These critics would listen to them well before the general public could and preview them for the rest of the world in their reviews. Once the internet made music easily accessible and allowed even advanced releases to spread through online social networks, availability of new music became democratized, which meant critics no longer had unique access. That is, critics and laypeople alike could obtain new music simultaneously. Social media services also enabled people to publicize their views on new songs, list their new favorite bands in their social media bios, and argue over new music endlessly on message boards. The result was that critics now could access the opinions of the masses on a particular album before writing their reviews. Thus, instead of music reviews guiding popular opinion toward art (as they did in preinternet times), music reviews began to reflect — consciously or subconsciously — public opinion.

* laypeople: 비전문가

- ① 미디어 환경의 변화로 음악 비평이 대중의 영향을 받게 되었다.
- ② 인터넷의 발달로 다양한 장르의 음악을 접하는 것이 가능해졌다.
- ③ 비평가의 음악 비평은 자신의 주관적인 경험을 기반으로 한다.
- ④ 오늘날 새로운 음악은 대중의 기호를 확인한 후에 공개된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 환경의 대두로 음악 비평의 질이 전반적으로 상승하였다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Difficulties arise when we do not think of people and machines as collaborative systems, but assign whatever tasks can be automated to the machines and leave the rest to people. This ends up requiring people to behave in machine-like fashion, in ways that differ from human capabilities. We expect people to monitor machines, which means keeping alert for long periods, something we are bad at. We require people to do repeated operations with the extreme precision and accuracy required by machines, again something we are not good at. When we divide up the machine and human components of a task in this way, we fail to take advantage of human strengths and capabilities but instead rely upon areas where we are genetically, biologically unsuited. Yet, when people fail, they are blamed.

- ① difficulties of overcoming human weaknesses to avoid failure
- ② benefits of allowing machines and humans to work together
- ③ issues of allocating unfit tasks to humans in automated systems
- ④ reasons why humans continue to pursue machine automation
- ⑤ influences of human actions on a machine's performance

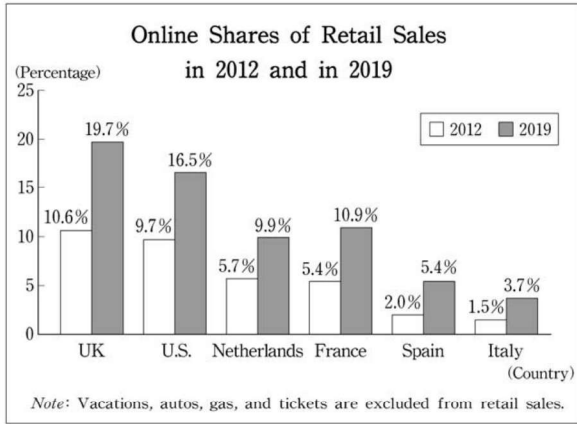
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People don't usually think of touch as a temporal phenomenon, but it is every bit as time-based as it is spatial. You can carry out an experiment to see for yourself. Ask a friend to cup his hand, palm face up, and close his eyes. Place a small ordinary object in his palm — a ring, an eraser, anything will do — and ask him to identify it without moving any part of his hand. He won't have a clue other than weight and maybe overall size. Then tell him to keep his eyes closed and move his fingers over the object. He'll most likely identify it at once. By allowing the fingers to move, you've added time to the sensory perception of touch. There's a direct analogy between the fovea at the center of your retina and your fingertips, both of which have high acuity. Your ability to make complex use of touch, such as buttoning your shirt or unlocking your front door in the dark, depends on continuous time-varying patterns of touch sensation.

* analogy: 유사 ** fovea: (망막의) 중심와(窩) *** retina: 망막

- ① Touch and Movement: Two Major Elements of Humanity
- ② Time Does Matter: A Hidden Essence of Touch
- ③ How to Use the Five Senses in a Timely Manner
- ④ The Role of Touch in Forming the Concept of Time
- ⑤ The Surprising Function of Touch as a Booster of Knowledge

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the online shares of retail sales for each of six countries in 2012 and in 2019. The online share of retail sales refers to the percentage of retail sales conducted online in a given country. ① For each country, its online share of retail sales in 2019 was larger than that in 2012. ② Among the six countries, the UK owned the largest online share of retail sales with 19.7% in 2019. ③ In 2019, the U.S. had the second largest online share of retail sales with 16.5%. ④ In 2012, the online share of retail sales in the Netherlands was larger than that in France, whereas the reverse was true in 2019. ⑤ In the case of Spain and Italy, the online share of retail sales in each country was less than 5.0% both in 2012 and in 2019.

26. Frank Hyneman Knight에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Frank Hyneman Knight was one of the most influential economists of the twentieth century. After obtaining his Ph.D. in 1916 at Cornell University, Knight taught at Cornell, the University of Iowa, and the University of Chicago. Knight spent most of his career at the University of Chicago. Some of his students at Chicago later received the Nobel Prize. Knight is known as the author of the book *Risk, Uncertainty and Profit*, a study of the role of the entrepreneur in economic life. He also wrote a brief introduction to economics entitled *The Economic Organization*, which became a classic of microeconomic theory. But Knight was much more than an economist; he was also a social philosopher. Later in his career, Knight developed his theories of freedom, democracy, and ethics. After retiring in 1952, Knight remained active in teaching and writing.

* entrepreneur: 기업가

- ① 20세기의 가장 영향력 있는 경제학자들 중 한 명이었다.
- ② 경력의 대부분을 University of Chicago에서 보냈다.
- ③ 그의 학생들 중 몇 명은 나중에 노벨상을 받았다.
- ④ *Risk, Uncertainty and Profit*의 저자로 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 은퇴 후에는 가르치는 일을 하지 않고 글 쓰는 일에 전념했다.

27. City of Sittka Public Bike Sharing Service에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

City of Sittka Public Bike Sharing Service

Are you planning to explore the city?
This is the eco-friendly way to do it!



Rent

- Register anywhere via our easy app.
- Payment can be made only by credit card.

Fee

- Free for the first 30 minutes
- One dollar per additional 30 minutes

Use

- Choose a bike and scan the QR code on the bike.
- Helmets are not provided.

Return

- Return the bike to the Green Zone shown on the app.
- Complete the return by pressing the OK button on the bike.

- ① 신용 카드 결제만 가능하다.
- ② 처음 30분은 무료이다.
- ③ 자전거의 QR 코드를 스캔해서 이용한다.
- ④ 헬멧이 제공된다.
- ⑤ 자전거의 OK 버튼을 눌러서 반납을 완료한다.

28. Jason's Photography Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Jason's Photography Class

Are you tired of taking pictures with your camera set to "Auto"? Do you want to create more professional-looking photos? You won't want to miss this opportunity.

- Date: Saturday, December 19
- Time: 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.
- Place: Thrombon Building, Room 2 on the first floor
- Tuition Fee: \$50 (snacks provided)
- Level: Beginner
- Topics to Be Covered:
 - Equipment Selection
 - Lighting Techniques
 - Color Selection
 - Special Effects
- Class size is limited to eight, so don't delay!

Visit our web site at www.eypcap.com to register.

- ① 오전에 시작된다.
- ② 3층에서 진행된다.
- ③ 중급자 수준이다.
- ④ 다루는 주제 중 하나는 특수 효과이다.
- ⑤ 수강 학생 수에는 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are strict. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to thorough examination by overseeing bodies. Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions ① associated with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised ② it. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains ③ deeply problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists ④ does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate. Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know ⑤ what the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

* consent: 동의 ** anatomy: (해부학적) 구조 *** physiology: 생리적 현상

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

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured ① quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the ② opposite happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called "bias." It probably happened because over time, experimenters subconsciously adjusted their results to ③ match what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just ④ influenced by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone ⑤ lacked the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected.

* bandwagon effect: 편승 효과

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the classic model of the Sumerian economy, the temple functioned as an administrative authority governing commodity production, collection, and redistribution. The discovery of administrative tablets from the temple complexes at Uruk suggests that token use and consequently writing evolved as a tool of centralized economic governance. Given the lack of archaeological evidence from Uruk-period domestic sites, it is not clear whether individuals also used the system for _____. For that matter, it is not clear how widespread literacy was at its beginnings. The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. As cuneiform script became more abstract, literacy must have become increasingly important to ensure one understood what he or she had agreed to.

* archaeological: 고고학적인 ** lexicon: 어휘 목록 *** cuneiform script: 쉼기 문자

- ① religious events
② personal agreements
③ communal responsibilities
④ historical records
⑤ power shifts

32. Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment _____. If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to avoid similar members of one's species.

- ① exceeds the expected demands of a community
② is decreased by diverse means of survival
③ places a limit on this strategy
④ makes the world suitable for individuals
⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members

33. Thanks to newly developed neuroimaging technology, we now have access to the specific brain changes that occur during learning. Even though all of our brains contain the same basic structures, our neural networks are as unique as our fingerprints. The latest developmental neuroscience research has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed; it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant “environments,” and to its past and current situations. The brain seeks to create meaning through establishing or refining existing neural networks. When we learn a new fact or skill, our neurons communicate to form networks of connected information. Using this knowledge or skill results in structural changes to allow similar future impulses to travel more quickly and efficiently than others. High-activity synaptic connections are stabilized and strengthened, while connections with relatively low use are weakened and eventually pruned. In this way, our brains are _____ . [3점]

* malleable: 순응성이 있는 ** prune: 잘라 내다

- ① sculpted by our own history of experiences
- ② designed to maintain their initial structures
- ③ geared toward strengthening recent memories
- ④ twinned with the development of other organs
- ⑤ portrayed as the seat of logical and creative thinking

34. Successful integration of an educational technology is marked by that technology being regarded by users as an unobtrusive facilitator of learning, instruction, or performance. When the focus shifts from the technology being used to the educational purpose that technology serves, then that technology is becoming a comfortable and trusted element, and can be regarded as being successfully integrated. Few people give a second thought to the use of a ball-point pen although the mechanisms involved vary — some use a twist mechanism and some use a push button on top, and there are other variations as well. Personal computers have reached a similar level of familiarity for a great many users, but certainly not for all. New and emerging technologies often introduce both fascination and frustration with users. As long as _____ in promoting learning, instruction, or performance, then one ought not to conclude that the technology has been successfully integrated — at least for that user. [3점]

* unobtrusive: 눈에 띄지 않는

- ① the user successfully achieves familiarity with the technology
- ② the user’s focus is on the technology itself rather than its use
- ③ the user continues to employ outdated educational techniques
- ④ the user involuntarily gets used to the misuse of the technology
- ⑤ the user’s preference for interaction with other users persists

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Workers are united by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or conflict. Humor reframes potentially divisive events into merely “laughable” ones which are put in perspective as subservient to unifying values held by organization members. Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents reinforces unity based on key organizational values. ① One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny on its face, but the reactions of workers motivated to preserve safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. ② Shared events that cause laughter can indicate a sense of belonging since “you had to be there” to see the humor in them, and non-members were not and do not. ③ Since humor can easily capture people’s attention, commercials tend to contain humorous elements, such as funny faces and gestures. ④ Instances of humor serve to enact bonds among organization members. ⑤ Understanding the humor may even be required as an informal badge of membership in the organization.

* subservient: 도움이 되는

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

36.

The objective of battle, to “throw” the enemy and to make him defenseless, may temporarily blind commanders and even strategists to the larger purpose of war. War is never an isolated act, nor is it ever only one decision.

- (A) To be political, a political entity or a representative of a political entity, whatever its constitutional form, has to have an intention, a will. That intention has to be clearly expressed.
- (B) In the real world, war’s larger purpose is always a political purpose. It transcends the use of force. This insight was famously captured by Clausewitz’s most famous phrase, “War is a mere continuation of politics by other means.”
- (C) And one side’s will has to be transmitted to the enemy at some point during the confrontation (it does not have to be publicly communicated). A violent act and its larger political intention must also be attributed to one side at some point during the confrontation. History does not know of acts of war without eventual attribution.

* entity: 실체 ** transcend: 초월하다

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

37.

Experts have identified a large number of measures that promote energy efficiency. Unfortunately many of them are not cost effective. This is a fundamental requirement for energy efficiency investment from an economic perspective.

- (A) And this has direct repercussions at the individual level: households can reduce the cost of electricity and gas bills, and improve their health and comfort, while companies can increase their competitiveness and their productivity. Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.
- (B) There are significant externalities to take into account and there are also macroeconomic effects. For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on macroeconomic issues such as energy dependence, climate change, health, national competitiveness and reducing fuel poverty.
- (C) However, the calculation of such cost effectiveness is not easy: it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved. [3점]

* repercussion: 반향, 영향 ** aggregate: 집합의

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

I have still not exactly pinpointed Maddy's character since wickedness takes many forms.

Imagine I tell you that Maddy is bad. Perhaps you infer from my intonation, or the context in which we are talking, that I mean morally bad. Additionally, you will probably infer that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that I think you should disapprove of her, or similar, given typical linguistic conventions and assuming I am sincere. (①) However, you might not get a more detailed sense of the particular sorts of way in which Maddy is bad, her typical character traits, and the like, since people can be bad in many ways. (②) In contrast, if I say that Maddy is wicked, then you get more of a sense of her typical actions and attitudes to others. (③) The word 'wicked' is more specific than 'bad'. (④) But there is more detail nevertheless, perhaps a stronger connotation of the sort of person Maddy is. (⑤) In addition, and again assuming typical linguistic conventions, you should also get a sense that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that you should disapprove of her, or similar, assuming that we are still discussing her moral character.

* connotation: 함축

39.

Note that copyright covers the expression of an idea and not the idea itself.

Designers draw on their experience of design when approaching a new project. This includes the use of previous designs that they know work — both designs that they have created themselves and those that others have created. (①) Others' creations often spark inspiration that also leads to new ideas and innovation. (②) This is well known and understood. (③) However, the expression of an idea is protected by copyright, and people who infringe on that copyright can be taken to court and prosecuted. (④) This means, for example, that while there are numerous smartphones all with similar functionality, this does not represent an infringement of copyright as the idea has been expressed in different ways and it is the expression that has been copyrighted. (⑤) Copyright is free and is automatically invested in the author, for instance, the writer of a book or a programmer who develops a program, unless they sign the copyright over to someone else. [3점]

* infringe: 침해하다 ** prosecute: 기소하다

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

From a cross-cultural perspective the equation between public leadership and dominance is questionable. What does one mean by 'dominance'? Does it indicate coercion? Or control over 'the most valued'? 'Political' systems may be about both, either, or conceivably neither. The idea of 'control' would be a bothersome one for many peoples, as for instance among many native peoples of Amazonia where all members of a community are fond of their personal autonomy and notably allergic to any obvious expression of control or coercion. The conception of political power as a coercive force, while it may be a Western fixation, is not a universal. It is very unusual for an Amazonian leader to give an order. If many peoples do not view political power as a coercive force, nor as the most valued domain, then the leap from 'the political' to 'domination' (as coercion), and from there to 'domination of women', is a shaky one. As Marilyn Strathern has remarked, the notions of 'the political' and 'political personhood' are cultural obsessions of our own, a bias long reflected in anthropological constructs.

* coercion: 강제 ** autonomy: 자율
*** anthropological: 인류학의

It is ____ (A) ____ to understand political power in other cultures through our own notion of it because ideas of political power are not ____ (B) ____ across cultures.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① rational | … flexible | ② appropriate | … commonplace |
| ③ misguided | … uniform | ④ unreasonable | … varied |
| ⑤ effective | … objective | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Our irresistible tendency to see things in human terms — that we are often mistaken in attributing complex human motives and processing abilities to other species — does not mean that an animal’s behavior is not, in fact, complex. Rather, it means that the complexity of the animal’s behavior is not purely a (a) product of its internal complexity. Herbert Simon’s “parable of the ant” makes this point very clearly. Imagine an ant walking along a beach, and (b) visualize tracking the trajectory of the ant as it moves. The trajectory would show a lot of twists and turns, and would be very irregular and complicated. One could then suppose that the ant had equally complicated (c) internal navigational abilities, and work out what these were likely to be by analyzing the trajectory to infer the rules and mechanisms that could produce such a complex navigational path. The complexity of the trajectory, however, “is really a complexity in the surface of the beach, not a complexity in the ant.” In reality, the ant may be using a set of very (d) complex rules: it is the interaction of these rules with the environment that actually produces the complex trajectory, not the ant alone. Put more generally, the parable of the ant illustrates that there is no necessary correlation between the complexity of an (e) observed behavior and the complexity of the mechanism that produces it.

* parable: 우화 ** trajectory: 이동 경로

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Open the Mysterious Door to Environmental Complexity!
 - ② Peaceful Coexistence of Human Beings and Animals
 - ③ What Makes the Complexity of Animal Behavior?
 - ④ Animals’ Dilemma: Finding Their Way in a Human World
 - ⑤ Environmental Influences on Human Behavior Complexity
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In this area, heavy snow in winter was not uncommon. Sometimes it poured down for hours and hours and piled up very high. Then, no one could go out. Today too, because of the heavy snow, Mom was doing her office work at the kitchen table. Felix, the high schooler, had to take online classes in his room. Five-year-old Sean, who normally went to kindergarten, was sneaking around in the house playing home policeman. (a) The kindergartener wanted to know what his family members were up to, and was checking up on everyone.

* sneak: 몰래 움직이다

(B)

“All right. I’m sure you’re doing your work.” Mom replied, and then sharply added a question. “Sean, what are *you* doing?” Sean’s face immediately became blank, and he said, “Nothing.” “Come here, Honey, and you can help me.” Sean ran to the kitchen right away. “What can I do for you, Mom?” His voice was high, and Felix could sense that his brother was excited. Felix was pleased to get rid of (b) the policeman, and now he could concentrate on the lesson, at least till Sean came back.

(C)

While checking on his family, Sean interfered in their business as if it was his own. This time, (c) the playful and curious boy was interested in his brother Felix, who committed himself to studying no matter where he was. Sean secretly looked inside his brother’s room from the door, and shouted toward the kitchen where Mom was working, “Mom, Felix isn’t studying. He’s just watching a funny video.” Sean was naughtily smiling at his brother.

* naughtily: 짓궂게

(D)

Felix was mad because (d) his little brother was bothering him. Felix was studying science using a video posted on the school web site. He made an angry face at the naughty boy. Right then, Mom asked loudly from the kitchen, “What are you doing, Felix?” Felix’s room was located next to the kitchen, and he could hear Mom clearly. “I’m watching a lecture video for my science class.” Felix argued against Sean’s accusation and mischievously stuck (e) his tongue out at his little brother.

* mischievously: 장난기 있게

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 엄마는 폭설로 인해 집에서 업무를 보고 있었다.
 - ② Sean은 엄마가 불러서 주방으로 달려갔다.
 - ③ Sean은 몰래 형의 방을 들여다보았다.
 - ④ Felix는 자신의 방에서 게임을 하고 있었다.
 - ⑤ Felix의 방은 주방 옆에 있었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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 재활용 쓰레기 분리 배출 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 재활용 쓰레기 배출 시간 준수를 당부하려고
- ③ 재활용 쓰레기 분리수거 요일 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 재활용 쓰레기 관련 주민 회의 결과를 알려주려고
- ⑤ 재활용 쓰레기 분리수거 관련 공청회 참석을 요청하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 적합한 조리 도구 사용은 요리를 쉽고 즐겁게 해 준다.
- ② 요리 동영상 참고하면 누구나 요리를 할 수 있다.
- ③ 같은 재료라도 조리법에 따라 음식 맛이 달라진다.
- ④ 조리 도구는 훌륭한 인테리어 소품이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 조리 도구를 청결하게 관리하는 것이 중요하다.

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

- ① 꽃꽂이 강사 - 수강생 ② 택배 기사 - 수령인
- ③ 웨딩 플래너 - 예비 신부 ④ 꽃 판매 상인 - 사진작가
- ⑤ 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 물 가져가기 ② 안내 방송하기
- ③ 카메라 설치하기 ④ 배터리 충전하기
- ⑤ 구급상자 챙기기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$117 ② \$130 ③ \$135 ④ \$150 ⑤ \$161

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 다른 주문처를 찾고 있는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 더 좋은 품질을 위해서
- ② 더 빠른 배송을 위해서
- ③ 더 싼 가격을 위해서
- ④ 무료 배송을 위해서
- ⑤ 대량 주문을 위해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Delizia에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 창업 연도 ② 창업자 ③ 예약 방법
- ④ 장소 협찬 영화 ⑤ 야외 정원

9. Nest Cave Boat Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 보트당 최대 탑승 인원은 10명이다.
- ③ 동굴의 역사에 관해 들을 수 있다.
- ④ 동굴 내에서 사진 촬영을 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사전에 예약을 해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 사다리를 고르시오.

Stepladders

	Model	Price	Height (cm)	Load Capacity (kg)	Foldable
①	A	\$55	90	80	○
②	B	\$65	130	90	×
③	C	\$75	150	110	○
④	D	\$85	180	150	×
⑤	E	\$105	210	200	○

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

- ① Actually, it leads to the basement of the store.
- ② Please connect me with the marketing department.
- ③ No, the menswear is on the fifth floor of the store.
- ④ Well, the department store opens at 10 in the morning.
- ⑤ Not exactly. This is the direct number of the department.

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

- ① Of course. She'll be very happy to see you.
- ② Thank you for the ride. Say hello to Daniel.
- ③ How nice! I'll call and thank her for the ride.
- ④ Never mind. I'll take a bus to the baseball field.
- ⑤ Hurry up. You'll be late for baseball practice again.

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

Man: _____

- ① Great. It'll be really nice if we sing together.
- ② Thank you. I had a great time in your choir.
- ③ Think twice. It's not easy to sing in a choir.
- ④ Actually, I'm not a big fan of classical music.
- ⑤ Never mind. The choir practice has been canceled.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm afraid I can't go with you this time.
- ② I'm glad you've done the farm work in time.
- ③ Unfortunately, there are no more apples to pick.
- ④ Thank you for the apples you sent me last week.
- ⑤ You'll enjoy it. It's hard work but very rewarding.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Katrina가 Simon에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Katrina: _____

- ① Let's go bicycle riding as often as possible.
- ② Go to the hospital before the pain gets worse.
- ③ You shouldn't do risky things while riding a bicycle.
- ④ I'll let you know the repair shop that I often go to.
- ⑤ You're brave to ride a bicycle with no hands.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① colors to help animals protect themselves
- ② English animal expressions and their meanings
- ③ animal sounds expressed in different languages
- ④ classroom animal games and activities for children
- ⑤ animals that appear frequently in children's stories

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① snail ② horse ③ hawk
- ④ monkey ⑤ snake

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Emily Dashwood,

I write to thank you for your recent orders and also to make a suggestion which I feel certain will be agreeable to you. We are now in the height of the fruit and green groceries season. Among the specially good things that I have on hand at present are some potatoes of exceptional quality. In the fruit line, raspberries and blackberries are now at their best, and I have the best. Other good things will follow, and I will take care to let you know all about them.

Very respectfully,
John Pippin

- ① 상품 선호도를 조사하려고
- ② 새로운 마케팅 전략을 제안하려고
- ③ 판매 상품에 대한 정보를 제공하려고
- ④ 판매 계약 연장에 대해 논의하려고
- ⑤ 농산물 축제에 초대하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was waiting outside when the exam grades were posted on the bulletin board. I was perspiring. My heart started beating fast. What if I failed? A swarm of students rushed forward to see the exam results. Fortunately, I was tall enough to see over their heads. The minute I saw the results, all my anxiety disappeared. I walked quickly back to my dormitory and phoned my father. "Dad," I mumbled in a haze. "You won't believe this, but I passed the exams." My father was speechless. Finally he said, "Son, that *is* good news. I frankly never thought you'd do it." I was overjoyed as if I were walking on the cloud.

- ① anticipating → disappointed ② worried → delighted
- ③ surprised → calm ④ curious → envious
- ⑤ bored → excited

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good teachers know that learning occurs when students compare what they already know with the new ideas presented by the teacher or textbook. It is the students who decide whether or not to reconstruct their conceptions; therefore, teaching should be student centered rather than teacher centered. This means that students should be actively involved in making and interpreting analogies. If we believe that analogy use is an effective way to help students think and learn, then it makes sense to help students generate their own analogies or reconstruct the teacher's analogies to fit in with their own experiences.

- ① 학습 내용은 학생 수준에 맞는 난이도로 구성되어야 한다.
- ② 다양한 사례를 활용하여 학생의 이해를 도와야 한다.
- ③ 교사는 수업 중 학생과 상호 작용을 많이 해야 한다.
- ④ 교육 활동에서 이론보다 실습의 비중을 더 높여야 한다.
- ⑤ 유추를 해내고 재구성하는 과정이 학생 중심이어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 last in, first out이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

While user habits are a boon to companies fortunate enough to generate them, their existence inherently makes success less likely for new innovations and startups trying to disrupt the *status quo*. The fact is, successfully changing long-term user habits is exceptionally rare. Altering behavior requires not only an understanding of how to persuade people to act but also necessitates getting them to repeat behaviors for long periods, ideally for the rest of their lives. Companies that succeed in building a habit-forming business are often associated with game-changing, wildly successful innovation. But like any discipline, habit design has rules that define and explain why some products change lives while others do not. For one, new behaviors have a short half-life, as our minds tend to return to our old ways of thinking and doing. Experiments show that lab animals habituated to new behaviors tend to regress to their first learned behaviors over time. To borrow a term from accounting, behaviors are LIFO—“last in, first out.”

* boon: 요긴한 것 ** regress: 되돌아가다

- ① The behavior witnessed first is forgotten first.
- ② Almost any behavior tends to change over time.
- ③ After an old habit breaks, a new one is formed.
- ④ The habit formed last is the hardest to get rid of.
- ⑤ The habit most recently acquired disappears soonest.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite numerous studies on the influence of mediated agendas on politics, most studies examine text only—as if media only deliver words. These studies looked at how reporters, analysts, and commentators *verbally* describe and criticize the candidates. But they often neglect another important source of influence: visuals. As some communication scholars said, “Stories are often complex combinations of visual and verbal content—all too often the visual information is so powerful that it overwhelms the verbal.” The challenge of tackling visuals to examine their influence is multifaceted. The difficulties of gathering and coding visual data and of attributing impact to specific parts of images have no doubt caused veritable scholars to shy away. But the potential impact of visuals on people’s perceptions is simply too important to ignore. Furthermore, the importance of understanding both visuals and text in tandem cannot be understated.

* veritable: 진정한 ** in tandem: 동시에

- ① 시각 자료는 정치 관련 보도 자료 연구의 중요한 대상이다.
- ② 전문가들의 의견도 철저하게 검증하고 보도할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 다양한 관심사를 반영하는 뉴스 프로그램 편성이 요구된다.
- ④ 지나치게 방대한 시각 자료는 보도 내용 이해에 방해가 된다.
- ⑤ 언론인은 보도에서 자신의 정치적 편향을 드러내서는 안 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite excellent training, actors inevitably experience the visceral life of their characters, even if it is for brief moments during a performance. Self-perceptions are altered during the course of a performance, and even more so during long performance seasons. For many actors, they experience greater empathy and social cognition for their character, which may intensify identity boundary blurring. As well, actors tend to employ more dissociative processes, which increase potential character boundary blurring. Actors also experience more unresolved mourning for past trauma and loss experiences because they continually draw from these experiences when portraying characters. Adding to this tendency to merge with the creative work, audience members also confuse the character’s personality with the actor’s personality. Audience attribution errors may increase distress in the actor, including fearing that their personality identity is not stable.

* visceral: 마음속에서 느끼는 ** dissociative: 분리적인

- ① criteria for evaluating an actor’s performance
- ② difficulties in portraying complicated characters
- ③ background knowledge for appreciating the play
- ④ confusion of identity between actor and character
- ⑤ psychological barriers between actors and the audience

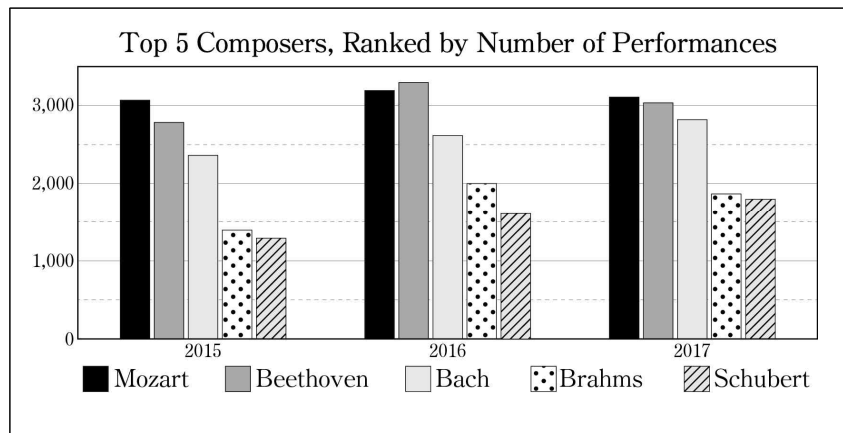
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a story about F. Yates, a prominent UK statistician. During his student years at St. John’s College, Cambridge, Yates had been keen on a form of sport. It consisted of climbing about the roofs and towers of the college buildings at night. In particular, the chapel of St. John’s College has a massive neo-Gothic tower adorned with statues of saints, and to Yates it appeared obvious that it would be more decorous if these saints were properly attired in surplices. One night he climbed up and did the job; next morning the result was generally much admired. But the College authorities were unappreciative and began to consider means of divesting the saints of their newly acquired garments. This was not easy, since they were well out of reach of any ordinary ladder. An attempt to lift the surplices off from above, using ropes with hooks attached, was unsuccessful. No progress was being made and eventually Yates came forward and volunteered to climb up in the daylight and bring them down. This he did to the admiration of the crowd that assembled.

* decorous: 품위 있는 ** surplice: 흰 가운 *** divest: 벗기다

- ① A Scary Legend About the Statues at St. John’s College
- ② A Student Who Solved a Problem of His Own Making
- ③ Standards of Beauty Varying from Person to Person
- ④ A Smart Professor Who Identified a Criminal
- ⑤ A Success Story of a Mysterious Architect

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the top five composers ranked by the number of performances in concerts worldwide from 2015 to 2017. ① In 2015 and 2017, Mozart was the most performed composer, with more than 3,000 performances each year. ② For all three years, the least performed composer was Schubert, whose music was performed less than 2,000 times each year. ③ The three composers whose rankings in the number of performances remained the same throughout the whole period were Beethoven, Brahms, and Schubert. ④ As for the two composers, Bach and Schubert, the number of performances steadily increased from 2015 to 2017. ⑤ The gap in the number of performances between Beethoven and Bach was the largest in 2016 and the smallest in 2017.

26. Herbert Shelton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Herbert Shelton was born on October 6, 1895 in Wylie, Texas. As a child, Shelton took an interest in animals, especially their habits when sick as compared to when well. Shelton attended Bernarr Macfadden's College of Physcultopathy in Chicago and interned at Crane's Sanatorium in Elmhurst, Illinois. In 1921, he graduated from the American School of Naturopathy with a Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine. Shelton claimed that cooking food denatures it, and that a healthy body has the ability to restore itself from illness without medical intervention. Although heavily criticized by his contemporaries for advocating fasting over medical treatment, Shelton's work served as an early influence for the raw food movement. A pacifist, Shelton was jailed in 1917 for making an anti-draft statement in public during the height of World War I. By 1972, at the age of 77, Shelton became bedridden from Parkinson's disease. He died thirteen years later.

* anti-draft: 징병 반대의

- ① 병에 걸린 동물의 습성에 관심을 가졌다.
- ② Crane's Sanatorium에서 인턴으로 일했다.
- ③ 의학적 치료보다 단식을 옹호했다.
- ④ 1917년에 투옥되었다.
- ⑤ 파킨슨병을 앓다가 77세에 사망했다.


27. Wingstar Drone에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wingstar Drone

Please read this manual carefully before drone operation.

Description

- Control distance: about 100 meters
- Flying time: about 20 minutes
- Charging time: about 100 minutes
- Transmitter battery: four AAA batteries



Drone Operation and Battery Care

- It's suitable for experienced drone users aged 14 years and older.
- Please use only original Wingstar parts and accessories.
- Store batteries at room temperature between 5°C and 27°C.
- Check the battery and connections after every crash.
- Do not overcharge the battery.

- ① 비행시간은 약 20분이다.
- ② 송신기에는 네 개의 AAA 건전지가 필요하다.
- ③ 드론 사용 경험이 없는 초보자에게 적합한 제품이다.
- ④ 드론 배터리는 5°C에서 27°C 사이의 실온에서 보관해야 한다.
- ⑤ 추락 후에는 드론 배터리 및 연결 상태를 점검해야 한다.

28. Grace Foundation Logo Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Grace Foundation Logo Design Contest

As Grace Foundation turns 20 in 2022, we invite you to be part of our history! Design a logo that best portrays our journey of hope and despair, love and loss, grief and joy!

Fee: \$30 (students: \$20)

Prizes: 1st (\$1,000), 2nd (\$800), 3rd (\$500)

Period: 1 April 2021 - 31 May 2021

Design Theme: 20 Years of Humanitarian Action

Additional Information

- The entry should be submitted in PDF format.
- Winners will be notified via email.
- The winning design will be used in all 20th anniversary materials throughout 2022.

- ① 학생의 참가비는 30달러이다.
- ② 모든 입상자에게 1,000달러씩 수여한다.
- ③ 대회는 3개월간 진행된다.
- ④ 출품작은 PDF 형식으로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 입상자는 전화로 개별 통보한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The formats and frequencies of traditional trade encompass a spectrum. At the simplest level ① are the occasional trips made by individual !Kung and Dani to visit their individual trading partners in other bands or villages. ② Suggestive of our open-air markets and flea markets were the occasional markets at which Sio villagers living on the coast of northeast New Guinea met New Guineans from inland villages. Up to a few dozen people from each side ③ sat down in rows facing each other. An inlander pushed forward a net bag containing between 10 and 35 pounds of taro and sweet potatoes, and the Sio villager sitting opposite responded by offering a number of pots and coconuts ④ judging equivalent in value to the bag of food. Trobriand Island canoe traders conducted similar markets on the islands ⑤ that they visited, exchanging utilitarian goods (food, pots, and bowls) by barter, at the same time as they and their individual trade partners gave each other reciprocated gifts of luxury items (shell necklaces and armbands).

* taro: (식물) 타로토란 ** reciprocate: 답례하다

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Those who limit themselves to Western scientific research have virtually ① ignored anything that cannot be perceived by the five senses and repeatedly measured or quantified. Research is dismissed as superstitious and invalid if it cannot be scientifically explained by cause and effect. Many continue to ② object with an almost religious passion to this cultural paradigm about the power of science—more specifically, the power that science gives them. By dismissing non-Western scientific paradigms as inferior at best and inaccurate at worst, the most rigid members of the conventional medical research community try to ③ counter the threat that alternative therapies and research pose to their work, their well-being, and their worldviews. And yet, biomedical research cannot explain many of the phenomena that ④ concern alternative practitioners regarding caring-healing processes. When therapies such as acupuncture or homeopathy are observed to result in a physiological or clinical response that cannot be explained by the biomedical model, many have tried to ⑤ deny the results rather than modify the scientific model.

* acupuncture: 침술 ** homeopathy: 동종 요법

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. People unknowingly sabotage their own work when they withhold help or information from others or try to undermine them lest they become more successful or get more credit than “me.” _____ is alien to the ego, except when there is a secondary motive. The ego doesn’t know that the more you include others, the more smoothly things flow and the more easily things come to you. When you give little or no help to others or put obstacles in their path, the universe — in the form of people and circumstances — gives little or no help to you because you have cut yourself off from the whole. The ego’s unconscious core feeling of “not enough” causes it to react to someone else’s success as if that success had taken something away from “me.” It doesn’t know that your resentment of another person’s success curtails your own chances of success. In order to attract success, you need to welcome it wherever you see it. [3점]

* sabotage: 방해하다 ** curtail: 줄이다

- ① Patience
- ② Rationality
- ③ Independence
- ④ Competition
- ⑤ Cooperation

32. Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls “the pause that refreshes.” He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he _____. This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributed to Lao Tzu: “In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present.”

* loop: 루프(반복 실행되는 일련의 명령)

- ① lets the work issues fall away
- ② makes plans for tomorrow’s work
- ③ retraces the projects not completed yet
- ④ feels emotionally and physically exhausted
- ⑤ reflects on the achievements he made that day

33. Plants are genius chemists. They rely on their ability to manufacture chemical compounds for every single aspect of their survival. A plant with juicy leaves can't run away to avoid being eaten. It relies on its own chemical defenses to kill microbes, deter pests, or poison would-be predators. Plants also need to reproduce. They can't impress a potential mate with a fancy dance, a victory in horn-to-horn combat, or a well-constructed nest like animals do. Since plants need to attract pollinators to accomplish reproduction, they've evolved intoxicating scents, sweet nectar, and pheromones that send signals that bees and butterflies can't resist. When you consider that plants solve almost all of their problems by making chemicals, and that there are nearly 400,000 species of plants on Earth, it's no wonder that the plant kingdom is _____.

- ① a factory that continuously generates clean air
- ② a source for a dazzling array of useful substances
- ③ a silent battlefield in which plants fight for sunshine
- ④ a significant habitat for microorganisms at a global scale
- ⑤ a document that describes the primitive state of the earth

34. The meritocratic emphasis on effort and hard work seeks to vindicate the idea that, under the right conditions, we are responsible for our success and thus capable of freedom. It also seeks to vindicate the faith that, if the competition is truly fair, success will align with virtue; those who work hard and play by the rules will earn the rewards they deserve. We want to believe that success, in sports and in life, is something we earn, not something we inherit. Natural gifts and the advantages they bring embarrass the meritocratic faith. They cast doubt on the conviction that praise and rewards flow from effort alone. In the face of this embarrassment, we _____.

This can be seen, for example, in television coverage of the Olympics, which focuses less on the feats the athletes perform than on heartbreaking stories of the hardships and obstacles they have overcome, and the struggles they have gone through to triumph over injury, or a difficult childhood, or political turmoil in their native land. [3점]

* meritocratic: 능력주의의 ** vindicate: (정당성을) 입증하다

- ① suspect perfectly fair competition is not possible
- ② inflate the moral significance of effort and striving
- ③ put more emphasis on the results than on the process
- ④ believe that overcoming hardships is not that important
- ⑤ often appreciate the rewards earned through natural gifts

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Cyber attacks on air traffic control systems have become a leading security concern. ① The federal government released a report in 2009 stating that the nation's air traffic control system is vulnerable to a cyber attack that could interrupt communication with pilots and alter the flight information used to separate aircraft as they approach an airport. ② The report found numerous security problems in airline computer systems, including easy-to-crack passwords and unencrypted file folders, issues that could give invaders easy access. ③ A cyber attack on air traffic has the potential to kill many people and could cripple the country's entire airline industry. ④ Unprecedented declines in consumer demand impacted the profitability of the airline industry, changing the face of aircraft travel for the foreseeable future. ⑤ Tightening airline computer security could be even more important than conducting security screenings of passengers, because in an increasingly cyber-oriented world, plane hijackers of the future may not even be on board.

* unencrypted: 암호화되지 않은 ** cripple: 무력하게 만들다

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

36.

A classic positive-sum game in economic life is the trading of surpluses.

- (A) One infrastructure that allows efficient exchange is transportation, which makes it possible for producers to trade their surpluses even when they are separated by distance. Another is money, interest, and middlemen, which allow producers to exchange many kinds of surpluses with many other producers at many points in time.
- (B) If a farmer has more grain than he can eat, and a herder has more milk than he can drink, both of them come out ahead if they trade some wheat for some milk. As they say, everybody wins. Of course, an exchange at a single moment in time only pays when there is a division of labor.
- (C) There would be no point in one farmer giving a bushel of wheat to another farmer and receiving a bushel of wheat in return. A fundamental insight of modern economics is that the key to the creation of wealth is a division of labor, in which specialists learn to produce a commodity with increasing cost-effectiveness and have the means to exchange their specialized products efficiently. [3점]

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

37.

Human movement can be affected, either positively or negatively, by the environment within which the movement takes place. Consider an athlete who runs the 100 m wearing training shoes. She is unlikely to achieve as good a time wearing these shoes as she would if she wore specifically designed spiked running shoes.

- (A) Is she there because she really wants to be, or is she there just because her brother is also a runner and so her parents bring her along as well? Motivation is a key factor in sports training and performance.
- (B) On the contrary, if she had a tailwind her performance would be enhanced and movement assisted by the wind. Let us also consider other surrounding circumstances, such as what is motivating the athlete to run.
- (C) During athletic competitions wind speed is always measured as it is recognised as having an impact, either positively or negatively, on performance times. If our runner was running into a headwind, her speed would be reduced, as some of her force would be needed to overcome the additional obstacle of the wind.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

In order to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated, or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded.

Wind direction is usually measured through the use of a simple vane. (①) This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by without obstruction. (②) The direction is recorded, but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow—a lot! (③) Sometimes the wind can blow from virtually every direction within a minute or two. (④) Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. (⑤) It's also important to remember that the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

* vane: 풍향계 ** spindle: 회전축

39.

Some organizations, however, are unbundling in favor of a more itemized approach sometimes called *à la carte pricing*.

Bundle pricing is packaging together two or more products, usually complementary ones, to be sold for a single price, which is usually considerably less than the sum of the prices of the individual products. (①) Bundle pricing facilitates customer satisfaction and, when slow-moving products are bundled with products with higher turnover, can help a company stimulate sales and increase revenues. (②) Selling products as a package rather than individually also may result in cost savings, so bundle pricing is commonly used for banking and travel services, computers, and automobiles with option packages. (③) This provides customers with the opportunity to pick and choose the products they want without having to purchase bundles that may not be the right mix for their purposes. (④) Furthermore, with the help of the Internet, comparison shopping has become more convenient than ever, allowing customers to price items and create their own mixes. (⑤) Nevertheless, bundle pricing continues to appeal to customers who prefer the convenience of a package. [3점]

* *à la carte pricing*: 따로따로 책정하는 가격

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

The searchability of online works represents a variation on older navigational aids such as tables of contents, indexes, and concordances. But the effects are different. As with links, the ease and ready availability of searching make it much simpler to jump between digital documents than it ever was to jump between printed ones. Our attachment to any one text becomes more tenuous, more transitory. Searches also lead to the fragmentation of online works. A search engine often draws our attention to a particular snippet of text, a few words or sentences that have strong relevance to whatever we're searching for at the moment, while providing little incentive for taking in the work as a whole. We don't see the forest when we search the Web. We don't even see the trees. We see twigs and leaves.

* concordance: 용어 색인 ** tenuous: 미약한 *** snippet: 작은 정보



As online search becomes easier and speedier, people's attachment to a text tends to become more (A), and their interest in the whole content (B).

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① temporary | ..... | expands |
| ② temporary | ..... | diminishes |
| ③ intense | ..... | diminishes |
| ④ intense | ..... | expands |
| ⑤ complicated | ..... | persists |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Surprisingly, consciousness might not be as crucial to creativity as we like to think. There are several different types of creativity—some of them conscious, some of them unconscious. Creativity can happen when you (a) deliberately try to create something or it can happen in your sleep. In any case, Arne Dietrich, a neuroscientist, believes that the creative brain might work much like software. Neuroscientists suspect that creativity is essentially about (b) discovery rather than anything mystical—driven by a mechanical process in the brain that generates possible solutions and then eliminates them systematically. He believes our tendency to dismiss computational creativity as (c) inferior to our own comes from an ingrained dualism in human culture. ‘We are overvaluing ourselves and underestimating them,’ he says.

As a neuroscientist, Dietrich says he tackles the brain as a machine—and does not see machine creativity as different. Considered in this way, the idea that the human brain has a unique claim to creative talents seems a (d) proper perspective. Will others accept that idea? The trick is to stop trying to compare computer artists to human ones. If we can (e) embrace computer creativity for what it is and stop trying to make it look human, not only will computers teach us new things about our own creative talents, but they might become creative in ways that we cannot begin to imagine.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Machines That Create Redefine Creativity
- ② The New Way Machines Learn and Think
- ③ How Brain Works During Unconsciousness
- ④ Potential Limits of Artificial Intelligence
- ⑤ High Technology Weakens Creativity

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)

One day my father hired three young men to harvest the crop. At the end of the day (a) he gathered them around to pay them. “What do I owe you, John?” my dad asked the first young man he had hired. “Fifty-five dollars, Mr. Burres,” John said. Dad wrote him a check for fifty-five dollars. “What do I owe you, Michael?” (b) he asked the second young man who had worked the same number of hours as John. “You owe me seventy-five dollars,” Michael said.

(B)

Again my father was surprised. (c) He asked for clarification. “And how did you arrive at that figure?” The third young man, like the other two, had been hired for the same job and had put in equal time. “Well,” said Nathan, “I didn’t charge you for the lunch break since your wife prepared and served lunch. I didn’t have gas expenses since I came with my buddies. So the actual number of hours worked brings my pay to thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents.” My father wrote him out a check for one hundred dollars.

(C)

Dad then looked at the three young men—stricken silent by my father’s actions—all of whom were a bit bewildered by the differing amounts on their individual check. “I always pay a man his worth, boys. Where I come from we call that equal pay for equal worth.” (d) He looked benevolently at the three young men and in his typical fatherly style added, “The values in a man create the value of a man.”

(D)

With a look of surprise, my dad asked quietly, “How do you figure that, Michael?” “Oh,” said Michael, “I charge from the time I get into my car to drive to the job site, until the time I get back home, plus gas mileage and meal allowance.” “Meal allowance—even if we provide the meals?” my dad said. “Yup,” replied Michael. “I see,” said my dad, writing him a check for the seventy-five dollars (e) he requested. “And what about you, Nathan?” Dad inquired. “You owe me thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, Mr. Burres,” Nathan said.

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 Burres 씨는 농작물 수확을 위해 젊은이들을 고용했다.
- ② Michael은 John보다 더 많은 품삯을 요구했다.
- ③ Nathan은 점심 식사를 제공받지 못했다.
- ④ 젊은이들은 수표에 적힌 액수를 보고 약간 어리둥절했다.
- ⑤ Michael은 일터로 가는 시간을 품삯 계산에 포함했다.

* 확인 사항

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

영어 영역

제 3 교시

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 아파트 입주민 회의 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 아파트 입주민을 위한 앱을 소개하려고
- ③ 아파트 관리비 납부 방법 변경을 알리려고
- ④ 아파트 시설 보수 공사 계획을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 아파트 단지 내 승강기 점검 일정을 공지하려고

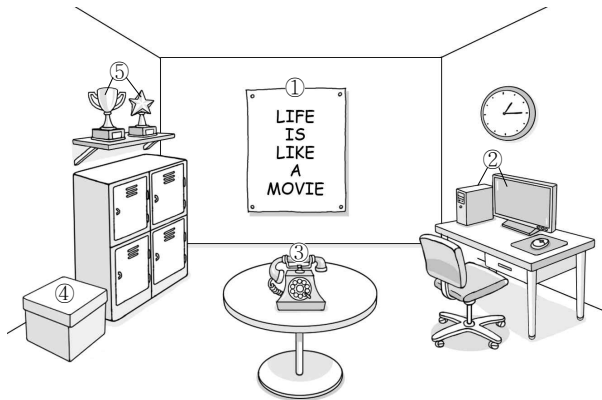
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 근력 운동은 관절 강화에 효과적이다.
- ② 스트레칭을 통해 자세 교정이 가능하다.
- ③ 몸 상태에 따라 운동량을 조절할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 규칙적인 운동은 스트레스 완화에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 바른 자세로 운동하는 것은 부상 위험을 줄인다.

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

- ① 음악 교사-학생
- ② 학생회장-졸업생
- ③ 진로 상담사-학부모
- ④ 콘서트 진행자-관객
- ⑤ 드럼 연주자-악기점 주인

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 회의 참석하기
- ② 티켓 출력하기
- ③ 저녁 준비하기
- ④ 유니폼 가져오기
- ⑤ 자동차 수리하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$90
- ② \$99
- ③ \$108
- ④ \$110
- ⑤ \$120

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Katie Wood의 책 사인회에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 요리 수업을 들어야 해서
- ② 사촌 결혼식에 참석해야 해서
- ③ 중국어 시험공부를 해야 해서
- ④ 도서관 봉사 활동을 해야 해서
- ⑤ 에세이 쓰기 대회에 참가해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Summer Computer Coding Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 운영 기간
- ③ 수강료
- ④ 수업 시간
- ⑤ 신청 마감일

9. Rescue the Animals에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 시청 광장에서 열릴 것이다.
- ② 20개가 넘는 부스가 있을 것이다.
- ③ 구조된 동물들의 사진들이 전시될 것이다.
- ④ 기부자들에게 동물 모양의 열쇠고리를 줄 것이다.
- ⑤ 시청 옆 공터는 주차장으로 사용될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 음악 축제를 고르시오.

Music Festivals

Festival	Date	Genre	Place	Pet-friendly
① A	April 24	Rock	Union Square	O
② B	May 8	Jazz	Limestone Island	O
③ C	May 22	Rock	Olympic Stadium	X
④ D	June 5	Jazz	Grand Park	O
⑤ E	June 12	Classical	Fitzroy Garden	X

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

- ① I should be there by the end of this month.
- ② Working on the marketing team isn't easy.
- ③ I have to go to Canada for a job interview.
- ④ They haven't hired a new manager yet.
- ⑤ My family is going to travel with me.

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

- ① Excuse me. I can't find where my baggage is.
- ② Hurry up. We might miss the train to the airport.
- ③ Okay. I'd like to buy a ticket for the earlier flight.
- ④ Really? I'm sorry that there are no seats available today.
- ⑤ I see. I'll let you know when we arrive at the destination.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. That's why I always check customers' reviews.
- ② I'd rather not. It's too late to get a refund for the laptop bag.
- ③ Thanks for your tip. I can save money by using a rental service.
- ④ That makes sense. I should read the reviews to make a decision.
- ⑤ Don't worry. The item I ordered online will be delivered soon.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's true. I received an acceptance letter from the university.
- ② You're right. I'll think about the internship in a more positive way.
- ③ I agree. The experience helped me a lot in getting a job.
- ④ No problem. I can take the fashion class next semester.
- ⑤ Thank you. I've dreamed of working in your company.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Brown이 Andrew에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ms. Brown: _____

- ① How about reading Spanish books on a regular basis?
- ② I recommend you read more science books for yourself.
- ③ What do you think of taking an extra class to get a good score?
- ④ You'd better write book reports to improve your writing skills.
- ⑤ Why not try books with different themes to grow your vocabulary?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① materials used for writing before paper
- ② difficulties of processing natural materials
- ③ ways raw materials were stored in the past
- ④ writing materials that affected printing techniques
- ⑤ common characteristics of eco-friendly materials

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① clay ② papyrus ③ stone
- ④ animal skins ⑤ silk

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear City Council Members,
 My name is Celina Evans and I am a lifelong Woodridge resident. The Woodridge Children's Theater has been the pride of our community since 1975. My daughter Katie has been participating in the theater's activities for six years. The theater has meant so much to so many in our community. However, I have been made aware that you are considering cutting the budget of the theater. The experiences and life lessons children gain at the theater are invaluable. Not only do kids learn about the arts there, but they also learn skills that will last for a lifetime. To reduce funding would be a huge loss to future generations and thus I strongly object to it. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.
 Sincerely,
 Celina Evans

- ① 지역 어린이 극장 이용료 인하를 건의하려고
- ② 지역 문화 시설 이용 시간 연장을 제안하려고
- ③ 지역 어린이 극장 설립을 위한 기부를 요청하려고
- ④ 지역 어린이 극장에 대한 예산 삭감을 반대하려고
- ⑤ 지역 주민들을 위한 문화 공간 부족에 대해 항의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day for my teaching evaluation arrived. The principal was present to grade my teaching. My heart pounded heavily. I said a little prayer quietly before stepping into the classroom. As I entered the classroom, the tense atmosphere turned into wild laughter. I stood at the front of the classroom wearing my funny dress instead of my formal work clothes, which helped me to get the students' attention. I took a deep breath and started the language activity with a catchy song that students love. Soon, the magic took off and all the students were blown away. When the class ended, all the students and even the principal started clapping. The class was a success! All my time and effort had finally paid off.

- ① excited → confused ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ nervous → satisfied ④ hopeful → terrified
- ⑤ regretful → delighted

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

More often than not, modern parents are paralyzed by the fear that they will no longer be liked or even loved by their children if they scold them for any reason. They want their children's friendship above all, and are willing to sacrifice respect to get it. This is not good. A child will have many friends, but only two parents — if that — and parents are more, not less, than friends. Friends have very limited authority to correct. Every parent therefore needs to learn to tolerate the momentary anger or even hatred directed toward them by their children, after necessary corrective action has been taken, as the capacity of children to perceive or care about long-term consequences is very limited. Parents are the judges of society. They teach children how to behave so that other people will be able to interact meaningfully and productively with them.

- ① 부모는 두려워 말고 자녀의 잘못된 행동을 바로잡아 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀의 신뢰를 얻기 위해 일관된 태도로 양육해야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 다양한 경험을 제공하여 자녀의 사회화를 도와야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 자녀의 친구 관계에 지나치게 개입하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀와 유대감을 쌓으며 친구의 역할을 해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the mind's eye is blind가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

All any neuron in the brain ever “sees” is that some change occurred in the firing patterns of its upstream peers. It cannot tell whether such change is caused by an external disturbance or by the brain’s constant self-organized activity. Thus, neurons located in networks of other neurons do not “know” what the brain’s sensors are sensing; they simply respond to their upstream inputs. In other words, the neurons have no way of relating or *comparing* their spikes to anything else because they only receive retinal correspondences or processed “representations” of the sensory input. But establishing correspondences without knowing the rules by which those correspondences are constructed is like comparing Mansi words with Khanty words when we understand neither language. Only after we have defined the vocabulary of one language can we understand the corresponding meaning of words in the other. Similarly, without further information, sensory neurons can attach no meaning whatsoever to their spikes. Put simply, the mind’s eye is blind.

* spike: 전기 신호 ** retinal: 망막의

- ① The brain sees only by linking imagination and experience.
- ② Neurons respond to sensory input without understanding it.
- ③ Signals carried by neurons cannot be explained in experiments.
- ④ The brain stops imagining scenes and starts storing visual data.
- ⑤ Some visual inputs do not always need the brain for their processing.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The way reduced prices are written during a sale will greatly affect people’s attitude toward the products (and their likelihood of purchasing them). If the sale prices are easy to understand using percentages (for example, “-50%”) or with the new prices already calculated (for example, “now only \$20”), shoppers will react in an automatic and positive fashion. However, if it is necessary for them to do complex mental calculations (for example, if a \$27.50 product is advertised at 12% off), they will switch to a more analytical style of thinking. This results in more attention spent on the calculation, and subsequently on the merits of the product. No longer feeling spontaneous, shoppers will start questioning whether it is actually a good deal or not, whether they really need another pair of shoes, etc. The more cognitive effort is demanded from shoppers, the more of a negative and suspicious reaction will be evoked, and the chances of making a sale diminish.

- ① 상품 할인율이 클수록 상품의 단점이 쉽게 노출될 수 있다.
- ② 경쟁 상품과 비교되는 품질 정보 제시는 판매에 효과적이다.
- ③ 상품에 대한 공인된 평가가 소비에 대한 심리적 장벽을 낮춘다.
- ④ 상품 판매율을 높이기 위해 다양한 소비 성향 분석이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 상품 할인가 제시 방식의 인지적 부담 정도가 판매에 영향을 준다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early astronomers saw and learned more from eclipses and other forms of shadow than from direct observation. In Galileo’s time, the empiricist’s insistence on direct observation as the only legitimate way of knowing limited what could be learned about the cosmos, and the medievalist allowance for extraperceptual insights had nothing to contribute to what we would consider scientific inquiry. Galileo’s breakthroughs came in part from his understanding of how to use shadows to extend his powers of observation. At the time he trained his telescope on Venus, it was believed the planet shone with its own light and moved in an orbit independent of the sun. Galileo saw that the planet was in partial shadow as it went through its phases, and thus had to be a dark body. He also realized from the logic of the shadow that Venus orbited the sun, since all phases from new to full could be observed from earth. The end of the Ptolemaic system came quickly thereafter, a shadow thus shedding light on the ordering of the cosmos.

* Ptolemaic system: 천동설

- ① difficulties in observing and tracking shadows
- ② lack of various devices used to observe the universe
- ③ consistency in human aspiration toward space exploration
- ④ ways to record planetary movements with early technology
- ⑤ importance of shadow in making new discoveries in astronomy

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Moral philosophy textbooks often proclaim that we can discern if a claim is ethical by attending to the use of the words “is” and “ought.” On this suggestion, the claim “You ought to keep your promises,” because it uses “ought,” is ethical. “An atom is small,” because it uses “is,” is nonethical. Yet, despite being commonly invoked, this is-ought test is seriously deficient. Some is-statements have ethical content and some ought-statements do not. For example, consider the claims “Murder is wrong” and “Friendship is good.” These claims obviously have ethical content. Whatever the is-ought test is tracking, these claims clearly fall on the ought side of that divide. Yet they both use “is.” Similarly, consider the claim “The train ought to arrive in an hour.” This statement is clearly nonethical, the use of “ought” notwithstanding. There is an important distinction between ethical and nonethical claims. But we can’t simply rely on “is” and “ought” to make it. Instead we need to attend to the substance of the claim.

* invoke: 예로서 인용하다

- ① Mutually Exclusive Relationship Between “Is” and “Ought”
- ② Sounds Unethical to You? Check Your Moral Standard First
- ③ What Determines Ethicality of a Claim, Word Choice or Content?
- ④ How We Can Get to Harmony of Linguistic Forms and Functions
- ⑤ To Use “Is” or “Ought,” That Is the Key to Ethical Statements!

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Perceived and Actual Food Waste in Households
by Country, 2017–2018

Country	Perceived food waste (%) (A)	Actual food waste (%) (B)	Gap (B-A)
U.S.	15	24	9
Canada	10	21	11
Poland	10	12	2
Denmark	10	4	-6
Mexico	6	13	7
Germany	6	12	6
Switzerland	5	18	13
Russia	5	6	1

The table above shows the percentage of perceived and actual food waste of household groceries and the gap between those percentages for selected countries from 2017 to 2018. ① The U.S. showed the highest percentage of actual food waste among the countries, and almost one quarter of all food there went to the bin. ② While Canada, Poland and Denmark recorded the same figures in the percentage of perceived food waste, Canada was the only country which exceeded twenty percent in actual food waste among those three countries. ③ In perceived food waste, Mexico was just one percentage point higher than Russia, but the percentage of actual food waste in Mexico was more than three times that in Russia. ④ Switzerland had the biggest gap between perceived and actual food waste percentages, and this gap was more than twice as big as that of Germany. ⑤ Of all the countries above, the only one where the percentage of actual food waste was lower than that of perceived food waste was Denmark.

26. Donald Griffin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Donald Griffin was an American biophysicist and animal behaviourist known for his research in animal navigation, acoustic orientation, and sensory biophysics. During his childhood, he was influenced by his uncle, who was a Harvard professor of biology. Griffin received a Ph.D. in zoology from Harvard University in 1942. He demonstrated that bats emit high-frequency sounds with which they can locate objects as small as flying insects. In 1965, he became a professor at Rockefeller University in New York and a research zoologist for the New York Zoological Society. After he retired from Rockefeller University in 1986, he didn't stop his research: he continued to present papers at national and international meetings. In the late 1970s Griffin argued that animals might possess the ability to think and reason. Although his claim sparked much controversy in the science community, there is no question that he radically opened up the field of animal cognition.

- ① 미국의 생물 물리학자이자 동물 행동학자이다.
- ② 어렸을 때 수학 교수인 삼촌에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ 박쥐가 고주파음으로 사물의 위치를 파악함을 증명했다.
- ④ Rockefeller University 퇴직 후 연구를 멈추지 않았다.
- ⑤ 동물이 생각하고 추론하는 능력을 지녔을 수 있다고 주장했다.

27. Leather Craft Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



Leather Craft Class

Learn how to make leather goods in our hands-on class!
The class is designed only for beginners.

- **When:** Saturday, May 22, 2021, 2 p.m. – 5 p.m.
- **Where:** Culture Room, Mayfair Museum
- **Participation Fee:** \$50
 - This includes leather, tools and snacks.
 - Participants take what they make on the day.
- **Note**
 - Each participant must choose one leather item to make among a wallet, a pencil case or a book cover.
 - Spaces are limited, so registration in advance is required.

Visit www.mayfairleathercraft.com for more information.

- ① 초보자를 위해 만들어진 수업이다.
- ② 토요일에 3시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에 가죽, 도구, 간식이 포함된다.
- ④ 각 참가자는 최대 3개의 품목을 만들 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사전 등록이 요구된다.

28. Handwriting Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Handwriting Competition

“Handwriting matters, no matter how old you are!”


- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 6 p.m. on May 31, 2021
- Submit your work to Room No. 205, 2nd floor, City Hall.

Age Groups

- Group A (ages 6–8)
- Group B (ages 9–11)
- Group C (ages 12–14)
- Group D (ages 15–17)
- Group E (anyone over 17)

Prizes

Two winners in each group
(First Place: \$50, Second Place: \$30)



Details

- Entrants will be asked to copy out a poem in their neatest handwriting.
- The poem must be copied on plain A4 paper without the aid of lines.
- All entries must be written in blue or black ink.

For additional information, email us at hwriting@citycompetition.org.

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 연령에 따라 세 그룹으로 나뉜다.
- ③ 입상자는 현금을 상으로 받는다.
- ④ 줄이 있는 종이에 시를 옮겨 써야 한다.
- ⑤ 잉크 색에 상관없이 출품 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The world's first complex writing form, Sumerian cuneiform, followed an evolutionary path, moving around 3500 BCE from pictographic to ideographic representations, from the depiction of objects to ① that of abstract notions. Sumerian cuneiform was a linear writing system, its symbols usually ② set in columns, read from top to bottom and from left to right. This regimentation was a form of abstraction: the world is not a linear place, and objects do not organize ③ themselves horizontally or vertically in real life. Early rock paintings, thought to have been created for ritual purposes, were possibly shaped and organized ④ to follow the walls of the cave, or the desires of the painters, who may have organized them symbolically, or artistically, or even randomly. Yet after cuneiform, virtually every form of script that has emerged has been set out in rows with a clear beginning and endpoint. So ⑤ uniformly is this expectation, indeed, that the odd exception is noteworthy, and generally established for a specific purpose.

* cuneiform: 췌기 문자 ** regimentation: 조직화

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

It's likely that for a very long time people managed to survive with draped animal pelts and then began roughly sewing these together. Ultimately, though, the ① advantages of using woven fabric for clothing would have become obvious. A fur pelt offers ② inadequate thermal protection if someone is sitting still, but once on the move or in strong winds, this is less true, because pelts aren't shaped close to the body. The more air gets between the body and the clothing, the less effective it is at trapping an insulating layer of air close to the skin. In fact, the insulating properties of clothing ③ decrease very much when walking quickly. Clothing also needs to be breathable, because damp clothes are bad at keeping the wearer warm and become very heavy. Woven fabrics are more breathable than fur and, when specifically tailored to the body, make excellent internal layers, ④ preventing cold air from getting direct access to the skin's surface. Thus the ability to create woven clothing would have offered material advantages to our early ancestors once they had left Africa for ⑤ cooler areas.

* drape: 걸치다 ** thermal: 열의 *** insulate: 단열하다

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Contrary to popular opinion, woodpeckers don't restrict themselves to rotten trees, and they often start construction in healthy trees. Just like us, woodpeckers want the place where they bring up their families to be solid and durable. Even though the birds are well equipped to hammer away at healthy wood, it would be too much for them to complete the job all at once. And that's why they take a months-long break after making a hole that may be only an inch or two deep, hoping fungi will pitch in. As far as the fungi are concerned, this is the invitation they have been waiting for, because usually they can't get past the bark. In this case, the fungi quickly move into the opening and begin to break down the wood. What the tree sees as a coordinated attack, the woodpecker sees as a(n) _____. After a while, the wood fibers are so soft that it's much easier for the woodpecker to enlarge the hole.

* fungi: fungus(균류)의 복수형

- ① division of labor
- ② act of sympathy
- ③ process of negotiation
- ④ competition for habitat
- ⑤ defense from predators

32. The urban environment is generally designed so as not to make contact with our skin. We do not push through bushes on our way to school or work. Roads and sidewalks are kept clear of obstacles. Only once in a while are we reminded of the materiality of the environment, as when we feel the brush of an unexpected tree branch or nearly fall over a curb. Most of our time is not even spent outside. "Outside" is often just a space we go through to get "inside." Our time is largely spent indoors, where architecture and design collude to provide an environment as lacking as possible in tactile stimulation. In the modern university or office building, floors and walls are flat and smooth, corridors are clear, the air is still, the temperature is neutral, and elevators carry one effortlessly from one level to another. It is commonly assumed that we are best served by our tactile environment when _____.

* collude: 결탁하다

- ① we accept its harsh elements
- ② we scarcely notice its presence
- ③ it does not hinder social interactions
- ④ we experience it using all the senses
- ⑤ its design reflects the natural environment

33. The ideal sound quality varies a lot in step with technological and cultural changes. Consider, for instance, the development of new digital audio formats such as MP3 and AAC. Various media feed us daily with data-compressed audio, and some people rarely experience CD-quality (that is, *technical* quality) audio. This tendency could lead to a new generation of listeners with other sound quality preferences. Research by Stanford University professor Jonathan Berger adds fuel to this thesis. Berger tested first-year university students' preferences for MP3s annually for ten years. He reports that each year more and more students come to prefer MP3s to CD-quality audio. These findings indicate that listeners gradually become accustomed to data-compressed formats and change their listening preferences accordingly. The point is that while technical improvements strive toward increased sound quality in a technical sense (e.g., higher resolution and greater bit rate), listeners' expectations do not necessarily follow the same path. As a result, "improved" *technical* digital sound quality may in some cases lead to a(n) _____ . [3점]

* compress: 압축하다

- ① decrease in the perceptual worth of the sound
- ② failure to understand the original function of music
- ③ realization of more sophisticated musical inspiration
- ④ agreement on ideal sound quality across generations
- ⑤ revival of listeners' preference for CD-quality audio

34. Science shows that _____ like gear teeth in a bicycle chain. Rich and novel experiences, like the recollections of the summers of our youth, have lots of new information associated with them. During those hot days, we learned how to swim or traveled to new places or mastered riding a bike without training wheels. The days went by slowly with those adventures. Yet, our adult lives have less novelty and newness, and are full of repeated tasks such as commuting or sending email or doing paperwork. The associated information filed for those chores is smaller, and there is less new footage for the recall part of the brain to draw upon. Our brain interprets these days filled with boring events as shorter, so summers swiftly speed by. Despite our desire for better clocks, our measuring stick of time isn't fixed. We don't measure time with seconds, like our clocks, but by our experiences. For us, time can slow down or time can fly. [3점]

* footage: 장면

- ① the memory functions of our brain wear out with age
- ② the richness of experiences relies on intellectual capacity
- ③ the information storage system in our mind runs restlessly
- ④ the temporal context of an event pulls our emotions awake
- ⑤ the size of a memory and our perception of time are coupled

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Research has shown that individuals—especially those who have benefited from a particular system—are prone to support and rationalize the status quo, even if there are clear problems. ① These people justify systemic inequity with familiar phrases like “If you just work hard enough you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps.” ② A branch of psychology called *system justification theory* describes how people tend to see social, economic, and political systems as good, fair, and legitimate if they have succeeded as a result of those systems. ③ According to Erin Godfrey, a professor of applied psychology at New York University, “The people who are at the top want to believe in meritocracy because it means that they deserve their successes.” ④ Indeed, it is not surprising that there exists a general consensus across social class about the definition and the results of meritocracy. ⑤ Those who are in an advantaged position in society are more likely to believe the system is fair and see no reason to change it.

* status quo: 현재 상태 ** meritocracy: 능력주의

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

36.

Forget-me-nots can conquer new territory because they have an army of tiny allies: ants. It's not that ants are particularly fond of flowers—at least, they are not attracted by their aesthetic qualities.

- (A) This fat-and sugar-rich treat is like chips and chocolate to an ant. The tiny creatures quickly carry the seeds back to their nest, where the colony is waiting eagerly in the tunnels for the calorie boost. The tasty treat is bitten off and the seed itself is discarded.
- (B) Ants are motivated by their desire to eat them, and their interest is triggered when forget-me-nots form their seeds. The seeds are designed to make an ant's mouth water, for attached to the outside is a structure called an elaiosome, which looks like a tiny bit of cake.
- (C) Along come the trash collectors in the form of worker ants, which dispose of the seeds in the neighborhood—carrying them up to 200 feet away from home base. Wild strawberries and other plants also benefit from this distribution service: ants are nature's gardeners, as it were.

* forget-me-not: 물망초

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

37.

Birds use many techniques to save energy when they are flying, most of which are tricks to stay aloft without flapping.

- (A) When it reaches the top, the bird bends its wings and glides in the direction it wants to travel, searching for the next thermal. All soaring birds take advantage of thermals, but some species, like the Broad-winged Hawk, are specialists and in the right conditions can travel hundreds of miles with almost no flapping.
- (B) Riding updrafts to gain altitude is one of the most conspicuous. Bare ground such as fields or parking lots absorbs more heat from the sun, and as air near the ground warms up it rises.
- (C) This creates a column of rising warm air—a *thermal*—reaching hundreds or even thousands of feet high. A soaring bird can sense the air movement and fly in circles to stay in the column. It simply fans its wings and tail and lets the rising air carry it up like an elevator. [3점]

* aloft: 높이 ** thermal: 상승 온난 기류 *** conspicuous: 뚜렷한

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Under such circumstances, recycling previously composed music was the only way to make it more durable.

In the classical period of European music, much musical material was *de facto* considered common property. (①) When Antonio Vivaldi presented in Venice his opera *Rosmira fedele*, the score was actually a pastiche in which, among his own ideas, musicologists later identified ideas by George Frederic Handel, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi and Johann Adolph Hasse, among others. (②) As far as recycling of segments of music initially written for other occasions into new pieces is concerned, it needs to be observed how today composers are discouraged from doing so for a number of reasons. (③) A practical one is that each new piece is sure to remain available, in score or as an audio file. (④) In the 18th century, on the contrary, once the particular occasion for performing a new piece was over, it became almost impossible to ever hear it again. (⑤) And if new pieces also contained ideas from other composers, that would re-enforce European musical traditions by increasing the circulation of melodies and harmonic patterns people loved to hear.

* *de facto*: 사실상 ** pastiche: 혼성곡(混成曲) *** segment: 부분

39.

In this analogy, the microbes of mathematics are the earliest topics: numbers, shapes, and word problems.

The era of unicellular life lasted for about three and half billion years, dominating most of the Earth's history. But around half a billion years ago, during the Cambrian explosion, a diversity of multicellular life including major animal groups emerged in short period. Similarly, calculus was the Cambrian explosion for mathematics. (①) Once it arrived, an amazing diversity of mathematical fields began to evolve. (②) Their lineage is visible in their calculus-based names, in adjectives like *differential* and *integral* and *analytic*, as in differential geometry, integral equations, and analytic number theory. (③) These advanced branches of mathematics are like the many branches and species of multicellular life. (④) Like unicellular organisms, they dominated the mathematical scene for most of its history. (⑤) But after the Cambrian explosion of calculus three hundred and fifty years ago, new mathematical life forms began to flourish, and they altered the landscape around them. [3점]

* microbe: 미생물 ** calculus: 미적법 *** lineage: 계보

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

There is a key difference between how humans and other intelligent animals learn. In a very telling experiment done by evolutionary psychologist Mike Tomasello at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, a puzzle box containing a treat is given to a human toddler and a chimpanzee. Neither is able to get the treat out. He then demonstrates a multistep process of pulling and pushing pegs that eventually releases the treat. Among the motions, he includes an obviously nonsensical step—patting his head three times before the last step. Both the toddler and the chimp are able to copy his actions and get the treat, but only the toddler includes the head-patting step. The chimp, seeing this is not relevant to getting the treat, omits it from the routine. The human, however, unquestioningly copies all the steps. The toddler trusts the human teaching her to have a reason for each step in this situation, and so she overcopies. In fact, the less clear the goal of the procedure, the more carefully and precisely the human child will imitate even irrelevant steps.

* peg: 나무못 ** omit: 생략하다



According to the experiment above, when given multiple steps to get a treat, toddlers (A) every step of the procedure unlike chimpanzees, because toddlers do not doubt the (B) of each step.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① complete relevance ② complete complexity
- ③ evaluate flexibility ④ rearrange variability
- ⑤ rearrange usefulness

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When we place a given amount of liquid in a container and then close it, we observe that the amount of liquid at first drops slightly but eventually becomes constant. The (a) decrease occurs because there is a transfer of molecules from the liquid to the vapor phase. However, as the number of vapor molecules increases, it becomes more and more likely that some of them will (b) return to the liquid. The process by which vapor molecules form a liquid is called condensation. Eventually, the same number of molecules are leaving the liquid as are returning to it: the rate of condensation equals the rate of evaporation. At this point no further change occurs in the amounts of liquid or vapor, because the two (c) opposite processes exactly balance each other; the system is at equilibrium. Note that this system is highly (d) static on the molecular level. Molecules are constantly escaping from and entering the liquid. However, there is no *net* change because the two processes just balance each other. As an analogy, consider two island cities connected by a bridge. Suppose the traffic flow on the bridge is the same in both directions. There is motion — we can see the cars traveling across the bridge — but the number of cars in each city is not changing because an equal number enter and leave each one. The result is no *net* change in the number of autos in each city: an equilibrium (e) exists.

* condensation: 응결

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Happens to a Quantity of Liquid in a Sealed Container?
- ② Molecules: Small but Crucial for the Temperature of Liquid
- ③ Activate Molecular Movements by Shaking a Water Bottle!
- ④ The Thicker the Liquid Is, the Less It Evaporates
- ⑤ How Can We Stop Liquid from Evaporating?

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There once was a young blind girl named Cheryl, who lived with her parents and older sister. Her family tried their best to keep her happy despite their financial struggles. But her sister knew Cheryl still felt a sense of emptiness. Cheryl had a passion for music and sang beautifully, yearning to share (a) her gift with more than just her family. But she thought her dream would not come true.

(B)

Cheryl was overjoyed and began to practice for her performance. The day of the festival came, and Cheryl arrived at the concert hall with her family. Cheryl could not see, but (b) she could sense the energy of the packed hall. Finally it was her turn to take her position on stage. Terrified, she hesitated to begin her song. But after everything her sister had done to give her this chance, (c) she knew she had to go on.

(C)

When Cheryl finished singing, the hall was silent for a moment before exploding into applause. She went back home, overwhelmed that her dream was now fulfilled. To add to it all, her sister had recorded the whole performance for her to listen to in the future. Whenever she needed some cheering up, Cheryl listened to the recording, and the thunderous applause acted as a balm for (d) her soul.

(D)

Cheryl's sister promised herself that one day she would make Cheryl's dream come true. She soon found an opportunity to do so. At the end of the school's annual festival, there was going to be a grand singing competition for students' families. Cheryl's sister applied for it on Cheryl's behalf, and she was accepted. (e) She went back home and broke the news to Cheryl. Thanks to her sister, Cheryl got the chance to sing in the festival.

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. 윗글의 Cheryl에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 가족의 재정적 어려움이 있었다.
- ② 가족과 함께 콘서트홀에 도착했다.
- ③ 노래 시작하기를 망설였다.
- ④ 노래를 끝낸 후 엄청난 박수를 받았다.
- ⑤ 노래 경연 대회에 직접 지원했다.

*** 확인 사항**

답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

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 댄스 동아리 가입 조건을 안내하려고
- ② 동아리 개설 신청 기간을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동아리 만족도 설문 조사 참여를 당부하려고
- ④ 댄스 동아리 활동 장소 폐쇄 이유를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 댄스 동아리 회원 모집 인원 증원을 공지하려고

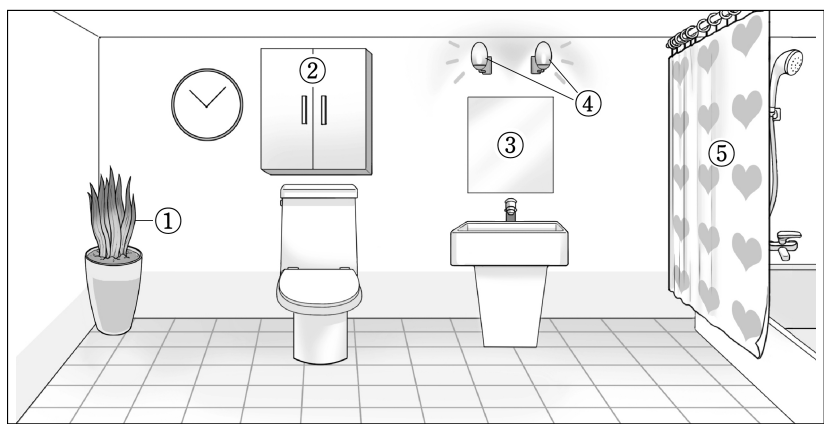
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 불필요한 쓰레기를 줄이기 위해 과도한 포장을 지양해야 한다.
- ② 환경 보호를 위해 쓰레기 분리배출을 철저히 해야 한다.
- ③ 선물을 고를 때는 받는 사람의 취향을 고려해야 한다.
- ④ 사용 빈도가 높지 않은 물건은 상자에 보관해야 한다.
- ⑤ 선물 종류에 따라 포장 방법을 달리해야 한다.

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

- ① 잡지 기자 - 시나리오 작가
- ② 아나운서 - 작사가
- ③ 라디오 진행자 - 음악 평론가
- ④ 영화감독 - 배우
- ⑤ 신문 기자 - 모델

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경제학 과제 자료 조사하기
- ② 자원봉사 신청서 제출하기
- ③ 환경 캠페인 포스터 만들기
- ④ 학생회관 가는 길 알려 주기
- ⑤ 마라톤 코스 답사하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$30
- ② \$36
- ③ \$40
- ④ \$45
- ⑤ \$50

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 컴퓨터 프로그래밍 강좌를 신청하지 않은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 수업이 30분 일찍 시작되어서
- ② 다른 도시로 이사를 가게 되어서
- ③ 컴퓨터 프로그래밍에 흥미를 잃어서
- ④ 퇴근 후에 수업 듣는 것이 너무 피곤해서
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 프로그래밍이 자신의 경력과 무관해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Samuel's Woodworking Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 시간
- ③ 복장
- ④ 등록비
- ⑤ 모집 인원

9. 2021 Lakeside Essay Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제는 여름으로부터의 메시지이다.
- ② Lakeside High School 전교생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 에세이 분량은 3페이지를 넘으면 안 된다.
- ④ 제출 마감은 다음 주 금요일이다.
- ⑤ 상위 10편의 에세이는 학교 웹 사이트에 게시될 예정이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 자전거를 고르시오.

Bicycles for Commuters

	Model	Color	Price	Frame Size	Foldable
①	A	Black	\$190	Small	×
②	B	Yellow	\$210	Medium	×
③	C	Silver	\$270	Large	×
④	D	White	\$290	Large	○
⑤	E	Blue	\$320	Medium	○

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

- ① Sure. Let me call him now.
- ② Not at all. My hair is really long.
- ③ Yes. I really like my new hairstyle.
- ④ Why not? I'll text the number to you.
- ⑤ Not really. I don't need to check your schedule.

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

- ① Fine. I'll look for another band.
- ② Great! You can be our drummer.
- ③ Sorry. I can't offer you the position.
- ④ Really? It'll be great to play in your band.
- ⑤ What a surprise! I didn't know you play drums.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. You'll get your refund.
- ② Of course. That's why I canceled my order.
- ③ Excellent. I'll exchange it with a bigger size.
- ④ Good. I'm glad to hear you received the package.
- ⑤ Okay. We'll send the gray skirt to you right away.

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

Woman: _____

- ① All right. I'll check if it's in the jacket and call you back.
- ② Don't worry. I'll visit the lost and found for you.
- ③ Too bad. Let me have my credit card replaced.
- ④ I see. I'll buy a new jacket if you can't find it.
- ⑤ Thank you. Pick me up at the grocery store.

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

Rachel: _____

- ① Is it necessary to exercise every day?
- ② Why don't you work out at the closer one?
- ③ I recommend the one with good facilities.
- ④ You should choose the one within your budget.
- ⑤ What about looking for a better place to work at?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① decline in employment opportunities due to drones
- ② regulations for using drones in various fields
- ③ job skills necessary for drone development
- ④ workplace accidents caused by drone use
- ⑤ various uses of drones in different jobs

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① farmers ② photographers ③ soldiers
- ④ police officers ⑤ firefighters

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Larson,

I am writing to you with new information about your current membership. Last year, you signed up for our museum membership that provides special discounts. As stated in the last newsletter, this year we are happy to be celebrating our 50th anniversary. So we would like to offer you further benefits. These include free admission for up to ten people and 20% off museum merchandise on your next visit. You will also be invited to all new exhibition openings this year at discounted prices. We hope you enjoy these offers. For any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Best regards,
Stella Harrison

- ① 박물관 개관 50주년 기념행사 취소를 공지하려고
- ② 작년에 가입한 박물관 멤버십의 갱신을 요청하려고
- ③ 박물관 멤버십 회원을 위한 추가 혜택을 알려 주려고
- ④ 박물관 기념품점에서 새로 판매할 상품을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 박물관 전시 프로그램에서 변경된 내용을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Natalie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Natalie was logging in to her first online counseling session, she wondered, "How can I open my heart to the counselor through a computer screen?" Since the counseling center was a long drive away, she knew that this would save her a lot of time. Natalie just wasn't sure if it would be as helpful as meeting her counselor in person. Once the session began, however, her concerns went away. She actually started thinking that it was much more convenient than expected. She felt as if the counselor were in the room with her. As the session closed, she told him with a smile, "I'll definitely see you online again!"

- ① doubtful → satisfied ② regretful → confused
- ③ confident → ashamed ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ thrilled → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas, such as those inspired by scientific developments, are often aired and critiqued in our popular culture as part of a healthy process of public debate, and scientists sometimes deserve the criticism they get. But the popularization of science would be greatly enhanced by improving the widespread images of the scientist. Part of the problem may be that the majority of the people who are most likely to write novels, plays, and film scripts were educated in the humanities, not in the sciences. Furthermore, the few scientists-turned-writers have used their scientific training as the source material for thrillers that further damage the image of science and scientists. We need more screenplays and novels that present scientists in a positive light. In our contemporary world, television and film are particularly influential media, and it is likely that the introduction of more scientist-heroes would help to make science more attractive.

- ① 과학의 대중화를 위해 여러 매체에서 과학자를 긍정적으로 묘사해야 한다.
- ② 작가로 전업한 과학자는 전공 지식을 작품에 사실적으로 반영해야 한다.
- ③ 공상 과학 작가로 성공하려면 과학과 인문학을 깊이 이해해야 한다.
- ④ 과학의 저변 확대를 위해 영화 주인공으로 과학자가 등장해야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학 정책 논의에 과학자뿐만 아니라 인문학자도 참여해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 an empty inbox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The single most important change you can make in your working habits is to switch to creative work first, reactive work second. This means blocking off a large chunk of time every day for creative work on your own priorities, with the phone and e-mail off. I used to be a frustrated writer. Making this switch turned me into a productive writer. Yet there wasn't a single day when I sat down to write an article, blog post, or book chapter without a string of people waiting for me to get back to them. It wasn't easy, and it still isn't, particularly when I get phone messages beginning "I sent you an e-mail *two hours ago...*!" By definition, this approach goes against the grain of others' expectations and the pressures they put on you. It takes willpower to switch off the world, even for an hour. It feels uncomfortable, and sometimes people get upset. But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for an empty inbox. Otherwise, you're sacrificing your potential for the illusion of professionalism.

- ① following an innovative course of action
- ② attempting to satisfy other people's demands
- ③ completing challenging work without mistakes
- ④ removing social ties to maintain a mental balance
- ⑤ securing enough opportunities for social networking

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contractors that will construct a project may place more weight on the planning process. Proper planning forces detailed thinking about the project. It allows the project manager (or team) to "build the project in his or her head." The project manager (or team) can consider different methodologies thereby deciding what works best or what does not work at all. This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process. It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process. The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget. A well-developed plan does not guarantee that the executing process will proceed flawlessly or that the project will even succeed in meeting its objectives. It does, however, greatly improve its chances.

* execute: 실행하다

- ① 계획 수립 절차를 간소화하면 일의 진행 속도가 빨라진다.
- ② 안정적인 예산 확보는 일의 원활한 진행을 위해 필수적이다.
- ③ 사업 계획은 급변하는 상황에 따라 유연하게 변경될 수 있다.
- ④ 면밀한 계획 수립은 일의 효율성을 증대시키고 성공 가능성을 높인다.
- ⑤ 대규모 사업에서는 지속적인 성장을 목표로 하는 세부 계획이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Children can move effortlessly between play and absorption in a story, as if both are forms of the same activity. The taking of roles in a narratively structured game of pirates is not very different than the taking of roles in identifying with characters as one watches a movie. It might be thought that, as they grow towards adolescence, people give up childhood play, but this is not so. Instead, the bases and interests of this activity change and develop to playing and watching sports, to the fiction of plays, novels, and movies, and nowadays to video games. In fiction, one can enter possible worlds. When we experience emotions in such worlds, this is not a sign that we are being incoherent or regressed. It derives from trying out metaphorical transformations of our selves in new ways, in new worlds, in ways that can be moving and important to us.

* pirate: 해적 ** incoherent: 일관되지 않은

- ① relationship between play types and emotional stability
- ② reasons for identifying with imaginary characters in childhood
- ③ ways of helping adolescents develop good reading habits
- ④ continued engagement in altered forms of play after childhood
- ⑤ effects of narrative structures on readers' imaginations

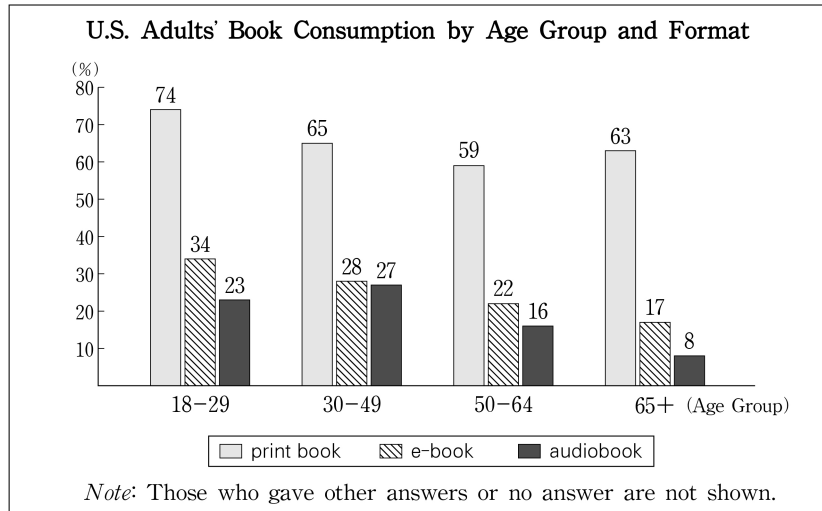
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** impair: 해치다

- ① Social Perception in Old Age: It's Not All Bad News!
- ② Blocking Out the Negative Sharpens Social Skills
- ③ Lessons on Life-long Goals from Senior Achievers
- ④ Getting Old: A Road to Maturity and Objectivity
- ⑤ Positive Mind and Behavior: Tips for Reversing Aging

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph, which was based on a survey conducted in 2019, shows the percentages of U.S. adults by age group who said they had read (or listened to) a book in one or more of the formats—print books, e-books, and audiobooks—in the previous 12 months. ① The percentage of people in the 18-29 group who said they had read a print book was 74%, which was the highest among the four groups. ② The percentage of people who said they had read a print book in the 50-64 group was higher than that in the 65 and up group. ③ While 34% of people in the 18-29 group said they had read an e-book, the percentage of people who said so was below 20% in the 65 and up group. ④ In all age groups, the percentage of people who said they had read an e-book was higher than that of people who said they had listened to an audiobook. ⑤ Among the four age groups, the 30-49 group had the highest percentage of people who said they had listened to an audiobook.

26. Emil Zátopek에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Emil Zátopek, a former Czech athlete, is considered one of the greatest long-distance runners ever. He was also famous for his distinctive running style. While working in a shoe factory, he participated in a 1,500-meter race and won second place. After that event, he took a more serious interest in running and devoted himself to it. At the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, he won three gold medals in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter races and in the marathon, breaking Olympic records in each. He was married to Dana Zátopková, who was an Olympic gold medalist, too. Zátopek was also noted for his friendly personality. In 1966, Zátopek invited Ron Clarke, a great Australian runner who had never won an Olympic gold medal, to an athletic meeting in Prague. After the meeting, he gave Clarke one of his gold medals as a gift.

- ① 독특한 달리기 스타일로 유명했다.
- ② 신발 공장에서 일한 적이 있다.
- ③ 1952년 Helsinki 올림픽에서 올림픽 기록을 깨지 못했다.
- ④ 올림픽 금메달리스트인 Dana Zátopková와 결혼했다.
- ⑤ 자신의 금메달 중 하나를 Ron Clarke에게 주었다.

27. Wing Cheese Factory Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wing Cheese Factory Tour

Attention, all cheese lovers! Come and experience our historic cheese-making process at the Wing Cheese Factory. Look around, taste, and make!

Participation

- Adults: \$30, Children: \$10 (Ages 3 and under: Free)
- The fee includes cheese tasting and making.
- Sign up for the tour at www.cheesewcf.com by June 30.

Tour Schedule

- 10:00 a.m.: Watch a video about the factory's history
- 10:30 a.m.: Factory tour and cheese tasting
- 11:30 a.m.: Cheese making

Note

- Participants can buy a cheese-shaped key chain for \$15.
- No photography is allowed inside the factory.
- We are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

- ① 참가비에는 치즈 만들기 비용이 포함된다.
- ② 참가 신청은 6월 30일까지 해야 한다.
- ③ 공장의 역사에 대한 비디오를 보는 일정이 있다.
- ④ 참가자는 치즈 모양의 열쇠고리를 15달러에 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 공장 안에서 사진 촬영이 허용된다.

28. Treehouse Drive-in Movie Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Treehouse Drive-in Movie Night

Looking for a fun night out with the family? Come with your loved ones and enjoy our first drive-in movie night of 2021! All money from ticket sales will be donated to the local children's hospital.

Featured Film: *Dream Story*

Date: June 13, 2021

Place: Treehouse Parking Lot

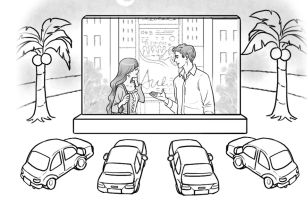
Showtimes

- First Screening: 7:30 p.m.
- Second Screening: 10:00 p.m.

Tickets: \$30 per car

Additional Information

- 50 parking spots are available (The gate opens at 6 p.m.).
- Ice cream and hot dogs are sold on site.
- Make your reservation online at www.tdimn.com.



- ① 2021년에 두 번째로 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 티켓 판매 수입금 전액은 어린이 도서관에 기부될 것이다.
- ③ 첫 번째 상영 시작 시간은 오후 10시이다.
- ④ 티켓 가격은 자동차 한 대당 50달러이다.
- ⑤ 아이스크림과 핫도그가 현장에서 판매된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most historians of science point to the need for a reliable calendar to regulate agricultural activity as the motivation for learning about what we now call astronomy, the study of stars and planets. Early astronomy provided information about when to plant crops and gave humans ① their first formal method of recording the passage of time. Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old ring of stones in southern Britain, ② is perhaps the best-known monument to the discovery of regularity and predictability in the world we inhabit. The great markers of Stonehenge point to the spots on the horizon ③ where the sun rises at the solstices and equinoxes — the dates we still use to mark the beginnings of the seasons. The stones may even have ④ been used to predict eclipses. The existence of Stonehenge, built by people without writing, bears silent testimony both to the regularity of nature and to the ability of the human mind to see behind immediate appearances and ⑤ discovers deeper meanings in events.

* monument: 기념비 ** eclipse: (해·달의) 식(蝕)
*** testimony: 증언

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

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers ① identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so ② passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field ③ failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ④ increase efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be ⑤ defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

* memorabilia: 기념품 ** obsession: 집착

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term “butterfly collecting” could come to be used with the adjective “mere” to indicate a pursuit of _____ academic status.

* palaeontology: 고생물학 ** adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive
- ② novel
- ③ secondary
- ④ reliable
- ⑤ unconditional

32. Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes “strategic self-ignorance,” understood as “the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one’s future self.” The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would _____ — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, “God give me chastity — tomorrow.” Present-biased agents think: “Please let me know the risks — tomorrow.” Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: “Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow.”

* aggregate: 합계의 ** chastity: 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

33. Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe's landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — 'new' at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense 'nature' can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions _____ . We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds. [3점]

* conceit: 생각 ** primeval: 원시(시대)의
*** ecological: 생태학의

- ① has supported new environment-friendly policies
- ② has increasingly been set by humanity
- ③ inspires creative cultural practices
- ④ changes too frequently to be regulated
- ⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

34. Emma Brindley has investigated the responses of European robins to the songs of neighbors and strangers. Despite the large and complex song repertoire of European robins, they were able to discriminate between the songs of neighbors and strangers. When they heard a tape recording of a stranger, they began to sing sooner, sang more songs, and overlapped their songs with the playback more often than they did on hearing a neighbor's song. As Brindley suggests, the overlapping of song may be an aggressive response. However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested. If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger. Not only does this result demonstrate that _____, but it also shows that the choice of songs used in playback experiments is highly important. [3점]

* robin: 울새 ** territory: 영역

- ① variety and complexity characterize the robins' songs
- ② song volume affects the robins' aggressive behavior
- ③ the robins' poor territorial sense is a key to survival
- ④ the robins associate locality with familiar songs
- ⑤ the robins are less responsive to recorded songs

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Kinship ties continue to be important today. In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services. ① Eugene Litwak has referred to this pattern of behaviour as the 'modified extended family'. ② It is an extended family structure because multigenerational ties are maintained, but it is modified because it does not usually rest on co-residence between the generations and most extended families do not act as corporate groups. ③ Although modified extended family members often live close by, the modified extended family does not require geographical proximity and ties are maintained even when kin are separated by considerable distances. ④ The oldest member of the family makes the decisions on important issues, no matter how far away family members live from each other. ⑤ In contrast to the traditional extended family where kin always live in close proximity, the members of modified extended families may freely move away from kin to seek opportunities for occupational advancement.

* kin: 친족 ** proximity: 근접

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

36.

Spatial reference points are larger than themselves. This isn't really a paradox: landmarks are themselves, but they also define neighborhoods around themselves.

- (A) In a paradigm that has been repeated on many campuses, researchers first collect a list of campus landmarks from students. Then they ask another group of students to estimate the distances between pairs of locations, some to landmarks, some to ordinary buildings on campus.
- (B) This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.
- (C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's house. Like black holes, landmarks seem to pull ordinary locations toward themselves, but ordinary places do not.

* asymmetry: 비대칭

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

37.

A firm is deciding whether to invest in shipbuilding. If it can produce at sufficiently large scale, it knows the venture will be profitable.

- (A) There is a “good” outcome, in which both types of investments are made, and both the shipyard and the steelmakers end up profitable and happy. Equilibrium is reached. Then there is a “bad” outcome, in which neither type of investment is made. This second outcome also is an equilibrium because the decisions not to invest reinforce each other.
- (B) Assume that shipyards are the only potential customers of steel. Steel producers figure they’ll make money if there’s a shipyard to buy their steel, but not otherwise. Now we have two possible outcomes — what economists call “multiple equilibria.”
- (C) But one key input is low-cost steel, and it must be produced nearby. The company’s decision boils down to this: if there is a steel factory close by, invest in shipbuilding; otherwise, don’t invest. Now consider the thinking of potential steel investors in the region. [3점]

* equilibrium: 균형

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates’ performance.

In most organizations, the employee’s immediate supervisor evaluates the employee’s performance. (①) This is because the supervisor is responsible for the employee’s performance, providing supervision, handing out assignments, and developing the employee. (②) Should supervisors rate employees on performance dimensions they cannot observe? (③) To eliminate this dilemma, more and more organizations are implementing assessments referred to as 360-degree evaluations. (④) Employees are rated not only by their supervisors but by coworkers, clients or citizens, professionals in other agencies with whom they work, and subordinates. (⑤) The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee’s performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

* subordinate: 부하 직원

39.

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. (①) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. (②) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. (③) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. (④) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. (⑤) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting. [3점]

* metabolism: 신진대사 ** mammal: 포유동물

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

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas’s history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. “What can be more pleasant,” the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, “than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?” Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** patriotic: 애국적인



For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the _____ (A) _____ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) _____ (B) _____ of their loyalty to the nation.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① unstable …… confirmation ② unstable …… exaggeration
- ③ lasting …… exhibition ④ lasting …… manipulation
- ⑤ official …… justification

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The right to privacy may extend only to the point where it does not restrict someone else's right to freedom of expression or right to information. The scope of the right to privacy is (a) similarly restricted by the general interest in preventing crime or in promoting public health. However, when we move away from the property-based notion of a right (where the right to privacy would protect, for example, images and personality), to modern notions of private and family life, we find it (b) easier to establish the limits of the right. This is, of course, the strength of the notion of privacy, in that it can adapt to meet changing expectations and technological advances.

In sum, *what* is privacy today? The concept includes a claim that we should be unobserved, and that certain information and images about us should not be (c) circulated without our permission. *Why* did these privacy claims arise? They arose because powerful people took offence at such observation. Furthermore, privacy incorporated the need to protect the family, home, and correspondence from arbitrary (d) interference and, in addition, there has been a determination to protect honour and reputation. *How* is privacy protected? Historically, privacy was protected by restricting circulation of the damaging material. But if the concept of privacy first became interesting legally as a response to reproductions of images through photography and newspapers, more recent technological advances, such as data storage, digital images, and the Internet, (e) pose new threats to privacy. The right to privacy is now being reinterpreted to meet those challenges.

* arbitrary: 임의의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Side Effects of Privacy Protection Technologies
 - ② The Legal Domain of Privacy Claims and Conflicts
 - ③ The Right to Privacy: Evolving Concepts and Practices
 - ④ Who Really Benefits from Looser Privacy Regulations?
 - ⑤ Less Is More: Reduce State Intervention in Privacy!
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Fighting against the force of the water was a thrilling challenge. Sophia tried to keep herself planted firmly in the boat, paying attention to the waves crashing against the rocks. As the water got rougher, she was forced to paddle harder to keep the waves from tossing her into the water. Her friends Mia and Rebecca were paddling eagerly behind her to balance the boat. They were soaked from all of the spray. Mia shouted to Sophia, "Are you OK? Aren't (a) you scared?"

* paddle: 노를 젓다

(B)

"You've got a good point. It's a real advantage to graduate from college with the mindset of a daring adventurer," Mia said. Rebecca quickly added, "That's why I went to Mongolia before I started my first job out of college. Teaching English there for two months was a big challenge for me. But (b) I learned a lot from the experience. It really gave me the courage to try anything in life." Listening to her friends, Sophia looked at (c) her own reflection in the water and saw a confident young woman smiling back at her.

(C)

"I'm great!" Sophia shouted back excitedly. Even though the boat was getting thrown around, the girls managed to avoid hitting any rocks. Suddenly, almost as quickly as the water had got rougher, the river seemed to calm down, and they all felt relaxed. With a sigh of relief, Sophia looked around. "Wow! What a wonderful view!" (d) she shouted. The scenery around them was breathtaking. Everyone was speechless. As they enjoyed the emerald green Rocky Mountains, Mia said, "No wonder rafting is the best thing to do in Colorado!"

(D)

Agreeing with her friend, Rebecca gave a thumbs-up. "Sophia, your choice was excellent!" she said with a delighted smile. "I thought you were afraid of water, though, Sophia," Mia said. Sophia explained, "Well, I was before I started rafting. But I graduate from college in a few months. And, before I do, I wanted to do something really adventurous to test my bravery. I thought that if I did something completely crazy, it might give (e) me more confidence when I'm interviewing for jobs." Now they could see why she had suggested going rafting.

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 Mia와 Rebecca는 보트의 균형을 유지하려고 애썼다.
 - ② Rebecca는 몽골에서 영어를 가르친 경험이 있다.
 - ③ Sophia와 친구들이 함께 탄 보트는 바위에 부딪치지 않았다.
 - ④ Sophia는 래프팅을 하기 전에는 물을 두려워했다.
 - ⑤ Sophia는 용기를 시험할 모험을 대학 졸업 후에 하길 원했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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

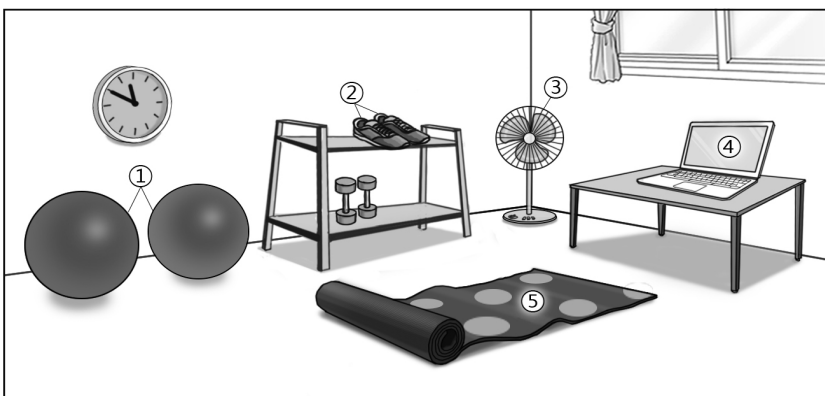
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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 Tavid의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tavid 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 innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of innovation is how unpopular it is, for all the lip service we pay to it. Despite the abundant evidence that it has transformed almost everybody's lives for the better in innumerable ways, the kneejerk reaction of most people to something new is often worry, sometimes even disgust. Unless it is of obvious use to ourselves, we tend to imagine the bad consequences that might occur far more than the good ones. And we throw obstacles in the way of innovators, on behalf of those with a vested interest in the status quo: investors, managers and employees alike. History shows that innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot, but quick to regrow if conditions allow.

* kneejerk: 반사적인 ** status quo: 현 상태

- ① Innovation comes from the need for solving deficiency.
- ② Innovative people are usually very sensitive to criticism.
- ③ Innovation is often faced with disapproval and opposition.
- ④ A single misstep in planning could ruin innovation entirely.
- ⑤ Innovative ideas need a series of revision and refinement.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The immense improvement in the yield of farming during the twentieth century, as a result of innovations in mechanization, fertilizer, new varieties, pesticides and genetic engineering, has banished famine from the face of the planet almost entirely, and drastically reduced malnutrition, even while the human population has continued to expand. Few predicted this, yet many are concerned that this improvement has come at the expense of nature. In fact the evidence is strong that the opposite is the case. Innovation in food production has spared land and forest from the plough, the cow and the axe on a grand scale by increasing the productivity of the land we do farm. It turns out that this 'land sparing' has been much better for biodiversity than land sharing would have been—by which is meant growing crops at low yields in the hope that abundant wildlife lives in fields alongside crops.

- ① 친환경 농업이 자연에 해로운 경우도 있다.
- ② 식량 생산 증가가 인구 증가로 이어지지는 않는다.
- ③ 생물 다양성이 높아지면서 생태계의 생산성도 높아졌다.
- ④ 대규모 경작보다 소규모 경작이 농업 생산성에 유리하다.
- ⑤ 농업 혁신이 식량 생산량을 늘리면서도 자연 훼손을 억제했다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

More recently there have been attempts to argue that unpaid work *is* work because 'it is an activity that combines labour with raw materials to produce goods and services with enhanced economic value'. Economists such as Duncan Ironmonger have attempted to impute a dollar value on volunteering to enable its 'economic' value to be counted. Yet despite this, unpaid work and volunteering still remain outside the defined economic framework of our capitalist system because capitalism has competition and financial reward as its cornerstones and volunteering does not. Having said that, it has been estimated that volunteering contributes about \$42 billion a year to the Australian economy. Although attempts to quantify and qualify the financial importance of volunteering in supporting our economic structures and enhancing our social capital continue to be made, it is slow going. And while volunteering remains outside the GDP, its true value and importance is neglected. Governments continue to pay lip service to the importance of volunteering but ultimately deny it official recognition.

* impute: 귀속시키다

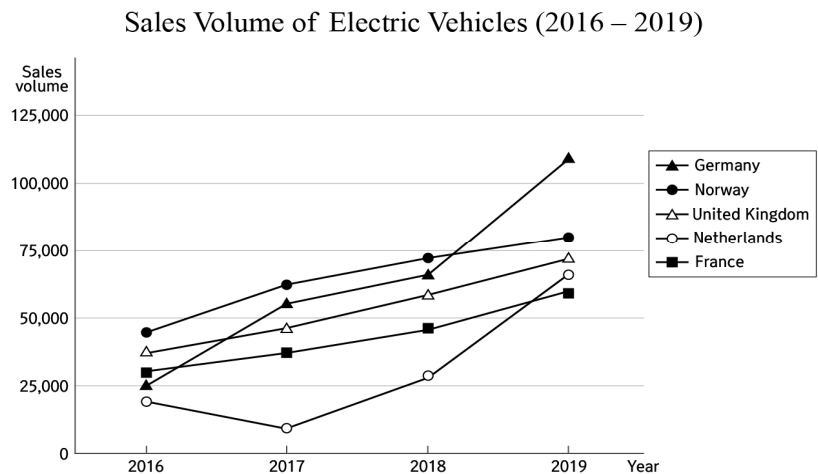
- ① efforts to utilise volunteering as a business strategy
- ② mistaken view of identifying volunteering with labour
- ③ obstacles to our understanding of the capitalist system
- ④ governmental endeavours to involve volunteers in public service
- ⑤ lack of appreciation for the economic significance of volunteering

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amazingly, many businesses evaluate their customer service strategy by the number of complaints they get. 'We have very few complaints from our customers, so we don't need customer service training at the moment.' I am told this regularly when prospecting for new clients. Either that or, 'The number of complaints has dramatically decreased this year and we are very pleased, it seems our customer service initiatives are working'. Companies using this type of measure are in denial. Although it is tempting to bury your head in the sand and believe no news is good news, trust me, if customers are not complaining to you, then they are complaining to other people or they are just never using your business again. The concerning thing is that customers who don't complain there and then increasingly post their views on the Internet and through the social networking sites; they are no longer telling nine or so people but are probably telling thousands!

- ① Customers May Not Know What's Best for Them
- ② Customer Silence Is Not Golden for Your Business
- ③ Dos and Don'ts of Processing Customer Complaints
- ④ Customer Service Improvement: No Laughing Matter
- ⑤ Empathy: A Key to Collecting Meaningful Consumer Feedback

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

Notices

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

For more information, visit our website 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. Relatively undeveloped languages have no single word for plants. The lack of a term doesn't mean they don't perceive differences, and it doesn't mean they don't know the difference between spinach and a cactus; they just lack an all-encompassing term with which to refer to plants. We see cases like this in our own language. For example, English lacks a single basic term to refer to edible mushrooms. We also lack a term for all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks. These might include close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone you had appointments with during that period. The lack of a term doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the _____ isn't reflected in our language. This could be because a need for it hasn't been so pressing that a word needed to be coined. [3점]

- ① category ② history ③ mood
- ④ frequency ⑤ preference

32. Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as navigation for us, _____ as we become immersed instead in an abstract, computerized world. Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS-following tourists to drive into the sea. A team led by the British neuroscientist Hugo Spiers found in 2017 that areas of the brain normally involved in navigation just don't engage when people use GPS. "When we have technology telling us which way to go," said Spiers, "these parts of the brain simply don't respond to the street network. In that sense our brain has switched off its interest in the streets around us." [3점]

- ① we analyze information too thoroughly
- ② our awareness of our physical environment fades
- ③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others
- ④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost
- ⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated

33. The conventional view of what the state should do to foster innovation is simple: it just needs to get out of the way. At best, governments merely facilitate the economic dynamism of the private sector; at worst, their lumbering, heavy-handed, and bureaucratic institutions actively inhibit it. The fast-moving, risk-loving, and pioneering private sector, by contrast, is what really drives the type of innovation that creates economic growth. According to this view, the secret behind Silicon Valley lies in its entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The state can intervene in the economy—but only to fix market failures or level the playing field. It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential. It should not, however, _____ . [3점]

* lumbering: 느릿느릿 움직이는

- ① involve the private sector in shaping economic policies
- ② directly attempt to create and shape markets
- ③ regulate companies under any circumstances
- ④ take market failures into consideration
- ⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

34. The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as _____. The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but without the knowledge of all the factors that need to go into an algorithmic process, the engineer could unknowingly produce an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair. Compounding the problem, an algorithm design firm might be under contract to design algorithms for a wide range of uses, from determining which patients awaiting transplants are chosen to receive organs, to which criminals facing sentencing should be given probation or the maximum sentence. That firm is not going to be staffed with subject matter experts who know what questions each algorithm needs to address, what databases the algorithm should use to collect its data, and what pitfalls the algorithm needs to avoid in churning out decisions. [3점]

* jurisprudence: 법체계 ** probation: 집행 유예
*** churn out: 잇달아 내다

- ① the amount of data that the public can access
- ② its capacity to teach itself to reach the best decisions
- ③ its potential to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users
- ④ the functionality of the hardware the designing company operates
- ⑤ the designer's understanding of the intended use of the algorithm

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.

Regression fallacy is a mistake of causal reasoning due to the failure to consider how things fluctuate randomly, typically around some average condition. Intense pain, exceptional sports performance, and high stock prices are likely to be followed by more subdued conditions eventually due to natural fluctuation.

- (A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient decided to try alternative therapy like putting a magnetic patch on his back. He felt less pain afterward and concluded that the patch worked. But this could just be the result of regression.
- (B) Failure to recognize this fact can lead to wrong conclusions about causation. For example, someone might suffer from back pain now and then but nothing seems to solve the problem completely.
- (C) If he sought treatment when the pain was very intense, it is quite possible that the pain has already reached its peak and would lessen in any case as part of the natural cycle. Inferring that the patch was effective ignored a relevant alternative explanation.

* subdued: 약화된

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

37.

There was a moment in research history when scientists wondered if the measure of choice—total minutes of sleep—was the wrong way of looking at the question of why sleep varies so considerably across species. Instead, they suspected that assessing sleep *quality*, rather than *quantity* (time), would shed some light on the mystery.

- (A) When we can, our understanding of the relationship between sleep quantity and quality across the animal kingdom will likely explain what currently appears to be an incomprehensible map of sleep-time differences.
- (B) In truth, the way quality is commonly assessed in these investigations (degree of unresponsiveness to the outside world and the continuity of sleep) is probably a poor index of the real biological measure of sleep quality: one that we cannot yet obtain in all these species.
- (C) That is, species with superior quality of sleep should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa. It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep.

[3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

Why does the skin on the extremities wrinkle after a bath? And why only the extremities? Despite its appearance, your skin isn't shrinking after your bath. Actually, it is expanding. (①) The skin on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles wrinkles only after it is soaked with water. (②) The stratum corneum—the thick, dead, rough layer of the skin that protects us from the environment and that makes the skin on our hands and feet tougher and thicker than that on our stomachs or faces—expands when it soaks up water. (③) This expansion causes the wrinkling effect. (④) So why doesn't the skin on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked? (⑤) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period will exhibit wrinkling all over the covered area.

* extremities: 손발 ** submerge: (물에) 잠그다

39.

This doesn't happen when you encounter this action in isolation ('The man threw the ball').

Whenever you perform a specific action (say, throwing a ball) your brain fires off in a very specific pattern. (①) Interestingly, whenever you *imagine* yourself performing this same action, your brain fires off in almost the same pattern. (②) This is why mental rehearsal is such a prominent technique in sports training: the brain doesn't draw a strict distinction between the real and the imagined. (③) Here's the best bit: whenever you hear a *story* about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain will fire off in almost the same pattern. (④) But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative your brain will respond largely as though *you* were performing the action. (⑤) This means we do not simply listen to stories—we experience stories.

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.

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 학생회장 선거 투표 결과를 공지하려고
- ② 음악 경연 대회 참가 신청을 권장하려고
- ③ 홈 쇼핑 가전제품 구매 방법을 설명하려고
- ④ 새로운 음악 프로그램 방송 일정을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 노래 경연 우승자 선정을 위한 투표를 독려하려고

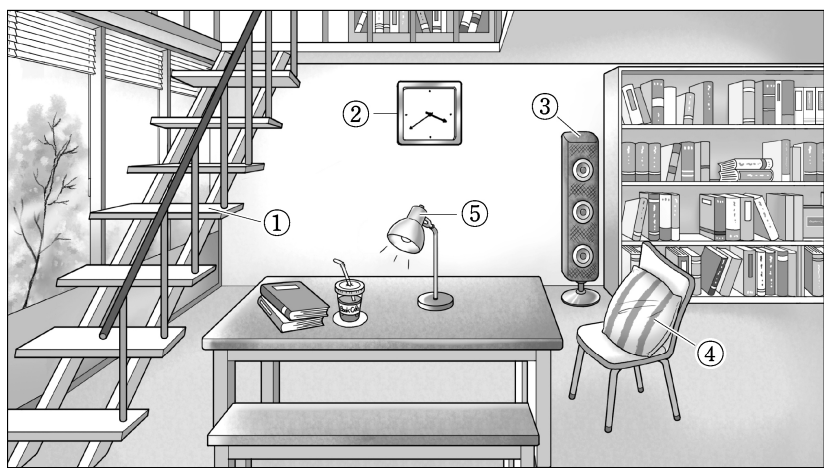
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아이들은 집안일을 함으로써 자존감을 높일 수 있다.
- ② 아이들의 나이에 맞는 균형 잡힌 식단 관리가 필요하다.
- ③ 집안일을 통해 아이들에게 경제관념을 심어 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 적절한 보상은 아이들의 독서 습관 형성에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 여행을 통해 아이들에게 가족의 중요성을 일깨워 줄 수 있다.

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

- ① 정원사 - 파티 플래너
- ② 꽃집 점원 - 식당 주인
- ③ 꽃꽂이 강사 - 수강생
- ④ 식물학 교수 - 행정실 직원
- ⑤ 잡지 편집장 - 음식 칼럼니스트

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 필터 주문하기
- ② 어항 물 갈기
- ③ 체리 주스 만들기
- ④ 세탁물 맡기기
- ⑤ 히터 온도 조절하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$50
- ② \$60
- ③ \$65
- ④ \$75
- ⑤ \$85

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Career Day 행사 장소를 변경하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 초청 강사의 요청이 있어서
- ② 다른 행사와 장소가 겹쳐서
- ③ 신청 학생이 예상보다 많아서
- ④ 보수 공사 소음이 시끄러워서
- ⑤ 세미나실 프로젝터가 고장 나서

8. 대화를 듣고, Digital Publishing Workshop에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적
- ② 대상
- ③ 날짜
- ④ 등록 방법
- ⑤ 준비물

9. 2021 Playground in the Park에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 라디오 방송국이 주최한다.
- ② 다섯 개의 놀이 구역이 있다.
- ③ 최대 60명의 아이들이 참여할 수 있다.
- ④ 행사장에서 음식을 구입할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 비가 오면 일정이 조정된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 블루투스 이어폰을 고르시오.

Bluetooth Earphones

Model	Battery Life	Wireless Charging	Price	Case Cover Material
① A	2 hours	×	\$49.99	Silicone
② B	3 hours	○	\$69.99	Silicone
③ C	3 hours	×	\$79.99	Leather
④ D	4 hours	○	\$89.99	Leather
⑤ E	5 hours	○	\$109.99	Leather

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

- ① Yes. I only communicate face-to-face.
- ② Me, too. Don't put me in the chat room.
- ③ Right. We don't have biology class today.
- ④ No. We've already finished our group project.
- ⑤ Sure. I'll open a chat room and invite everyone.

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

- ① Thank you. I'm relieved to hear that.
- ② It's terrible. I'll go check if it's ready.
- ③ That's great. It's good to be back home.
- ④ Okay. You're free to read in the living room.
- ⑤ No way. Turn off the lights when you go to bed.

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

Man: _____

- ① Too bad. I hope you'll feel better soon.
- ② Of course. I'm sure you'll win the race.
- ③ I see. I've never been a cycling champion.
- ④ All right. I'll be just fine at the competition.
- ⑤ Terrific. I'm also looking forward to the camp.

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

Woman: _____

- ① No problem. I can email you the details of our program.
- ② No worries. I'll let you know what day is available.
- ③ That's right. I need to get more students.
- ④ That's true. It's difficult to explain scientific principles.
- ⑤ Brilliant. I can recommend a good science fiction movie.

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

Megan: _____

- ① You can sign up for our membership and get a discount.
- ② I regret to say that I can't find your membership number.
- ③ Unfortunately, the poster you're looking for is not for sale.
- ④ Congratulations on the successful release of your new book.
- ⑤ I'm afraid the members' discount doesn't apply to this book.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① what issues arise from abandoned pets
- ② how city growth affected wildlife diversity
- ③ why wild animals came to flourish in cities
- ④ ways to make cities environmentally friendly
- ⑤ problems between humans and animals in cities

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Paris ② London ③ Delhi
- ④ Bangkok ⑤ New York City

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Bernstein,

My name is Thomas Cobb, the marketing director of Calvary Hospital. Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital. We expect it to be helpful in raising money to cover the medical costs of those in need. To make the concert more special, we want to invite you for the opening of the concert. Your reputation as a pianist is well known, and everyone will be very happy to see your performance. Beautiful piano melodies will help create an enjoyable experience for the audience. We look forward to your positive reply.

Sincerely,
Thomas A. Cobb

- ① 의료비 지원이 필요한 이들을 위한 기부를 독려하려고
- ② 자선 음악회 연주자로 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 피아노 독주회 관람 신청 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 병원 개관 기념행사 참가 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 병원 진료 시간이 변경된 것을 알려 주려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 David의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As he stepped onto the basketball court, David suddenly thought of the day he had gotten injured last season and froze. He was not sure if he could play as well as before the injury. A serious wrist injury had caused him to miss the rest of the season. Remembering the surgery, he said to himself, "I thought my basketball career was completely over." However, upon hearing his fans' wild cheers, he felt his body coming alive and thought, "For sure, my fans, friends, and family are looking forward to watching me play today." As soon as the game started, he was filled with energy. The first five shots he attempted went in the basket. "I'm back! I got this," he shouted.

- ① disappointed → unhappy ② excited → indifferent
- ③ anxious → confident ④ impatient → calm
- ⑤ eager → ashamed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a time when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways in which computers can replace parents. They are too late — television has already done that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose that a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

- ① 교육은 일상에서 아이들과의 상호 작용을 통해 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 도덕 교육을 강화하여 타인을 배려하는 공동체 의식을 높여야 한다.
- ③ 텔레비전의 부정적 영향을 줄이려는 사회적 노력이 있어야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 매체를 활용하여 학교와 가정 교육의 한계를 보완해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들의 온라인 예절 교육을 위해 적절한 콘텐츠를 개발해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 Flicking the collaboration light switch가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Flicking the collaboration light switch is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be—or appear to be—isolated. For another, knowing what their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for themselves and generate diverse—if not quite mature—ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

* intermittent: 간헐적인

- ① breaking physical barriers and group norms that prohibit cooperation
- ② having people stop working together and start working individually
- ③ encouraging people to devote more time to online collaboration
- ④ shaping environments where higher productivity is required
- ⑤ requiring workers to focus their attention on group projects

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized that the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never granted absolutely and irreversibly.

* autonomy: 자율성 ** privilege: 특권 *** premise: 전제로 말하다

- ① 전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.
- ② 전문직의 권위는 해당 집단의 이익을 추구하는 데 이용되어 왔다.
- ③ 전문직의 사회적 책임을 규정할 수 있는 제도 정비가 필요하다.
- ④ 전문직이 되기 위한 자격 요건은 사회 경제적 요구에 따라 변화해 왔다.
- ⑤ 전문직의 업무 성과는 일정 수준의 자율성과 특권이 부여될 때 높아진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Kant's view, geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience. Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea—thus possessing the *precision* that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated—geometrical shapes can be grasped, but they do not give rise to emotion, and, most importantly, they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths. Forms or phenomena, on the contrary, that possess a degree of immeasurability, or that do not appear constrained, stimulate the human imagination—hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience. The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects—indefinable or formless objects—can be defined as enjoying one's own emotional and mental activity. Namely, the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view. Furthermore, part of the pleasure comes from having one's comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

* geometrical: 기하학의 ** aesthetic: 심미적인 *** sublime: 숭고한

- ① diversity of aesthetic experiences in different eras
- ② inherent beauty in geometrically perfect shapes
- ③ concepts of imperfection in modern aesthetics
- ④ natural inclination towards aesthetic precision
- ⑤ aesthetic pleasure from things unconstrained

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The world has become a nation of laws and governance that has introduced a system of public administration and management to keep order. With this administrative management system, urban institutions of government have evolved to offer increasing levels of services to their citizenry, provided through a taxation process and/or fee for services (e.g., police and fire, street maintenance, utilities, waste management, etc.). Frequently this has displaced citizen involvement. Money for services is not a replacement for citizen responsibility and public participation. Responsibility of the citizen is slowly being supplanted by government being the substitute provider. Consequentially, there is a philosophical and social change in attitude and sense of responsibility of our urban-based society to become involved. The sense of community and associated responsibility of all citizens to be active participants is therefore diminishing. Governmental substitution for citizen duty and involvement can have serious implications. This impedes the nations of the world to be responsive to natural and man-made disasters as part of global preparedness.

* supplant: 대신하다 ** impede: 방해하다

- ① A Sound Citizen Responsibility in a Sound Government
- ② Always Better than Nothing: The Roles of Modern Government
- ③ Decreased Citizen Involvement: A Cost of Governmental Services
- ④ Why Does Global Citizenship Matter in Contemporary Society?
- ⑤ How to Maximize Public Benefits of Urban-Based Society

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**U.S. States That Added the Most Solar Industry Workers
Between 2015 and 2020**

Rank	State	Number of Workers Added	Growth Percentage (%)
1	Florida	4,659	71
2	Utah	4,246	158
3	Texas	3,058	44
4	Virginia	2,352	120
5	Minnesota	2,003	101
6	New York	1,964	24
7	Pennsylvania	1,810	72

The table above shows seven U.S. states ranked by the number of workers added in the solar industry between 2015 and 2020, and provides information on the corresponding growth percentage in each state. ① During this period, Florida, which ranked first with regard to the number of workers added, exhibited 71% growth. ② The number of workers added in Utah was more than twice the number of workers added in Minnesota. ③ Regarding Texas and Virginia, each state showed less than 50% growth. ④ New York added more than 1,900 workers, displaying 24% growth. ⑤ Among these seven states, Pennsylvania added the lowest number of workers during this period.

26. Henry Moore에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Henry Moore (1898–1986), one of the most significant British artists of the 20th century, was the seventh child of a coal miner. Henry Moore showed a talent for art from early on in school. After World War I, during which he volunteered for army service, Moore began to study sculpture at the Leeds School of Art. Then, he entered the Royal College of Art in London and earned his degree there. His sculptures, known around the world, present the forms of the body in a unique way. One of his artistic themes was mother-and-child as shown in *Madonna and Child* at St. Matthew's Church in Northampton. He achieved financial success from his hard work and established the Henry Moore Foundation to support education and promotion of the arts.

- ① 석탄 광부의 일곱 번째 자녀였다.
- ② 학창 시절에 일찍이 예술에 재능을 보였다.
- ③ 런던에 있는 Royal College of Art에서 학위를 취득했다.
- ④ 그의 조각은 신체 형태를 독특한 방식으로 나타낸다.
- ⑤ 경제적으로 성공을 거두지 못했다.

27. 2021 Whir Car Drawing Contest for Kids에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2021 Whir Car Drawing Contest for Kids
Theme: Family**

Does your child love cars? Take this opportunity for your child to think about what they love and draw it. They will definitely enjoy and learn from this contest!

Details

- Ten entries are chosen, and each is awarded a \$50 gift certificate.
- Drawing skills are not considered in judging.



Submission

- Take a photo of your child's drawing.
- Visit our website (www.whircar4kids.com) and upload the photo by October 3.

Note

- The drawing should contain your family and a car.
- Participants must be 3 to 7 years old.

Please visit our website to learn more.

- ① 출품작 중 10개를 선정해서 시상한다.
- ② 그림 기술이 심사에서 고려된다.
- ③ 그림을 찍은 사진을 웹사이트에 업로드해야 한다.
- ④ 그림은 가족과 차를 포함해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가자의 나이는 3세에서 7세까지로 제한된다.

28. Mary High School Foreign Language Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Mary High School Foreign Language Program

Would you like to learn about another culture? Learning a new language is the best way to do it. Please come and enjoy our new foreign language classes.

Languages: Arabic, French, Spanish (A student can choose only one.)

Dates and Times: September 13, 2021 – October 29, 2021
Monday to Friday, 4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Registration: Available from September 1 to September 5 on our website (www.maryhighs.edu)

Tuition Fee: \$50 (Full payment is required when registering.)

Refund Policy: If you cancel on or before September 5, your payment will be refunded.

For more information about the classes, feel free to contact us at (215) 8393-6047 or email us at info@maryhighs.edu.

- ① 학생은 두 개의 언어를 선택할 수 있다.
- ② 수업은 주말에 진행된다.
- ③ 수업료는 등록 시 전액 납부하지 않아도 된다.
- ④ 9월 5일까지 취소하면 환불받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수업 관련 문의는 이메일을 통해서만 할 수 있다.

33. It is important to recognise the interdependence between individual, culturally formed actions and the state of cultural integration. People work within the forms provided by the cultural patterns that they have internalised, however contradictory these may be. Ideas are worked out as logical implications or consequences of other accepted ideas, and it is in this way that cultural innovations and discoveries are possible. New ideas are discovered through logical reasoning, but such discoveries are inherent in and integral to the conceptual system and are made possible only because of the acceptance of its premises. For example, the discoveries of new prime numbers are 'real' consequences of the particular number system employed. Thus, cultural ideas show 'advances' and 'developments' because they _____. The cumulative work of many individuals produces a corpus of knowledge within which certain 'discoveries' become possible or more likely. Such discoveries are 'ripe' and could not have occurred earlier and are also likely to be made simultaneously by numbers of individuals. [3점]

* corpus: 집적(集積) ** simultaneously: 동시에

- ① are outgrowths of previous ideas
- ② stem from abstract reasoning ability
- ③ form the basis of cultural universalism
- ④ emerge between people of the same age
- ⑤ promote individuals' innovative thinking

34. Enabling animals to _____ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile. [3점]

* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework. ① From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving. ② Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. ③ People with greater financial benefits tend to use their money to show off their social status by purchasing luxurious items. ④ Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. ⑤ Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.

* psychic: 심적인

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

36.

Green products involve, in many cases, higher ingredient costs than those of mainstream products.

- (A) They'd rather put money and time into known, profitable, high-volume products that serve populous customer segments than into risky, less-profitable, low-volume products that may serve current noncustomers. Given that choice, these companies may choose to leave the green segment of the market to small niche competitors.
- (B) Even if the green product succeeds, it may cannibalize the company's higher-profit mainstream offerings. Given such downsides, companies serving mainstream consumers with successful mainstream products face what seems like an obvious investment decision.
- (C) Furthermore, the restrictive ingredient lists and design criteria that are typical of such products may make green products inferior to mainstream products on core performance dimensions (e.g., less effective cleansers). In turn, the higher costs and lower performance of some products attract only a small portion of the customer base, leading to lower economies of scale in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

* segment: 조각 ** cannibalize: 잡아먹다 *** procurement: 조달

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

37.

Recently, a number of commercial ventures have been launched that offer social robots as personal home assistants, perhaps eventually to rival existing smart-home assistants.

- (A) They might be motorized and can track the user around the room, giving the impression of being aware of the people in the environment. Although personal robotic assistants provide services similar to those of smart-home assistants, their social presence offers an opportunity that is unique to social robots.
- (B) Personal robotic assistants are devices that have no physical manipulation or locomotion capabilities. Instead, they have a distinct social presence and have visual features suggestive of their ability to interact socially, such as eyes, ears, or a mouth.
- (C) For instance, in addition to playing music, a social personal assistant robot would express its engagement with the music so that users would feel like they are listening to the music together with the robot. These robots can be used as surveillance devices, act as communicative intermediates, engage in richer games, tell stories, or be used to provide encouragement or incentives. [3점]

* locomotion: 이동 ** surveillance: 감시

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. (①) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. (②) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. (③) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. (④) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. (⑤) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

39.

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. (①) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. (②) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. (③) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. (④) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. (⑤) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices. [3점]

* fragmentation: 파편화 ** repository: 저장소

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

The computer has, to a considerable extent, solved the problem of acquiring, preserving, and retrieving information. Data can be stored in effectively unlimited quantities and in manageable form. The computer makes available a range of data unattainable in the age of books. It packages it effectively; style is no longer needed to make it accessible, nor is memorization. In dealing with a single decision separated from its context, the computer supplies tools unimaginable even a decade ago. But it also diminishes perspective. Because information is so accessible and communication instantaneous, there is a diminution of focus on its significance, or even on the definition of what is significant. This dynamic may encourage policymakers to wait for an issue to arise rather than anticipate it, and to regard moments of decision as a series of isolated events rather than part of a historical continuum. When this happens, manipulation of information replaces reflection as the principal policy tool.

* retrieve: (정보를) 추출하다 ** diminution: 감소



Although the computer is clearly (A) at handling information in a decontextualized way, it interferes with our making (B) judgments related to the broader context, as can be seen in policymaking processes.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① competent comprehensive ② dominant biased
- ③ imperfect informed ④ impressive legal
- ⑤ inefficient timely

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In studies examining the effectiveness of vitamin C, researchers typically divide the subjects into two groups. One group (the experimental group) receives a vitamin C supplement, and the other (the control group) does not. Researchers observe both groups to determine whether one group has fewer or shorter colds than the other. The following discussion describes some of the pitfalls inherent in an experiment of this kind and ways to (a) avoid them. In sorting subjects into two groups, researchers must ensure that each person has an (b) equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental group or the control group. This is accomplished by randomization; that is, the subjects are chosen randomly from the same population by flipping a coin or some other method involving chance. Randomization helps to ensure that results reflect the treatment and not factors that might influence the grouping of subjects. Importantly, the two groups of people must be similar and must have the same track record with respect to colds to (c) rule out the possibility that observed differences in the rate, severity, or duration of colds might have occurred anyway. If, for example, the control group would normally catch twice as many colds as the experimental group, then the findings prove (d) nothing. In experiments involving a nutrient, the diets of both groups must also be (e) different, especially with respect to the nutrient being studied. If those in the experimental group were receiving less vitamin C from their usual diet, then any effects of the supplement may not be apparent.

* pitfall: 함정

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Perfect Planning and Faulty Results: A Sad Reality in Research
 - ② Don't Let Irrelevant Factors Influence the Results!
 - ③ Protect Human Subjects Involved in Experimental Research!
 - ④ What Nutrients Could Better Defend Against Colds?
 - ⑤ In-depth Analysis of Nutrition: A Key Player for Human Health
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When Sally came back home from her photography class, she could hear Katie moving around, chopping things on a wooden cutting board. Wondering what her roommate was doing, (a) she ran to the kitchen. Sally watched Katie cooking something that looked delicious. But Katie didn't notice her because she was too focused on preparing for her cooking test the next day. She was trying to remember what her professor had said in class that day.

(B)

Katie, surprised by her roommate's words, turned her head to Sally and sighed, "I don't know. This is really hard." Stirring her sauce for pasta, Katie continued, "Professor Brown said that visual aspects make up a key part of a meal. My recipe seems good, but I can't think of any ways to alter the feeling of the final dish." Visibly frustrated, (b) she was just about to throw away all of her hard work and start again, when Sally suddenly stopped her.

(C)

"Wait! You don't have to start over. You just need to add some color to the plate." Being curious, Katie asked, "How can (c) I do that?" Sally took out a container of vegetables from the refrigerator and replied, "How about making colored pasta to go with (d) your sauce?" Smiling, she added, "It's not that hard, and all you need are brightly colored vegetables to make your pasta green, orange, or even purple." Katie smiled, knowing that now she could make her pasta with beautiful colors like a photographer.

(D)

In that class, Professor Brown said, "You have to present your food properly, considering every stage of the dining experience. Imagine you are a photographer." Recalling what the professor had mentioned, Katie said to herself, "We need to see our ingredients as colors that make up a picture." Sally could clearly see that Katie was having a hard time preparing for her cooking test. Trying to make (e) her feel better, Sally kindly asked, "Is there anything I can do to help?"

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 Sally는 사진 수업 후 집으로 돌아왔다.
 - ② Brown 교수님은 음식에서 시각적인 면이 중요하다고 말했다.
 - ③ Sally는 냉장고에서 채소가 든 그릇을 꺼냈다.
 - ④ Sally는 색깔 있는 파스타를 만드는 것이 어렵다고 말했다.
 - ⑤ Katie는 요리 시험 준비에 어려움을 겪고 있었다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

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 사진 동아리 부원을 모집하려고
- ② 동물원 견학 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동물 사진을 찍는 요령을 알려 주려고
- ④ 동물원 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 새로 출시된 카메라의 사용법을 설명하려고

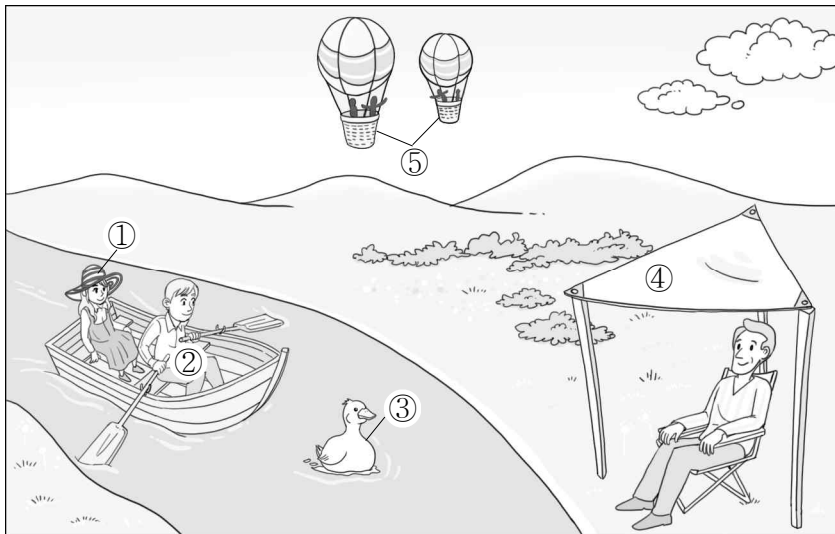
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개인 이메일 계정을 업무용으로 사용하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 환경을 보호하기 위해 종이 우편물을 줄일 필요가 있다.
- ③ 출처가 불분명한 이메일의 첨부 파일을 열어서는 안 된다.
- ④ 탄소 배출량 감소를 위해 불필요한 이메일을 삭제해야 한다.
- ⑤ 개인 정보 유출을 방지하기 위해 휴면 계정을 정리해야 한다.

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

- ① 환경 운동가 - 기자 ② 고객 - 청소업체 직원
- ③ 집주인 - 실내 디자이너 ④ 건축가 - 건축 자재 판매자
- ⑤ 지역 주민 - 건설 현장 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 무대 조명 점검하기 ② 사회자에게 연락하기
- ③ 피아노 위치 조정하기 ④ 무선 마이크 가져가기
- ⑤ 참가자에게 공연 순서 알리기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$26 ② \$28 ③ \$30 ④ \$34 ⑤ \$36

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 전자책을 사려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 글자 크기를 조절할 수 있어서
- ② 종이책 재고가 부족해서
- ③ 휴대하기가 편리해서
- ④ 종이책보다 가격이 저렴해서
- ⑤ 서점에 가지 않고 구매할 수 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Central Flower Market에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운영 시간 ② 위치 ③ 휴무 요일
- ④ 주차 요금 ⑤ 입점 매장 수

9. 2021 Robinson Fishing Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 22일부터 23일까지 개최된다.
- ② 대회 장소는 Silver Cloud 호수이다.
- ③ 1등 상품은 고급 낚싯대 한 세트이다.
- ④ 잡은 물고기의 수를 기준으로 심사한다.
- ⑤ 대회가 끝난 후에 호수를 청소하는 행사가 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 와플 메이커를 고르시오.

Waffle Makers

	Model	Price	Plates	Waffle Shape	Audible Alert
①	A	\$20	Fixed	Square	×
②	B	\$33	Removable	Round	×
③	C	\$48	Fixed	Round	×
④	D	\$52	Removable	Round	○
⑤	E	\$70	Removable	Square	○

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

- ① Thank you. Please let me know if you find it.
- ② Don't worry. I can find your house by myself.
- ③ Why don't you try it on? It'll look nice on you.
- ④ I'm sorry. I don't think I can make it to your party.
- ⑤ I think you're right. The baseball cap doesn't fit me.

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

- ① Be careful. You might get an electric shock.
- ② Oh, I see. Then I'll go get some new ones now.
- ③ Great. The bathroom is much brighter than before.
- ④ All right. I'll replace the garage light bulb right now.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'll come back when the items are in stock.

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm sorry I can't join the design project this time.
- ② Traditional culture can be a great source of creativity.
- ③ Our preference should be quality over brand and price.
- ④ I'll change the pattern of the dress as you suggested.
- ⑤ We should have handed in the assignment on time.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Great. I can't wait to open the boxes myself.
- ② Right. I'll ask about replacing it with a new one.
- ③ Yes. You should return the product within a week.
- ④ Sorry. The delivery will be a little later than usual.
- ⑤ No problem. I've already moved all the boxes for you.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sarah가 Emily에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sarah: Emily, _____

- ① you should rinse plastic containers before recycling them.
- ② I want you to do your laundry by yourself more often.
- ③ our recycling center requires us to remove the labels.
- ④ we need to refill these containers with some fruits.
- ⑤ you have to wipe the table right after you eat.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the origins of national sports teams' nicknames
- ② the ways countries choose their capital cities
- ③ city nicknames and how they came to be
- ④ commonly confused capital cities in the world
- ⑤ famous tourist attractions and their economic value

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Rome ② Paris ③ Singapore
- ④ Sydney ⑤ Seattle

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Lopez,

In reply to your letter of September 29, it affords me great pleasure to say that we know Mr. Turner to be alert and diligent, as well as faithful in his duties and loyal to his employers. He is a fine judge of goods and has done most of the buying in our textile department for the past two years. We regret to lose him, but the position he seeks in your company is probably much better than anything we have to offer, and we hope that you will decide to employ him.

Very truly yours,
Charles Moore

- ① 문의받은 직원이 채용에 적합함을 알려 주려고
- ② 위탁 판매 요청을 수락한 것에 감사하려고
- ③ 동료 직원의 승진을 축하하고 격려하려고
- ④ 회사 내 업무 조정 결과를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 결원에 따른 인원 충원을 건의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Off I went in the dark, headed to the top of Kilimanjaro. Some sections were so steep that I had to make zigzags to make it easy on my oxygen deprived body. All the energy I had went to breathing. My body felt like a dead weight. I almost gave up, with the summit just around the corner. My guide responded to my exhaustion, saying, "Go slow and steady, just one step at a time". I followed his words. I made it to Uhuru Peak, known as the very top of Kilimanjaro. Indeed, I saw the incredible, unforgettable sunrise! The beauty, the teamwork, and the accomplishment of a personal life goal were worth all the sacrifice and strain. Mt. Kilimanjaro was worth the climb!

- ① bored → curious ② grateful → regretful
- ③ confident → nervous ④ frustrated → satisfied
- ⑤ surprised → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can't begin to build a strategy for our lives without first understanding where we are and where we want to go. Since people are different, it's reasonable to assume their current situations or starting points will be different as well. That's why books that tout a single formula for success or improvement, without taking into account the different places people are starting from, are worthless. Would you trust a doctor who didn't ask any questions or run any tests to diagnose what was wrong, yet wrote you a prescription anyway? In medicine, the adage is *Prescription without diagnosis equals malpractice*. Before we can "prescribe" strategy, we first need to diagnose the situation—where we stand, where we are today.

* tout: 권유하다 ** adage: 격언

- ① 자신의 현재 상황을 파악한 후에 전략을 세워야 한다.
- ② 다른 사람의 능력을 인정하고 배울 줄 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상황이 바뀌어도 처음 세운 원칙을 고수해야 한다.
- ④ 서두르지 말고 작은 목표부터 단계별로 달성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 한 가지 방식만 고집하지 말고 다양한 시도를 해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 we have "confusion at the frontier"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Two independent research groups have discovered that we have "confusion at the frontier" when we search the Internet. Adrian Ward, a psychologist at the University of Texas, found that engaging in Internet searches increased people's cognitive self-esteem, their sense of their own ability to remember and process information. Moreover, people who searched the Internet for facts they didn't know and were later asked where they found the information often misremembered and reported that they had known it all along. Many of them completely forgot ever having conducted the search. They gave themselves the credit instead of the Internet. In a different set of studies, researchers found that those who had searched the Internet to answer specific questions rated their ability to answer unrelated questions as higher than those who had not. The act of searching the Internet and finding answers to one set of questions caused the participants to increase their sense that they knew the answers to all questions, including those whose answers they had not researched.

- ① we tend to overestimate our knowledge and ability
- ② we are prone to putting off making final decisions
- ③ we often forget how easily we lose our self-esteem
- ④ we are overwhelmed by a vast amount of information
- ⑤ we strive to distinguish false information from the truth

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A visual scene can set up our emotional response. Suspense is driven by a sense of calm with the anticipation of impending terror. Indeed, anticipation or expectations play a key role in driving our emotions. The Russian silent filmmaker Lev Kuleshov considered such contextual influences. He interspersed shots of an actor exhibiting a neutral expression with shots of a child's coffin or a plate of soup. This same "neutral" expression was interpreted differently depending on what image preceded it. Thus, the same expression appeared to show sorrow or hunger, depending on the context. Psychological studies of the *Kuleshov* effect have confirmed the impact of the social context on emotion. For example, if a person smiles at you and then the smile turns into a neutral expression, that person will appear somewhat grumpy or disappointed. Conversely, if a person first looks angry and then the expression turns into a neutral expression, the person looks somewhat pleasant or positive.

* intersperse: (~ 사이에) 배치하다 ** grumpy: 기분이 언짢은

- ① 영상과 음향의 대비가 긴장감을 조성한다.
- ② 사회적 상황에 따라 감정의 표현 방식이 다르다.
- ③ 시대의 상황을 반영한 영화는 관객의 공감을 얻는다.
- ④ 중립적인 태도 유지가 갈등을 해결하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 선행 장면에 따라서 동일한 시각 정보가 다르게 해석된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most enduring lessons have to be learnt from the seismic response of ground and the built environment in the largest natural laboratory, i.e., the earth, from damage observations in all earthquakes, whether inter- or intra-plate. Complete protection of all life and the entire built environment in all earthquakes is still a distant dream. However, efforts are on to have a built environment in which loss of life is minimized, and lifelines and infrastructure continue to function during and after an earthquake disaster. Construction activities in seismically prone and hazardous areas that are vulnerable to different damaging effects of earthquakes are best avoided. Most of the time such situations are unavoidable; in that case appropriate strengthening measures are required. Structures should be preferably made on firm ground. For construction in soft soil, the ground should be strengthened, and the foundations should be sufficiently deep, wide, and strong. Subsequently, application of appropriate interventions regarding earthquake-resistant design of structures goes a long way in saving human lives.

* seismic: 지진에 의한

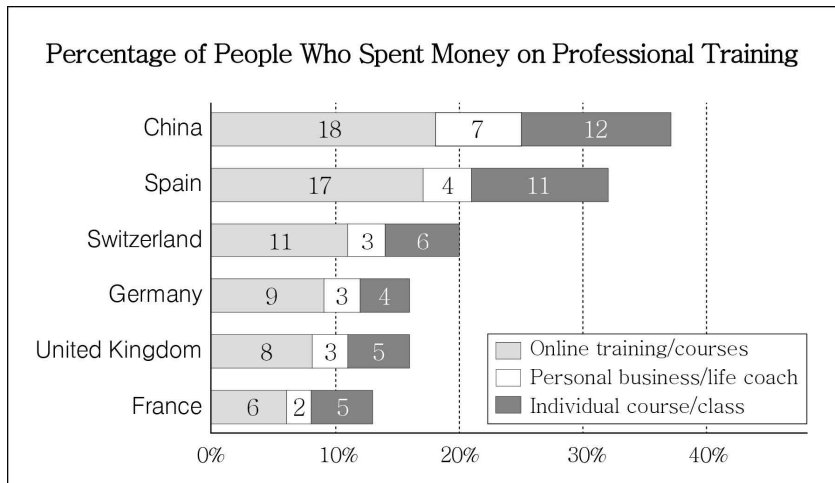
- ① essential procedures during earthquake drills
- ② advanced technologies for earthquake prediction
- ③ causes of earthquakes from a geological perspective
- ④ restorations of the built environment after an earthquake
- ⑤ considerations for an earthquake-resistant built environment

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most innovative teams are those that can restructure themselves in response to unexpected shifts in the environment; they don't need a strong leader to tell them what to do. Moreover, they tend to form spontaneously; when like-minded people find each other, a group emerges. The improvisational collaboration of the entire group translates moments of individual creativity into group innovation. Allowing the space for this self-organizing emergence to occur is difficult for many managers because the outcome isn't controlled by the management team's agenda and is therefore less predictable. Most business executives like to start with the big picture and then work out the details. That's why so many of the best examples of improvised innovation take place outside of formal organizations. In improvisational innovation, teams start with the details and then work up to the big picture. It's riskier and less efficient, but when a successful innovation emerges, it's often very surprising and imaginative.

- ① The Start of Innovation: A Leader's Big Picture
- ② Unpredictable Changes: Challenges to Innovation
- ③ Conflicting Ideas Lead to the Ultimate Innovation
- ④ Weakness of Improvisational Teams in Emergencies
- ⑤ Improvised Innovation Emerges from the Bottom Up

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentage of people in six countries who said they spent money on professional training from February 2020 to March 2021. ① China showed the highest percentage of respondents in all three categories: online training/courses (18%), personal business/life coach (7%), and individual course/class (12%). ② In Spain, the number of respondents who said they were trained online was more than four times that of those who said they were trained by personal business/life coaches. ③ The percentages of people who spent money on personal business/life coaches were all the same in Switzerland, Germany, and the United Kingdom. ④ The combined percentage of all three categories in Germany was the same as that in the U.K., but the percentage of people in Germany who spent money on individual courses/classes was higher than that in the U.K. ⑤ Of the six countries, France showed the smallest percentage both in online training/courses and personal business/life coach.

26. Dorothy Lavinia Brown에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dorothy Lavinia Brown was the first black female in the American South to become a surgeon. As an infant she was placed in an orphanage. After high school, she won a scholarship to Bennett College, and after graduating there in 1941, she entered Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, graduating in 1948. Her medical internship was served at New York's Harlem Hospital but there she encountered gender resistance and was denied residency as a surgeon. She then returned to Meharry and completed her surgical residency in 1954. She later became chief of surgery and educational director of the Riverside-Meharry Clinic in Nashville, as well as an attending surgeon at George W. Hubbard Hospital and a professor of surgery at the Meharry Medical College. In 1966 she became the first African American woman elected to the Tennessee state legislature.

- ① 미국 남부에서 외과 의사가 된 최초의 흑인 여성이었다.
- ② 유아일 때 보육원에 맡겨졌다.
- ③ 고등학교 졸업 후 장학금을 받고 Bennett College에 들어갔다.
- ④ 뉴욕의 Harlem 병원에서 외과 레지던트 과정을 마쳤다.
- ⑤ 1966년에 Tennessee 주의회 의원으로 선출되었다.

27. Maple Singers에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Maple Singers

Interested in sharing your vocal talent with the community? Then join the Maple Singers!

- This community chorus is composed of over 30 members ranging in age from 18 to 90.
- They sing a variety of music by composers including Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Andrew Lloyd Webber, George Gershwin, and many more.
- No audition is required to become a member.
- Rehearsals are conducted once a week at the Maple Arts Center and concerts are held throughout the year.
- The annual membership fee is \$70.

(Please contact Ellena Collins at 0345-303-5627.)

- ① 30명이 넘는 단원으로 구성되어 있다.
- ② 모차르트를 포함한 작곡가들의 다양한 곡을 부른다.
- ③ 입단을 위한 오디션을 실시한다.
- ④ 일주일에 한 번 리허설을 한다.
- ⑤ 연회비는 70달러이다.

28. Guided Nature Walks에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Guided Nature Walks

Get to know the plants and animals of Tender Nature Park with a guided walk from one of the Naturalists here at the Park! We will go on an easy one-hour walk with frequent stops. We will look for deer, birds, insects, and various interesting plants.

Schedule

- Each Sunday we host two nature walks—available at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.
- Walks begin at Tender Nature Park Visitor Center.

Registration

- Walks are available by reservation only (\$5 per person).
- Sign up for a guided walk at www.tendernp.org.
- For each walk, the group size is limited to 15 participants.

- ① 1시간 동안 멈추지 않고 걷는다.
- ② 매주 일요일 오후에 두 차례 진행된다.
- ③ 공원 방문자 센터에서 출발한다.
- ④ 예약 없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 그룹별 참여 인원 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

According to its dictionary definition, an anthem is both a song of loyalty, often to a country, and a piece of 'sacred music', definitions that are both applicable in sporting contexts. This genre is dominated, although not exclusively, by football and has produced a number of examples ① where popular songs become synonymous with the club and are enthusiastically adopted by the fans. More than this they are often spontaneous expressions of loyalty and identity and, according to Desmond Morris, have 'reached the level of something ② approached a local art form'. A strong element of the appeal of such sports songs ③ is that they feature 'memorable and easily sung choruses in which fans can participate'. This is a vital part of the team's performance ④ as it makes the fans' presence more tangible. This form of popular culture can be said ⑤ to display pleasure and emotional excess in contrast to the dominant culture which tends to maintain 'respectable aesthetic distance and control'.

* synonymous: 밀접한 연관을 갖는 ** tangible: 확실한

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

How people behave often depends on what others do. If other car drivers or subway users leave for work at 8 a.m., it may be to my ① advantage to leave at 6 a.m., even if that is really too early from my point of view. In equilibrium, flows ② stabilize so that each person makes the best trade-off between their ideal schedule and the congestion they will suffer on their commute. In making such choices, agents seek to ③ differentiate their behavior from that of others. On other occasions, agents have a problem with coordination. They would like to choose to behave the same way as others. For example, if most of my fellow citizens did not pay their parking tickets, there would be (unfortunately) strong pressure for an amnesty for such offenders, which would ④ increase my incentive to pay my parking tickets too. There may be multiple equilibria, so that two otherwise identical societies may ⑤ adopt different behavioral patterns.

* equilibrium: 균형(상태) ** amnesty: 사면

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Writing lyrics means shaping the meaning of something which, if left as instrumental music, would remain undefined; there is a change of the level of expression. That's one reason why for many songwriters 'lyric' seems to be the hardest word. Picture this scene: a songwriter at the piano, or with a guitar, plays with chords and creates an emotion and atmosphere that is creatively inspiring. Our songwriter invents a melody to go with this mood. Then comes the moment where words are required, and that means getting specific. This sad- or happy-sounding chord progression must now direct its general sadness or happiness to a particular human situation. A lyric is the place where the emotional suggestions of pure music are defined as _____ human concerns and events. It's like a piece of translation, from one medium into another. The general musical mood is focused by a lyric into a context, a voice, a human drama.

- ① concrete
- ② obscure
- ③ ethical
- ④ unforeseen
- ⑤ exaggerated

32. In the health area, the concern with use after "purchase" is as critical as and even more critical than the concern with the purchase itself. The person who is sold on and goes through disease screening procedures but does not follow through with medical treatment for a diagnosed condition, is as much of a failure as a person who did not avail himself of the screening program to begin with. The obese individual who has been successfully sold on going on a medically prescribed diet but is lured back to his candy jar and apple pie after one week, is as much of a failure as if he never had been sold on the need to lose and control his weight. The most challenging, most difficult, most perplexing problem is not how to sell people on health-supportive practices, not even how to get them to initiate such practices. We have been fairly successful with these. It is to persuade and help them _____.

- ① to discover the blind spot
- ② to stick with new practices
- ③ to build a sense of security
- ④ to avoid unnecessary treatment
- ⑤ to come up with novel solutions

33. Like faces, sometimes movement can _____.

For example, toys that seem to come alive fascinate children. In my day, one of the popular toys was a piece of finely coiled wire called a "Slinky." It could appear to walk by stretching and lifting up one end over another down an incline, a bit like an acrobatic caterpillar. The attraction of the Slinky on Christmas Day was the lifelike movement it had as it stepped down the stairs before someone trod on it or twisted the spring and ruined it for good. Toys that appear to be alive are curiosities because they challenge how we think inanimate objects and living things should behave. Many toys today exploit this principle to great effect, but be warned: not all babies enjoy objects that suddenly seem lifelike. This anxiety probably reflects their confusion over the question, "Is it alive or what?" Once babies decide that something is alive, they are inclined to see its movements as purposeful. [3점]

* incline: 경사면 ** acrobatic: 곡예를 부리는

- ① fool us into thinking that something has a mind
- ② help us release and process certain feelings
- ③ shift our energy and protective mechanisms
- ④ secretly unlock emotions that words cannot
- ⑤ create a definite sense of achievement

34. If the nature of a thing is such that when removed from the environment in which it naturally occurs it alters radically, you will not glean an accurate account of it by examining it within laboratory conditions. If you are only accustomed to seeing it operate within such an artificial arena, you may not even recognize it when it is functioning in its normal context. Indeed, if you ever spot it in that environment you may think it is something else. Similarly, if you believe that leadership only takes the form of heroic men metaphorically charging in on white horses to save the day, you may neglect the many acts which _____. You may fail to see the importance of the grooms who care for the horses, the messengers who bring attention to the crisis or the role played by those cheering from the sidelines. You may miss the fact that without troops supporting them, any claims to leading on the part of these heroes would be rather hollow. [3점]

* glean: 찾아내다

- ① alter the powers of local authorities
- ② contribute to their ability to be there
- ③ compel them to conceal their identity
- ④ impose their sacrifice and commitment
- ⑤ prevent them from realizing their potential

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A group of academics, mainly political scientists, assumed that human rights treaties did *not* have any effect on the behavior of countries. ① Indeed, these academics, who typically called themselves "realists," assumed that international law generally did not affect the behavior of states. ② They saw the international arena as a security competition among different states, a zero-sum game in which one state's gain was another state's loss. ③ International lawyers and human rights advocates assumed that human rights treaties caused countries to improve their treatment of their citizens. ④ In such conditions, states could gain little by cooperating with each other—except in temporary military alliances or security agreements that could fall apart at a moment's notice. ⑤ International law could play a minimal role or none at all, and was perhaps just an illusion, a sophisticated kind of propaganda—a set of rules that would be swept away whenever the balance of power changed.

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

36.

In a process called *seeding*, you need to have a time frame in mind. Start telling your family how you feel about your current job. Tell them how you get frustrated and bored with this job.

- (A) These stories will make them realise that you are meant to follow your passion. At times they need to be surprised with your small achievements, which could be some additional skills you acquired, or some awards you won in your field of passion.
- (B) Discuss this almost twice a week. Then start doing work related to your passion on the side and let them see and experience how happy you are while doing this. Find a way to get your family and friends involved in your passion. The more they see you doing your passion, the more they connect with you emotionally.
- (C) Tell them stories of how you are inspired by the passion and how it makes a difference not only to you but also to others. Give examples of how someone living a similar passion started his or her life and today how he or she is living happily.

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

37.

Living in dispersal correlates with a shocking retreat from public life, according to extensive analysis of the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey of nearly thirty thousand people begun in 2000. It is hard to pinpoint the origin of this retreat.

- (A) Meanwhile, the architectures of sprawl inhibit political activity that requires face-to-face interaction. It is not that sprawl makes political activity impossible, but by privatizing gathering space and dispersing human activity, sprawl makes political gathering less likely.
- (B) These are both possible, but evidence suggests that the spatial landscape matters. Sociologists point out that the suburbs have done an efficient job of sorting people into communities where they will be surrounded by people of the same socioeconomic status.
- (C) It may be because people in the dispersed city have invested so heavily in private comfort that they feel insulated from the problems of the rest of the world. It may be that sprawl has attracted people who are naturally less interested in engaging with the world, socially or politically. [3점]

* sprawl: 스프롤(무질서하게 뻗어 나간 도시 외곽 지역)

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Getting mercury out of our production processes will be hard work and it will cost money, for sure.

Government warnings and stark statistics about mercury-contaminated fish have become so routine that we barely take note. (①) I have to ask: why have these warnings been aimed at getting people to cease eating fish, rather than at getting the industries to stop putting mercury into our environment? (②) Finally in February 2009, near-global consensus was reached: more than 140 countries convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) unanimously agreed to create an international mercury treaty. (③) They also urged immediate action through a voluntary Global Mercury Partnership while the treaty is being finalized. (④) But investments in eliminating mercury are investments well spent. (⑤) UNEP estimates that every kilogram of mercury taken out of the environment can lead to up to \$12,500 worth of social, environmental, and human health benefits.

* stark: 확실한 ** convene: 소집하다

39.

To understand how human societies operate, it is therefore not sufficient to only look at their DNA, their molecular mechanisms and the influences from the outside world.

A meaningful level of complexity in our history consists of culture: information stored in nerve and brain cells or in human records of various kinds. The species that has developed this capacity the most is, of course, humankind. (①) In terms of total body weight, our species currently makes up about 0.005 per cent of all planetary biomass. (②) If all life combined were only a paint chip, all human beings today would jointly amount to no more than a tiny colony of bacteria sitting on that flake. (③) Yet through their combined efforts humans have learned to control a considerable portion of the terrestrial biomass, today perhaps as much as between 25 and 40 per cent of it. (④) In other words, thanks to its culture this tiny colony of microorganisms residing on a paint chip has gained control over a considerable portion of that flake. (⑤) We also need to study the cultural information that humans have been using for shaping their own lives as well as considerable portions of the rest of nature. [3점]

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

Perhaps not surprisingly, given how long magicians have been developing their craft, a lot of creativity in magic is of the tweaking variety—some of the most skilled and inventive magicians gained fame by refining the execution of tricks that have been known for decades, or sometimes centuries. Nevil Maskelyne, one of magic’s old masters, claimed that “the difficulty of producing a new magical effect is about equivalent to that of inventing a new proposition in Euclid.” Whether it’s because there’s little that’s completely new, or for some other reason, magicians seem to worry less about imitation. They do, however, worry a lot about *traitors*—those magicians who expose the secrets behind a trick to the public. Once a trick is exposed in this way, its value as “magic” is destroyed, and this harms everyone in the industry. For this reason, magicians’ norms are focused mostly on punishing magicians who expose tricks to the public—even if the trick is the exposers’ own invention.

* tweak: 살짝 변화를 주다 ** traitor: 배신자



Magicians, having long refined existing tricks, are not much worried about (A) tricks, but they are very strict about (B) the methods of tricks as it damages their industry.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① copying | ..... | blending |
| ② copying | ..... | disclosing |
| ③ criticizing | ..... | distorting |
| ④ modifying | ..... | evaluating |
| ⑤ modifying | ..... | underestimating |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In many ways, the proliferation of news sources has been a wonderful thing. The public now has multiple ways to check facts and learn about (a) differing points of view. In theory, this access should improve our ability to have meaningful discussions with one another and our ability to form informed opinions. But this isn't always the case.

One of the most significant developments is that media has become like a Las Vegas buffet—we have too many choices. When you consider all of the information options—including niche media and personalized social media networks where developers utilize algorithms to serve up ideal content—there just isn't enough time to (b) explore them all. In this space it is easy to become trapped in an *echo chamber*, where your own opinions are reinforced by others without introducing new or conflicting content into the mix, which restricts public discourse and can lead to (c) extremes.

This is most evident in the realm of politics. Traditionally, mass media has been a place to tune in and hear nonpartisan reporting of facts about a situation or candidate, giving everyone (d) equal access to the vital information necessary to form opinions and make decisions. Cable news networks and partisan online sources can (e) enhance the audience's ability to access accurate, full-picture information. In some cases, audience members have made the conscious decision to only engage with content that is in line with their ideals.

* proliferation: 확산 ** nonpartisan: 공정한

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Efforts to Develop Ideal Content for Online Media
 - ② Cable News Networks: Places for Public Discourse
 - ③ Techniques of Utilizing Media Content for Political Data
 - ④ Analysis of Quality Competition Among Media Platforms
 - ⑤ Flood of Media Information: Barriers to Balanced Perspectives
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Mr. Green was startled by the sudden appearance in the doorway of a tall young man. His dark trench coat caught Mr. Green's attention. He was Jacob. He had grown a bit since Mr. Green last saw him and his demeanor was certainly different, but Mr. Green recognized the lost, insecure first grader (a) he had taught and loved many years ago. At that time, some children didn't have the privilege of a nurturing family.

* demeanor: 행동거지

(B)

Even after Jacob left first grade, he would return year after year, willing to give up his recess time to see Mr. Green. Jacob simply needed that unconditional acceptance. Family circumstances eventually took Jacob to another state, and with a heavy heart Mr. Green thought he would never see him again. (b) He was worried how life would treat Jacob. So, Mr. Green felt great relief and joy to see him standing in the doorway. He waved Jacob to come in.

(C)

Jacob was one of those children. In the first grade, (c) he required constant reassurance and redirection from his teachers. He often was unable or unwilling to participate or cooperate in the classroom. Mr. Green took the responsibility not only for Jacob's education, but for his social and emotional needs as well. Jacob quickly became one of (d) his favorites, and began to willingly engage in the process of learning.

(D)

Entering the classroom, Jacob greeted him back. His eyes darted around Mr. Green's classroom. Suddenly, with a laugh, he asked, "Do you still have that treasure chest for your students?" Mr. Green reached under (e) his desk to pull out the old treasure chest. Jacob began digging for his favorite candy. They sat down for conversation over the candies. Jacob must have eaten ten before he was finished. On the way out he gave Mr. Green both a hug and a look of gratitude. Both his stomach and his emotional "bucket" were filled.

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 Green 선생님은 갑자기 나타난 젊은이를 보고 놀랐다.
 - ② Jacob은 쉬는 시간을 포기하고 Green 선생님을 보러 왔다.
 - ③ Jacob은 가정 형편 때문에 다른 주로 이사했다.
 - ④ Jacob은 1학년 내내 수업에 열심히 참여했다.
 - ⑤ Jacob은 자신이 좋아하는 사탕을 찾기 시작했다.

*** 확인 사항**

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

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

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

- ① 조련사 자격증 취득 방법을 설명하려고
- ② 동물 병원 확장 이전을 공지하려고
- ③ 새로 출시된 개 사료를 소개하려고
- ④ 반려동물 입양 절차를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 개 훈련 센터를 홍보하려고

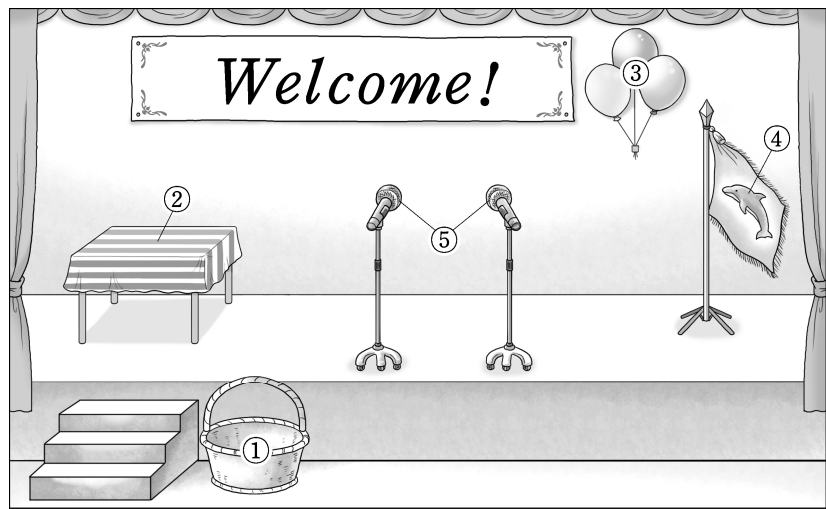
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 전에 합리적으로 예산을 계획해야 한다.
- ② 여행 가서 할 것을 너무 많이 계획하면 안 된다.
- ③ 인생에서 자신의 원칙을 고수하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 여행은 사고의 폭을 확장시켜 사람을 성장하게 한다.
- ⑤ 보호자 없이 학생끼리 여행하는 것은 안전하지 않다.

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

- ① 라디오 쇼 진행자 - 제빵사
- ② 리포터 - 과수원 주인
- ③ 광고주 - 요리사
- ④ 방송 작가 - 경제학자
- ⑤ 유통업자 - 농부

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 리본 가져오기
- ② 선글라스 주문하기
- ③ 사진사 섭외하기
- ④ 설문 조사 실시하기
- ⑤ 졸업 연설문 작성하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36
- ② \$45
- ③ \$50
- ④ \$54
- ⑤ \$60

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 탁구 연습을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 학교 도서관에 자원봉사를 하러 가야 해서
- ② 과학 퀴즈를 위한 공부를 해야 해서
- ③ 연극부 모임에 참가해야 해서
- ④ 역사 숙제를 제출해야 해서
- ⑤ 어깨에 통증이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Little Readers' Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 시간
- ③ 대상 연령
- ④ 모집 인원
- ⑤ 등록 방법

9. 2021 Family Science Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 12월 7일부터 일주일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 8개의 프로그램이 제공될 것이다.
- ③ 어린이 과학 잡지를 판매할 것이다.
- ④ 11세 미만의 어린이들은 성인을 동반해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가를 위해 미리 등록해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 스터디 룸을 고르시오.

Study Rooms

Room	Capacity (persons)	Available Times	Price (per hour)	Projector
① A	2-3	9 a.m. - 11 a.m.	\$10	×
② B	4-6	9 a.m. - 11 a.m.	\$16	○
③ C	4-6	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	\$14	×
④ D	6-8	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	\$19	○
⑤ E	6-9	4 p.m. - 6 p.m.	\$21	×

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

- ① Just give me about ten minutes.
- ② It took an hour for us to get back home.
- ③ I think you need to focus on your work.
- ④ It was nice of you to invite my co-workers.
- ⑤ Call me when you finish sending the email.

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

- ① Excellent. I like the camera you bought for me.
- ② Good. I'll stop by and get it on my way home.
- ③ Never mind. I'll drop off the camera tomorrow.
- ④ I see. Thanks for taking those pictures of me.
- ⑤ No way. That's too expensive for the repair.

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

Man: _____

- ① No worries. Stress is not always as bad as you think.
- ② Don't forget to bring a charger whenever you go out.
- ③ Great. That'll be a good way to take time for yourself.
- ④ I think working out too much will burn all your energy.
- ⑤ Fantastic. Let's enjoy ourselves at the exhibition with the kids.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Please check it again. The hotel can't be fully booked.
- ② Too bad. I should've checked out as early as possible.
- ③ Sure. I'm very satisfied with your cleaning service.
- ④ I'm sorry. You can't switch your room with mine.
- ⑤ Perfect. That's high enough to avoid the smell.

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

Jason: _____

- ① Good luck. I hope you finish your work in time.
- ② Okay. Let's meet to discuss the changes to the sculpture.
- ③ That's terrible. I'm sorry that the reopening was postponed.
- ④ Hurry up. You have to send the final design immediately.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I can get the job done before the deadline.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of incorporating painting into math education
- ② mathematical analysis of the art industry's growth
- ③ application of mathematics in different types of art
- ④ historical review of important concepts in the arts
- ⑤ challenges of harmonizing mathematics and art

17. 언급된 예술 분야가 아닌 것은?

- ① music ② painting ③ photography
- ④ dance ⑤ cinema

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Green,

My name is Donna Williams, a science teacher at Rogan High School. I am planning a special workshop for our science teachers. We are interested in learning how to teach online science classes. I have been impressed with your ideas about using internet platforms for science classes. Since you are an expert in online education, I would like to ask you to deliver a special lecture at the workshop scheduled for next month. I am sure the lecture will help our teachers manage successful online science classes, and I hope we can learn from your insights. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Donna Williams

- ① 과학 교육 정책 협의회 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 과학 교사 워크숍의 특강을 부탁하려고
- ③ 과학 교사 채용 계획을 공지하려고
- ④ 과학 교육 프로그램 개발을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 과학 교육 워크숍 일정의 변경을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Evelyn의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was Evelyn's first time to explore the Badlands of Alberta, famous across Canada for its numerous dinosaur fossils. As a young amateur bone-hunter, she was overflowing with anticipation. She had not travelled this far for the bones of common dinosaur species. Her life-long dream to find rare fossils of dinosaurs was about to come true. She began eagerly searching for them. After many hours of wandering throughout the deserted lands, however, she was unsuccessful. Now, the sun was beginning to set, and her goal was still far beyond her reach. Looking at the slowly darkening ground before her, she sighed to herself, "I can't believe I came all this way for nothing. What a waste of time!"

- ① confused → scared ② discouraged → confident
- ③ relaxed → annoyed ④ indifferent → depressed
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most common mistakes made by organizations when they first consider experimenting with social media is that they focus too much on social media tools and platforms and not enough on their business objectives. The reality of success in the social web for businesses is that creating a social media program begins not with insight into the latest social media tools and channels but with a thorough understanding of the organization's own goals and objectives. A social media program is not merely the fulfillment of a vague need to manage a "presence" on popular social networks because "everyone else is doing it." "Being in social media" serves no purpose in and of itself. In order to serve any purpose at all, a social media presence must either solve a problem for the organization and its customers or result in an improvement of some sort (preferably a measurable one). In all things, purpose drives success. The world of social media is no different.

- ① 기업 이미지에 부합하는 소셜 미디어를 직접 개발하여 운영해야 한다.
- ② 기업은 사회적 가치와 요구를 반영하여 사업 목표를 수립해야 한다.
- ③ 기업은 소셜 미디어를 활용할 때 사업 목표를 토대로 해야 한다.
- ④ 소셜 미디어로 제품을 홍보할 때는 구체적인 정보를 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 소비자의 의견을 수렴하기 위해 소셜 미디어를 적극 활용해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 whether to make ready for the morning commute or not이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists have no special purchase on moral or ethical decisions; a climate scientist is no more qualified to comment on health care reform than a physicist is to judge the causes of bee colony collapse. The very features that create expertise in a specialized domain lead to ignorance in many others. In some cases lay people — farmers, fishermen, patients, native peoples — may have relevant experiences that scientists can learn from. Indeed, in recent years, scientists have begun to recognize this: the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment includes observations gathered from local native groups. So our trust needs to be limited, and focused. It needs to be very *particular*. Blind trust will get us into at least as much trouble as no trust at all. But without some degree of trust in our designated experts — the men and women who have devoted their lives to sorting out tough questions about the natural world we live in — we are paralyzed, in effect not knowing whether to make ready for the morning commute or not.

* lay: 전문가가 아닌 ** paralyze: 마비시키다 *** commute: 통근

- ① questionable facts that have been popularized by non-experts
- ② readily applicable information offered by specialized experts
- ③ common knowledge that hardly influences crucial decisions
- ④ practical information produced by both specialists and lay people
- ⑤ biased knowledge that is widespread in the local community

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental contaminants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is largely involuntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health measures. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally egregious than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, outrages people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

* contaminate: 오염시키다 ** egregious: 매우 나쁜

- ① 개인이 피하기 어려운 유해 환경 요인에 대해서는 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
- ② 환경오염으로 인한 피해자들에게 적절한 보상을 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 다수의 건강을 해치는 행위에 대해 도덕적 비난 이상의 조치가 요구된다.
- ④ 환경오염 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 사후 대응보다 예방이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 대기오염 문제는 인접 국가들과의 긴밀한 협력을 통해 해결할 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand *how* to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their *identification* of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full *interpretation* or *rationalization* of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

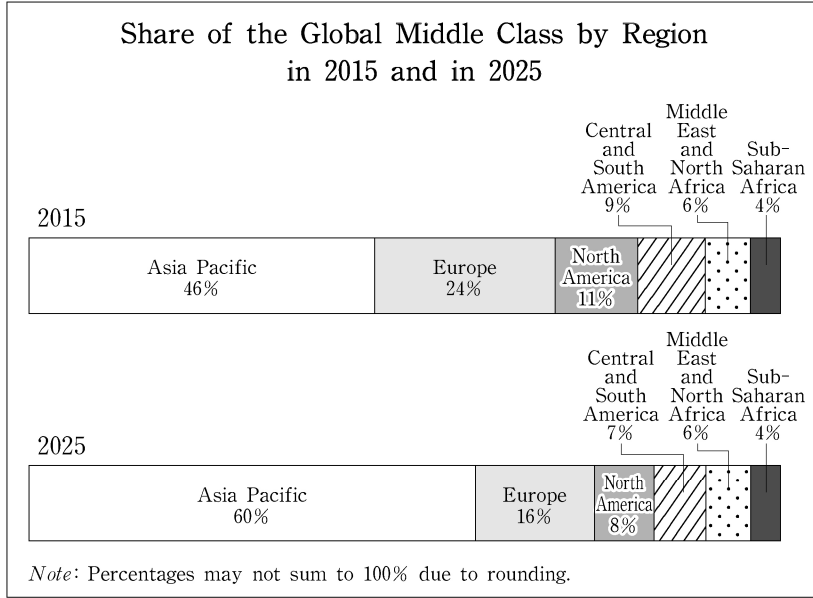
- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing *must* be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① Still Left to the Modern Blacksmith: The Art of Repair
- ② A Historical Survey of How Repairing Skills Evolved
- ③ How to Be a Creative Repairperson: Tips and Ideas
- ④ A Process of Repair: Create, Modify, Transform!
- ⑤ Can Industrialization Mend Our Broken Past?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graphs show the percentage share of the global middle class by region in 2015 and its projected share in 2025. ① It is projected that the share of the global middle class in Asia Pacific will increase from 46 percent in 2015 to 60 percent in 2025. ② The projected share of Asia Pacific in 2025, the largest among the six regions, is more than three times that of Europe in the same year. ③ The shares of Europe and North America are both projected to decrease, from 24 percent in 2015 to 16 percent in 2025 for Europe, and from 11 percent in 2015 to 8 percent in 2025 for North America. ④ Central and South America is not expected to change from 2015 to 2025 in its share of the global middle class. ⑤ In 2025, the share of the Middle East and North Africa will be larger than that of sub-Saharan Africa, as it was in 2015.

26. Donato Bramante에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Donato Bramante, born in Fermignano, Italy, began to paint early in his life. His father encouraged him to study painting. Later, he worked as an assistant of Piero della Francesca in Urbino. Around 1480, he built several churches in a new style in Milan. He had a close relationship with Leonardo da Vinci, and they worked together in that city. Architecture became his main interest, but he did not give up painting. Bramante moved to Rome in 1499 and participated in Pope Julius II's plan for the renewal of Rome. He planned the new Basilica of St. Peter in Rome — one of the most ambitious building projects in the history of humankind. Bramante died on April 11, 1514 and was buried in Rome. His buildings influenced other architects for centuries.

- ① Piero della Francesca의 조수로 일했다.
- ② Milan에서 새로운 양식의 교회들을 건축했다.
- ③ 건축에 주된 관심을 갖게 되면서 그림 그리기를 포기했다.
- ④ Pope Julius II의 Rome 재개발 계획에 참여했다.
- ⑤ 그의 건축물들은 다른 건축가들에게 영향을 끼쳤다.

27. Cornhill No Paper Cup Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Cornhill No Paper Cup Challenge

Cornhill High School invites you to join the “No Paper Cup Challenge.” This encourages you to reduce your use of paper cups. Let’s save the earth together!

How to Participate

- 1) After being chosen, record a video showing you are using a tumbler.
- 2) Choose the next participant by saying his or her name in the video.
- 3) Upload the video to our school website within 24 hours.

※ The student council president will start the challenge on December 1st, 2021.

Additional Information

- The challenge will last for two weeks.
- All participants will receive T-shirts.

If you have questions about the challenge, contact us at cornhillsc@chs.edu.

- ① 참가자는 텀블러를 사용하는 자신의 동영상을 찍는다.
- ② 참가자가 동영상을 업로드할 곳은 학교 웹사이트이다.
- ③ 학생회장이 시작할 것이다.
- ④ 두 달 동안 진행될 예정이다.
- ⑤ 참가자 전원이 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.

28. Goldbeach SeaWorld Sleepovers에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Goldbeach SeaWorld Sleepovers

Do your children love marine animals? A sleepover at Goldbeach SeaWorld will surely be an exciting overnight experience for them. Join us for a magical underwater sleepover.

Participants

- Children ages 8 to 12
- Children must be accompanied by a guardian.

When: Saturdays 5 p.m. to Sundays 10 a.m. in May, 2022

Activities: guided tour, underwater show, and photo session with a mermaid

Participation Fee

- \$50 per person (dinner and breakfast included)

Note

- Sleeping bags and other personal items will not be provided.
- All activities take place indoors.
- Taking photos is not allowed from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

For more information, you can visit our website at www.goldbeachseaworld.com.

- ① 7세 이하의 어린이가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 평일에 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에 아침 식사가 포함된다.
- ④ 모든 활동은 야외에서 진행된다.
- ⑤ 사진 촬영은 언제든지 할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is “born” as a twin when its mother cell divides, ① producing two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell ② was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm. After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and ③ differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. ④ What cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each ⑤ responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

* metabolic: 물질대사의 ** protoplasm: 원형질

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

It has been suggested that “organic” methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of “organic” farming methods, however, would ① reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are ② essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are ③ benefits to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as “green manure” crops. In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and ④ fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in “organic” farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important ⑤ contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

* nitrogen fertilizer: 질소 비료 ** manure: 거름
*** legume: 콩과(科) 식물

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Humour involves not just practical disengagement but cognitive disengagement. As long as something is funny, we are for the moment not concerned with whether it is real or fictional, true or false. This is why we give considerable leeway to people telling funny stories. If they are getting extra laughs by exaggerating the silliness of a situation or even by making up a few details, we are happy to grant them comic licence, a kind of poetic licence. Indeed, someone listening to a funny story who tries to correct the teller — ‘No, he didn’t spill the spaghetti on the keyboard and the monitor, just on the keyboard’ — will probably be told by the other listeners to stop interrupting. The creator of humour is putting ideas into people’s heads for the pleasure those ideas will bring, not to provide _____ information.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** leeway: 여지

- ① accurate
- ② detailed
- ③ useful
- ④ additional
- ⑤ alternative

32. News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its _____. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often ‘serious’ in tone sticking to the ‘rules’ of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the ‘average person in the street’. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and ‘flashier’ presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the ‘star quality’ of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

- ① coordination with traditional display techniques
- ② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
- ③ educational media contents favoured by producers
- ④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
- ⑤ verbal and visual idioms or modes of address

33. Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to _____.

For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance. [3점]

* commons: 공유지 ** mandate: 위임

- ① participate in decisions to change the rules
- ② claim individual ownership of the resources
- ③ use those resources to maximize their profits
- ④ demand free access to the communal resources
- ⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits

34. Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous “narrowing down” of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an “explosion” of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of _____, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth. [3점]

* proliferation: 증식

- ① criteria for evaluating historical representations
- ② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
- ③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
- ④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
- ⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since their introduction, information systems have substantially changed the way business is conducted. ① This is particularly true for business in the shape and form of cooperation between firms that involves an integration of value chains across multiple units. ② The resulting networks do not only cover the business units of a single firm but typically also include multiple units from different firms. ③ As a consequence, firms do not only need to consider their internal organization in order to ensure sustainable business performance; they also need to take into account the entire ecosystem of units surrounding them. ④ Many major companies are fundamentally changing their business models by focusing on profitable units and cutting off less profitable ones. ⑤ In order to allow these different units to cooperate successfully, the existence of a common platform is crucial.

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

36.

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

- (A) Many examples of such “green taxes” exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.
- (B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.
- (C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

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

37.

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

- (A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author's subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.
- (B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.
- (C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind. [3점]

* deviate: 벗어나다 ** endow: 부여하다 *** heritage: 유산

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. (①) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. (②) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. (③) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. (④) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. (⑤) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

39.

As long as the irrationalism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils — the dimension of fantasy. (①) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. (②) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. (③) And what's worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. (④) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. (⑤) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, "The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide." [3점]

* decry: 공공연히 비난하다 ** fantasmatic: 환상의

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

Philip Kitcher and Wesley Salmon have suggested that there are two possible alternatives among philosophical theories of explanation. One is the view that scientific explanation consists in the *unification* of broad bodies of phenomena under a minimal number of generalizations. According to this view, the (or perhaps, a) goal of science is to construct an economical framework of laws or generalizations that are capable of subsuming all observable phenomena. Scientific explanations organize and systematize our knowledge of the empirical world; the more economical the systematization, the deeper our understanding of what is explained. The other view is the *causal/mechanical* approach. According to it, a scientific explanation of a phenomenon consists of uncovering the mechanisms that produced the phenomenon of interest. This view sees the explanation of individual events as primary, with the explanation of generalizations flowing from them. That is, the explanation of scientific generalizations comes from the causal mechanisms that produce the regularities.

* subsume: 포섭(포함)하다 ** empirical: 경험적인



Scientific explanations can be made either by seeking the _____ (A) _____ number of principles covering all observations or by finding general _____ (B) _____ drawn from individual phenomena.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① least ... patterns ② fixed ... features
- ③ limited ... functions ④ fixed ... rules
- ⑤ least ... assumptions

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Classifying things together into groups is something we do all the time, and it isn't hard to see why. Imagine trying to shop in a supermarket where the food was arranged in random order on the shelves: tomato soup next to the white bread in one aisle, chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs, one brand of cream cheese in front and another in aisle 8 near the cookies. The task of finding what you want would be (a) time-consuming and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In the case of a supermarket, someone had to (b) design the system of classification. But there is also a ready-made system of classification embodied in our language. The word "dog," for example, groups together a certain class of animals and distinguishes them from other animals. Such a grouping may seem too (c) abstract to be called a classification, but this is only because you have already mastered the word. As a child learning to speak, you had to work hard to (d) learn the system of classification your parents were trying to teach you. Before you got the hang of it, you probably made mistakes, like calling the cat a dog. If you hadn't learned to speak, the whole world would seem like the (e) unorganized supermarket; you would be in the position of an infant, for whom every object is new and unfamiliar. In learning the principles of classification, therefore, we'll be learning about the structure that lies at the core of our language.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Similarities of Strategies in Sales and Language Learning
- ② Classification: An Inherent Characteristic of Language
- ③ Exploring Linguistic Issues Through Categorization
- ④ Is a Ready-Made Classification System Truly Better?
- ⑤ Dilemmas of Using Classification in Language Education

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)

In the gym, members of the taekwondo club were busy practicing. Some were trying to kick as high as they could, and some were striking the sparring pad. Anna, the head of the club, was teaching the new members basic moves. Close by, her friend Jane was assisting Anna. Jane noticed that Anna was glancing at the entrance door of the gym. She seemed to be expecting someone. At last, when Anna took a break, Jane came over to (a) her and asked, "Hey, are you waiting for Cora?"

(B)

Cora walked in like a wounded soldier with bandages on her face and arms. Surprised, Anna and Jane simply looked at her with their eyes wide open. Cora explained, "I'm sorry I've been absent. I got into a bicycle accident, and I was in the hospital for two days. Finally, the doctor gave me the okay to practice." Anna said excitedly, "No problem! We're thrilled to have you back!" Then, Jane gave Anna an apologetic look, and (b) she responded with a friendly pat on Jane's shoulder.

(C)

Anna answered the question by nodding uneasily. In fact, Jane knew what her friend was thinking. Cora was a new member, whom Anna had personally invited to join the club. Anna really liked (c) her. Although her budget was tight, Anna bought Cora a taekwondo uniform. When she received it, Cora thanked her and promised, "I'll come to practice and work hard every day." However, unexpectedly, she came to practice only once and then never showed up again.

(D)

Since Cora had missed several practices, Anna wondered what could have happened. Jane, on the other hand, was disappointed and said judgmentally, "Still waiting for her, huh? I can't believe (d) you don't feel disappointed or angry. Why don't you forget about her?" Anna replied, "Well, I know most newcomers don't keep their commitment to the club, but I thought that Cora would be different. She said she would come every day and practice." Just as Jane was about to respond to (e) her, the door swung open. There she was!

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 Anna는 신입 회원에게 태권도를 가르쳤다.
- ② Anna와 Jane은 Cora를 보고 놀라지 않았다.
- ③ Anna는 Cora에게 태권도 도복을 사 주었다.
- ④ Cora는 여러 차례 연습에 참여하지 않았다.
- ⑤ Anna는 Cora를 대다수의 신입 회원과 다를 것이라 생각했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전기 절약의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ② 엘리베이터 안전 수칙을 알려 주려고
- ③ 전문 기술자 초청 강연을 공지하려고
- ④ 컴퓨터 데이터 복원 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 전기 점검 관련 유의 사항을 안내하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 설문 방식을 다양화해야 응답자의 수를 늘릴 수 있다.
- ② 설문 문항은 가능한 한 쉽고 간결하게 제작해야 한다.
- ③ 온라인 설문은 응답을 수집하는 가장 편리한 방식이다.
- ④ 응답자의 익명을 보장해야 솔직한 의견을 얻을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 설문 참여를 높이려면 응답자에게 보상을 제공해야 한다.

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

- ① 영화감독 - 만화가
- ② 촬영 감독 - 영화배우
- ③ 방송 진행자 - 소설가
- ④ 출판사 직원 - 삽화가
- ⑤ 신문 기자 - 시나리오 작가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 설거지하기
- ② 와인 주문하기
- ③ 친환경 비누 만들기
- ④ 주방 세제 사 오기
- ⑤ 웹 사이트 링크 보내기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$30
- ② \$40
- ③ \$45
- ④ \$55
- ⑤ \$60

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 야외 좌석을 원하지 않는 이유를 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 대화하기에 너무 시끄러워서
- ② 햇빛이 너무 강해 눈이 부셔서
- ③ 미세 먼지 때문에 공기 질이 나빠서
- ④ 기온이 낮아 감기에 걸릴까 걱정되어서
- ⑤ 야외에서 보는 전망이 마음에 들지 않아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Galland perfume workshop에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 연령
- ② 사용 언어
- ③ 시간
- ④ 예약 방법
- ⑤ 장소

9. Flashlight Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 미술관 폐장 후에 시작된다.
- ② 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 성인 입장료는 10달러이다.
- ④ 손전등이 기념품으로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가 인원 제한이 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 휴대용 가습기를 고르시오.

Best Portable Humidifiers

	Model	Price	Color	Capacity	Mood Light
①	A	\$13	Gray	300 ml	×
②	B	\$18	White	400 ml	○
③	C	\$20	Orange	500 ml	○
④	D	\$28	Black	700 ml	×
⑤	E	\$35	White	900 ml	○

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

- ① Thank you very much for picking me up.
- ② I'll finish the laundry as soon as possible.
- ③ I'm sorry. I won't be late for school again.
- ④ I'm not sure. I'll call you when I'm finished.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'll complete the project tomorrow.

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

- ① I'm very satisfied. You should buy one.
- ② Right. The air quality today is not that bad.
- ③ Great. I want to buy an air purifier like yours.
- ④ Put it here near the window. It's the best place.
- ⑤ Okay. Let's open the window and get some fresh air.

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

Man: _____

- ① No. We had no choice but to send it to you.
- ② Sorry. There are no other colors available now.
- ③ Yes. I'd like to get a refund for the yellow one.
- ④ Okay. You can send the large size one back to us.
- ⑤ Sure. We'll send you a large size one immediately.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Of course. I don't need it any more.
- ② Don't worry. You'll get used to it soon.
- ③ Exactly! You need to buy a smartphone.
- ④ Right. I checked my text before sending it.
- ⑤ No way. Smartphones are not that expensive.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Emily가 Randy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Emily: _____

- ① Do you know where the lost and found is?
- ② Can you tell me where you bought your watch?
- ③ Didn't you take off your watch in the bathroom?
- ④ Do you know how to wash your hands properly?
- ⑤ Didn't you visit the shop to have your watch fixed?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① steps in planning an efficient smart city
- ② pros and cons of developing smart cities
- ③ problems of smart cities and why they arise
- ④ successful smart cities and how they operate
- ⑤ interconnectedness of smart cities around the world

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Singapore ② San Diego ③ London
- ④ Dubai ⑤ New York

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Lorenzo Romano,

I heard from Antonio Ricci of Rome that you are producing handmade gloves for export in a variety of natural leathers. I read about your business on your website. There is a steady demand in my country for high quality leather gloves, and I am able to charge good prices. Please let me know full details of the gloves you would recommend. It would also help if you could provide me with some samples of the gloves you produce. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Jonathan Turner

- ① 제품의 모든 세부 사항과 견본을 요청하려고
- ② 신제품의 가격 인상 요인에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 수출할 제품에 대한 전수 검사를 의뢰하려고
- ④ 웹 사이트에 게시한 정보의 수정을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 제조업체에 품질 개선을 위한 회의를 제안하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Finally, it came to my turn. I was supposed to walk backward off the cliff. Just looking down the cliff made my legs begin to shake. I knew there was a safety rope around me in case I should black out. I had an intellectual understanding of the whole situation and an intellectual sense of security. Nevertheless, my hair stood on end and I shivered all over. That first step off the cliff was the most difficult moment, but I made it—as did others. I arrived safely at the bottom, overjoyed by the success of meeting the challenge. I felt as though I was walking on air.

- ① relaxed → nervous ② angry → ashamed
- ③ terrified → delighted ④ envious → sympathetic
- ⑤ disappointed → hopeful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conflicts between the goals of science and the need to protect the rights and welfare of human research participants result in the central ethical tension of clinical research. The statement "Bad science is bad ethics" is true. Putting humans at risk if the study design does not permit a reasonable expectation of valid findings is never ethical. Even a study that presents no risk presents at least an inconvenience to participants and is in that sense disrespectful. The statement "Good science is good ethics," however, is false. Study design may be scientifically valid, yet the risk of harming human participants is too great to accept. Although achieving the appropriate scientific ends is always the necessary goal of a study, protection of the rights and welfare of human participants must override scientific efficiency.

- ① 참가자에게 임상 연구 결과를 투명하게 공개해야 한다.
- ② 임상 연구 과정에서 진행자의 편견이 배제되어야 한다.
- ③ 인간을 대상으로 하는 다양한 임상 연구를 시도해야 한다.
- ④ 임상 연구 설계 시 연구 목적을 구체적으로 설정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 임상 연구에서 참가자의 권리와 복지 보호가 우선되어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 carries the stamp of this age가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Thomas Edison's name is synonymous with invention, and his most famous invention, the electric light bulb, is a familiar symbol for that flash of inspired genius traditionally associated with the inventive act. Besides being the exemplar of the "bright idea," however, Edison's electric light is worthy of study for other reasons. The technical and economic importance of the light and of the electrical system that surrounded it matches that of any other invention we could name, at least from the last two hundred years. The introduction and spread of electric light and power was one of the key steps in the transformation of the world from an industrial age, characterized by iron and coal and steam, to a post-industrial one, in which electricity was joined by petroleum, light metals and alloys, and internal combustion engines to give the twentieth century its distinctive form and character. Our own time still largely carries the stamp of this age, however dazzled we may be by the electronic, computerized, and media wonders of the twenty-first century.

* alloy: 합금

- ① combines creative ideas from various disciplines
- ② strives to overcome limitations of the industrial age
- ③ is a theoretical background for academic exploration
- ④ is under the influence of earlier electrical innovations
- ⑤ is dependent on resources reserved for future generations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just imagine that we have invented special glasses that give us the power to see the odorous world the way that other organisms perceive it. Put your pair on and walk outside for just a moment. As the bright sunlight hits our eyes, we would encounter a world far different from what we would normally expect. The air is full of molecules carried by breezes. Chemical signals would flood our eyes just as surely as sounds overwhelm our ears at a cocktail party. Stare at any plant and you would see compounds being released into the air from leaves, bark, and roots. A squirrel in a tree exudes carbon dioxide and other compounds with each breath. Glance along its brown body and notice that specific points (scent glands) appear to be slowly releasing chemical signals. If we could translate these signals into language, we would see phrases, sentences, statements, songs, and other messages waiting to be intercepted and interpreted.

* exude: 발산하다 ** gland: (분비)샘

- ① 인간이 보지 못하는 것을 볼 수 있는 유기체가 매우 많다.
- ② 세상은 인간이 지각하지 못하는 화학 신호로 가득 차 있다.
- ③ 동물과 식물의 감각 기관은 외부 자극에 일정하게 반응한다.
- ④ 동물과 식물은 화학 물질의 발산을 통해 스스로를 보호한다.
- ⑤ 시각적 인식이 다른 모든 감각에 의한 인식보다 더 우선한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Skills-based approaches to teaching critical thinking now have a long history and literature, but what has become clear through more than 25 years of work on critical thinking theory and pedagogy is that teaching students a set of thinking skills does not seem to be enough. Students may learn to write an adequate article critique in one class, but fail to use those skills in another. They may learn how to evaluate research methodology in other students' research designs, but completely miss the flaws in their own. They may learn to recognize thinking biases in the classroom, but still use badly flawed reasoning in their own decision making. Too often students think our courses are either about memorizing a great deal of material, or about learning the rules for and playing one more idiosyncratic academic game. Students regularly fail to understand what we are trying to teach them or they fail to transfer and generalize thinking skills across contexts and classes.

* pedagogy: 교수법 ** idiosyncratic: 특유한

- ① importance of critical thinking in school learning
- ② limitations of teaching thinking skills to students
- ③ impacts of thinking biases on academic performance
- ④ application of various teaching methods in classrooms
- ⑤ necessity of evaluating students' critical thinking skills

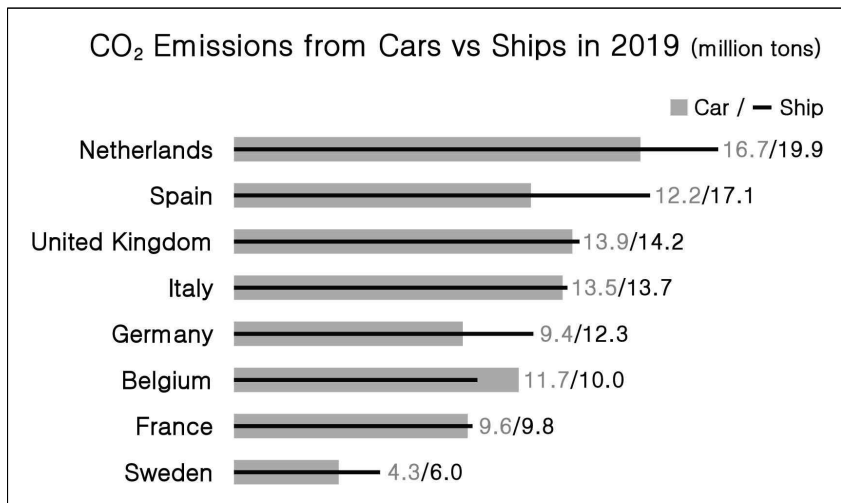
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As much as we like to think of ourselves as being different and special, humans are a part of Earth's biosphere, created within and by it. Ultimately, it is the living, breathing elements of this world that we need more than inanimate supplies, such as coal, gas, or bauxite ore. We can live without cars or beer cans, but we cannot without food and oxygen. As nations around the globe try to band together to attack the problems of greenhouse gas emissions and the shrinking availability of fresh drinking water, in all corners of the world thousands of species quietly go extinct. E. O. Wilson, the renowned Harvard biologist, recently presented the problem our species faces in a succinct law: "If you save the living environment, the biodiversity that we have left, you will also automatically save the physical environment, too. But if you only save the physical environment, you will ultimately lose both."

* biosphere: 생물권 ** ore: 광석 *** succinct: 간결한

- ① Save Biodiversity to Save the Earth
- ② Invasive Alien Species Threaten Biodiversity
- ③ Potentiality and Utilization of Renewable Energy
- ④ Tackling Climate Change Has a Long Way to Go
- ⑤ Worldwide Efforts to Protect Endangered Species

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the CO₂ emissions from cars versus ships in Europe in 2019. ① Among the eight countries, the CO₂ emissions from ships were larger than those from cars except for Belgium. ② The Netherlands had the largest CO₂ emissions from both cars and ships, whereas Sweden had the smallest CO₂ emissions from both. ③ The CO₂ emissions from ships were larger in Spain than in the United Kingdom, but the CO₂ emissions from cars were larger in the United Kingdom than in Spain. ④ Germany's CO₂ emissions from ships were more than twice those of Sweden. ⑤ The gap between the CO₂ emissions from cars and ships was the largest in the Netherlands and the smallest in Italy and France.

26. Josef Sudek에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Josef Sudek was born in the Czech Republic. Originally a bookbinder, Sudek was badly injured during World War I, resulting in the loss of his right arm. After the injury, he spent three years in various hospitals, and began to take photographs out of boredom. In 1922, he enrolled at the State School of Graphic Arts in Prague, where he studied photography for two years. His army disability pension allowed him to make art without worrying about an income. He photographed many night-scapes of Prague and the wooded landscapes of Bohemia. Sudek didn't let his disability get in the way and, despite having only one arm, he used very heavy and bulky equipment. Often known as the 'Poet of Prague,' Sudek never married, and was a shy and retiring person. He never appeared at his exhibition openings. He died on 15 September 1976, when he was 80 years old.

- ① 제1차 세계 대전 중 심한 부상으로 오른팔을 잃었다.
- ② Prague에 있는 학교에서 2년 동안 사진술을 공부했다.
- ③ 연금을 받아서 수입 걱정 없이 예술 창작을 할 수 있었다.
- ④ 매우 무겁고 부피가 큰 장비를 사용했다.
- ⑤ 자신의 전시회 개막식에 항상 참석했다.

27. Dogs at the Park에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dogs at the Park

Join us with your dogs. There will be dog races, a best trick contest, a dog fashion show, and vendor booths.

- Time & Date: 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Sunday, April 3
- Location: Jinohills Park



Attention Dog Owners

- You are not allowed to bring aggressive dogs.
- Pre-registration is required at www.Jinohills.org/Dogs.

Vendor Booths Available

- Vendor booth applications are available on our website.
- Vendors must apply for their booth by March 25.

- ① 개 패션쇼가 열릴 예정이다.
- ② 일요일에 네 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 공격성이 있는 개는 데려올 수 없다.
- ④ 사전 등록 없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 판매자는 3월 25일까지 부스를 신청해야 한다.

28. 2022 Spring Art Contest & Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2022 Spring Art Contest & Exhibition

If art is your hobby, share your creative ideas with our community at our gallery, the Art Jade.

- This contest is open to everyone ages 12 years and older.
- Contest categories include photography, painting, drawing, and collage.
- Artwork must be gallery ready: framed and ready to hang.
- Up to 3 entries per person may be submitted.
- The submission deadline is March 26.
- The exhibition will take place April 1 — April 30, 2022.

We'll handle your entries with every caution but cannot be held responsible for any damages during the exhibition!

For more information, call Kevin Brown at 419-938-8546.

- ① 12세 이하라면 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 대회 부문에서 사진은 제외된다.
- ③ 1인당 3개까지 출품작을 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 전시회는 두 달 동안 열린다.
- ⑤ 전시 중 출품작의 손상은 주최측이 책임진다.

33. Gordon Allport argued that history records many individuals who were not content with an existence that offered them little variety, a lack of psychic tension, and minimal challenge. Allport considers it normal to be pulled forward by a vision of the future that awakened within persons their drive to _____. He suggests that people possess a need to invent motives and purposes that would consume their inner energies. Similarly, Erich Fromm proposed a need on the part of humans to rise above the roles of passive creatures in an accidental if not random world. To him, humans are driven to transcend the state of merely having been created; instead, humans seek to become the creators, the active shapers of their own destiny. Rising above the passive and accidental nature of existence, humans generate their own purposes and thereby provide themselves with a true basis of freedom. [3점]

* transcend: 초월하다

- ① alter the course of their lives
- ② possess more than other people
- ③ suppress their negative emotions
- ④ sacrifice themselves for noble causes
- ⑤ show admiration for supernatural power

34. The history of perspective in Western painting matters because of what it reveals for the art of living. Just as most artists conform to the stylistic conventions of the era into which they are born, we similarly conform to prevailing social conventions about how to live. These unwritten rules typically include getting married and having children, owning your own home and having a mortgage, having a regular job and commuting to work, and flying abroad for holidays. For some people these are realities, for others they remain aspirations. It is common to _____. At this point in Western history, they are amongst the dominant conventions that most of us have accepted with little questioning, much as Vermeer and other Dutch baroque painters of the seventeenth century accepted linear perspective without question. It is difficult to see beyond the limitations of the culture that has shaped our ways of looking at the world and at ourselves. We are trapped in the perspective of our own time. [3점]

* mortgage: 담보 대출

- ① distinguish them from ideas and wishes
- ② feel social pressure to comply with them
- ③ apply them to create inspirational artworks
- ④ ignore them on account of their complexity
- ⑤ have an objection to being controlled by them

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When approaching practical music making for the first time in the classroom, it is a good idea to avoid using instruments altogether. ① This will allow an inexperienced teacher to focus on the development of fundamental musical behaviour through listening, performing and composing; and allow the children to focus on the more controllable sound sources i.e. voices and body percussion (clapping, clicking, stamping etc). ② Music starts with these both developmentally and historically: the most expressive and immediate musical instrument is the human voice. ③ The sound quality of an instrument is a direct result of the quality of the materials, design, and making. ④ Body movements are not only an instinctive response to music but also instigate music making. ⑤ Activities which develop many of the coordination skills, aural sensitivity, responses to visual cues and symbols, and the musical understanding necessary to play an instrument can all be established without instruments.

* instigate: 부추기다 ** coordination: 조정

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

36.

Anger and empathy — like matter and antimatter — can't exist in the same place at the same time. Let one in, and you have to let the other one go. So when you shift a blamer into empathy, you stop the person's angry ranting dead in its tracks.

- (A) The relief from no longer feeling "fear or hatred" toward the blamer spontaneously triggers a tremendous rush of gratitude and — miraculously — the person's quiet rage turns into forgiveness and, beyond that, a willingness to work toward solutions.
- (B) Suddenly and unexpectedly, however, the blamer knows just how sad, angry, scared, or lonely the defender feels and spontaneously turns into an ally. When the defender feels understood by the blamer and that they are on the same side, there's nothing to defend against. The defender's wall, and with it his unspoken rage and frustration, disappears.
- (C) And what about the person who's on the defensive? Initially, this human punching bag is frustrated because no matter what he or she is trying to mirror outward the ignorant blamer is blind to it. As a result, the person who's under attack is usually in a state of quiet, barely controlled rage.

* rant: 폭언하다 ** spontaneously: 자연스럽게

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

37.

When a young child sees clouds moving across the sky, the clouds may seem alive and independent, perhaps dangerous. But if one sees clouds as fleecy lambs, a metaphorical chain begins to neutralize the fear.

- (A) "Cloud movement" becomes differentiated from the kind of movement that makes things alive, because the clouds move only if they are "pushed" by the wind, and what can't move without a push from the outside is not alive.
- (B) The cloud may still be thought of as alive, but it is no longer terrifying. Repression and neutralization through metaphor are possible strategies, but there is another. Faced with the moving clouds, the child can theorize about their movement in such a way that the clouds cease to be alive.
- (C) Children develop theoretical constructs that separate the motion of clouds from the motion of people and animals so that eventually the fear of living clouds disappears. If things seem uncomfortably on the border between the alive and the not-alive, use logic to redefine the boundaries so that things fall more comfortably into place. If it scares you, make a theory. [3점]

* fleecy: 털이 많은 ** repression: 억제

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

But many signals, as they are passed from generation to generation by whatever means, go through changes that make them either more elaborate or simply different.

Many of the ritualized displays performed by animals look so bizarre to us that we wonder how they came about. (①) Most of the various forms of signaling that are used by different species of animals have not arisen afresh in each separate species. (②) As one species evolves into another, particular forms of signaling may be passed on, owing to the effects of both genes and learning or experience. (③) Some signals have significance across many species, and so remain much the same over generations and in a number of species. (④) If we examine closely related species, we can often see slight variations in a particular display and we can piece together an explanation for the spread of the display across species. (⑤) Some very elaborate displays may have begun as simpler versions of the same behavioral pattern that became more elaborate as they developed and were passed on from generation to generation.

* bizarre: 기이한

39.

If the goal is to figure out how best to cover a set curriculum—to fill students with facts—then it might seem appropriate to try to maximize time on task, such as by assigning homework.

Carole Ames, dean of the college of education at Michigan State University, points out that it isn't "quantitative changes in behavior" (such as requiring students to spend more hours in front of books or worksheets) that help children to learn better. (①) Rather, it's "qualitative changes in the ways students view themselves in relation to the task, engage in the process of learning, and then respond to the learning activities and situation." (②) In turn, these attitudes and responses on the part of students emerge from the way teachers think about learning and, as a result, the ways they've organized their classrooms. (③) But that's unlikely to have a positive effect on the critical variables that Ames identifies. (④) Perhaps it makes sense to see education as being less about how much the teacher covers and more about what the students can be helped to discover. (⑤) More time won't do a thing to bring about that shift. [3점]

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

Why would languages and religions increase rapidly around the equator, and why is their frequency also related to ethnocentrism? The answer to these questions lies in the fact that pathogen density is much higher in the tropics than it is in temperate and cold climates. When you live in Sweden, chances are good that any group within five hundred miles has been exposed to the same few pathogens. In contrast, when you live in the Congo, the group on the other side of the valley may well have been exposed to a pathogen with which you've had no prior contact. For this reason, humans in the tropics learned that when they interacted with other groups they tended to get sick, so they would have stopped doing it. In a pre-scientific world, it was logical to blame their neighbors for their illness, and therefore to dislike them. Dislike and fear kept neighbors apart, and once you don't interact with others anymore, your languages and religions naturally divide as well.

* ethnocentrism: 자민족 중심주의 ** pathogen: 병원균

High pathogen density can contribute to the (A) of languages and religions by (B) people's interactions with their neighboring groups, as was shown in the regions around the equator.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① diversification | discouraging |
| ② extinction | delaying |
| ③ extinction | expanding |
| ④ unification | discouraging |
| ⑤ diversification | expanding |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In *What a Plant Knows*, the biologist Daniel Chamovitz describes sophisticated information-processing capacities that plants use to control their movements in response to stimulation. Plants not only “follow the sun” by bending their stems, they also align their leaves in such a way as to (a) maximize exposure to light and thereby promote growth. Some plants actually anticipate sunrise from “memory,” and even when deprived of solar signals retain this information for several days. In *Brilliant Green*, Stefano Mancuso and Alessandra Viola argue that plants possess not only the senses of sight, touch, smell, and hearing, but more than a dozen other (b) sensory capacities that humans lack. For example, the roots of plants sense the mineral and water content of the soil and alter their direction of growth accordingly.

Some are (c) reluctant to label plant movements as behaviors, since they lack nerves and muscles. But just as they are able to breathe without lungs and digest nutrients without a stomach, plants have the ability to move (behave). We should not dismiss the (d) absence of behavioral capacities in an organism simply because it lacks the physiological mechanism that is responsible for the behavior in animals. Plants clearly sense the environment, learn, store information, and use that information to guide movements; they behave. One might say that there is certain “intelligence” to their behavior. This is true as long as intelligence is defined in terms of the ability to solve problems through behavioral (e) interactions with the environment, rather than with respect to mental capacity.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Plant Growth Is Up to Soil Content
- ② Plants Do Behave and Have Intelligence
- ③ Plants Know the Secret of Solar Signals
- ④ What Plants and Animals Need for Survival
- ⑤ Benefits and Challenges of Living in Nature

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 답하시오.

(A)

Once there lived two friends named Amit and Kaanan. One day, Amit thought of buying a buffalo so that he could sell its milk for money. (a) He also thought of buying another buffalo with the money he made from selling milk so that the earnings could get doubled. And some day, he would buy a third buffalo. He shared this plan with Kaanan, who also thought it was a great idea.

(B)

Kaanan took his wife’s words seriously. The next day, he shared his worries with Amit. “What? How will the buffalo die?” Amit asked. “Well, it won’t die the day I buy it, but what if it dies soon after?” Kaanan asked. “Kaanan, why are you looking at the worst side of the picture? Think positive...” Amit tried to convince his friend. But Kaanan decided not to buy a buffalo. Anyway, Amit bought a buffalo of (b) his own.

(C)

Later on, Amit told his idea to his wife. “That’s a good idea!” she said in an excited voice. Amit’s wife handed over her jewelry to (c) him. “Please sell it and buy a buffalo,” she said. Amit was very happy to hear these words from his wife. On the other hand, Kaanan’s wife wasn’t happy with the idea. “We don’t have anything left with us except jewelry. What if the buffalo dies? All our money spent will go to waste. And my jewelry...” said Kaanan’s wife.

(D)

Amit took good care of the buffalo and started selling milk. Initially, it was difficult for him to find customers. However, he faced all of the problems on his own. Kaanan who saw his friend going through so many difficulties felt sorry for (d) his situation. On the other hand, Amit saw his bright future in his black buffalo. The buffalo didn’t die. It lived on and helped Amit earn enough money to buy another buffalo. Amit earned more and more and became a successful businessman, whereas Kaanan remained a daily wage earner. (e) He regretted his pessimistic approach towards life.

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 Amit은 우유를 판 돈으로 물소의 수를 늘릴 계획이었다.
- ② Kaanan은 아내의 말을 진지하게 받아들였다.
- ③ Kaanan의 아내는 물소를 사려는 계획이 마음에 들지 않았다.
- ④ 처음에 Amit은 고객을 확보하는 데 어려움이 없었다.
- ⑤ Amit은 점점 더 많은 돈을 벌며 성공한 사업가가 되었다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

영어 영역

제 3 교시

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

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

- ① 자선 경매 행사를 위한 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 지역 아동을 위한 자선 물품 기부를 독려하려고
- ③ 봉사 활동 확인서 발급 절차를 안내하려고
- ④ 아동 병원 설립의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 자원봉사 사전 교육 일정을 공지하려고

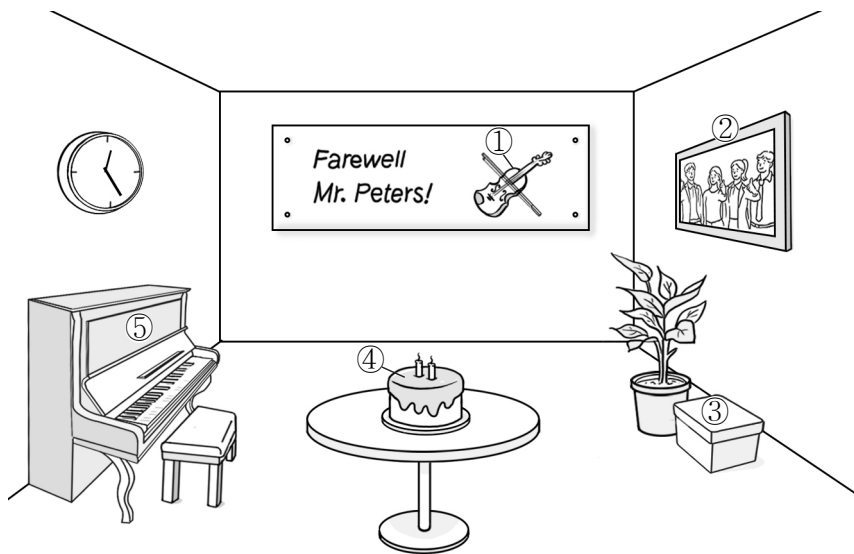
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 교사의 칭찬은 학생의 불안감을 낮출 수 있다.
- ② 예술 교육은 학생의 사회성 발달을 촉진시킨다.
- ③ 어휘를 배우는 것은 독해력 향상에 필수적이다.
- ④ 노래는 학생이 어휘를 쉽게 기억하도록 도와준다.
- ⑤ 음악 감상을 통해 학생의 창의력을 향상시킬 수 있다.

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

- ① 운전자 - 주차 관리 요원 ② 동물 보호소 직원 - 기부자
- ③ 인테리어 디자이너 - 의뢰인 ④ 건물 관리인 - 청소업체 직원
- ⑤ 애견용품 판매점 주인 - 손님

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 테이블 설치하기 ② 스피커 점검하기
- ③ 포스터 제작하기 ④ 배지 배송 확인하기
- ⑤ 무선 마이크 가져오기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$108 ② \$110 ③ \$120 ④ \$162 ⑤ \$180

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 영화를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 편집 준비를 해야 해서
- ② 아르바이트를 해야 해서
- ③ 요가 수업을 들어야 해서
- ④ 건강 검진을 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 동아리 모임에 참석해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Spring Walking Challenge에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운영 기간 ② 참가 대상 ③ 우승 상금
- ④ 주최 기관 ⑤ 신청 방법

9. International Beatbox Championship에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 5월 10일부터 시작한다.
- ② 단독 공연과 단체 공연이 있다.
- ③ 전년도 우승자들이 심사 위원으로 참여한다.
- ④ 결승전은 온라인으로 생중계된다.
- ⑤ 표는 현장 구매가 가능하다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대여할 정수기를 고르시오.

Water Purifiers

	Product	Monthly Rental Fee	Hot Water	Filter Replacement	Color
①	A	\$25	X	self	black
②	B	\$30	O	self	black
③	C	\$35	O	self	white
④	D	\$38	O	service visit	white
⑤	E	\$42	X	service visit	gray

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

- ① It wasn't easy to discover my new hobby.
- ② I began taking drum lessons in middle school.
- ③ It was very hard to practice drums every day.
- ④ I brought them from my home for this festival.
- ⑤ I used to enjoy listening to modern rock music.

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

- ① No worries. His school grades will get better.
- ② Sure. I'll adjust my schedule to join the event.
- ③ Wonderful. Your parents must be proud of you.
- ④ Hurry up. You're really late for the school event.
- ⑤ Absolutely. I'm happy to invite your teacher here.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. I can help him find his future career.
- ② I got it. I'll send you the website about promising jobs.
- ③ Don't worry. I won't be late for the counseling next time.
- ④ Of course. I'll keep the appointment with my homeroom teacher.
- ⑤ Thanks. I'll check it out and book a meeting with the counselor.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm sorry. I can't imagine living without new technology.
- ② Cheer up. You'll find more information from digital resources.
- ③ You get it. I'm sure it'll help reduce your digital device usage.
- ④ That makes sense. We're more productive using smartphones.
- ⑤ I agree. You can get more rest by giving up your painting time.

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

Amy: _____

- ① We'll do great since we've worked so hard.
- ② I signed up for the contest, so don't worry.
- ③ We need more practice to win the dance contest.
- ④ If you're nervous, I'll cancel the rehearsal for you.
- ⑤ You should follow my moves to correct your mistakes.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① methods of obtaining nutrition by marine creatures
- ② causes of dramatic decrease in sea animal populations
- ③ ways for creatures in the ocean to protect themselves
- ④ difficulties in observing ocean animals' hunting patterns
- ⑤ importance of adapting to new surroundings for sea creatures

17. 언급된 해양 생물이 아닌 것은?

- ① penguins ② sea horses ③ jellyfish
- ④ whales ⑤ oysters

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,

I sometimes travel to Summerland to visit friends. One of the first landmarks to captivate me there years ago was the Mackenzie-Brown House. Last week, I visited again after a long time away, and I was shocked at the state of the house — yard overgrown and stains on the beautiful walls. I am particularly sensitive to historic sites falling into disrepair. I certainly can't understand why you have neglected such a landmark, and I ask that you please restore the Mackenzie-Brown House. I cannot imagine how heartbreaking it must be for the residents of Summerland to witness the decline of this historic building.

With kind regards,
Holly Bebernitz

- ① 역사적 건축물 견학 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ② 관광객 유치를 위한 아이디어를 제안하려고
- ③ 지역의 역사적 건축물 복원을 요청하려고
- ④ 박물관 보수 공사 일정 조정을 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 유적지 관리 실태 조사 결과를 공유하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Karim의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Karim was deep within the dense forest alone. He began to notice the strangeness of his surroundings. Scared, he hid under a tree, and he heard the "thump-thump" sound. Moments later, he saw a large elephant running toward him! He trembled uncontrollably and could hardly move. Suddenly, he remembered what he had read about elephants: Elephants are scared of loud noises. He also thought of the firecrackers in his pack. Quick as a flash, he lit them. The firecrackers burst with a loud noise, scaring away the elephant. Then, Karim ran away as fast as he could. By the time he reached his campsite, he was sure there was nothing dangerous around him. He could finally breathe easily. He put his hand on his chest, feeling his heartbeat slow back to its normal pace.

- ① hopeful → nervous ② fulfilled → regretful
- ③ jealous → satisfied ④ ashamed → grateful
- ⑤ terrified → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We try to avoid uncertainty by overanalyzing. But we don't have complete control over how the future will play out. You may feel that if you can just answer your "worry question" once and for all, you will be satisfied and you can finally drop your rumination, but has this ever actually happened to you? Has there ever been an answer that allowed you to stop worrying? There is only one way out of this spiral, and that is not to try to gain control, but to give it up. Instead of pushing back against uncertainty, embrace it. Instead of trying to answer your worry question, deliberately practice leaving it unanswered. Don't ask others and don't think about it. Tell yourself that analysis is *not* the solution, but really just more of the same problem.

* rumination: 반추(反芻) ** spiral: 소용돌이

- ① 분석을 통해 미래의 불확실성을 통제하기보다 수용해야 한다.
- ② 타인에게 의존하기보다는 스스로 문제 해결력을 길러야 한다.
- ③ 걱정을 유발하는 문제 상황을 객관적으로 판단해야 한다.
- ④ 문제의 해결책을 찾기 전에 원인을 먼저 분석해야 한다.
- ⑤ 만일의 상황에 대비하여 꼼꼼하게 계획을 세워야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 news ‘happens’가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Journalists love to report studies that are at the “initial findings” stages—research that claims to be the first time anyone has discovered a thing—because there is newsworthiness in their novelty. But “first ever” discoveries are extremely vulnerable to becoming undermined by subsequent research. When that happens, the news media often don’t go back and inform their audiences about the change—assuming they even hear about it. Kelly Crowe, a CBC News reporter writes, quoting one epidemiologist, “There is increasing concern that in modern research, false findings may be the majority or even the vast majority of published research claims.” She goes on to suggest that journalists, though blameworthy for this tendency, are aided and abetted by the scientists whose studies they cite. She writes that the “conclusions” sections in scientific abstracts can sometimes be overstated in an attempt to draw attention from prestigious academic journals and media who uncritically take their bait. Even so, Crowe ends her piece by stressing that there is still an incompatibility between the purposes and processes of news and science: Science ‘evolves,’ but news ‘happens.’

* epidemiologist: 전염병학자 ** aid and abet: 방조하다

- ① News follows the process of research more than the outcome.
- ② News focuses not on how research changes but on the novelty of it.
- ③ News attracts attention by criticizing false scientific discoveries.
- ④ Reporters give instant feedback to their viewers, unlike scientists.
- ⑤ Reporters create and strengthen trust in the importance of science.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

To overcome death as the obstacle that was hindering the evolution of human intelligence, our ancestors developed the killer app that propelled our species forward, ahead of all others: namely, spoken and written language in words and maths. I believe communication was, and still is, our most valuable invention. It has helped us preserve the knowledge, learning, discoveries and intelligence we have gained and pass them on from person to person and from generation to generation. Imagine if Einstein had had no way of telling the rest of us about his remarkable understanding of the theory of relativity. In the absence of our incredible abilities to communicate, each and every one of us would need to discover relativity on his or her own. Leaps of human intelligence have happened, then, as a response to the way human society and culture developed. A lot of our intelligence resulted from our interaction with each other, and not just in response to our environments.

- ① 인간의 언어는 환경과의 상호 작용을 통해 발달한다.
- ② 인간의 지능 발달은 상호 간 의사소통의 결과물이다.
- ③ 과학의 발전은 인간 사회의 문화 보존에 필수적이다.
- ④ 언어의 변화가 세대 간 의사소통의 단절을 초래한다.
- ⑤ 기술에 대한 의존이 인간의 학습 능력 발달을 저해한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

By the start of the 16th century, the Renaissance movement had given birth to the Protestant Reformation and an era of profound religious change. The art of this period reflected the disruption caused by this shift. Appropriately named the Baroque, meaning irregular or distorted, European painting in the 16th century largely focused on capturing motion, drama, action, and powerful emotion. Painters employed the strong visual tools of dramatic composition, intense contrast of light and dark, and emotionally provocative subject matter to stir up feelings of disruption. Religious subjects were often portrayed in this era through new dramatic visual language, a contrast to the reverential portrayal of religious figures in earlier traditions. In order to capture the social disruption surrounding Christianity and the Roman Catholic Church, many artists abandoned old standards of visual perfection from the Classical and Renaissance periods in their portrayal of religious figures.

* Protestant Reformation: 종교 개혁 ** reverential: 경건한

- ① characteristics of Baroque paintings caused by religious disruption
- ② impacts of the Baroque on the development of visual perfectionism
- ③ efforts of Baroque painters to imitate the Renaissance style
- ④ roles of Baroque artists in stabilizing the disrupted society
- ⑤ reasons of idealizing religious figures in Baroque paintings

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Chimpanzees are known to hunt and eat red colobus monkeys. Although a solo male typically initiates a hunt, others often join in, and hunting success is much higher when chimps hunt as a group rather than individually. During the hunt, chimpanzees adopt different roles: one male might flush the monkeys from their refuge, while another blocks the escape route. Somewhere else, an ambusher hides, ready to make his deadly move. Although this sounds a lot like teamwork, recent work offers a simpler interpretation. Chimps are more likely to join others for hunts because larger hunting groups increase each *individual's* chance of catching a monkey—they aren’t interested in collective goals. The appearance of specialised roles in the hunt may also be an illusion: a simpler explanation is that each chimp places himself where his own chance of catching a monkey is highest, relative to the positions the others have already taken. Collaboration in chimps seems to emerge from an ‘every chimp for himself’ mentality.

* refuge: 은신처 ** ambusher: 복병

- ① Chimps’ Group Hunt: It’s All about Myself, Not Ourselves
- ② Obstacles to Chimps in Assigning Roles for Group Hunting
- ③ How One Selfish Chimp Can Ruin a Cooperative Group Hunt
- ④ Hunting in Concert with Other Chimps Determines Social Status!
- ⑤ Which Are Better Hunters, Cooperative or Competitive Chimps?

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

New Cars in the EU by Fuel Type in 2018 and in 2020

Type	Share of New Cars (%)		Gap (B-A)
	2018 (A)	2020 (B)	
Gasoline	55.6	47.5	-8.1
Diesel	36.7	28	-8.7
Hybrid Electric	4	11.9	7.9
Alternative Fuels	1.8	2.1	0.3
Battery Electric	1	5.4	4.4
Plug-in Hybrid	0.9	5.1	4.2

The table above shows the share of new cars in the EU by fuel type in 2018 and in 2020. ① Compared to 2018, the share of both gasoline and diesel cars decreased in 2020. ② However, gasoline cars still held the largest share of new cars in 2020, followed by diesel vehicles, which made up more than a quarter of new cars in the same year. ③ Hybrid electric cars increased by 7.9 percentage points in the share of new cars from 2018 to 2020. ④ In 2018, the share of new cars powered by alternative fuels was larger than that of battery electric cars, but in 2020, the share of battery electric cars was more than twice that of cars using alternative fuels. ⑤ Plug-in hybrid vehicles were the only type of vehicle which accounted for less than 1% of new cars in 2018, and their share remained the smallest among all types of vehicle in 2020.

26. Antonia Brico에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Antonia Brico was born in the Netherlands in 1902 and immigrated to the United States at the age of six. After attending a park concert when she was young, she was so inspired that she made up her mind to study music and become a conductor. In 1927, she entered the Berlin State Academy of Music and became the first American to graduate from its master class in conducting. In 1930, Brico made her debut as a professional conductor, for which she received positive reviews. She made an extensive European tour, and during the tour she was invited by Jean Sibelius to conduct the Helsinki Symphony Orchestra. Brico settled in Denver, where she continued to work as a conductor of the Denver Businessmen's Orchestra, later renamed the Brico Symphony Orchestra. In 1974, her most famous student, folk singer Judy Collins, made a documentary film about her, which was nominated for an Academy Award.

- ① 네덜란드에서 태어나 6살에 미국으로 이주했다.
- ② 공원 콘서트에 참석한 후 지휘자가 되기로 결심했다.
- ③ 전문 지휘자로서의 데뷔에서 부정적인 평가를 받았다.
- ④ Denver에 정착해서 지휘자로 계속 일했다.
- ⑤ 그녀에 관한 영화가 아카데미상 후보에 올랐다.

27. Summer Metaverse Course에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Summer Metaverse Course

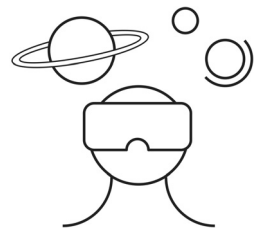
Fairview Public Library is offering a four-week summer metaverse course for high school students who want to learn about and experience the metaverse.

When: Every Saturday for four weeks from June 4, 2022
(1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.)

Where: Fairview Public Library Computer Room

Class Contents

- Week 1: What is the metaverse?
- Week 2: Experiencing virtual reality
- Week 3: Creating the metaverse
- Week 4: Future of the metaverse



Registration

- Registration fee is \$50.
- The deadline for registration is May 28.

Note

- A permission form signed by a parent or guardian must be submitted to the library in person.
- Participants who attend all classes will receive a certificate of completion.

For more information, please visit our website
www.fairviewpubliclibrary.org.

- ① 고등학생을 위한 강좌이다.
- ② 4주간 토요일마다 2시간씩 운영된다.
- ③ 등록 마감일은 5월 28일이다.
- ④ 보호자가 서명한 허가서를 온라인으로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 모든 수업에 참석하면 수료증을 받는다.

28. Bow Wow School for Dogs에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Bow Wow School for Dogs

Are you looking for a place where your dog can play, learn, and socialize? Then bring your dog to Bow Wow School for Dogs.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (closed on weekends)

Location: 197 Herford Ave, Cornwall

Age of dog: 6 months and older

Programs

- Group Activities: Socializing games, Ball time, Water play
- Individual Training: Basic manners like toilet training and no-bite training

Registration

- Tuition Fee: \$20 a day (Tax is not included.)
- To register your dog at our school, vaccinate him/her in advance. Vaccination records must be provided.

※ **Note:** We provide snacks, but you're always welcome to bring your dog's own snacks.

Contact us at 811-333-7877 for more information.

- ① 주중과 주말에 모두 운영된다.
- ② 기본예절 교육에 배변 훈련은 제공되지 않는다.
- ③ 수업료에는 세금이 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 개를 등록하려면 사전에 백신 접종을 시켜야 한다.
- ⑤ 개의 개별 간식을 허용하지 않는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The actual problems with monopolies are caused by statism, not capitalism. Under a statist social system, taxes, subsidies, tariffs, and regulations often serve to protect existing large players in the marketplace. Those players often use crony tactics to retain or expand the protections: a new tariff preventing foreign competition, a subsidy making it harder for new players ① to compete with them, or a regulatory measure that a large company has the resources to comply with. Under a capitalist social system, on the other hand, the government has no say in how ② dominantly a company may become in its industry or how companies take over and merge with one another. Furthermore, a capitalist society doesn't have rights-violating taxes, tariffs, subsidies, or regulations ③ favoring anybody nor does it have antitrust laws. Under capitalism, dominance can only be achieved by becoming really good at ④ what you're doing. And to maintain dominance, you have to continue to stay ahead of the competition, which sees your dominance and profits as a sign ⑤ that there is money to be made by others as well.

* statism: 국가 통제주의 ** crony: 정실(사사로운 정에 이끌리는 일)
*** antitrust law: 독점 금지법

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

One of the most productive strategies to build customer relationships is to increase the firm's share of customer rather than its market share. This strategy involves abandoning the old notions of ① acquiring new customers and increasing transactions to focus instead on more fully serving the needs of existing customers. Financial services are a great example of this. Most consumers purchase financial services from ② different firms. They bank at one institution, purchase insurance from another, and handle their investments elsewhere. To ③ solidify this purchasing pattern, many companies now offer all of these services under one roof. For example, Regions Financial Corporation offers retail and commercial banking, trust, mortgage, and insurance products to customers in a network of more than 1,500 offices. The company tries to more fully serve the financial needs of its ④ current customers, thereby acquiring a larger share of each customer's financial business. By creating these types of relationships, customers have ⑤ little incentive to seek out competitive firms to fulfill their financial services needs.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Not only was Eurasia by chance blessed with biological abundance, but the very _____ of the continent greatly promoted the spread of crops between distant regions. When the supercontinent Pangea fragmented, it was torn apart along rifts that just so happened to leave Eurasia as a broad landmass running in an east-west direction—the entire continent stretches more than a third of the way around the world, but mostly within a relatively narrow range of latitudes. As it is the latitude on the Earth that largely determines the climate and length of the growing season, crops domesticated in one part of Eurasia can be transplanted across the continent with only minimal need for adaptation to the new locale. Thus wheat cultivation spread readily from the uplands of Turkey throughout Mesopotamia, to Europe, and all the way round to India, for example. The twin continents of the Americas, by contrast, lie in a north-south direction. Here, the spreading of crops originally domesticated in one region to another led to a much harder process of re-adapting the plant species to different growing conditions. [3점]

* fragment: 조각나다 ** rift: 갈라진 틈

- ① isolation
- ② orientation
- ③ diversity
- ④ conservation
- ⑤ instability

32. When you are born, your neocortex knows almost nothing. It doesn't know any words, what buildings are like, how to use a computer, or what a door is and how it moves on hinges. It has to learn countless things. The overall structure of the neocortex is not random. Its size, the number of regions it has, and how they are connected together is largely determined by our genes. For example, genes determine what parts of the neocortex are connected to the eyes, what other parts are connected to the ears, and how those parts connect to each other. Therefore, we can say that the neocortex is structured at birth to see, hear, and even learn language. But it is also true that the neocortex doesn't know what it will see, what it will hear, and what specific languages it might learn. We can think of the neocortex as starting life _____ but knowing nothing in particular. Through experience, it learns a rich and complicated model of the world.

* neocortex: (대뇌의) 신피질

- ① having some built-in assumptions about the world
- ② causing conflicts between genes and environments
- ③ being able to efficiently reprocess prior knowledge
- ④ controlling the structure and processing power of the brain
- ⑤ fighting persistently against the determined world of genes

33. While early clocks marked only the hour or quarter-hour, by 1700 most clocks had acquired minute hands, and by 1800 second hands were standard. This unprecedented ability to measure time precisely _____, which became a prime weapon of the Industrial Revolution. As the historian of technology Lewis Mumford argued, “the clock, not the steam engine, is the key-machine of the modern industrial age.” Soon factory workers were clocking in, filling out timesheets, and being punished for lateness. With time sliced into smaller and smaller periods, business owners could measure the speed of their workers down to the second, and gradually increase the pace of the production line. Workers who tried to reject this strict control by “going slow” were swiftly fired. The cruel power of the clock fed the growing culture of utilitarian efficiency, so brilliantly depicted by Charles Dickens in his 1854 novel *Hard Times*, where the office of Mr. Gradgrind contained “a deadly statistical clock in it, which measured every second with a beat like a rap upon a coffin-lid.” [3점]

* rap: 두드림 ** coffin-lid: 관 뚜껑

- ① allowed workers to climb up the ladder of social class
- ② liberated workers but imprisoned employers in a time trap
- ③ found its most authoritarian expression in the factory clock
- ④ veiled the violent nature and the discipline of measured time
- ⑤ paved the way for workers to control manufacturing machines

34. Imagine some mutation appears which makes animals spontaneously die at the age of 50. This is unambiguously disadvantageous—but only very slightly so. More than 99 per cent of animals carrying this mutation will never experience its ill effects because they will die before it has a chance to act. This means that it’s pretty likely to remain in the population—not because it’s good, but because the ‘force of natural selection’ at such advanced ages is not strong enough to get rid of it. Conversely, if a mutation killed the animals at two years, striking them down when many could reasonably expect to still be alive and producing children, evolution would get rid of it very promptly: animals with the mutation would soon be outcompeted by those fortunate enough not to have it, because the force of natural selection is powerful in the years up to and including reproductive age. Thus, problematic mutations can accumulate, just so long as _____. [3점]

* mutation: 돌연변이

- ① the force of natural selection increases as animals get older
- ② their accumulation is largely due to their evolutionary benefits
- ③ evolution operates by suppressing reproductive success of animals
- ④ animals can promptly compensate for the decline in their abilities
- ⑤ they only affect animals after they’re old enough to have reproduced

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

What characterizes philosophy and science in early modern Europe and marks a break from earlier traditions is the concern to tailor theories to evidence rather than authority or tradition. ① Galileo Galilei, Francis Bacon, René Descartes, and others formulated explanations of the heavens, of the natural world around them, and of human nature and society not by appealing to the proclamations of earlier thinkers. ② Nor were religious principles and ecclesiastic dogma their guiding lights. ③ Rather, they took their lead from reason—what some thinkers called “the light of nature”—and experience. ④ The fierce debates on the superiority of reason or experience continued, but all serious thinkers ultimately abandoned experience in the development of modern science and philosophy. ⑤ Whether they proceeded according to the logic of deduction or through the analysis of empirical data, the modern scientific method they developed consists in testing theories according to reason and in light of the available evidence.

* ecclesiastic dogma: 교회의 교리 ** deduction: 연역

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

36.

What are some characteristics of cities that must be maintained even if the population decreases? If this question can be answered, a new city model can be proposed based on the concept. Here, we focus on productivity and diversity as characteristics of cities.

- (A) Given that gold mining cities and coal mining cities have risen and fallen, their vulnerability is obvious. A city where various people gather in various industries is secure against social changes. The same is true in the natural world, and the importance of biodiversity is essential for the sustainability of the species.
- (B) This is because ensuring productivity and diversity is the driving force for sustainability. For example, if there is a place to work, people gather and work there, and the population gradually accumulates to form a city. However, the industrial structure that depends on a single industry is vulnerable to social changes.
- (C) The same is true in cities. In a society where people of all ages and income levels live together, and diverse industries coexist while depending on each other, cities will continue to exist overcoming environmental changes such as population decline.

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

37.

Both ancient farmers and foragers suffered seasonal food shortages. During these periods children and adults alike would go to bed hungry some days and everyone would lose fat and muscle.

- (A) Typically, in complex ecosystems when weather one year proves unsuitable for one set of plant species, it almost inevitably suits others. But in farming societies when harvests fail as a result of, for example, a sustained drought, then catastrophe emerges.
- (B) This is firstly because foragers tended to live well within the natural limits imposed by their environments, and secondly because where farmers typically relied on one or two staple crops, foragers in even the harshest environments relied on dozens of different food sources and so were usually able to adjust their diets to align with an ecosystem's own dynamic responses to changing conditions.
- (C) But over longer periods of time farming societies were far more likely to suffer severe, existentially threatening famines than foragers. Foraging may be much less productive and generate far lower energy yields than farming but it is also much less risky. [3점]

* forager: 수렵 채집인 ** catastrophe: 참사 *** staple: 주요한

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

At the same time, the lack of knowledge proved to be important for stabilizing political and social order.

Power and knowledge, as well as ignorance, are interconnected in a productive and constitutive relationship. (①) Rulers know that power cannot be executed without knowledge—mortality tables, tax data, and the like are crucial to running an effective public administration—and conquerors have understood that information is essential for dominating a territory. (②) Since the twentieth century, Western societies have defined themselves as knowledge societies, where knowledge is essential for social organization and productivity. (③) For instance, secrets were essential to creating legitimacy in the early modern period, when individuals believed the world was created and ruled by divine power. (④) By concealing the circumstances of their decisions, rulers cultivated a special aura that set them apart from ordinary people and made them seem more like unknowable gods. (⑤) The complementary relationship between knowledge and ignorance is perhaps most exposed in transitional societies seeking to first disrupt and then stabilize social and political order. [3점]

39.

By a fortunate coincidence, elements and materials that we use in large amounts need less natural concentration than those that we use in small amounts.

Ore deposits represent work that nature does for us. (①) For instance, Earth's crust contains an average of about 55 ppm (parts per million) of copper, whereas copper ore deposits must contain about 5,000 ppm (0.5%) copper before we can mine them. (②) Thus, geologic processes need to concentrate the average copper content of the crust by about 100 times to make a copper ore deposit that we can use. (③) We then use industrial processes to convert copper ore into pure copper metal, an increase of about 200 times. (④) Thus, we are likely to have larger deposits of mineral commodities that we use in large amounts. (⑤) As long as energy costs remain high, the relation between work that we can afford to do and work that we expect nature to do will control the lower limit of natural concentrations that we can exploit, and this puts very real limits on our global mineral resources. [3점]

* ore deposit: 광상(광물이 집적된 곳) ** Earth's crust: 지각(地殼) *** copper: 구리

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

Martin Grunwald, leader of the Haptic Research Laboratory at the University of Leipzig, feels psychologists do not pay nearly enough attention to our sense of touch. With this in mind, he researched the way people spontaneously touch their faces. We all do it. You might be doing it right now while reading this. These movements are not for communication and, in most cases, we are not even aware of them. But that does not mean they serve no purpose, as Grunwald discovered. He measured the brain activity of test subjects while they tried to remember a sequence of haptic stimuli for five minutes. When he disturbed them with unpleasant noises, the subjects dramatically increased the rate at which they touched their faces. When the noises upset the rhythm of their brains and threatened to disrupt the subjects' concentration, self-touch helped them get their concentration back on track. To put it another way: self-touch grounded their minds.

* haptic: 촉각의



Even though touching our own faces seems to serve no special purpose, the research showed that the rate of subjects' self-touch _____ (A) _____ in accordance with the exposure to unpleasant noises, and this behavior helped their minds stay _____ (B) _____.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① escalated focused ② escalated creative
- ③ varied hopeful ④ normalized keen
- ⑤ normalized calm

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins and zoologist John Krebs, in a now classic 1978 paper, point out that deceptive signaling is, itself, an evolutionary adaptation, a trait that developed in our earliest animal ancestors, to gain survival and reproductive benefits. (Think about how hostile mammalian and avian vocalizations are built upon size bluffing through lowered pitch and noisy growling—a “dishonest signal.”) According to Dawkins and Krebs, such false signaling is (a) found in all animal communication: the colors flashed by butterflies, the calls of crickets, the pheromones released by moths and ants, the body postures of lizards, and our acoustic signals. Nature is deceitful. Creatures will do what they can to *not die*—at least until they’ve (b) succeeded in winning a mate and passing along their genes.

But at the same time, Dawkins and Krebs tell us, the *receivers* of deceptive signals undergo their own coevolutionary “selection pressure” for *detecting* false communications. The coevolution of voice and ear initiated a biological “arms race.” The “manipulating” vocalizer evolves, over vast spans of evolutionary time, finer and finer means for faking, by (c) abandoning greater neurological control over the vocal apparatus. Meanwhile, the listener, who has his own survival concerns, gets (d) better at picking out the particular blend of pitch, rhythm, timbre and volume that marks the vocalizer as a deceiver. This (e) compels the sender to further refine his “manipulations,” which creates further pressure on the receiver to improve his acoustic “mindreading.”

* bluff: 허세 부리다 ** vocal apparatus: 발성 기관

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Decreased Trustworthiness of Warning Signals: A Cost of Deception
- ② Evolutionary Competition Between Deceiving Vocalizers and Detectors
- ③ Vocalizers Are Always the Winner in the Jungle of Deception!
- ④ Only the Strongest Send False Signals in the Animal World
- ⑤ On-going Arms Race in Nature: Major Cause of Migration

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)

A man named James was well known for his laziness and barely made a living even with others’ help. One day, he accidentally broke his right arm and went into a restaurant, asking for a free meal. The owner of the restaurant felt pity for (a) his injury and offered him a free meal. The next day, James came back again and asked him for another free meal.

(B)

James looked at the owner of the restaurant suspiciously. But moments later, James started moving bricks with his left hand. It took (b) him two hours to move all the bricks. After that, the owner offered him a meal. James felt that the meal tasted much better than the one (c) he had before. When he finished his meal, the owner handed him \$50. He took the money and said gratefully, “Thank you.” The owner said, “You don’t have to thank me. You earned that money with your own strength.”

(C)

James bowed deeply and set off. Several years later, a well-dressed man came to the restaurant to visit the owner. The owner stood still in surprise because the man in front of (d) him was James! With gratitude, he said, “Without your lesson, I would still be a lazy man. Now, I run a small business, helping other people who struggle to make a living. You taught me how to stand on my own two feet and live a full life.”

(D)

Instead of giving James a free meal, the owner of the restaurant took a few seconds to think and pointed at a pile of bricks in front of the door. Then he said to James, “Please help me move this pile of bricks to the back of the restaurant.” James said, “How can (e) I move those bricks with only one hand?” Without replying, the owner bent over to lift a brick and intentionally moved it with only one hand. “You don’t actually have to use two hands to work,” said the owner.

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 어느 날 James의 오른팔이 부러졌다.
- ② James는 왼손으로 벽돌을 옮기기 시작했다.
- ③ 식당 주인은 James에게 50달러를 건넸다.
- ④ 옷을 잘 차려입은 남자가 식당 주인을 찾아왔다.
- ⑤ 식당 주인은 일부러 두 손으로 벽돌을 옮겼다.

※ 확인 사항

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

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 저작권 위반 사례를 소개하려고
- ② 홈페이지 점점 시간을 공지하려고
- ③ 보안 시스템 업그레이드를 권장하려고
- ④ 웹사이트 제작 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 조립식 컴퓨터 구매 방법을 설명하려고

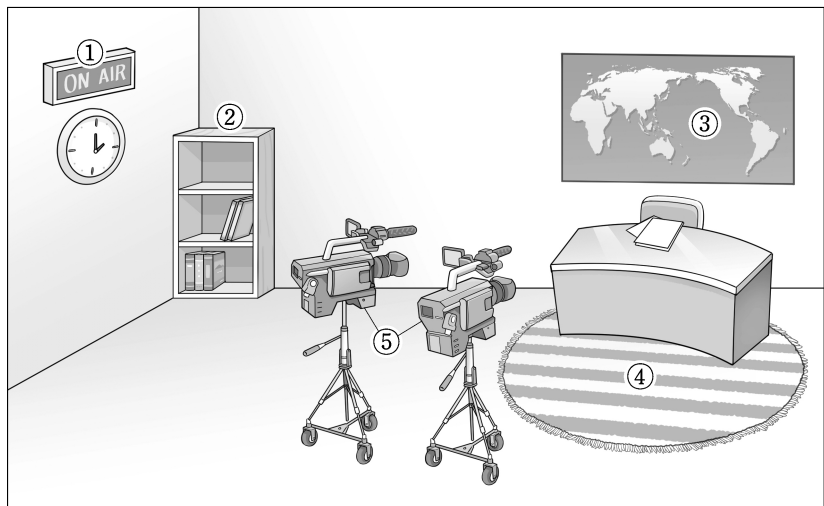
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 매일 다양한 색의 채소를 섭취해야 한다.
- ② 채소의 종류에 따라 세척 방법이 달라야 한다.
- ③ 채소는 수확 시기에 따라 맛이 달라질 수 있다.
- ④ 채소는 냉장 보관하면 비타민 파괴를 늦출 수 있다.
- ⑤ 익혀서 조리하는 것이 건강에 더 좋은 채소가 있다.

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

- ① 공연 기획자 - 연극배우 ② 패션 디자이너 - 사진작가
- ③ 예술가 - 전시회 관람객 ④ 건축가 - 인테리어 업체 직원
- ⑤ 보안 요원 - 기념품 판매원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 배드민턴 레슨 등록하기 ② 신입 회원에게 행사 공지하기
- ③ 홍보 포스터 제작하기 ④ 소셜 미디어 계정 만들기
- ⑤ 안내문 게시하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$40 ② \$45 ③ \$50 ④ \$55 ⑤ \$65

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 과학 보고서 대회에서 상을 받지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 실험 사진을 포함시키지 않아서
- ② 마감 기한을 지키지 못해서
- ③ 주제가 창의적이지 않아서
- ④ 부정확한 정보를 사용해서
- ⑤ 제시된 분량을 초과해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 2022 Technology Fair에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제 ② 참여 업체 ③ 장소
- ④ 입장료 ⑤ 종료일

9. Junior Money Smart Course에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 강사는 경제학 교수이다.
- ② 고등학생만을 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 월요일부터 금요일까지 진행될 것이다.
- ④ 7월에 등록이 시작된다.
- ⑤ 등록자 전원에게 선물을 제공할 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 책상용 태블릿 거치대를 고르시오.

Tablet Stands for Desks

	Model	Price	Material	Foldable	Color
①	A	\$11	Plastic	×	White
②	B	\$12	Plastic	○	Silver
③	C	\$14	Wood	○	Black
④	D	\$16	Aluminum	×	Silver
⑤	E	\$21	Aluminum	○	Black

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

- ① No problem. I'll put it in the refrigerator.
- ② Of course. I'll check tomorrow's weather.
- ③ Okay. We can buy it at the store after work.
- ④ Great. Let's order from a seafood restaurant.
- ⑤ Never mind. I don't care if it's delivered late.

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

- ① Absolutely. I'm proud of my son.
- ② Fantastic. He'll really enjoy the ride.
- ③ Too bad. He should have come earlier.
- ④ It's all right. The line is getting shorter.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. Then he's not allowed to ride.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I'll check the date for you.
- ② Oh, no. We don't have time to print it out.
- ③ I see. I'll put the bread back in the package.
- ④ I agree. We need to buy more cream cheese.
- ⑤ Good. I'll bring some bread to the neighbors.

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

Woman: _____

- ① No, thanks. We already have enough eco-bags.
- ② That's a relief. Then we can prepare more presents.
- ③ That's true. Last year's festival was a great success.
- ④ I appreciate that. That's why I've won the quiz event.
- ⑤ Right. The book you recommended was so interesting.

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

Tom: _____

- ① You should take advantage of negative reviews for your business.
- ② You'd better take an online class to get a degree in marketing.
- ③ Don't forget the negative effects of enlarging your business.
- ④ Why don't you put up an advertisement for your products?
- ⑤ How about starting a new online business together?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how birds cooperate to collect nesting materials
- ② why birds use certain materials in nest building
- ③ natural substances that are harmful to bird nests
- ④ shortage of birds' nesting materials in urban areas
- ⑤ industrial building materials inspired by bird nests

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① feathers ② mud ③ spiderwebs
- ④ leaves ⑤ stones

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

- ① 수영 캠프 참가 날짜를 변경하려고
- ② 수영장 수용 가능 인원을 확인하려고
- ③ 수영 캠프 등록 방법에 대해 알아보려고
- ④ 수영장 추가 대여 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 수영장 대여 취소에 따른 환불을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Jessica의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

- ① worried → delighted ② bored → confident
- ③ relieved → annoyed ④ joyful → indifferent
- ⑤ regretful → depressed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

- ① 선수들의 훈련 방식은 장점을 극대화하는 방향으로 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 선수들은 최고의 성과를 얻기 위해 정신적 추진력을 잘 활용해야 한다.
- ③ 선수들은 단기적 훈련 성과보다 장기적 목표 달성에 힘써야 한다.
- ④ 선수들은 육체적 훈련과 정신적 훈련을 균형 있게 병행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 선수들은 수립한 계획을 실행하면서 꾸준히 수정하여야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “view from nowhere”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: *our* version, not *the* version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

- ① perception of reality affected by subjective views
- ② valuable perspective most people have in mind
- ③ particular view adopted by very few people
- ④ critical insight that defeats our prejudices
- ⑤ unbiased and objective view of the world

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

- ① 개인정보 제공의 속성을 심층적으로 이해하면 주체적 소비자가 된다.
- ② 소비자는 디지털 시대에 유용한 앱을 적극 활용하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ③ 현명한 소비자가 되려면 다양한 디지털 데이터를 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 기업의 디지털 서비스를 이용하면 상응하는 대가가 뒤따른다.
- ⑤ 타인과의 정보 공유로 인해 개인정보가 유출되기도 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

- ① essential links between emotions and behaviors
- ② culturally constructed representation of emotions
- ③ falsely described emotions through global languages
- ④ universally defined emotions across academic disciplines
- ⑤ wider influence of cognition on learning cultural contexts

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The approach, *joint cognitive systems*, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a *mixed team* because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

- ① Better Together: Human and Machine Collaboration
- ② Can Robots Join Forces to Outperform Human Teams?
- ③ Loss of Humanity in the Human and Machine Conflict
- ④ Power Off: When and How to Say No to Robot Partners
- ⑤ Shifting from Service Animals to Robot Assistants of Humans

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Resident Patent Applications per Million Population
for the Top 6 Origins, in 2009 and in 2019**

2009			2019		
Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population	Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population
1	Republic of Korea	2,582	1	Republic of Korea	3,319
2	Japan	2,306	2	Japan	1,943
3	Switzerland	975	3	Switzerland	1,122
4	Germany	891	4	China	890
5	U.S.	733	5	Germany	884
6	Finland	609	6	U.S.	869

Note: The top 6 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications.

The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019.

① The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, maintained their rankings in 2019. ② Germany, which sat fourth on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, fell to fifth place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. ③ The U.S. fell from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a decrease in the number of resident patent applications per million population. ④ Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not make it again in 2019. ⑤ On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat fourth on the 2019 list with 890 resident patent applications per million population.

26. William Buckland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

William Buckland (1784–1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it *Megalosaurus*, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

- ① 태어난 곳은 화석이 풍부하였다.
- ② John Kidd의 강의를 들으며 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시켰다.
- ③ John Kidd의 사임 전에 그의 후임자로 임명되었다.
- ④ 자신의 강의에서 대축척 지질학 지도를 사용하였다.
- ⑤ 1824년에 거대 생물 뼈의 발견을 발표하였다.

27. 2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert

Sunbay High School students will be holding their benefit concert for charity. All profits will be donated to the local children's hospital. Come and enjoy your family and friends' performances.

Date & Time: Thursday, June 30, 2022 at 6 p.m.

Place: Sunbay High School's Vision Hall

Events

- singing, dancing, drumming, and other musical performances
- special performance by singer Jonas Collins, who graduated from Sunbay High School

Tickets

- \$3 per person
- available to buy from 5 p.m. at the front desk of Vision Hall

Other Attractions

- club students' artwork on display, but not for purchase
- free face-painting

For more information about the concert, feel free to contact us at concert@sunbayhighs.edu.

- ① 수익금 전액은 지역 아동 병원에 기부될 것이다.
- ② Sunbay 고등학교의 Vision Hall에서 열린다.
- ③ Sunbay 고등학교를 졸업한 가수의 특별 공연이 있다.
- ④ 티켓은 오후 5시부터 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 동아리 학생들의 전시 작품은 구입이 가능하다.

28. Shooting Star Viewing Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Shooting Star Viewing Event

Would you like to watch the rare shooting star, coming on Sunday, July 24? The Downtown Central Science Museum is the perfect spot to catch the vivid view!

Registration

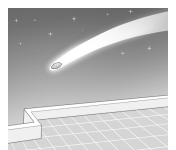
- Online only — www.dcsm.org
- From July 1 to July 14
- The number of participants will be limited to 50.

Schedule on July 24

- 8:00 p.m.: Participants will gather at the hall and then move to the rooftop.
- 8:30 p.m.: Guides will explain how to observe the shooting star.
- 9:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.: We will share the experience of the shooting star.

Notes

- If the event is cancelled due to the weather conditions, notice will be given via text message.
- Outside food and drinks are not allowed.



- ① 현장 등록이 가능하다.
- ② 참가 인원 제한이 없다.
- ③ 참가자들은 오후 9시에 홀에서 모여 옥상으로 이동할 것이다.
- ④ 기상 상황으로 인한 행사 취소 시 문자 메시지로 공지될 것이다.
- ⑤ 외부 음식과 음료는 허용된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or ① those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth’s oceans. The processes ② governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others ③ which rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive (‘biomes’, such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things ④ being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species ⑤ to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

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

In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all ① limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, ② persuading people to choose *not* to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of ③ alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to ④ accommodating automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change ⑤ reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다 ** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally _____.

- ① awake
- ② influential
- ③ distinct
- ④ troublesome
- ⑤ extinct

32. The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by _____. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce’s short story “Araby” and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

- ① putting himself or herself both inside and outside it
- ② finding a middle ground between it and the world
- ③ searching for historical realities revealed within it
- ④ looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it
- ⑤ exploring its characters’ cultural relevance

33. Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that _____ . Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route. [3점]

* lag: 지연

- ① lead users tended to overlook
- ② lead users have already developed
- ③ lead users encountered in the market
- ④ other firms frequently put into use
- ⑤ both users and firms have valued

34. Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another _____ throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas. [3점]

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

- ① makes the composer's musical ideas contradictory
- ② appears in an incredible variety of ways
- ③ provides extensive musical knowledge creatively
- ④ remains fairly calm within the structure
- ⑤ becomes deeply associated with one's own enjoyment

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. ① If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. ② But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. ③ Animals under normal circumstances maintain a very constant body weight and they eat and drink enough for their needs at regular intervals. ④ By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. ⑤ Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

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

36.

The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse.

- (A) If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.
- (B) The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found.
- (C) Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms.

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

37.

In economics, there is a principle known as the *sunk cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing.

- (A) Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing.
- (B) This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market.
- (C) Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on. [3점]

* leverage: 이용하다

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects.

Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. (①) In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. (②) Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. (③) Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. (④) Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. (⑤) Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

39.

This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability.

The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. (①) Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. (②) Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. (③) If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. (④) If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). (⑤) On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present. [3점]

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

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

Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less (A), appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social (B).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① necessary..... inequality | | ② necessary..... growth | |
| ③ limited consciousness | | ④ desirable service | |
| ⑤ desirable divide | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly (a) labeled as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk.

A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a (b) rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot.

But occasionally the reactions of others provide (c) accurate information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more (d) unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force (e) inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Do We Judge Independently? The Effect of Crowds
 - ② Winning Strategy: How Not to Be Fooled by Others
 - ③ Do Emergencies Affect the Way of Our Thinking?
 - ④ Stepping Towards Harmony with Your Neighbors
 - ⑤ Ways of Helping Others in Emergent Situations
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)

It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. (a) He wished the space felt a bit more like *their* space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day.

(B)

As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked (b) him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, (c) I really feel like it’ll be *our* place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

(C)

Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to (d) his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall.

(D)

After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “(e) I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table.

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 Noah는 학기 첫날 자신의 기숙사 방을 둘러보고 실망했다.
 - ② Noah는 노란색 탁자가 자신들의 방을 더 독특하게 만들 것이라고 말했다.
 - ③ Noah는 Steve가 잠든 사이에 가구를 다시 배치했다.
 - ④ Noah는 Sammy의 거실에 커다란 탁자가 있던 것을 떠올렸다.
 - ⑤ Noah와 Steve 둘 다 보드게임 하는 것을 즐겼다.

* 확인 사항

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

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 환경보호 표어 대회 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 학교 생태정원 이름짓기 공모를 안내하려고
- ③ 학교 시설 보수공사 기간 연장을 공지하려고
- ④ 학생회장 선출을 위한 온라인 투표 방법을 알리려고
- ⑤ 생태정원 가꾸기 활동을 위한 자원봉사자를 모집하려고

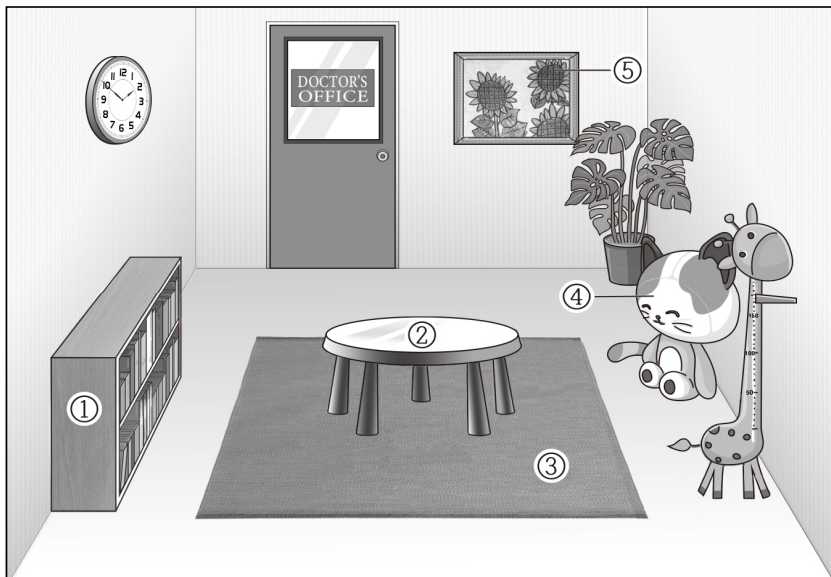
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학생 간 동료 피드백은 온라인 수업에 효과적이다.
- ② 수업 전 학생들과의 대화로 친밀감을 형성할 수 있다.
- ③ 온라인 자료를 수업에 활용할 때 저작권에 유의해야 한다.
- ④ 긍정적인 격려로 학생들에게 자신감을 심어 주는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 학생의 다양한 수준을 고려하여 온라인 수업을 계획해야 한다.

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

- ① 사진작가 - 학생
- ② 화가 - 잡지사 기자
- ③ 미술 교사 - 학부모
- ④ 전시회 기획자 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 큐레이터 - 인쇄물 제작업자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 영화 고르기
- ② 스피커 설치하기
- ③ 간식 만들기
- ④ 담요 가지고 오기
- ⑤ 쿠션 빌려오기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$225
- ② \$250
- ③ \$255
- ④ \$280
- ⑤ \$315

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 벼룩시장 운영을 연기한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 공원 긴급 보수 작업이 계획되어서
- ② 행사 당일 폭우가 예상되어서
- ③ 행사 물품 배송이 지연되어서
- ④ 다른 행사와 시간이 겹쳐서
- ⑤ 참가 인원이 적어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Young Edison Science Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 주제
- ③ 참여 가능 인원
- ④ 운영 시간
- ⑤ 준비물

9. Flash Fiction Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 출품작의 단어 수에 제한이 있다.
- ② 참가자는 다수의 작품을 제출할 수 있다.
- ③ 제출 마감일은 7월 15일이다.
- ④ 심사는 학년별로 이루어진다.
- ⑤ 입상작은 학교 신문에 게재된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 아웃도어용 시계를 고르시오.

Outdoor Watches

	Model	Price	GPS tracking	Material	Feature
①	A	\$200	×	Plastic	Waterproof
②	B	\$240	○	Plastic	Waterproof
③	C	\$260	○	Plastic	Solar charging
④	D	\$290	○	Metal	Waterproof
⑤	E	\$320	○	Metal	Solar charging

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

- ① Let's ask where Monica's classroom is.
- ② I'll take her a bit earlier than usual then.
- ③ Okay. I'll ask her teacher when they close.
- ④ No problem. My meeting ended successfully.
- ⑤ Thank you. I'll take care of the client instead.

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

- ① Sorry. I can't remember my script at all.
- ② With your help, the repairman fixed the copier.
- ③ Let's try a different copier on the second floor.
- ④ I was impressed by your presentation last time.
- ⑤ Don't panic. You can finish your script next week.

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

Man: _____

- ① It's better to get dance training this time.
- ② Why don't you try auditioning to join our team?
- ③ Okay. I'll be sure to make the post by tomorrow.
- ④ Good job! The audition was tough, but we made it!
- ⑤ Offline performances are more fun than online ones.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Of course. I'll practice making Japanese dishes with you.
- ② Right. You'll build confidence through continual practice.
- ③ Great! I'm so proud of you for passing the test.
- ④ Well, you need to be careful while cooking.
- ⑤ I agree. Empathy is the key to success.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Clara가 Jacob에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Clara: _____

- ① You'll have more followers soon, so don't worry.
- ② Be more responsible when posting to social media.
- ③ It's essential to actively interact with your followers.
- ④ How about putting away your smartphone at bedtime?
- ⑤ You should disable social media notifications during dinner.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① sounds and roles of string instruments in an orchestra
- ② ways to tune different types of string instruments
- ③ importance of playing in harmony in an orchestra
- ④ stage positions of various orchestral instruments
- ⑤ origins of the names of musical instruments

17. 언급된 악기가 아닌 것은?

- ① violin ② viola ③ double bass
- ④ cello ⑤ harp

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,
 Thank you very much for faithfully responding to our request six months ago and taking corresponding measures. Even after the installation of road traffic safety facilities, we still need more for the safety of our students. It is a problem with the school road, which students use on their way to and from school. The width of the current school road is barely wide enough for two people to walk side by side. So, there are risks of collision with vehicles on the road where students walk and accidents if many students flock to the narrow school road. Therefore, we ask you to expand the school road for students' safety. I would appreciate it if you could respond as soon as possible.
 Sincerely,
 Alisha Lee

- ① 교통 신호등 추가 설치를 제안하려고
- ② 도로 교통 안전 법규 개정을 촉구하려고
- ③ 학교 앞 교통 지도 인원의 증원을 건의하려고
- ④ 학생 안전을 위해 등하굣길 폭의 확장을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 학교 주변 불법 주정차 차량 단속 강화를 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One night a buddy and I decided we were going to go find that Big Foot. We were in my old truck and we set off across the fields heading toward the tallest hill. The fields were rough, with only the slightest trail to follow. Along the way there were small trenches dug in the fields. I never figured out why. As we got closer and closer to the top of the hill, I was actually becoming scared, which was kind of rare, because at that age I was pretty fearless. As we got to the top of the hill, there was a loud thump! My truck sunk down like something heavy had just jumped in the bed. We were too terrified to look in the back. I panicked and decided to throw the truck into reverse and back down the hill. As I did so, there was another thump and a loud roar now came out like I'd never, ever heard before.

- ① relieved and relaxed ② pleased and delighted
- ③ bored and indifferent ④ alarmed and frightened
- ⑤ dissatisfied and angry

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Placing value on and investing in experiences provides us with a greater sense of vitality. Our experiences make us feel alive and give us greater opportunities to grow. Any time you consider purchasing a new possession, stop yourself and think about what kind of experience it will give you. Ask yourself: How much joy will this bring me? Will the joy be temporary or long-lasting? Will the purchase be something I can share with others? If it becomes clear the purchase will provide only short-term benefit to you, think about an experience you could purchase instead that would provide you with longer-term benefits. For instance, if you have your eye on a new pair of shoes for \$150, ask yourself what kind of experience you could enjoy for that same amount. Maybe you'd enjoy a concert with friends or a dinner cruise during the summer. Once you think of an experience you'd enjoy, seriously consider diverting the money for the purchase from possession to experience.

- ① 소유보다 경험에 가치를 두고 소비해야 한다.
- ② 물품 구매 시 품질을 우선으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 경제 흐름을 분석한 후 투자 대상을 선정해야 한다.
- ④ 단기 목표를 설정하여 잦은 성취 경험을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 경험하지 않은 것에 대해 선불리 옳고 그름을 판단해서는 안 된다.

21. 밑줄 친 this civilization of leisure was, in reality, a Trojan horse가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It seemed like a fair deal: we would accept new technologies, which would modify our habits and oblige us to adjust to certain changes, but in exchange we would be granted relief from the burden of work, more security, and above all, the freedom to pursue our desires. The sacrifice was worth the gain; there would be no regrets. Yet it has become apparent that this civilization of leisure was, in reality, a Trojan horse. Its swelling flanks hid the impositions of a new type of enslavement. The automatons are not as autonomous as advertised. They need us. Those computers that were supposed to do our calculations for us instead demand our attention: for ten hours a day, we are glued to their screens. Our communications monopolize our time. Time itself is accelerating. The complexity of the system overwhelms us. And leisure is often a costly distraction.

* flank: 측면, 옆구리 ** automaton: 자동 장치

- ① Doing leisure activities increased communication between colleagues.
- ② Labor was easily incorporated with leisure by the media.
- ③ People's privacy was attacked because of low security.
- ④ Technology's promise for leisure actually made people less free.
- ⑤ Technological innovations did not improve hierarchical working culture.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Giving honest information may be particularly relevant to integrity because honesty is so fundamental in discussions of trustworthiness. Unfortunately, leaders are often reluctant to tell the truth. During times of crisis and change, business leaders are often faced with the challenge of either telling an uncomfortable truth, remaining silent, or downplaying the severity of the situation. There are plenty of other situations in which, in the short term, it may be more comfortable not to tell the truth to followers. Ultimately, however, even dishonesty that was meant to protect employee morale will eventually be exposed, undermining trustworthiness at a time when commitment to the organization is most vital. Even concerted efforts at secrecy can backfire, as employees may simply "fill in the gaps" in their understanding with their own theories about the leader's behavior. Therefore, leaders need to take steps to explain the true reasons for their decisions to those individuals affected by it, leaving less room for negative interpretations of leader behavior.

- ① 조직이 처할 위기를 예측하여 사전 대책 수립이 필요하다.
- ② 리더는 업무 효율 향상을 위해 구성원의 사기를 높여야 한다.
- ③ 조직에 대한 과도한 헌신을 강조하는 것은 역효과를 초래한다.
- ④ 리더는 구성원의 비판적 의견을 수용하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 리더는 조직 내 신뢰 유지를 위해 구성원에게 진실을 알려야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

From your brain's perspective, your body is just another source of sensory input. Sensations from your heart and lungs, your metabolism, your changing temperature, and so on, are like ambiguous blobs. These purely physical sensations inside your body have no objective psychological meaning. Once your concepts enter the picture, however, those sensations may take on additional meaning. If you feel an ache in your stomach while sitting at the dinner table, you might experience it as hunger. If flu season is just around the corner, you might experience that same ache as nausea. If you are a judge in a courtroom, you might experience the ache as a gut feeling that the defendant cannot be trusted. In a given moment, in a given context, your brain uses concepts to give meaning to internal sensations as well as to external sensations from the world, all simultaneously. From an aching stomach, your brain constructs an instance of hunger, nausea, or mistrust.

* blob: 형태가 뚜렷하지 않은 것

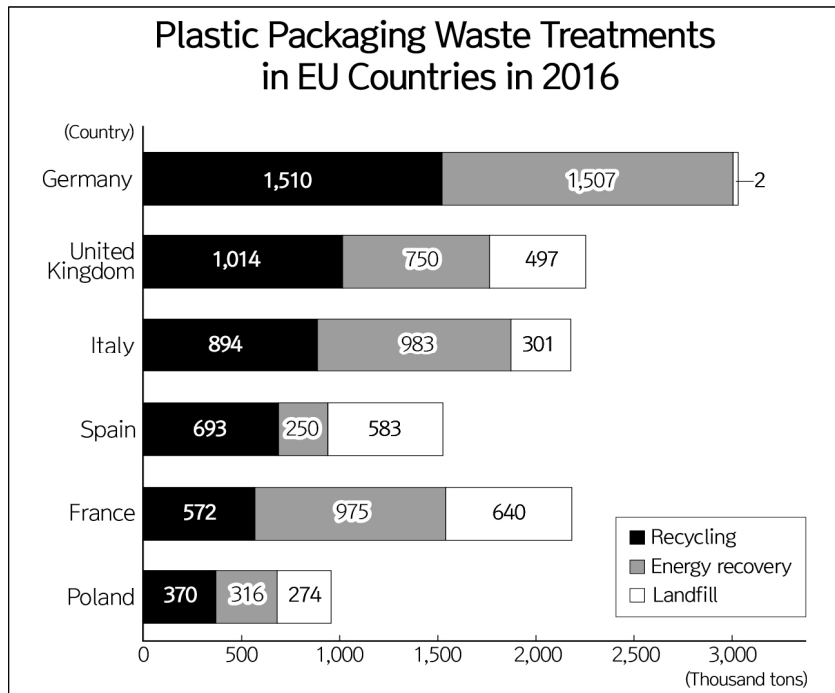
- ① influence of mental health on physical performance
- ② physiological responses to extreme emotional stimuli
- ③ role of negative emotions in dealing with difficult situations
- ④ necessity of staying objective in various professional contexts
- ⑤ brain's interpretation of bodily sensations using concepts in context

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

On an antelope's skull, the eye sockets are situated on the side of the head. This is because this animal spends a lot of its time with its head bent down to eat a low-nutrient food: grass. While the animal is busy grazing, there will be predators out stalking for their food, so the antelope needs the greatest possible range of vision so that it has the maximum chance of seeing its predator and making an escape. With the eye sockets at the back of the head and on the side, it can see nearly 360° around itself. The eye of the antelope is also at the back of its head, giving it a long nose. If the eyes were at the front of the skull, vision would be obscured by long grass, so its long nose also gives an evolutionary advantage.

- ① Better Predator Detection: Eyes' Location Matters!
- ② Escaping as a Primary Defense Tactic in a Field
- ③ Closer Eyes, Less Accurate Distance Perception
- ④ A Win-Win Survival Strategy for Prey and Predator
- ⑤ Why Do Animals Have Longer Noses than Humans?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the plastic packaging waste treatments in EU countries in 2016. ① Among the six countries represented in the graph, Germany had the highest amount of both recycling and energy recovery while France had the highest amount of landfill. ② In the United Kingdom, the combined amount of energy recovery and landfill was more than half the total amount of plastic packaging waste treated. ③ In Italy, plastic packaging waste recycled and plastic packaging waste recovered for energy each amounted to more than 800 thousand tons. ④ The amount of plastic packaging waste used for energy recovery in France was more than four times that of Spain. ⑤ The total amount of plastic packaging waste treated in Poland was less than the amount of plastic packaging waste recycled in the United Kingdom.

26. Eric Carle에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eric Carle was an American writer and illustrator of children's literature. Born in Syracuse, New York, in 1929, he moved with his parents to Germany when he was six years old. He was educated there, and graduated from an art school in Stuttgart, Germany. He moved back to the United States and worked as a graphic designer at *The New York Times*. In the mid-1960s, children's author Bill Martin Jr. asked Carle to illustrate a book he was writing. In 1967, they published their first collaboration: *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?* His best-known work, *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*, has been translated into more than 66 languages and sold over 50 million copies. In 2002, Carle and his wife opened the Eric Carle Museum of Picture Book Art, which collects and features the work of children's book illustrators from around the world.

- ① 독일에서 예술 학교를 졸업했다.
- ② *The New York Times*에서 그래픽 디자이너로 일했다.
- ③ 1960년대 초반에 Bill Martin Jr.와의 첫 합작품을 출판했다.
- ④ *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*는 66개가 넘는 언어로 번역되었다.
- ⑤ 아내와 Eric Carle Museum of Picture Book Art를 개관했다.

27. Black Box Short Play Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Black Box Short Play Festival

The annual Black Box Short Play Festival is waiting for you. This festival aims to showcase new playwrights by allowing their works to be performed onstage. Come and enjoy!

Date and Place
 - August 12 – 14, 2022
 - The Black Box Theater, 530 Fifth Avenue, New York

Performance Schedule

	Friday, August 12	Saturday, August 13	Sunday, August 14
<i>The Midnight Salesmen</i>	8 p.m.	2 p.m.	
<i>Shrink to Fit</i>		8 p.m.	2 p.m.
<i>Casting the Villain Aside</i>	2 p.m.		8 p.m.

Tickets
 - Early Bird: \$10 per play (reserve before July 31, 2022)
 - Regular Price: \$15 per play
 - Reserve tickets online at www.theblackboxtheater.com.

Notes
 - No late entries will be permitted.
 - Children under 10 are not allowed.

- ① 3일간 진행된다.
- ② The Black Box Theater에서 열린다.
- ③ *Shrink to Fit*은 8월 13일과 14일에 상연된다.
- ④ 조기 예매 시 관람료는 연극당 15달러이다.
- ⑤ 10세 미만의 어린이는 입장할 수 없다.

28. Newport Hackathon 2022에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Newport Hackathon 2022

Newport Hackathon 2022 is a website-coding marathon to promote creativity, collaboration, and innovative thinking.

Event Information

- Who: Newport University students
- When: Friday, September 23, 1 p.m. – Saturday, September 24, 9 a.m.
- Where: Newport University Student Center

How to Participate

- You can participate individually or as a team of up to 4.
- You must register between August 23 and August 31.

Requirements and Rules

- Participants will have 20 hours to code a website according to the theme announced on the day of the event.
- Submissions must include a video explaining the website. (Less than 5 minutes in length)
- Participants may use open source code while developing their websites.

- ① 금요일 하루 동안 진행된다.
- ② 개인으로는 참가할 수 없다.
- ③ 8월 31일부터 참가 등록이 시작된다.
- ④ 주제는 행사 당일에 공지된다.
- ⑤ 제출하는 영상의 길이는 5분 이상이어야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The spider chart, also called a radar chart, is a form of line graph. It helps the researcher to represent their data in a chart ① that shows the relative size of a response on one scale for interrelated variables. Like the bar chart, the data needs to have one scale which is common to all variables. The spider chart is drawn with the variables spanning the chart, ② creating a spider web. An example of this is seen in a research study looking at self-reported confidence in year 7 students across a range of subjects ③ have taught in their first term in secondary school. The researcher takes the responses from a sample group and ④ calculates the mean to plot on the spider chart. The spider chart allows the researcher to easily compare and contrast the confidence level in different subjects for the sample group. The chart, like the pie chart, can then be broken down for different groups of students within the study ⑤ to elicit further analysis of findings.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

In poorer countries many years of fast growth may be necessary to bring living standards up to acceptable levels. But growth is the means to achieve desired goals, not the ① end in itself. In the richer world the whole idea of growth—at least as conventionally measured—may need to be ② maintained. In economies where services dominate, goods and services tailored to our ③ individual needs will be what determine the advance of our societies. These could be anything from genome-specific medicines to personalized care or tailored suits. That is different from more and more stuff, an arms race of growth. Instead, it means improvements in ④ quality, something that GDP is ill equipped to measure. Some fifty years ago one US economist contrasted what he called the “cowboy” economy, bent on production, exploitation of resources, and pollution, with the “spaceman” economy, in which quality and complexity replaced “throughput” as the measure of success. The ⑤ move from manufacturing to services and from analog to digital is the shift from cowboy to spaceman. But we are still measuring the size of the lasso.

* throughput: (일정 시간 내에 해야 할) 처리량
** lasso: (카우보이가 야생마를 잡는 데 사용하는) 올가미 밧줄

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There is a difference between a newsworthy event and news. A newsworthy event will not necessarily become news, just as news is often about an event that is not, in itself, newsworthy. We can define news as an event that is recorded in the news media, regardless of whether it is about a newsworthy event. The very fact of its transmission means that it is regarded as news, even if we struggle to understand why that particular story has been selected from all the other events happening at the same time that have been ignored. News selection is _____ so not all events seen as newsworthy by some people will make it to the news. All journalists are familiar with the scenario where they are approached by someone with the words ‘I’ve got a great story for you’. For them, it is a major news event, but for the journalist it might be something to ignore.

- ① subjective ② passive ③ straightforward
④ consistent ⑤ crucial

32. Infants’ preference for looking at new things is so strong that psychologists began to realize that they could use it as a test of infants’ visual discrimination, and even their *memory*. Could an infant tell the difference between two similar images? Between two similar shades of the same color? Could an infant recall having seen something an hour, a day, a week ago? _____ held the answer. If the infant’s gaze lingered, it suggested that the infant could tell that a similar image was nonetheless different in some way. If the infant, after a week without seeing an image, didn’t look at it much when it was shown again, the infant must be able at some level to *remember* having seen it the week before. In most cases, the results revealed that infants were more cognitively capable earlier than had been previously assumed. The visual novelty drive became, indeed, one of the most powerful tools in psychologists’ toolkit, unlocking a host of deeper insights into the capacities of the infant mind.

- ① Memory distortion in infancy
② Undeveloped vision of newborns
③ The preference for social interaction
④ The inbuilt attraction to novel images
⑤ Infants’ communication skills with parents

33. Imagine there are two habitats, a rich one containing a lot of resources and a poor one containing few, and that there is no territoriality or fighting, so each individual is free to exploit the habitat in which it can achieve the higher pay-off, measured as rate of consumption of resource. With no competitors, an individual would simply go to the better of the two habitats and this is what we assume the first arrivals will do. But what about the later arrivals? As more competitors occupy the rich habitat, the resource will be depleted, and so less profitable for further newcomers. Eventually a point will be reached where the next arrivals will do better by occupying the poorer quality habitat where, although the resource is in shorter supply, there will be less competition. Thereafter, the two habitats should be filled so that the profitability for an individual is the same in each one. In other words, competitors should adjust their distribution in relation to habitat quality so that each individual _____.

- ① fails to find adequate resources in time
- ② invades the other habitat to get more resources
- ③ enjoys the same rate of acquisition of resources
- ④ needs to gather resources faster than newcomers
- ⑤ is more attracted to the rich habitat than the poor one

34. Neither Einstein's relativity nor Bach's fugues are such stuff as survival is made on. Yet each is a perfect example of human capacities that were essential to our having prevailed. The link between scientific aptitude and solving real-world challenges may be more apparent, but minds that reason with analogy and metaphor, minds that represent with color and texture, minds that imagine with melody and rhythm are minds that _____. Which is all just to say that the arts may well have been vital for developing the flexibility of thought and fluency of intuition that our relatives needed to fashion the spear, to invent cooking, to harness the wheel, and, later, to write the Mass in B Minor and, later still, to crack our rigid perspective on space and time. Across hundreds of thousands of years, artistic endeavors may have been the playground of human cognition, providing a safe arena for training our imaginative capacities and infusing them with a potent faculty for innovation. [3점]

* fugue: 서곡 ** the Mass in B Minor: B 단조 미사곡

- ① divert imagination away from innovation
- ② cultivate a more flourishing cognitive landscape
- ③ keep humans from developing intellectual capacities
- ④ exclude morality from scientific decision making
- ⑤ define a boundary between art and science

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some forms of energy are more versatile in their usefulness than others. For example, we can use electricity for a myriad of applications, whereas the heat from burning coal is currently used mostly for stationary applications like generating power. ① When we turn the heat from burning coal into electricity, a substantial amount of energy is lost due to the inefficiency of the process. ② But we are willing to accept that loss because coal is relatively cheap, and it would be difficult and inconvenient to use burning coal *directly* to power lights, computers, and refrigerators. ③ Finding an economical way to use coal to produce carbon fibers will help revitalize rural communities suffering from the decline in coal production. ④ In effect, we put a differing value on different forms of energy, with electricity at the top of the value ladder, liquid and gaseous fuels in the middle, and coal or firewood at the bottom. ⑤ Solar and wind technologies have an advantage in that they produce high-value electricity directly.

* versatile: 다용도의

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

36.

It raises much less reactance to tell people what to do than to tell them what not to do. Therefore, advocating action should lead to higher compliance than prohibiting action.

- (A) This is a prescription that is rife with danger, failing to provide an implementation rule and raising reactance. Much better is to say, "To help make sure that other people provide answers as useful as yours have been, when people ask you about this study, please tell them that you and another person answered some questions about each other."
- (B) For example, researchers have a choice of how to debrief research participants in an experiment involving some deception or omission of information. Often researchers attempt to commit the participant to silence, saying "Please don't tell other potential participants that feedback from the other person was false."
- (C) Similarly, I once saw a delightful and unusual example of this principle at work in an art gallery. A fragile acrylic sculpture had a sign at the base saying, "Please touch with your eyes." The command was clear, yet created much less reactance in me than "Don't touch!" would have. [3점]

* reactance: 저항 ** rife: 가득한

*** debrief: 비밀[기밀] 준수 의무를 지우다[부여하다]

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

37.

One common strategy and use of passive misdirection in the digital world comes through the use of repetition.

- (A) This action is repeated over and over to navigate their web browsers to the desired web page or action until it becomes an almost immediate, reflexive action. Malicious online actors take advantage of this behavior to distract the user from carefully examining the details of the web page that might tip off the user that there is something amiss about the website.
- (B) The website is designed to focus the user's attention on the action the malicious actor wants them to take (e.g., click a link) and to draw their attention away from any details that might suggest to the user that the website is not what it appears to be on the surface.
- (C) This digital misdirection strategy relies on the fact that online users utilizing web browsers to visit websites have quickly learned that the most basic ubiquitous navigational action is to click on a link or button presented to them on a website.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

By now designers worked predominately within factories and no longer designed for individuals but for mass markets.

Earliest indications of the need for inspiration for fashion direction are possibly evidenced by a number of British manufacturers visiting the United States in around 1825 where they were much inspired by lightweight wool blend fabrics produced for outerwear. The ready-to-wear sector was established much earlier in America than in Britain and with it came new challenges. (①) Previously garments were custom-made by skilled individuals who later became known as or recognized as being fashion designers. (②) These handmade garments that are now accepted as being the fashion garments of that time were only made for those with the means to pay for them. (③) The lesser-privileged mass market wore homemade and handed down garments. (④) Later, by the end of the industrial revolution, fashion was more readily available and affordable to all classes. (⑤) Thus the direct communication link between the designer and client no longer existed and designers had to rely on anticipating the needs and desires of the new fashion consumer.

39.

This is why it is difficult to wake up from or scream out during a nightmare.

Most dreaming occurs during REM sleep. (①) REM stands for Rapid Eye Movement, a stage of sleep discovered by Professor Nathaniel Kleitman at the University of Chicago in 1958. (②) Along with a medical student, Eugene Aserinsky, he noted that when people are sleeping, they exhibit rapid eye movement, as if they were "looking" at something. (③) Ongoing research by Kleitman and Aserinsky concluded that it was during this period of rapid eye movement that people dream, yet their minds are as active as someone who is awake. (④) Interestingly enough, studies have found that along with rapid eye movement, our heart rates increase and our respiration is also elevated—yet our bodies do not move and are basically paralyzed due to a nerve center in the brain that keeps our bodies motionless besides some occasional twitches and jerks. (⑤) To sum it up, during the REM dream state, your mind is busy but your body is at rest. [3점]

* twitch: 찔룩거림

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

There is no question that losing weight is hard. According to one calculation, you must walk 35 miles or jog for seven hours to lose just one pound. One big problem with exercise is that we don't track it very scrupulously. A study in America found that people overestimated the number of calories they burned in a workout by a factor of four. They also then consumed, on average, about twice as many calories as they had just burned off. As Daniel Lieberman noted in *The Story of the Human Body*, a worker on a factory floor will in a year expend about 175,000 more calories than a desk worker—equivalent to more than sixty marathons. That's pretty impressive, but here's a reasonable question: how many factory workers look as if they run a marathon every six days? To be cruelly blunt, not many. That's because most of them, like most of the rest of us, replace all those burnt calories, and then some, when they are not working.

* scrupulously: 용의주도하게

↓

Losing weight is hard because people usually think they burned a ___(A)___ number of calories than they actually did and ___(B)___ exercise by eating a lot of food.

- (A) (B)
- ① larger undo
- ② larger intensify
- ③ higher supplement
- ④ smaller continue
- ⑤ smaller delay

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Posts that hold up signs, street lights, and utility lines need to be strong and durable enough to withstand winds, storms, tsunamis, and earthquakes. Every so often, though, these same posts are called upon to do something crucial but fundamentally at odds with their everyday function: they need to break (a) easily on impact. If hit by a fast-moving vehicle, posts need to come apart in just the right way in order to reduce damage and save lives. Engineers have spent a lot of time attempting to resolve this apparent paradox.

One of the ways to get robust posts to break properly is called a “slip base” system. Instead of using a single continuous post, a slip base approach (b) joins two separate posts close to ground level using a connector plate. This joint allows the pair to break apart at an (c) intended juncture. It works basically like this: a lower post is put in the ground, then an upper post is attached to it using breakaway bolts. These bolts are made to fracture or dislodge when the post gets hit hard enough, so the upper post gets knocked over while the lower post passes safely under the moving vehicle. When everything works as designed, such posts can also help slow down a vehicle and (d) minimize damage. Subsequent infrastructure repair becomes easier as well—in many cases, a new upper post can simply be bolted onto the (e) damaged base post below it, which requires less material and work. The critical plate-to-plate connections underpinning slip systems can be obvious to the naked eye or tucked away under plate covers.

* juncture: 접합점 ** dislodge: 이탈시키다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Street Posts Ruin the City View
- ② Breakaway Posts Save Lives and Cost
- ③ Fewer Road Signs, Fewer Traffic Accidents
- ④ Recycled Materials Lead to Sustainable Cities
- ⑤ Dilemma Between Safety and Cost-efficiency

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

As we cruised the tree-canopied country road in our new car, my husband and I were savoring the unusual warmth of the early spring day until we passed an old farmhouse. “Did you see those ducks?” my husband asked. To which I replied, “Ducks? They were chickens!” “No, honey, (a) I am talking about the mama duck with the three ducklings!” “You mean the mama hen and the three chicks?” He retorted, “Honey, they were waddling with orange beaks!” “Oh, come on,” I said doubtfully. “They had yellow beaks with red crests.”

(B)

Not every disagreement is as easy to solve as our ducks-and-chickens experience. But to this day, my husband and I end many conflicts by agreeing to disagree. I’ll say, “It’s a chicken,” to which (b) he will reply, “It’s a duck.” Each of us is willing to compromise as we consider the different perspectives of the other and realize that both of us *can* be right. We even have a wooden chicken and duck displayed in our living room as a constant reminder of that day and to not take ourselves too seriously!

(C)

We could not believe our eyes! Indeed, in the same yard, a mama duck and three ducklings were playing in the water by the side of the road and, up near the farmhouse, there was a mama hen pecking the ground with her three baby chicks following suit. We immediately broke into uncontrollable laughter and pulled to the side of the road to gain our composure. Understandably, my husband’s perspective had been restricted to the road ahead while driving. My own perspective had narrowed to the sides of the road as (c) I enjoyed the views of the horizon.

* composure: 침착함

(D)

Believe it or not, this conversation continued for the next three miles and deteriorated to the point that I shouted, “I know the difference between a duck and a chicken!” “Then (d) I am turning this car around because I can’t believe you think you saw chickens!” “Good! Because I can’t believe (e) you think they were ducks,” I answered quickly. As we reached the top of the hill, the farmhouse came into view, and I quickly pointed up the hill to the yard of the farmhouse. “See, *those* are chickens!” At the same time, my husband was pointing to the roadside gully, saying, “See, *those* are ducks!”

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 남편과 나는 새 차를 타고 시골길을 지나갔다.
- ② 남편과 나는 거실에 나무로 된 닭과 오리를 진열해 놓았다.
- ③ 어미 오리나 세 마리의 새끼 오리가 물에서 놀고 있었다.
- ④ 운전 중 남편의 시야는 도로의 측면으로 제한되어 있었다.
- ⑤ 나는 언덕 위에서 농가의 마당을 가리켰다.

* 확인 사항

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

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 비상 시 대피 장소를 안내하려고
- ② 버스 출발 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 차량 운행 중 안전벨트 착용을 당부하려고
- ④ 버스 내 휴대 전화 통화 자제를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 차량 내 무선 인터넷 연결 방법을 설명하려고

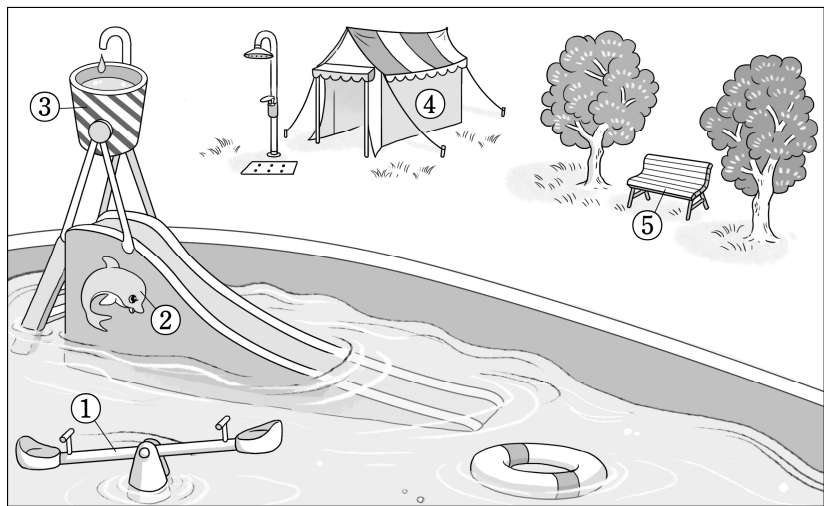
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 라디오를 듣는 것은 행복감을 높여 준다.
- ② 인터넷 발달은 라디오의 대중화에 기여한다.
- ③ 노년층을 위한 멀티미디어 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 대화할 때는 상대방의 말을 경청하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 라디오 프로그램 편성 시 청취 연령을 고려해야 한다.

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

- ① 건축가 - 건물 주인 ② 코딩 강사 - 수강생
- ③ 영양사 - 과일 도매상 ④ 음식 평론가 - 요리사
- ⑤ 홍보 회사 직원 - 과일 농장 주인

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 현수막 걸기 ② 의자 배치하기
- ③ 카메라 설치하기 ④ 디제이 일정 조율하기
- ⑤ 마이크 상태 확인하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$45 ② \$54 ③ \$63 ④ \$65 ⑤ \$70

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 밴드 오디션에 참가하지 않은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 기타에 문제가 생겨서
- ② 몸 상태가 좋지 않아서
- ③ 졸업 시험을 치러야 해서
- ④ 취업 면접 일정과 겹쳐서
- ⑤ 가족 행사에 참여해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Kint Chocolate Museum에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 위치 ② 개관 시간 ③ 입장료
- ④ 선물 가게 ⑤ 휴관일

9. Endangered Animals Photo Exhibition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 3주 동안 지속된다.
- ② 멸종 위기 동물들의 사진 100장이 전시된다.
- ③ 사진 속 동물들이 멸종 위기에 처한 이유가 설명되어 있다.
- ④ 수익금 전액은 동물 보호 센터에 기부될 것이다.
- ⑤ 멸종 위기 동물 포스터를 무료로 제공할 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 기내 휴대용 가방을 고르시오.

Carry-On Bags for Kids

	Model	Price	Height (inches)	Color	Material
①	A	\$35	14	Red	Plastic
②	B	\$50	16	Blue	Plastic
③	C	\$70	16	Pink	Fabric
④	D	\$95	18	Black	Fabric
⑤	E	\$110	18	Purple	Aluminum

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

- ① Sorry. I broke the bottles by accident.
- ② Sure. Let's remove the labels together.
- ③ You shouldn't. Your hands are still dirty.
- ④ I agree. Recycled paper bags are cheaper.
- ⑤ No problem. I'm going to order some bottles.

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

- ① Sounds wonderful! That fits our budget.
- ② Terrific! I'm glad we're done with the project.
- ③ Too bad. There's no ticket available for your trip.
- ④ Okay. I'll reschedule the meeting and let you know.
- ⑤ Thanks for offering. I'll be happy to join your team.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Of course. I accept the instructor position.
- ② Great. Let me sign up for the 8 p.m. class, then.
- ③ Please write your name down on the waiting list.
- ④ Thanks for the refund of my class registration fee.
- ⑤ Sounds exciting. Good luck on your ballet performance.

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

Man: _____

- ① Thanks for telling me. I'll call her and apologize.
- ② Good idea. Don't forget to bring your tennis shoes.
- ③ Not really. The match wasn't as good as I expected.
- ④ Fine. Promise me you'll do your best to win the match.
- ⑤ I understand. I'll give you more time to finish the series.

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

Randy: _____

- ① Why don't you find members to form a drone racing club?
- ② I think you should become friends with the transfer student.
- ③ Practice more if you want to participate in the next race.
- ④ Safety comes first when it comes to flying drones.
- ⑤ How about buying a drone of your own?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of plants on insects
- ② diverse purposes of plant communication
- ③ different methods for controlling toxic chemicals
- ④ key aspects of non-verbal human communication
- ⑤ important roles of plants in balancing the food chain

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① cotton plants ② mustard plants ③ pine trees
- ④ tomato plants ⑤ walnut trees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Natalie Talley,

My name is Olivia Spikes, the mayor of Millstown. Before you attend the world championships next month, on behalf of everyone in Millstown, I wish to let you know that we are supporting you all the way. As you are the first famous figure skater from Millstown, we are all big fans of yours. Our community was so proud of you for winning the national championships last year. Your amazing performance really moved us all. We all believe that you are going to impress the entire nation again. Your hometown supporters will cheer for you whenever you perform on the ice. Good luck!

Best wishes,
Olivia Spikes

- ① 지역 사회 홍보 대사로 활동해 줄 것을 제안하려고
- ② 이웃 도시와 예정된 친선 경기 취소를 통보하려고
- ③ 지역 사회 출신 피겨 스케이팅 선수를 응원하려고
- ④ 시청에서 주관하는 연례 자선 행사를 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 피겨 스케이팅 경기장 건립을 위한 기부를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Nathan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Daddy!” Jenny called, waving a yellow crayon in her little hand. Nathan approached her, wondering why she was calling him. Jenny, his three-year-old toddler, was drawing a big circle on a piece of paper. “What are you doing, Sweetie?” Nathan asked with interest. She just kept drawing without reply. He continued watching her, wondering what she was working on. She was drawing something that looked like a face. When she finished it, Jenny shouted, “Look, Daddy!” She held her artwork up proudly. Taking a closer look, Nathan recognized that it was his face. The face had two big eyes and a beard just like his. He loved Jenny’s work. Filled with joy and happiness, Nathan gave her a big hug.

* toddler: 아장아장 걷는 아이

- ① sorrowful → relieved ② frustrated → satisfied
- ③ worried → scared ④ curious → delighted
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Becoming competent in another culture means looking beyond behavior to see if we can understand the attitudes, beliefs, and values that motivate what we observe. By looking only at the visible aspects of culture — customs, clothing, food, and language — we develop a short-sighted view of intercultural understanding — just the tip of the iceberg, really. If we are to be successful in our business interactions with people who have different values and beliefs about how the world is ordered, then we must go below the surface of what it means to understand culture and attempt to see what Edward Hall calls the “hidden dimensions.” Those hidden aspects are the very foundation of culture and are the reason why culture is actually more than meets the eye. We tend not to notice those cultural norms until they violate what we consider to be common sense, good judgment, or the nature of things.

- ① 타 문화 사람들과 교류를 잘하려면 그 문화의 이면을 알아야 한다.
- ② 문화 배경이 다른 직원과 협업할 때 공정하게 업무를 나눠야 한다.
- ③ 여러 문화에 대한 이해를 통해 공동체 의식을 길러야 한다.
- ④ 원만한 대인 관계를 위해서는 서로의 공통점을 우선 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 문화적 갈등을 줄이려면 구성원 간의 소통을 활성화해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 send us off into different far corners of the library가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

You may feel there is something scary about an algorithm deciding what you might like. Could it mean that, if computers conclude you won't like something, you will never get the chance to see it? Personally, I really enjoy being directed toward new music that I might not have found by myself. I can quickly get stuck in a rut where I put on the same songs over and over. That's why I've always enjoyed the radio. But the algorithms that are now pushing and pulling me through the music library are perfectly suited to finding gems that I'll like. My worry originally about such algorithms was that they might drive everyone into certain parts of the library, leaving others lacking listeners. Would they cause a convergence of tastes? But thanks to the nonlinear and chaotic mathematics usually behind them, this doesn't happen. A small divergence in my likes compared to yours can send us off into different far corners of the library.

* rut: 관습, 틀 ** gem: 보석 *** divergence: 갈라짐

- ① lead us to music selected to suit our respective tastes
- ② enable us to build connections with other listeners
- ③ encourage us to request frequent updates for algorithms
- ④ motivate us to search for talented but unknown musicians
- ⑤ make us ignore our preferences for particular music genres

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, drafters of tax legislation are attentive to questions of economics and history, and less attentive to moral questions. Questions of morality are often pushed to the side in legislative debate, labeled too controversial, too difficult to answer, or, worst of all, irrelevant to the project. But, in fact, the moral questions of taxation are at the very heart of the creation of tax laws. Rather than irrelevant, moral questions are fundamental to the imposition of tax. Tax is the application of a society's theories of distributive justice. Economics can go a long way towards helping a legislature determine whether or not a particular tax law will help achieve a particular goal, but economics cannot, in a vacuum, identify the goal. Creating tax policy requires identifying a moral goal, which is a task that must involve ethics and moral analysis.

* legislation: 입법 ** imposition: 부과

- ① 분배 정의를 실현하려면 시민 단체의 역할이 필요하다.
- ② 사회적 합의는 민주적인 정책 수립의 선행 조건이다.
- ③ 성실한 납세는 안정적인 정부 예산 확보의 기반이 된다.
- ④ 경제학은 세법을 개정할 때 이론적 근거를 제공한다.
- ⑤ 세법을 만들 때 도덕적 목표를 설정하는 것이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Environmental learning occurs when farmers base decisions on observations of "payoff" information. They may observe their own or neighbors' farms, but it is the empirical results they are using as a guide, not the neighbors themselves. They are looking at farming activities as experiments and assessing such factors as relative advantage, compatibility with existing resources, difficulty of use, and "trialability" — how well can it be experimented with. But that criterion of "trialability" turns out to be a real problem; it's true that farmers are always experimenting, but working farms are very flawed laboratories. Farmers cannot set up the controlled conditions of professional test plots in research facilities. Farmers also often confront complex and difficult-to-observe phenomena that would be hard to manage even if they could run controlled experiments. Moreover farmers can rarely acquire payoff information on more than a few of the production methods they might use, which makes the criterion of "relative advantage" hard to measure.

* empirical: 경험적인 ** compatibility: 양립성
*** criterion: 기준

- ① limitations of using empirical observations in farming
- ② challenges in modernizing traditional farming equipment
- ③ necessity of prioritizing trialability in agricultural innovation
- ④ importance of making instinctive decisions in agriculture
- ⑤ ways to control unpredictable agricultural phenomena

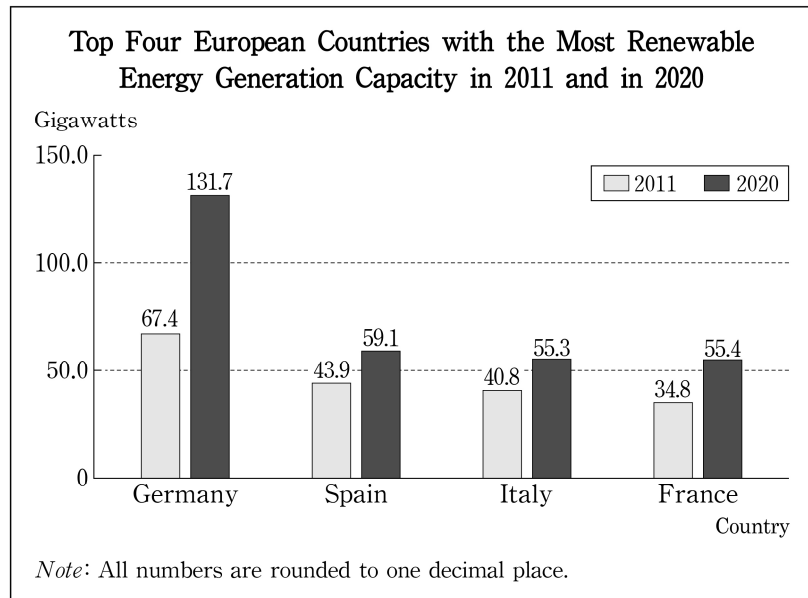
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only musicians and psychologists, but also committed music enthusiasts and experts often voice the opinion that the beauty of music lies in an expressive deviation from the exactly defined score. Concert performances become interesting and gain in attraction from the fact that they go far beyond the information printed in the score. In his early studies on musical performance, Carl Seashore discovered that musicians only rarely play two equal notes in exactly the same way. Within the same metric structure, there is a wide potential of variations in tempo, volume, tonal quality and intonation. Such variation is based on the composition but diverges from it individually. We generally call this 'expressivity'. This explains why we do not lose interest when we hear different artists perform the same piece of music. It also explains why it is worthwhile for following generations to repeat the same repertoire. New, inspiring interpretations help us to expand our understanding, which serves to enrich and animate the music scene.

* deviation: 벗어남

- ① How to Build a Successful Career in Music Criticism
- ② Never the Same: The Value of Variation in Music Performance
- ③ The Importance of Personal Expression in Music Therapy
- ④ Keep Your Cool: Overcoming Stage Fright When Playing Music
- ⑤ What's New in the Classical Music Industry?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the top four European countries with the most renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and in 2020. ① Each of the four countries in the graph had a higher capacity to generate renewable energy in 2020 than its respective capacity in 2011. ② Germany's capacity to generate renewable energy in 2011 reached more than 50.0 gigawatts, which was also the case in 2020. ③ Among the countries above, Spain ranked in second place in terms of renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and remained in second place in 2020. ④ The renewable energy generation capacity of Italy in 2020 was lower than that of Spain in the same year. ⑤ The renewable energy generation capacity of France was higher than that of Italy in both 2011 and 2020.

* decimal: 소수의

26. Leon Festinger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Leon Festinger was an American social psychologist. He was born in New York City in 1919 to a Russian immigrant family. As a graduate student at the University of Iowa, Festinger was influenced by Kurt Lewin, a leading social psychologist. After graduating from there, he became a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1945. He later moved to Stanford University, where he continued his work in social psychology. His theory of social comparison earned him a good reputation. Festinger actively participated in international scholarly cooperation. In the late 1970s, he turned his interest to the field of history. He was one of the most cited psychologists of the twentieth century. Festinger's theories still play an important role in psychology today.

- ① 러시아인 이민자 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 사회 심리학자 Kurt Lewin에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ Stanford University에서 사회 심리학 연구를 중단했다.
- ④ 국제 학술 협력에 활발하게 참여했다.
- ⑤ 1970년대 후반에 역사 분야로 관심을 돌렸다.

27. 2022 K-Tea Culture Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 K-Tea Culture Program

Evergreen Tea Society invites you to the second annual K-Tea Culture Program! Come and enjoy a refreshing cup of tea and learn about traditional Korean tea culture.

Program Includes:

- 1) Watching a short video about the history of Korean tea culture
- 2) Observing a demonstration of a traditional Korean tea-ceremony (*dado*)
- 3) Participating in the ceremony yourself
- 4) Tasting a selection of teas along with cookies

When: Saturday, September 24, 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Where: Evergreen Culture Center

Participation Fee: \$20 per person (traditional teacup included)

Reservations should be made online (www.egtsociety.or.kr) at least one day before your visit.

- ① 한국의 차 문화 역사에 관한 영상을 시청한다.
- ② 한국 전통 다도 시연을 본다.
- ③ 쿠키와 함께 차를 맛본다.
- ④ 참가비에는 전통 찻잔이 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 예약은 방문 일주일 전까지 해야 한다.

28. Career Day with a Big Data Expert에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Career Day with a Big Data Expert

Meet a Big Data expert from a leading IT company! Jill Johnson, famous data analyst and bestselling author, will be visiting Sovenhill High School to give a lecture on careers related to Big Data.

Participation:

- Sovenhill High School students only
- Limited to 50 students

When & Where:

- October 15, 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
- Library

Registration: Scan the QR code to fill in the application form.



Note:

- Drinking beverages is not permitted during the lecture.
- The lecture will be followed by a Q&A session.
- All participants will receive a free copy of the lecturer's book.

- ① 학부모도 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 참석 인원 제한이 없다.
- ③ QR 코드를 스캔하여 신청서를 작성한다.
- ④ 강연 중에 음료수를 마실 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참석자 중 일부만 강연자의 책을 무료로 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recognizing ethical issues is the most important step in understanding business ethics. An ethical issue is an identifiable problem, situation, or opportunity that requires a person to choose from among several actions that may ① be evaluated as right or wrong, ethical or unethical. ② Learn how to choose from alternatives and make a decision requires not only good personal values, but also knowledge competence in the business area of concern. Employees also need to know when to rely on their organizations' policies and codes of ethics or ③ have discussions with co-workers or managers on appropriate conduct. Ethical decision making is not always easy because there are always gray areas ④ that create dilemmas, no matter how decisions are made. For instance, should an employee report on a co-worker engaging in time theft? Should a salesperson leave out facts about a product's poor safety record in his presentation to a customer? Such questions require the decision maker to evaluate the ethics of his or her choice and decide ⑤ whether to ask for guidance.

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

Although the wonders of modern technology have provided people with opportunities beyond the wildest dreams of our ancestors, the good, as usual, is weakened by a downside. One of those downsides is that anyone who so chooses can pick up the virtual megaphone that is the Internet and put in their two cents on any of an infinite number of topics, regardless of their ① qualifications. After all, on the Internet, there are no regulations ② preventing a kindergarten teacher from offering medical advice or a physician from suggesting ways to safely make structural changes to your home. As a result, misinformation gets disseminated as information, and it is not always easy to ③ differentiate the two. This can be particularly frustrating for scientists, who spend their lives learning how to understand the intricacies of the world around them, only to have their work summarily ④ challenged by people whose experience with the topic can be measured in minutes. This frustration is then ⑤ diminished by the fact that, to the general public, both the scientist and the challenger are awarded equal credibility.

* put in one's two cents: 의견을 말하다 ** disseminate: 퍼뜨리다
*** intricacy: 복잡성

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. More than just *having* territories, animals also *partition* them. And this insight turned out to be particularly useful for zoo husbandry. An animal's territory has an internal arrangement that Heini Hediger compared to the inside of a person's house. Most of us assign separate functions to separate rooms, but even if you look at a one-room house you will find the same internal specialization. In a cabin or a mud hut, or even a Mesolithic cave from 30,000 years ago, this part is for cooking, that part is for sleeping; this part is for making tools and weaving, that part is for waste. We keep _____ . To a varying extent, other animals do the same. A part of an animal's territory is for eating, a part for sleeping, a part for swimming or wallowing, a part may be set aside for waste, depending on the species of animal.

* husbandry: 관리

- ① an interest in close neighbors
- ② a neat functional organization
- ③ a stock of emergency supplies
- ④ a distance from potential rivals
- ⑤ a strictly observed daily routine

32. Fans feel for feeling's own sake. They make meanings beyond what seems to be on offer. They build identities and experiences, and make artistic creations of their own to share with others. A person can be an individual fan, feeling an "idealized connection with a star, strong feelings of memory and nostalgia," and engaging in activities like "collecting to develop a sense of self." But, more often, individual experiences are embedded in social contexts where other people with shared attachments socialize around the object of their affections. Much of the pleasure of fandom _____ . In their diaries, Bostonians of the 1800s described being part of the crowds at concerts as part of the pleasure of attendance. A compelling argument can be made that what fans love is less the object of their fandom than the attachments to (and differentiations from) one another that those affections afford.

* embed: 끼워 넣다 ** compelling: 강력한

- ① is enhanced by collaborations between global stars
- ② results from frequent personal contact with a star
- ③ deepens as fans age together with their idols
- ④ comes from being connected to other fans
- ⑤ is heightened by stars' media appearances

33. There was nothing modern about the idea of men making women's clothes — we saw them doing it for centuries in the past. In the old days, however, the client was always primary and her tailor was an obscure craftsman, perhaps talented but perhaps not. She had her own ideas like any patron, there were no fashion plates, and the tailor was simply at her service, perhaps with helpful suggestions about what others were wearing. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, with the hugely successful rise of the artistic male couturier, it was the designer who became celebrated, and the client elevated by his inspired attention. In a climate of admiration for male artists and their female creations, the dress-designer first flourished as the same sort of creator. Instead of the old rule that dressmaking is a craft, _____ was invented that had not been there before. [3점]

* obscure: 무명의 ** patron: 후원자
*** couturier: 고급 여성복 디자이너

- ① a profitable industry driving fast fashion
- ② a widespread respect for marketing skills
- ③ a public institution preserving traditional designs
- ④ a modern connection between dress-design and art
- ⑤ an efficient system for producing affordable clothing

34. In trying to explain how different disciplines attempt to understand autobiographical memory the literary critic Daniel Albright said, "Psychology is a garden, literature is a wilderness." He meant, I believe, that psychology seeks to make patterns, find regularity, and ultimately impose order on human experience and behavior. Writers, by contrast, dive into the unruly, untamed depths of human experiences. What he said about understanding memory can be extended to our questions about young children's minds. If we psychologists are too bent on identifying the orderly pattern, the regularities of children's minds, we may miss an essential and pervasive characteristic of our topic: the child's more unruly and imaginative ways of talking and thinking. It is not only the developed writer or literary scholar who seems drawn toward a somewhat wild and idiosyncratic way of thinking; young children are as well. The psychologist interested in young children may have to _____ in order to get a good picture of how children think. [3점]

* unruly: 제멋대로 구는 ** pervasive: 널리 퍼져 있는
*** idiosyncratic: 색다른

- ① venture a little more often into the wilderness
- ② help them recall their most precious memories
- ③ better understand the challenges of parental duty
- ④ disregard the key characteristics of children's fiction
- ⑤ standardize the paths of their psychological development

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Because plants tend to recover from disasters more quickly than animals, they are essential to the revitalization of damaged environments. Why do plants have this preferential ability to recover from disaster? It is largely because, unlike animals, they can generate new organs and tissues throughout their life cycle. ① This ability is due to the activity of plant meristems — regions of undifferentiated tissue in roots and shoots that can, in response to specific cues, differentiate into new tissues and organs. ② If meristems are not damaged during disasters, plants can recover and ultimately transform the destroyed or barren environment. ③ You can see this phenomenon on a smaller scale when a tree struck by lightning forms new branches that grow from the old scar. ④ In the form of forests and grasslands, plants regulate the cycling of water and adjust the chemical composition of the atmosphere. ⑤ In addition to regeneration or resprouting of plants, disturbed areas can also recover through reseedling.

* revitalization: 소생

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

36.

When two natural bodies of water stand at different levels, building a canal between them presents a complicated engineering problem.

- (A) Then the upper gates open and the ship passes through. For downstream passage, the process works the opposite way. The ship enters the lock from the upper level, and water is pumped from the lock until the ship is in line with the lower level.
- (B) When a vessel is going upstream, the upper gates stay closed as the ship enters the lock at the lower water level. The downstream gates are then closed and more water is pumped into the basin. The rising water lifts the vessel to the level of the upper body of water.
- (C) To make up for the difference in level, engineers build one or more water "steps," called locks, that carry ships or boats up or down between the two levels. A lock is an artificial water basin. It has a long rectangular shape with concrete walls and a pair of gates at each end.

* rectangular: 직사각형의

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

37.

Culture operates in ways we can consciously consider and discuss but also in ways of which we are far less cognizant.

- (A) In some cases, however, we are far less aware of why we believe a certain claim to be true, or how we are to explain why certain social realities exist. Ideas about the social world become part of our worldview without our necessarily being aware of the source of the particular idea or that we even hold the idea at all.
- (B) When we have to offer an account of our actions, we consciously understand which excuses might prove acceptable, given the particular circumstances we find ourselves in. In such situations, we use cultural ideas as we would use a particular tool.
- (C) We select the cultural notion as we would select a screwdriver: certain jobs call for a Phillips head while others require an Allen wrench. Whichever idea we insert into the conversation to justify our actions, the point is that our motives are discursively available to us. They are not hidden. [3점]

* cognizant: 인식하는 ** discursively: 만연하게

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

In particular, they define a group as two or more people who interact with, and exert mutual influences on, each other.

In everyday life, we tend to see any collection of people as a group. (①) However, social psychologists use this term more precisely. (②) It is this sense of mutual interaction or inter-dependence for a common purpose which distinguishes the members of a group from a mere aggregation of individuals. (③) For example, as Kenneth Hodge observed, a collection of people who happen to go for a swim after work on the same day each week does not, strictly speaking, constitute a group because these swimmers do not interact with each other in a structured manner. (④) By contrast, a squad of young competitive swimmers who train every morning before going to school is a group because they not only share a common objective (training for competition) but also interact with each other in formal ways (e.g., by warming up together beforehand). (⑤) It is this sense of people coming together to achieve a common objective that defines a "team".

* exert: 발휘하다 ** aggregation: 집합

39.

On top of the hurdles introduced in accessing his or her money, if a suspected fraud is detected, the account holder has to deal with the phone call asking if he or she made the suspicious transactions.

Each new wave of technology is intended to enhance user convenience, as well as improve security, but sometimes these do not necessarily go hand-in-hand. For example, the transition from magnetic stripe to embedded chip slightly slowed down transactions, sometimes frustrating customers in a hurry. (①) Make a service too burdensome, and the potential customer will go elsewhere. (②) This obstacle applies at several levels. (③) Passwords, double-key identification, and biometrics such as fingerprint-, iris-, and voice recognition are all ways of keeping the account details hidden from potential fraudsters, of keeping your data dark. (④) But they all inevitably add a burden to the use of the account. (⑤) This is all useful at some level — indeed, it can be reassuring knowing that your bank is keeping alert to protect you — but it becomes tiresome if too many such calls are received. [3점]

* fraud: 사기

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

A striving to demonstrate individual personality through designs should not be surprising. Most designers are educated to work as individuals, and design literature contains countless references to 'the designer'. Personal flair is without doubt an absolute necessity in some product categories, particularly relatively small objects, with a low degree of technological complexity, such as furniture, lighting, small appliances, and housewares. In larger-scale projects, however, even where a strong personality exercises powerful influence, the fact that substantial numbers of designers are employed in implementing a concept can easily be overlooked. The emphasis on individuality is therefore problematic — rather than actually designing, many successful designer 'personalities' function more as creative managers. A distinction needs to be made between designers working truly alone and those working in a group. In the latter case, management organization and processes can be equally as relevant as designers' creativity.

* strive: 애쓰다 ** flair: 재능



Depending on the ____ (A) ____ of a project, the capacity of designers to ____ (B) ____ team-based working environments can be just as important as their personal qualities.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① size …… coordinate | | ② cost …… systematize | |
| ③ size …… identify | | ④ cost …… innovate | |
| ⑤ goal …… investigate | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Climate change experts and environmental humanists alike agree that the climate crisis is, at its core, a crisis of the imagination and much of the popular imagination is shaped by fiction. In his 2016 book *The Great Derangement*, anthropologist and novelist Amitav Ghosh takes on this relationship between imagination and environmental management, arguing that humans have failed to respond to climate change at least in part because fiction (a) fails to believably represent it. Ghosh explains that climate change is largely absent from contemporary fiction because the cyclones, floods, and other catastrophes it brings to mind simply seem too “improbable” to belong in stories about everyday life. But climate change does not only reveal itself as a series of (b) extraordinary events. In fact, as environmentalists and ecocritics from Rachel Carson to Rob Nixon have pointed out, environmental change can be “imperceptible”; it proceeds (c) rapidly, only occasionally producing “explosive and spectacular” events. Most climate change impacts cannot be observed day-to-day, but they become (d) visible when we are confronted with their accumulated impacts.

Climate change evades our imagination because it poses significant representational challenges. It cannot be observed in “human time,” which is why documentary filmmaker Jeff Orlowski, who tracks climate change effects on glaciers and coral reefs, uses “before and after” photographs taken several months apart in the same place to (e) highlight changes that occurred gradually.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** catastrophe: 큰 재해 *** evade: 피하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Differing Attitudes Towards Current Climate Issues
 - ② Slow but Significant: The History of Ecological Movements
 - ③ The Silence of Imagination in Representing Climate Change
 - ④ Vivid Threats: Climate Disasters Spreading in Local Areas
 - ⑤ The Rise and Fall of Environmentalism and Ecocriticism
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Walking out of Charing Cross Station in London, Emilia and her traveling companion, Layla, already felt their hearts pounding. It was the second day of their European summer trip. They were about to visit one of the world’s most famous art galleries. The two of them started hurrying with excitement. Suddenly, Emilia shouted, “Look! There it is! We’re finally at the National Gallery!” Layla laughed and responded, “(a) Your dream’s finally come true!”

(B)

“Don’t lose hope yet! Which gallery is the special exhibition at?” Layla asked. Emilia responded, “Well, his *Sunflowers* is still in England, but it’s at a gallery in Liverpool. That’s a long way, isn’t it?” After a quick search on her phone, Layla stated, “No! It’s only two hours to Liverpool by train. The next train leaves in an hour. Why don’t we take it?” After considering the idea, Emilia, now relieved, responded, “Yeah, but (b) you always wanted to see Rembrandt’s paintings. Let’s do that first, Layla! Then, after lunch, we can catch the next train.” Layla smiled brightly.

(C)

However, after searching all the exhibition rooms, Emilia and Layla couldn’t find van Gogh’s masterpiece anywhere. “That’s weird. Van Gogh’s *Sunflowers* should be here. Where is it?” Emilia looked upset, but Layla kept calm and said, “Maybe (c) you’ve missed a notice about it. Check the National Gallery app.” Emilia checked it quickly. Then, she sighed, “*Sunflowers* isn’t here! It’s been lent to a different gallery for a special exhibition. (d) I can’t believe I didn’t check!”

(D)

Upon entering the National Gallery, Emilia knew exactly where to go first. (e) She grabbed Layla’s hand and dragged her hurriedly to find van Gogh’s *Sunflowers*. It was Emilia’s favorite painting and had inspired her to become a painter. Emilia loved his use of bright colors and light. She couldn’t wait to finally see his masterpiece in person. “It’ll be amazing to see how he communicated the feelings of isolation and loneliness in his work,” she said eagerly.

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 Emilia와 Layla는 유럽 여행 중이었다.
 - ② Layla는 Emilia에게 Liverpool로 가자고 제안했다.
 - ③ Emilia는 기차를 점심 식사 전에 타자고 말했다.
 - ④ National Gallery에는 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*가 없었다.
 - ⑤ Emilia는 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*를 좋아했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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 동영상 편집 강좌를 홍보하려고
- ② 학교 홍보 영상 출연자를 모집하려고
- ③ 교내 댄스 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
- ④ 웹 사이트 제작 경연 대회를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 신입생 환영 행사 아이디어를 공모하려고

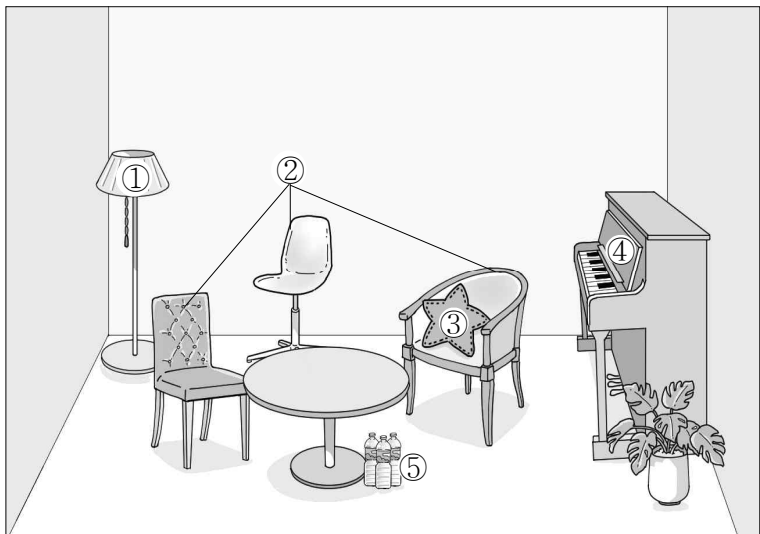
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장시간의 컴퓨터 작업은 위장 활동을 저해한다.
- ② 엎드려 자는 자세는 목에 통증을 유발할 수 있다.
- ③ 잠자기 전 가벼운 스트레칭은 숙면에 도움을 준다.
- ④ 올바른 자세를 위해 모니터 높이를 조절해야 한다.
- ⑤ 잠자는 자세를 보면 그 사람의 성격을 알 수 있다.

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

- ① 소설가 - 편집자
- ② 환경미화원 - 관광객
- ③ 기자 - 프로듀서
- ④ 방송 작가 - 환경 운동가
- ⑤ 사진작가 - 낚시꾼

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 튜브에서 바람 빼기
- ② 수영복 챙기기
- ③ 숙박 시설 검색하기
- ④ 식당 예약하기
- ⑤ 퇴실 시간 문의하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$60
- ③ \$63
- ④ \$70
- ⑤ \$75

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 학생회 자선 행사에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 뮤지컬을 보러 가야 해서
- ② 병원 진료를 받아야 해서
- ③ 농구 시합에 출전해야 해서
- ④ 기말고사 준비를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 자원봉사를 하러 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Kimchi Dish Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경연 과제
- ② 주최 기관
- ③ 우승 상금
- ④ 시작 연도
- ⑤ 참가 자격

9. Full Day City Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 호텔 투숙객에게 특가로 제공한다.
- ② 매일 오전 10시에 버스가 출발한다.
- ③ 여섯 곳의 주요 관광 명소에 들른다.
- ④ 전문 여행 가이드가 동행한다.
- ⑤ 점심 식사를 무료로 제공한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 캔들 워머 램프를 고르시오.

Candle Warmer Lamp

	Model	Price	Shade Color	Base Material	Timer
①	A	\$65	gold	metal	○
②	B	\$52	white	marble stone	○
③	C	\$45	black	marble stone	×
④	D	\$40	pink	marble stone	○
⑤	E	\$37	white	metal	×

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

- ① I'm glad to hear you enjoyed your food today.
- ② We've run out of ingredients to make the dish.
- ③ Thank you for bringing your home-cooked food.
- ④ I'll let you know when your seats are available.
- ⑤ I'll recommend the special creamy salmon pasta.

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

- ① I'm afraid that I can't get this stain out.
- ② Sorry. I'll take it to the dry cleaner's now.
- ③ No way. You should organize the closet today.
- ④ You should have worn the suit at the presentation.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I'm going to pick it up this afternoon.

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

Man: _____

- ① Hurry up. Her birthday is coming soon.
- ② Sounds great. I'm sure it'll make her feel better.
- ③ Sure. You should have bought her another model.
- ④ No worries. This keyboard is what I want to have.
- ⑤ A belated happy birthday to you. This gift is for you.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. He's been away from work for five days.
- ② No problem. I'll send you an engineer right away.
- ③ Okay. He'll call you before he makes the visit tomorrow.
- ④ Sure. You can use the Internet service anywhere at home.
- ⑤ Sorry. You need to change your Internet service provider.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sofia가 Hannah에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sofia: _____

- ① I think our costume preparation is way behind schedule.
- ② Please put the leading actor in the middle of the poster.
- ③ Let's pick a color that makes the main character noticeable.
- ④ I'll recommend someone to take over my position next year.
- ⑤ More comfortable clothing will be better for the character.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① tools used to study animal behaviors
- ② animals that make clever use of tools
- ③ cooperation between humans and animals
- ④ types of communication between animals
- ⑤ disadvantages of animals living in the wild

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① crows ② monkeys ③ elephants
- ④ beavers ⑤ octopuses

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Readers,

As you've seen throughout my books, I've learned a great deal from people who have sent me their stories and advice. Let's keep it going. If you would like to send me an email about your experiences with disasters and what you've learned about escaping them, please send it to nodisaster@smail.com. I want you to note that, by sending me your story, you are giving me permission to use it in the books that I write. But I promise not to use your name unless you give me explicit permission. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Robert Brown

- ① 신간 도서 출판 기념회에 초대하려고
- ② 저작물 사용에 대한 허락을 구하려고
- ③ 개인 정보의 무단 사용에 대해 항의하려고
- ④ 재난에 적절히 대처하는 요령을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 재난과 관련한 경험담을 보내 줄 것을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was going to a conference and my plane was delayed, so by the time I got to my hotel everyone I was supposed to meet had already left for the conference. I walked to the bus stop, but to my dismay the last shuttle to the convention center had already gone. I was at a loss as to what to do! Then a young man standing on the sidewalk said, "The convention center isn't very far. It's only four blocks." So I started walking. It wasn't long before the convention center appeared in front of my eyes. My heart slowly calmed down! Fortunately, I was just in time for the conference!

- ① frustrated → relieved ② bored → excited
- ③ angry → embarrassed ④ envious → ashamed
- ⑤ doubtful → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bringing incredible creative projects to life demands much hard work down in the trenches of day-to-day idea execution. Genius truly is "1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." But we cannot forget the flip side of that 99 percent—it's impossible to solve every problem by sheer force of will. We must also make time for play, relaxation, and exploration, the essential ingredients of the creative insights that help us evolve existing ideas and set new projects in motion. Often this means creating a routine for breaking from your routine, working on exploratory side projects just for the hell of it, or finding new ways to hotwire your brain's perspective on a problem. To stay creatively fit, we must keep our minds engaged and on the move—because the greatest enemy of creativity is nothing more than standing still.

- ① 창의성을 유지할 다양한 경험과 활동을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 내적 비판과 성찰을 통해 숨은 잠재력을 일깨워야 한다.
- ③ 일상에서의 관찰을 통해 새로운 아이디어를 얻어야 한다.
- ④ 혁신적 아이디어를 내려면 기존 사고의 틀을 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 추상적인 생각을 뛰어넘어 구체적인 적용을 모색해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 do not have the ears to hear it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Far from a synonym for capitalism, consumerism makes capitalism impossible over the long term, since it makes capital formation all but impossible. A consumer culture isn't a saving culture, isn't a thrift culture. It's too fixated on buying the next toy to ever delay gratification, to ever save and invest for the future. The point is elementary: you can't have sustainable capitalism without capital; you can't have capital without savings; and you can't save if you're running around spending everything you've just earned. But the confusion has grown so deep that many people today do not have the ears to hear it. Indeed, the policies of our nation's central bank seem to reinforce this habit by driving down interest rates to near zero and thereby denying people a material reward—in the form of interest on their banked savings—for foregoing consumption.

* fixated: 집착하는 ** gratification: 욕구 충족 *** forego: 단념하다

- ① disagree with the national policy of lowering interest rates
- ② ignore the fact that consumerism is a synonym for capitalism
- ③ believe that consumerism doesn't really do much for well-being
- ④ form a false assumption that savings can make nations prosper
- ⑤ fail to understand that consumption alone can't sustain capitalism

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people say that we should take full advantage of the privileges of the Internet by forever learning more and more. They see no limit to how much information a person ought to consume and never acknowledge the emotional and psychological cost of cramming facts into our brains. If we aren't using the wealth of available data to make ourselves more productive and useful to society, what's the point of having it? While access to information is a privilege, it's also a burden. This is especially true when we treat being well-read as an obligation that can't be escaped. Constant exposure to upsetting news can be traumatic. An unending flood of information makes it hard to pause and reflect on anything you've learned. At some point, even the most voracious of readers needs to pull the plug and stop the constant drip of facts, figures, and meaningless Internet fights. We're living in an era of information overload—and the solution is not to learn more but to step back and consume a smaller amount of data in a more meaningful way.

* voracious: 매우 열심인, 만족을 모르는

- ① 정보 습득의 양보다 정보의 유의미한 사용이 더 중요하다.
- ② 인터넷상의 정보를 비판적으로 바라보는 태도가 필요하다.
- ③ 인터넷 기술의 발전으로 인해 평생 학습이 실현되고 있다.
- ④ 인터넷을 통한 의사소통은 사회적 갈등을 유발할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 정보는 받아들이는 사람의 관점에 따라 달리 해석될 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of us make our career choices when we are about eighteen. At eighteen, you have limited experience, very limited skills and most of what you know comes from your parents, your environment and the structured school system you have gone through. You are usually slightly better at some skills because you have spent a bit more time on them. Maybe someone in your environment was good at something and passionate enough to get you interested in spending more time in that area. It is also possible that you might have a specific physical feature—such as being tall—that might make you better at certain activities, such as playing basketball. In any case, most people make a decision regarding their career and direction in life based on their limited experiences and biases in their childhood and teenage years. This decision will come to dominate their life for many years to come. No wonder so many get it wrong! It is easier to get it wrong than to get it right, because statistically, there are more wrong ways than right ways.

- ① social factors that make employment unstable
- ② useful statistics for making a right career choice
- ③ reasons that an early career choice can go wrong
- ④ necessity to find one's aptitude as early as possible
- ⑤ how to overcome biases in making one's career choices

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

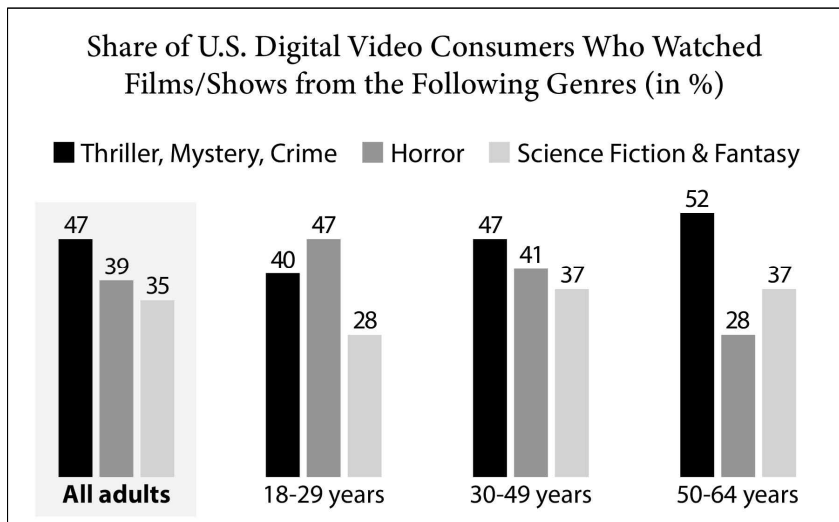
In making sense of cave art, anthropologists have turned to surviving hunter-gatherer societies that continue to paint inside caves, particularly the San peoples, who live in communities across a wide region of southern Africa. What began to fascinate anthropologists who studied the San was their detailed imitations of the animals they hunt. The hunters, in some sense, become animals in order to make inferences about how their prey might behave. This spills over into ritual. The San use hyperventilation and rhythmic movement to create states of altered consciousness as part of a shamanistic culture. In the final stage of a trance, Lewis-Williams writes, 'people sometimes feel themselves to be turning into animals and undergoing other frightening or exalting transformations'. For anthropologist Kim Hill, identifying and observing animals to eat and those to escape might merge into 'a single process' that sees animals as having humanlike intentions that 'can influence and be influenced'.

* hyperventilation: 과호흡 ** trance: 무아지경

*** exalt: 의기양양하게 하다

- ① Cave Paintings: The Dawn of Human Creativity
- ② Early Humans' Communication Through Cave Art
- ③ Hardships of Early Humans Depicted in Cave Art
- ④ Shamanistic Culture for Paying Honor to Ancestors
- ⑤ Animal Imitation Rituals and Understanding Cave Art

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the share of U.S. digital video consumers who watched films/shows from three genres between April 2021 and March 2022. ① “Thriller, Mystery, Crime” was the most watched genre by American adults with the percentage of 47, followed by “Horror” and “Science Fiction & Fantasy,” which accounted for 39% and 35% respectively. ② In the 18–29 age group, “Horror” was the most watched genre, while “Science Fiction & Fantasy” was the least watched genre. ③ Each of the three genres was watched by more than 35 percent of the consumers in the 30–49 age group. ④ The percentage of people who watched “Science Fiction & Fantasy” in the 30–49 age group was the same as that in the 50–64 age group. ⑤ In the 50–64 age group, the percentage of those who watched “Thriller, Mystery, Crime” was twice as large as the percentage of those who watched “Horror.”

26. Gilbert Stuart에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gilbert Stuart grew up in the American colony of Rhode Island before the United States was an independent nation. He traveled to Scotland, England, and Ireland to study art. He then returned to America about the time the war for independence broke out, but he returned to Europe once again because the war made his career as an artist difficult. Even so, he didn't find much success until he came back to the United States in 1795, when he painted a portrait of George Washington. Stuart is called the “father of American portraiture” because he painted pictures of all the famous people of early America. One of his paintings of George Washington was hung in the White House. The image of Washington on the U.S. one-dollar bill came from one of Stuart's most famous paintings of Washington. In 1824, Stuart suffered a stroke which left him partially paralyzed, but he still continued to paint for two years until his death on July 9, 1828.

- ① 미술 공부를 위해 스코틀랜드, 잉글랜드, 아일랜드로 갔다.
- ② 독립 전쟁으로 인해 화가로서 일하는 것이 어려워졌다.
- ③ 초기 미국의 모든 유명인의 초상화를 그렸다.
- ④ 그가 그린 초상화가 미국 1달러 지폐에 사용되었다.
- ⑤ 뇌졸중을 겪은 후 더 이상 그림을 그리지 않았다.

27. Glass Bottom Boat Adventure에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Glass Bottom Boat Adventure

Enjoy all day aquarium admission plus an exclusive glass bottom boat ride across our oceanarium. You'll see how our team care for our marine species and see our animals from a different point of view.

Cost:

- Adult (16+): \$80 / Child (4–15): \$65
- Activity Pack: \$8
 - Includes Activity Trail Map, Magnifying Glass, Picture Puzzle and more!

Please note:

- Children ages 0–3 cannot participate in the boat tour.
- Boat departs every hour from 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
- Please arrive AT LEAST 20 minutes prior to your boat departure.

- ① 바닥이 유리로 된 보트를 탄다.
- ② 활동 꾸러미에는 돋보기가 포함된다.
- ③ 3세 이하 아이는 보트 투어에 참가할 수 없다.
- ④ 보트는 오전 10시부터 30분마다 출발한다.
- ⑤ 적어도 보트 출발 20분 전에 도착해야 한다.

28. Annual Car Wash Fundraiser에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Annual Car Wash Fundraiser

Join us for our Annual Car Wash Fundraiser! Have your car washed and do your part to help homeless pets!



- When: 8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m., Saturday, 5th November
- Where: Cranberry College – Eastern Street Carpark
- Cost: \$10 per vehicle (A free beverage is offered in the waiting area.)
- Car Wash Time Slots – 10 car wash bookings available per half-hour time slot:
 - 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.
 - 9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
 - 9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.
 - 10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Please select the most convenient time to have your car washed. You should collect your car in person 20 minutes after your selected time slot.

- ① 불우 이웃을 돕기 위한 행사이다.
- ② 토요일 오전에 3시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 대기 장소에서 음료가 무료로 제공된다.
- ④ 30분 시간대마다 20대의 세차 예약이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 세차가 끝나면 차주에게 차를 가져다 준다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The idea that leaders *inherently* possess certain physical, intellectual, or personality traits that distinguish them from nonleaders ① was the foundational belief of the trait-based approach to leadership. This approach dominated leadership research from the late 1800s until the mid-1940s and has experienced a resurgence of interest in the last couple of decades. Early trait theorists believed that some individuals are born with the traits that allow ② them to become great leaders. Thus, early research in this area often presented the widely stated argument ③ that “leaders are born, not made.” Also, some of the earliest leadership studies were grounded in what ④ referred to as the “great man” theory because researchers at the time focused on identifying traits of highly visible leaders in history who were typically male and associated with the aristocracy or political or military leadership. In more recent history, numerous authors have acknowledged that there are many enduring qualities, ⑤ whether innate or learned, that contribute to leadership potential. These traits include such things as *drive, self-confidence, cognitive ability, conscientiousness, determination, intelligence, and integrity*.

* resurgence: 되살아남 ** aristocracy: 귀족

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

Musical performers and their labor union did not perceive early recordings as a threat to their livelihoods because the recordings were mostly of poor quality. It was not long before musicians began to wonder whether recordings of popular artists or songs would ① undermine the demand for live music. For a time, however, recorded music was too scratchy to pose a serious threat, even though it played in commercial places and offered a few performers a way to ② supplement their income. Additionally, during the early days of recording, radio stations ③ preferred using live musicians on their programs. Sound from live performances was better quality, and stations at this time rarely used recordings. Broadcasters ④ rejected union demands for employment and decent wages, because the alterative use of recordings was even less attractive. They made efforts to employ orchestras, bands, and vocalists to perform on radio programs. There was relative balance between live music and technology in the early innovation stages. With increased ⑤ improvements in electrical recording, however, this balance soon changed.

* alterative: 대체하는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Much of what we call political risk is in fact _____.

This applies to all types of political risks, from civil strife to expropriations to regulatory changes. Political risk, unlike credit or market or operational risk, can be unsystematic and therefore more difficult to address in classic statistical terms. What is the probability that terrorists will attack the United States again? Unlike earthquakes or hurricanes, political actors constantly adapt to overcome the barriers created by risk managers. When corporations structure foreign investments to mitigate risks of expropriations, through international guarantees or legal contracts, host governments seek out new forms of obstruction, such as creeping expropriation or regulatory discrimination, that are very hard and legally costly to prove. Observation of a risk changes the risk itself. There are ways to mitigate high-impact, low-probability events. But analysis of these risks can be as much art as science. [3점]

* expropriation: 몰수 ** mitigate: 줄이다

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| ① injustice | ② uncertainty |
| ③ circularity | ④ contradiction |
| ⑤ miscommunication | |

32. Ecological health depends on keeping the surface of the earth rich in humus and minerals so that it can provide a foundation for healthy plant and animal life. The situation is disrupted if the soil loses these raw materials or if _____.

When man goes beneath the surface of the earth and drags out minerals or other compounds that did not evolve as part of this system, then problems follow. The mining of lead and cadmium are examples of this. Petroleum is also a substance that has been dug out of the bowels of the earth and introduced into the surface ecology by man. Though it is formed from plant matter, the highly reduced carbon compounds that result are often toxic to living protoplasm. In some cases this is true of even very tiny amounts, as in the case of “polychlorinated biphenyls,” a petroleum product which can cause cancer.

* humus: 부식토, 부엽토 ** protoplasm: 원형질

- | |
|---|
| ① the number of plants on it increases too rapidly |
| ② it stops providing enough nourishment for humans |
| ③ climate change transforms its chemical components |
| ④ alien species prevail and deplete resources around it |
| ⑤ great quantities of contaminants are introduced into it |

33. Magical thinking, intellectual insecurity, and confirmation bias are all powerful barriers to scientific discovery; they blocked the eyes of generations of astronomers before Copernicus. But as twenty-first-century researchers have discovered, these three barriers can all be destroyed with a simple teaching trick: transporting our brain to an environment outside our own. That environment can be a nature preserve many miles from our home, or a computer-simulated Mars, or any other space that our ego doesn't associate directly with our health, social status, and material success. In that environment, our ego will be less inclined to take the failure of its predictions personally. Certainly, our ego may feel a little upset that its guesses about the nature preserve or Mars were wrong, but it was never really that invested in the guesses to begin with. Why should it care too much about things that have no bearing on its own fame or well-being? So, in that happy state of apathy, our ego is less likely to get data manipulative, mentally threatened, or magically minded, leaving the rest of our brain free to _____ . [3점]

* apathy: 무관심

- ① do away with irregularity and seek harmony
- ② justify errors by reorganizing remaining data
- ③ build barriers to avoid intellectual insecurity
- ④ abandon failed hypotheses and venture new ones
- ⑤ manipulate the surroundings and support existing ideas

34. If you are unconvinced that _____ , consider the example of the "flying horse." Depictions of galloping horses from prehistoric times up until the mid-1800s typically showed horses' legs splayed while galloping, that is, the front legs reaching far ahead as the hind legs stretched far behind. People just "knew" that's how horses galloped, and that is how they "saw" them galloping. Cavemen *saw* them this way, Aristotle *saw* them this way, and so did Victorian gentry. But all of that ended when, in 1878, Eadweard Muybridge published a set of twelve pictures he had taken of a galloping horse in the space of less than half a second using twelve cameras hooked to wire triggers. Muybridge's photos showed clearly that a horse goes completely airborne in the third step of the gallop with its legs *collected* beneath it, not splayed. It is called the moment of suspension. Now even kids draw horses galloping this way. [3점]

* gallop: 질주(하다) ** splay: 벌리다 *** gentry: 상류층

- ① our beliefs influence how we interpret facts
- ② what we see is an illusion of our past memories
- ③ even photographs can lead to a wrong visual perception
- ④ there is no standard by which we can judge good or bad
- ⑤ we adhere to our intuition in spite of irresistible evidence

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Except for grains and sugars, most foods humans eat are perishable. They deteriorate in palatability, spoil, or become unhealthy when stored for long periods. ① Surplus animal and crop harvests, however, can be saved for future use if appropriate methods of preservation are used. ② The major ways of preserving foods are canning, freezing, drying, salting, and smoking. ③ With all methods the aim is to kill or restrict the growth of harmful microbes or their toxins and to slow or inactivate enzymes that cause undesirable changes in food palatability. ④ Palatability is not static: it is always changing, based on the state of the individual, especially in regard to the time of food consumption. ⑤ For further protection during long periods of storage, preserved food is placed either in sterile metal cans or glass jars or frozen in airtight paper or plastic containers.

* palatability: (좋은) 맛 ** enzyme: 효소 *** sterile: 멸균한

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

36.

Humans are unique in the realm of living beings in knowing there is a future. If people experience worry and hope, it is because they realize the future exists, that it can be better or worse, and that the outcome depends to some extent on them.

- (A) That is why we so often have a poor relationship with the future and are either more fearful than we need to be or allow ourselves to hope against all evidence; we worry excessively or not enough; we fail to predict the future or to shape it as much as we are able.
- (B) The future, on the other hand, must be imagined in advance and, for that very reason, is always uncertain. Getting along with the future is not an easy task, nor is it one in which instinct prevents us from blunders.
- (C) But having this knowledge does not imply that they know what to do with it. People often repress their awareness of the future because thinking about it distorts the comfort of the now, which tends to be more powerful than the future because it is present and because it is certain.

* blunder: 큰 실수

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

37.

Bipedalism, upright walking, started a chain of enormous evolutionary adjustments. It liberated hominin arms for carrying weapons and for taking food to group sites instead of consuming it on the spot. But bipedalism was necessary to trigger hand dexterity and tool use.

- (A) This creates the ability to use each digit independently in the complex manipulations required for tool use. But without bipedalism it would be impossible to use the trunk for leverage in accelerating the hand during toolmaking and tool use.
- (B) Hashimoto and co-workers concluded that adaptations underlying tool use evolved independently of those required for human bipedalism because in both humans and monkeys, each finger is represented separately in the primary sensorimotor cortex, just as the fingers are physically separated in the hand.
- (C) Bipedalism also freed the mouth and teeth to develop a more complex call system as the prerequisite of language. These developments required larger brains whose energy cost eventually reached three times the level for chimpanzees, accounting for up to one-sixth of the total basal metabolic rate. [3점]

* hominin: 호미닌(인간의 조상으로 분류되는 종족)

** dexterity: (손)재주 *** sensorimotor cortex: 감각 운동 피질

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

However, after all the available materials on the Earth's surface, mostly iron, had combined with the free oxygen, it began to appear in the atmosphere in sizable quantities.

Water molecules circulate through the atmosphere as a result of evaporation. (①) As water molecules rise high up in the atmosphere, they may split up into their constituent chemical elements, hydrogen and oxygen, under the influence of sunlight. (②) Whereas the much heavier oxygen either remains in the atmosphere or is captured on the Earth's surface, the hydrogen tends to escape into space, because it is so light that Earth's gravity cannot retain it. (③) As long as there was little or no free oxygen in the atmosphere that could capture hydrogen before it escaped into the cosmos, this process would have continued unhindered. (④) As soon as this happened, the free oxygen would have captured most of the free hydrogen by forming water molecules again, thus slowing down the loss of hydrogen. (⑤) Over the course of time, this process would have helped to retain water on Earth, while it also contributed to the emergence of oxygen in the atmosphere.

39.

Charred bones or even carbon deposits from an ancient campfire can be informative documents to people who know how to read them.

The evolutionary history of a species or a disease is like any other kind of history. (①) There is no experiment, in the usual sense, that we can do now to decide how long ago our ancestors first started to use fires for cooking or other purposes and what subsequent evolutionary effects that change may have had. (②) History can be investigated only by examining the records it has left. (③) Likewise, the chemical structure of proteins and DNA may be read to reveal relationships among now strikingly different organisms. (④) Until a time machine is invented, we will not be able to go back and watch the evolution of major traits, but we can nonetheless reconstruct prehistoric events by the records they left in fossils, carbon traces, structures, and behavioral tendencies, as well as protein and DNA structures. (⑤) Even when we cannot reconstruct the history of a trait, we can often still be confident that it was shaped by natural selection. [3점]

* charred: (탄화로) 까맣게 된

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

Put a hamster on a wheel, and it will start running. Give the hamster a treat, and it will run even longer. Stop dispensing the treats, and the hamster will stop running—completely. The original motivation has thereby become extinguished. The school system has been taking advantage of this psychological feature by replacing young children's natural curiosity and joy of discovery with praise, grades, and other short-term performance boosters. As the story goes, there once was an old man who enjoyed watching sunsets from his porch. One day, a bunch of kids came over and started playing loudly in front of his house. The man asked the kids to move over, but they ignored him. Next day, the children came again. The man called them over, gave each one a nickel, and asked them to make as much noise as they possibly could—to which they happily obliged. The man kept regularly handing out coins, until one day he told the kids that he was no longer paying them. "Then we aren't going to make noise for you," the children announced—and left.



It is possible to ___ (A) ___ an individual's willingness to do something by consistently providing ___ (B) ___ for the action for some time and then withholding them.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① remove | ..... | rewards |
| ② remove | ..... | punishments |
| ③ boost | ..... | explanations |
| ④ evaluate | ..... | punishments |
| ⑤ boost | ..... | rewards |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One basic way of thinking about emotions is as information-selection devices. As such, they structure and coordinate our (a) perceptual input by arranging and prioritizing relevant information. As selective constraints on input, emotions initially focus our attention on subjects (b) important to our goals, wants, and interests. Then, reinforced by physiological changes, they move us towards action. Despite the habitual discursive distinction between intellect and affect, therefore, emotions can be considered rational in a narrower sense, since they constitute an effective response in a given set of circumstances by supplying information about reasonable action. (c) Claiming that emotions are vital for intelligent action means adopting what Dylan Evans calls 'the positive view of emotion'. Findings from evolutionary theory further substantiate the idea that 'the benefits of having emotions outweigh the drawbacks'. The neuroscientist Antonio Damasio, who has studied the role of emotion in decision-making and other tasks commonly considered 'purely rational', goes so far as to conclude that, in matters of social and personal importance, good decisions (d) exclude an emotional component. Consequently, in addition to adopting rational strategies such as cost-benefit analyses, people appear to deliberate, narrow down, and choose from a range of behavioural options through an initial emotional (e) assessment of envisioned outcomes as either beneficial or harmful.

* discursive: 광범위한 ** substantiate: 입증하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Emotion Plays an Active Role in Rational Action
- ② Why Emotional Choices Bring About Bad Results
- ③ What Prevents Us from Becoming a Rational Being?
- ④ Costs or Benefits: Which Is More Important for Us?
- ⑤ The Further Away from Emotions, the More Peaceful

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)

As a twelve-year-old, Richard Feynman set up a little lab in his room, bought his first radio and, rather than listening to it, he took it apart. (a) He soon became quite good at fixing radios. This was in the early 1930s, during the Great Depression, so a boy who could fix radios cheaply was useful. On one occasion, he was picked up by a client who seemed far from convinced that this boy wouldn't be a waste of his time and money.

(B)

After a while, Feynman came up with a theory: Radio sets in those days were made from a series of tubes. If (b) he took them out and reversed the order, the vibration and noise might disappear. Now, at last, Feynman was ready to act. He changed the tubes and turned the radio on. It worked perfectly. The client was astonished. He became one of Feynman's biggest advocates, telling everyone (c) he knew of the boy who "fixes radios by thinking."

* tube: 진공관

(C)

The client kept on asking Feynman how a boy could know anything useful about radios until they arrived at the client's poorhouse. Feeling pressured, Feynman turned the radio on. It started wobbling, then gave out a terrifically loud roar for a few minutes before quieting and playing correctly. (d) He was confused. He had never encountered this before. He shut the radio off, began walking around in the room and thinking.

* wobble: 떨리다

(D)

The client was entirely unimpressed. He wanted action, and he wanted to see the boy working. He started protesting to Feynman, asking him to stop wasting his time and get on with fixing the radio, or leave. Despite the heckling, Feynman kept on thinking. He wondered how any radio could make such a noise. Most radios failed because of faulty equipment or loose wiring; (e) he wasn't convinced it would be either.

* heckling: 방해

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 Feynman은 처음 산 라디오를 분해했다.
- ② 고객은 Feynman의 가장 큰 지지자 중 한 사람이 되었다.
- ③ Feynman은 고객으로부터 계속 질문을 받았다.
- ④ Feynman은 라디오를 끄고 방을 나갔다.
- ⑤ Feynman은 라디오 소음의 원인에 대해 궁금해 했다.

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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 도서관의 변경된 운영 시간을 안내하려고
- ② 독후감 쓰기 대회 일정 공지하려고
- ③ 책갈피 디자인 대회 참가를 독려하려고
- ④ 기한 내 도서 반납을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 전자책 이용 방법을 설명하려고

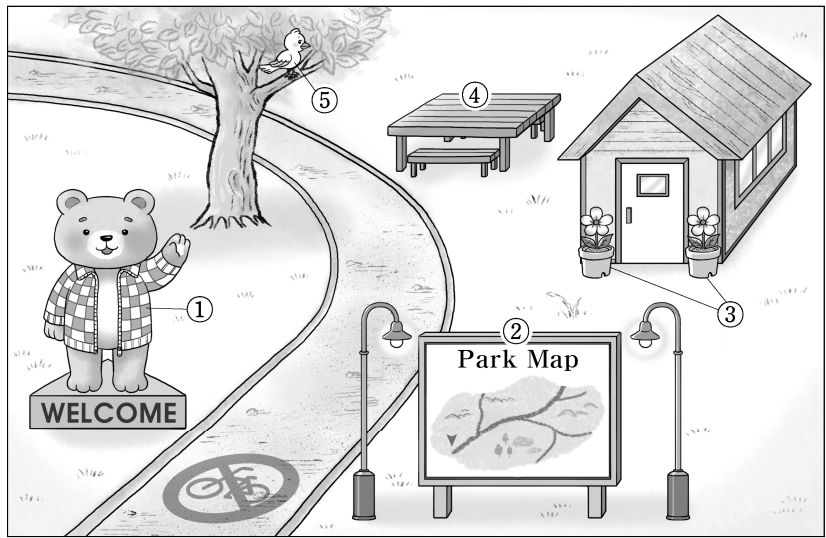
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사과를 먹으면 장운동이 원활해진다.
- ② 사과 껍질은 피부 상태 개선에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 충분한 수면은 건강한 피부 유지에 필수적이다.
- ④ 사과를 먹기 전에 껍질을 깨끗이 씻어야 한다.
- ⑤ 주기적인 수분 섭취는 피부 노화를 늦춘다.

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

- ① 평론가 - 영화감독 ② 심판 - 수영 선수
- ③ 작가 - 수영 코치 ④ 서점 주인 - 유치원 교사
- ⑤ 잡지사 편집장 - 광고주

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 음식 재료 주문하기 ② 와인 잔 포장하기
- ③ 추가 메뉴 선정하기 ④ 초대 문자 메시지 보내기
- ⑤ 노래 목록 확인하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$55 ② \$63 ③ \$70 ④ \$81 ⑤ \$90

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 K-Trend Festival에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 영화관에서 일해야 해서
- ② 유학 설명회에 참석해야 해서
- ③ 경제학 시험공부를 해야 해서
- ④ 태권도 시합에 출전해야 해서
- ⑤ 동생을 공항에 데려다줘야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 졸업 사진 촬영에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 복장
- ④ 참여 학생 수 ⑤ 소요 시간

9. Greenville Houseplant Expo에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 3일 동안 진행될 것이다.
- ② 식물 관리 방법에 관한 강의를 매일 있을 것이다.
- ③ 희귀종을 포함한 다양한 식물을 구입할 수 있다.
- ④ 티켓 구입은 온라인으로만 가능하다.
- ⑤ 에메랄드 컨벤션 센터에서 열릴 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 첼로 케이스를 고르시오.

Hard Cello Cases

	Model	Price	Interior Material	Length (inches)	Wheels
①	A	\$140	Nylon	51	X
②	B	\$160	Cotton	49	○
③	C	\$175	Velvet	53	X
④	D	\$190	Cotton	52	○
⑤	E	\$215	Cotton	55	X

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

- ① Never mind. I'm selling my old helmet.
- ② All right. I'll buy a bigger one that fits you.
- ③ No way. You should not ride a bicycle at night.
- ④ Great. I think it matches your bicycle perfectly.
- ⑤ No. We don't have to worry about the tight schedule.

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

- ① Okay. Let's go and look at his career options together.
- ② Don't worry. There's no admission fee for the fair.
- ③ Too bad. The career fair doesn't suit my purpose.
- ④ Why not? He can join the firm as a freelancer.
- ⑤ Awesome! Good luck with your new career.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Not really. It's better to speak in simple sentences.
- ② Yes. Try to memorize words by learning the root words.
- ③ That's right. I'm glad you've studied the proper examples.
- ④ Exactly. That way you can use the proper words in context.
- ⑤ I don't think so. Always use an Italian-to-Italian dictionary.

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

Man: _____

- ① I had the photos from our trip printed out yesterday.
- ② The problem is that I already put out the campfire.
- ③ I gladly accept his invitation to the fishing camp.
- ④ Then I'll ask him to come with me on this trip.
- ⑤ Remember not to set up your tent near a river.

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

Katie: _____

- ① You should check how many nursing homes there are.
- ② Why don't you reuse the activity you prepared last time?
- ③ How about preparing multiple activities for your next visit?
- ④ You need to gain more practical knowledge about nursing.
- ⑤ You'd better speak to the residents of the neighborhood.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how metals advanced human civilization
- ② how techniques applied to metals improved
- ③ where most precious metals originated from
- ④ why metals were used in the fashion industry
- ⑤ why ancient civilizations competed for metals

17. 언급된 금속이 아닌 것은?

- ① gold ② silver ③ iron
- ④ aluminum ⑤ nickel

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,

My name is Michael Brown. I have been a bird-watcher since childhood. I have always enjoyed watching birds in my yard and identifying them by sight and sound. Yesterday, I happened to read an article about your club. I was surprised and excited to find out about a community of passionate bird-watchers who travel annually to go birding. I would love to join your club, but your website appears to be under construction. I could not find any information except for this contact email address. I would like to know how to sign up for the club. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Michael Brown

- ① 조류 관찰 클럽에 가입하는 방법을 문의하려고
- ② 조류 관찰 시 주의해야 할 사항을 전달하려고
- ③ 조류 관찰 협회의 새로운 규정을 확인하려고
- ④ 조류 관찰과 관련된 웹 사이트를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 조류 관찰 시 필요한 장비를 알아보려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jamie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Putting all of her energy into her last steps of the running race, Jamie crossed the finish line. To her disappointment, she had failed to beat her personal best time, again. Jamie had pushed herself for months to finally break her record, but it was all for nothing. Recognizing how she felt about her failure, Ken, her teammate, approached her and said, "Jamie, even though you didn't set a personal best time today, your performances have improved dramatically. Your running skills have progressed so much! You'll definitely break your personal best time in the next race!" After hearing his comments, she felt confident about herself. Jamie, now motivated to keep pushing for her goal, replied with a smile. "You're right! Next race, I'll beat my best time for sure!"

- ① indifferent → regretful ② pleased → bored
- ③ frustrated → encouraged ④ nervous → fearful
- ⑤ calm → excited

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At every step in our journey through life we encounter junctions with many different pathways leading into the distance. Each choice involves uncertainty about which path will get you to your destination. Trusting our intuition to make the choice often ends up with us making a suboptimal choice. Turning the uncertainty into numbers has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination. The mathematical theory of probability hasn't eliminated risk, but it allows us to manage that risk more effectively. The strategy is to analyze all the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure. This gives you a much better map of the future on which to base your decisions about which path to choose.

* junction: 분기점 ** suboptimal: 차선의

- ① 성공적인 삶을 위해 미래에 대한 구체적인 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ② 중요한 결정을 내릴 때에는 자신의 직관에 따라 판단해야 한다.
- ③ 더 나은 선택을 위해 성공 가능성을 확률적으로 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 빠른 목표 달성을 위해 지름길로 가고자 할 때 신중해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인생의 여정에서 선택에 따른 결과를 스스로 책임져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 make oneself public to oneself가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge. Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed. They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts. Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity. It is in that context that the idea of “the self [as] both made and explored with words” emerges. Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas’s formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself. By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

* disparate: 이질적인 ** render: 만들다

- ① use writing as a means of reflecting on oneself
- ② build one’s identity by reading others’ diaries
- ③ exchange feedback in the process of writing
- ④ create an alternate ego to present to others
- ⑤ develop topics for writing about selfhood

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Urban delivery vehicles can be adapted to better suit the density of urban distribution, which often involves smaller vehicles such as vans, including bicycles. The latter have the potential to become a preferred ‘last-mile’ vehicle, particularly in high-density and congested areas. In locations where bicycle use is high, such as the Netherlands, delivery bicycles are also used to carry personal cargo (e.g. groceries). Due to their low acquisition and maintenance costs, cargo bicycles convey much potential in developed and developing countries alike, such as the *becak* (a three-wheeled bicycle) in Indonesia. Services using electrically assisted delivery tricycles have been successfully implemented in France and are gradually being adopted across Europe for services as varied as parcel and catering deliveries. Using bicycles as cargo vehicles is particularly encouraged when combined with policies that restrict motor vehicle access to specific areas of a city, such as downtown or commercial districts, or with the extension of dedicated bike lanes.

- ① 도시에서 자전거는 효율적인 배송 수단으로 사용될 수 있다.
- ② 자전거는 출퇴근 시간을 줄이기 위한 대안으로 선호되고 있다.
- ③ 자전거는 배송 수단으로의 경제적 장단점을 모두 가질 수 있다.
- ④ 수요자의 요구에 부합하는 다양한 용도의 자전거가 개발되고 있다.
- ⑤ 세계 각국에서는 전기 자전거 사용을 장려하는 정책을 추진하고 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

An important advantage of disclosure, as opposed to more aggressive forms of regulation, is its flexibility and respect for the operation of free markets. Regulatory mandates are blunt swords; they tend to neglect diversity and may have serious unintended adverse effects. For example, energy efficiency requirements for appliances may produce goods that work less well or that have characteristics that consumers do not want. Information provision, by contrast, respects freedom of choice. If automobile manufacturers are required to measure and publicize the safety characteristics of cars, potential car purchasers can trade safety concerns against other attributes, such as price and styling. If restaurant customers are informed of the calories in their meals, those who want to lose weight can make use of the information, leaving those who are unconcerned about calories unaffected. Disclosure does not interfere with, and should even promote, the autonomy (and quality) of individual decision-making.

* mandate: 명령 ** adverse: 거스르는 *** autonomy: 자율성

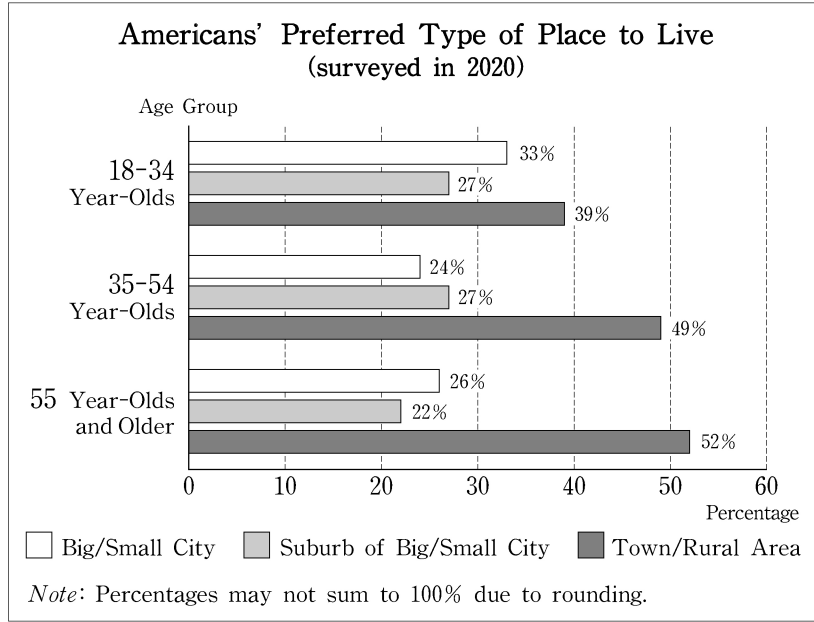
- ① steps to make public information accessible to customers
- ② benefits of publicizing information to ensure free choices
- ③ strategies for companies to increase profits in a free market
- ④ necessities of identifying and analyzing current industry trends
- ⑤ effects of diversified markets on reasonable customer choices

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Different parts of the brain’s visual system get information on a need-to-know basis. Cells that help your hand muscles reach out to an object need to know the size and location of the object, but they don’t need to know about color. They need to know a little about shape, but not in great detail. Cells that help you recognize people’s faces need to be extremely sensitive to details of shape, but they can pay less attention to location. It is natural to assume that anyone who sees an object sees everything about it—the shape, color, location, and movement. However, one part of your brain sees its shape, another sees color, another detects location, and another perceives movement. Consequently, after localized brain damage, it is possible to see certain aspects of an object and not others. Centuries ago, people found it difficult to imagine how someone could see an object without seeing what color it is. Even today, you might find it surprising to learn about people who see an object without seeing where it is, or see it without seeing whether it is moving.

- ① Visual Systems Never Betray Our Trust!
- ② Secret Missions of Color-Sensitive Brain Cells
- ③ Blind Spots: What Is Still Unknown About the Brain
- ④ Why Brain Cells Exemplify Nature’s Recovery Process
- ⑤ Separate and Independent: Brain Cells’ Visual Perceptions

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of Americans' preferred type of place to live by age group, based on a 2020 survey. ① In each of the three age groups, Town/Rural Area was the most preferred type of place to live. ② In the 18-34 year-olds group, the percentage of those who preferred Big/Small City was higher than that of those who preferred Suburb of Big/Small City. ③ In the 35-54 year-olds group, the percentage of those who preferred Suburb of Big/Small City exceeded that of those who preferred Big/Small City. ④ In the 55 year-olds and older group, the percentage of those who chose Big/Small City among the three preferred types of place to live was the lowest. ⑤ Each percentage of the three preferred types of place to live was higher than 20% across the three age groups.

26. Niklas Luhmann에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Niklas Luhmann, a renowned sociologist of the twentieth century, was born in Lüneburg, Germany in 1927. After World War II, he studied law at the University of Freiburg until 1949. Early in his career, he worked for the State of Lower Saxony, where he was in charge of educational reform. In 1960-1961, Luhmann had the chance to study sociology at Harvard University, where he was influenced by Talcott Parsons, one of the most famous social system theorists. Later, Luhmann developed his own social system theory. In 1968, he became a professor of sociology at the University of Bielefeld. He researched a variety of subjects, including mass media and law. Although his books are known to be difficult to translate, they have in fact been widely translated into other languages.

- ① 제2차 세계 대전 이후에 법을 공부했다.
- ② State of Lower Saxony에서 교육 개혁을 담당했다.
- ③ Harvard University에 있을 때 Talcott Parsons의 영향을 받았다.
- ④ 다양한 주제에 관해 연구했다.
- ⑤ 그의 책은 번역하기가 쉽다고 알려져 있다.

27. 다음 Renovation Notice의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Renovation Notice

At the Natural Jade Resort, we are continually improving our facilities to better serve our guests. Therefore, we will be renovating some areas of the resort, according to the schedule below.

Renovation Period: November 21 to December 18, 2022

- Renovations will take place every day from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Areas to be Closed: Gym and indoor swimming pool

Further Information

- All outdoor leisure activities will be available as usual.
- Guests will receive a 15% discount for all meals in the restaurant.
- Guests may use the tennis courts for free.

We will take all possible measures to minimize noise and any other inconvenience. We sincerely appreciate your understanding.

- ① 보수 공사는 2022년 11월 21일에 시작된다.
- ② 보수 공사는 주말에만 진행될 것이다.
- ③ 체육관과 실내 수영장은 폐쇄될 것이다.
- ④ 모든 야외 레저 활동은 평소와 같이 가능할 것이다.
- ⑤ 손님은 무료로 테니스장을 이용할 수 있다.

28. 2022 Valestown Recycles Poster Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2022 Valestown Recycles Poster Contest

Join this year's Valestown Recycles Poster Contest and show off your artistic talent!

Guidelines

- Participation is only for high school students in Valestown.
- Participants should use the theme of "Recycling for the Future."

Submission Format

- File type: PDF only
- Maximum file size: 40MB

Judging Criteria

- Use of theme - Creativity - Artistic skill

Details

- Submissions are limited to one poster per person.
- Submissions should be uploaded to the website by 6 p.m., December 19.
- Winners will be announced on the website on December 28.

For more information, please visit www.vtco.org.

- ① Valestown의 모든 학생들이 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 참가자는 포스터의 주제 선정에 제약을 받지 않는다.
- ③ 출품할 파일 양식은 자유롭게 선택 가능하다.
- ④ 심사 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 1인당 출품할 수 있는 포스터의 수에는 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Trends constantly suggest new opportunities for individuals to restage themselves, representing occasions for change. To understand how trends can ultimately give individuals power and freedom, one must first discuss fashion's importance as a basis for change. The most common explanation offered by my informants as to why fashion is so appealing is ① that it constitutes a kind of theatrical costumery. Clothes are part of how people present ② them to the world, and fashion locates them in the present, relative to what is happening in society and to fashion's own history. As a form of expression, fashion contains a host of ambiguities, enabling individuals to recreate the meanings ③ associated with specific pieces of clothing. Fashion is among the simplest and cheapest methods of self-expression: clothes can be ④ inexpensively purchased while making it easy to convey notions of wealth, intellectual stature, relaxation or environmental consciousness, even if none of these is true. Fashion can also strengthen agency in various ways, ⑤ opening up space for action.

* stature: 능력

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Everywhere we turn we hear about almighty "cyberspace"! The hype promises that we will leave our boring lives, put on goggles and body suits, and enter some metallic, three-dimensional, multimedia otherworld. When the Industrial Revolution arrived with its great innovation, the motor, we didn't leave our world to go to some ① remote motorspace! On the contrary, we brought the motors into our lives, as automobiles, refrigerators, drill presses, and pencil sharpeners. This ② absorption has been so complete that we refer to all these tools with names that declare their usage, not their "motoriness." These innovations led to a major socioeconomic movement precisely because they entered and ③ affected profoundly our everyday lives. People have not changed fundamentally in thousands of years. Technology changes constantly. It's the one that must ④ adapt to us. That's exactly what will happen with information technology and its devices under human-centric computing. The longer we continue to believe that computers will take us to a magical new world, the longer we will ⑤ maintain their natural fusion with our lives, the hallmark of every major movement that aspires to be called a socioeconomic revolution.

* hype: 과대광고 ** hallmark: 특징

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There is something deeply paradoxical about the professional status of sports journalism, especially in the medium of print. In discharging their usual responsibilities of description and commentary, reporters' accounts of sports events are eagerly consulted by sports fans, while in their broader journalistic role of covering sport in its many forms, sports journalists are among the most visible of all contemporary writers. The ruminations of the elite class of 'celebrity' sports journalists are much sought after by the major newspapers, their lucrative contracts being the envy of colleagues in other 'disciplines' of journalism. Yet sports journalists do not have a standing in their profession that corresponds to the size of their readerships or of their pay packets, with the old saying (now reaching the status of cliché) that sport is the 'toy department of the news media' still readily to hand as a dismissal of the worth of what sports journalists do. This reluctance to take sports journalism seriously produces the paradoxical outcome that sports newspaper writers are much read but little _____.

* discharge: 이행하다 ** rumination: 생각
*** lucrative: 돈을 많이 버는

- ① paid
- ② admired
- ③ censored
- ④ challenged
- ⑤ discussed

32. People have always wanted to be around other people and to learn from them. Cities have long been dynamos of social possibility, foundries of art, music, and fashion. Slang, or, if you prefer, "lexical innovation," has always started in cities — an outgrowth of all those different people so frequently exposed to one another. It spreads outward, in a manner not unlike transmissible disease, which itself typically "takes off" in cities. If, as the noted linguist Leonard Bloomfield argued, the way a person talks is a "composite result of what he has heard before," then language innovation would happen where the most people heard and talked to the most other people. Cities drive taste change because they _____, who not surprisingly are often the creative people cities seem to attract. Media, ever more global, ever more far-reaching, spread language faster to more people.

* foundry: 주물 공장 ** lexical: 어휘의

- ① provide rich source materials for artists
- ② offer the greatest exposure to other people
- ③ cause cultural conflicts among users of slang
- ④ present ideal research environments to linguists
- ⑤ reduce the social mobility of ambitious outsiders

33. The entrance to a honeybee colony, often referred to as the dancefloor, is a market place for information about the state of the colony and the environment outside the hive. Studying interactions on the dancefloor provides us with a number of illustrative examples of how individuals changing their own behavior in response to local information _____ . For example, upon returning to their hive honeybees that have collected water search out a receiver bee to unload their water to within the hive. If this search time is short then the returning bee is more likely to perform a waggle dance to recruit others to the water source. Conversely, if this search time is long then the bee is more likely to give up collecting water. Since receiver bees will only accept water if they require it, either for themselves or to pass on to other bees and brood, this unloading time is correlated with the colony's overall need of water. Thus the individual water forager's response to unloading time (up or down) regulates water collection in response to the colony's need. [3점]

* brood: 애벌레 ** forager: 조달자

- ① allow the colony to regulate its workforce
- ② search for water sources by measuring distance
- ③ decrease the colony's workload when necessary
- ④ divide tasks according to their respective talents
- ⑤ train workers to acquire basic communication patterns

34. We understand that the segregation of our consciousness into present, past, and future is both a fiction and an oddly self-referential framework; your present was part of your mother's future, and your children's past will be in part your present. Nothing is generally wrong with structuring our consciousness of time in this conventional manner, and it often works well enough. In the case of climate change, however, the sharp division of time into past, present, and future has been desperately misleading and has, most importantly, hidden from view the extent of the responsibility of those of us alive now. The narrowing of our consciousness of time smooths the way to divorcing ourselves from responsibility for developments in the past and the future with which our lives are in fact deeply intertwined. In the climate case, it is not that _____ . It is that the realities are obscured from view by the partitioning of time, and so questions of responsibility toward the past and future do not arise naturally. [3점]

* segregation: 분리 ** intertwine: 뒤얽히게 하다
*** obscure: 흐릿하게 하다

- ① all our efforts prove to be effective and are thus encouraged
- ② sufficient scientific evidence has been provided to us
- ③ future concerns are more urgent than present needs
- ④ our ancestors maintained a different frame of time
- ⑤ we face the facts but then deny our responsibility

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Actors, singers, politicians and countless others recognise the power of the human voice as a means of communication beyond the simple decoding of the words that are used. Learning to control your voice and use it for different purposes is, therefore, one of the most important skills to develop as an early career teacher. ① The more confidently you give instructions, the higher the chance of a positive class response. ② There are times when being able to project your voice loudly will be very useful when working in school, and knowing that you can cut through a noisy classroom, dinner hall or playground is a great skill to have. ③ In order to address serious noise issues in school, students, parents and teachers should search for a solution together. ④ However, I would always advise that you use your loudest voice incredibly sparingly and avoid shouting as much as possible. ⑤ A quiet, authoritative and measured tone has so much more impact than slightly panicked shouting.

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

36.

A fascinating species of water flea exhibits a kind of flexibility that evolutionary biologists call *adaptive plasticity*.

- (A) That's a clever trick, because producing spines and a helmet is costly, in terms of energy, and conserving energy is essential for an organism's ability to survive and reproduce. The water flea only expends the energy needed to produce spines and a helmet when it needs to.
- (B) If the baby water flea is developing into an adult in water that includes the chemical signatures of creatures that prey on water fleas, it develops a helmet and spines to defend itself against predators. If the water around it doesn't include the chemical signatures of predators, the water flea doesn't develop these protective devices.
- (C) So it may well be that this plasticity is an adaptation: a trait that came to exist in a species because it contributed to reproductive fitness. There are many cases, across many species, of adaptive plasticity. Plasticity is conducive to fitness if there is sufficient variation in the environment.

* spine: 가지 돌기 ** conducive: 도움되는

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

37.

The most commonly known form of results-based pricing is a practice called *contingency pricing*, used by lawyers.

- (A) Therefore, only an outcome in the client’s favor is compensated. From the client’s point of view, the pricing makes sense in part because most clients in these cases are unfamiliar with and possibly intimidated by law firms. Their biggest fears are high fees for a case that may take years to settle.
- (B) By using contingency pricing, clients are ensured that they pay no fees until they receive a settlement. In these and other instances of contingency pricing, the economic value of the service is hard to determine before the service, and providers develop a price that allows them to share the risks and rewards of delivering value to the buyer.
- (C) Contingency pricing is the major way that personal injury and certain consumer cases are billed. In this approach, lawyers do not receive fees or payment until the case is settled, when they are paid a percentage of the money that the client receives. [3점]

* intimidate: 위협하다

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

There’s a reason for that: traditionally, park designers attempted to create such a feeling by planting tall trees at park boundaries, building stone walls, and constructing other means of partition.

Parks take the shape demanded by the cultural concerns of their time. Once parks are in place, they are no inert stage — their purposes and meanings are made and remade by planners and by park users. Moments of park creation are particularly telling, however, for they reveal and actualize ideas about nature and its relationship to urban society. (①) Indeed, what distinguishes a park from the broader category of public space is the representation of nature that parks are meant to embody. (②) Public spaces include parks, concrete plazas, sidewalks, even indoor atriums. (③) Parks typically have trees, grass, and other plants as their central features. (④) When entering a city park, people often imagine a sharp separation from streets, cars, and buildings. (⑤) What’s behind this idea is not only landscape architects’ desire to design aesthetically suggestive park spaces, but a much longer history of Western thought that envisions cities and nature as antithetical spaces and oppositional forces.

* aesthetically: 미적으로 ** antithetical: 대조적인

39.

It may be easier to reach an agreement when settlement terms don’t have to be implemented until months in the future.

Negotiators should try to find ways to slice a large issue into smaller pieces, known as using *salami tactics*. (①) Issues that can be expressed in quantitative, measurable units are easy to slice. (②) For example, compensation demands can be divided into cents-per-hour increments or lease rates can be quoted as dollars per square foot. (③) When working to fractionate issues of principle or precedent, parties may use the time horizon (when the principle goes into effect or how long it will last) as a way to fractionate the issue. (④) Another approach is to vary the number of ways that the principle may be applied. (⑤) For example, a company may devise a family emergency leave plan that allows employees the opportunity to be away from the company for a period of no longer than three hours, and no more than once a month, for illness in the employee’s immediate family. [3점]

* increment: 증가 ** fractionate: 세분하다

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

“Craftsmanship” may suggest a way of life that declined with the arrival of industrial society — but this is misleading. Craftsmanship names an enduring, basic human impulse, the desire to do a job well for its own sake. Craftsmanship cuts a far wider swath than skilled manual labor; it serves the computer programmer, the doctor, and the artist; parenting improves when it is practiced as a skilled craft, as does citizenship. In all these domains, craftsmanship focuses on objective standards, on the thing in itself. Social and economic conditions, however, often stand in the way of the craftsman’s discipline and commitment: schools may fail to provide the tools to do good work, and workplaces may not truly value the aspiration for quality. And though craftsmanship can reward an individual with a sense of pride in work, this reward is not simple. The craftsman often faces conflicting objective standards of excellence; the desire to do something well for its own sake can be weakened by competitive pressure, by frustration, or by obsession.

* swath: 구획



Craftsmanship, a human desire that has _____ (A) _____ over time in diverse contexts, often encounters factors that _____ (B) _____ its full development.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① persisted | … limit | ② persisted | … cultivate |
| ③ evolved | … accelerate | ④ diminished | … shape |
| ⑤ diminished | … restrict | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is evidence that even very simple algorithms can outperform expert judgement on simple prediction problems. For example, algorithms have proved more (a) accurate than humans in predicting whether a prisoner released on parole will go on to commit another crime, or in predicting whether a potential candidate will perform well in a job in future. In over 100 studies across many different domains, half of all cases show simple formulas make (b) better significant predictions than human experts, and the remainder (except a very small handful), show a tie between the two. When there are a lot of different factors involved and a situation is very uncertain, simple formulas can win out by focusing on the most important factors and being consistent, while human judgement is too easily influenced by particularly salient and perhaps (c) irrelevant considerations. A similar idea is supported by further evidence that ‘checklists’ can improve the quality of expert decisions in a range of domains by ensuring that important steps or considerations aren’t missed when people are feeling (d) relaxed. For example, treating patients in intensive care can require hundreds of small actions per day, and one small error could cost a life. Using checklists to ensure that no crucial steps are missed has proved to be remarkably (e) effective in a range of medical contexts, from preventing live infections to reducing pneumonia.

* parole: 가석방 ** salient: 두드러진 *** pneumonia: 폐렴

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The Power of Simple Formulas in Decision Making
 - ② Always Prioritise: Tips for Managing Big Data
 - ③ Algorithms’ Mistakes: The Myth of Simplicity
 - ④ Be Prepared! Make a Checklist Just in Case
 - ⑤ How Human Judgement Beats Algorithms
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)

“Hailey, be careful!” Camila yelled uneasily, watching her sister carrying a huge cake to the table. “Don’t worry, Camila,” Hailey responded, smiling. Camila relaxed only when Hailey had safely placed the cake on the party table. “Dad will be here shortly. What gift did (a) you buy for his birthday?” Camila asked out of interest. “Dad will be surprised to find out what it is!” Hailey answered with a wink.

(B)

“Dad, these glasses can help correct your red-green color blindness,” said Hailey. He slowly put them on, and stared at the birthday presents on the table. Seeing vivid red and green colors for the first time ever, he started to cry. “Incredible! Look at those wonderful colors!” He shouted in amazement. Hailey told him in tears, “Dad, I’m glad you can now finally enjoy the true beauty of rainbows and roses. Red represents love and green represents health. You deserve both.” Camila nodded, seeing how happy (b) her gift of the glasses had made their dad.

(C)

“Happy birthday! You’re fifty today, Dad. We love you!” Camila said before (c) her sister handed him a small parcel. When he opened it, he discovered a pair of glasses inside. “Hailey, Dad doesn’t have eyesight problems,” Camila said, puzzled. “Actually Camila, I recently found out he has long been suffering from color blindness. He’s kept it a secret so as not to worry us,” Hailey explained.

(D)

“I bet (d) you bought a wallet or a watch for him,” Camila said. In reply, Hailey answered, “No. I bought something much more personal. By the way, there’s something (e) you should know about Dad...” They were suddenly interrupted by the doorbell ringing. It was their dad and they were overjoyed to see him. “My lovely ladies, thank you for inviting me to your place for my birthday.” He walked in joyfully, hugging his daughters. They all walked into the dining room, where he was greeted with a rainbow-colored birthday cake and fifty red roses.

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 Hailey는 생일 케이크를 테이블로 무사히 옮겨 놓았다.
 - ② 아버지는 생일 선물로 받은 안경을 직접 써 보았다.
 - ③ Hailey는 아버지가 색맹이라는 사실을 최근에 알게 되었다.
 - ④ Hailey와 Camila는 아버지의 집을 방문하였다.
 - ⑤ 아버지는 자신의 나이와 똑같은 수의 장미를 받았다.

* 확인 사항

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

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 진로 상담 신청을 독려하려고
- ② 진로 센터 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ③ 진로 센터 이전에 관해 안내하려고
- ④ 진로 상담 신청 절차를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 진로 센터 운영 시간 연장을 공지하려고

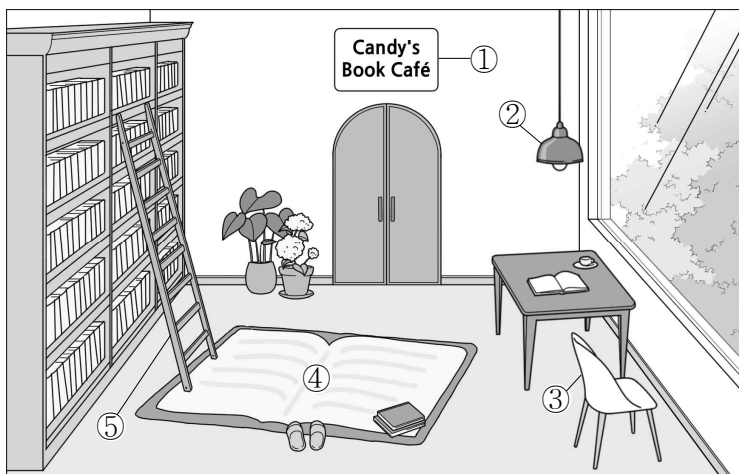
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 과대 포장은 밀키트 가격 상승의 주요 원인이다.
- ② 과대 포장을 하는 밀키트 배달 서비스 이용을 피해야 한다.
- ③ 환경 보호를 위해 재활용할 수 있는 포장재를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 고객 후기가 많은 배달 서비스를 이용하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 음식의 맛과 질을 기준으로 밀키트를 선택해야 한다.

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

- ① 주민 - 경비원
- ② 손님 - 가게 점원
- ③ 배달 기사 - 식당 주인
- ④ 야영객 - 캠프장 관리인
- ⑤ 건축가 - 엘리베이터 설치업자

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



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

- ① 꽃집에 전화하기
- ② 현수막 설치하기
- ③ 좌석 배치도 붙이기
- ④ 마이크 작동 여부 확인하기
- ⑤ 커버에 장학 증서 끼우기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$35
- ② \$40
- ③ \$45
- ④ \$50
- ⑤ \$55

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 피트니스 센터 회원권을 갱신하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회원권이 너무 비싸서
- ② 테니스 수업을 받기로 해서
- ③ 당분간 운동을 할 수 없어서
- ④ 개인 지도 프로그램이 없어서
- ⑤ 시설이 더 좋은 곳으로 옮기고 싶어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Camellia Vegan Table에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 위치
- ② 개점 시간
- ③ 메뉴
- ④ 음식 가격
- ⑤ 휴점일

9. Spring Stewardship Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 올해는 4월 29일에 개최될 것이다.
- ② 참가자들은 쓰레기 줍기, 나무 보호 등을 도울 것이다.
- ③ 봉사 활동이 끝난 후 점심이 무료로 제공될 것이다.
- ④ 작업용 장갑을 포함하여 모든 도구와 장비가 제공될 것이다.
- ⑤ 참가비는 무료이지만 사전 등록이 필요하다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 무선 방수 스피커를 고르시오.

Wireless Waterproof Speakers

	Model	Price	Playtime (hours)	FM Radio	Color
①	A	\$35	8	×	Silver
②	B	\$38	12	○	Blue
③	C	\$40	15	○	Pink
④	D	\$45	18	×	White
⑤	E	\$55	24	○	Black

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

- ① It's nice of you to help me read the lyrics of the songs.
- ② It took me so long to get to the language school.
- ③ I sing K-pop songs to master Korean.
- ④ I don't go to the Korean language school anymore.
- ⑤ I was able to read Korean lyrics in about three months.

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

- ① I know, but I already rented a car.
- ② Good idea. Let's not rent a car this time.
- ③ Don't worry. The next bus is coming soon.
- ④ I'm sorry. I forgot to rent a car for our trip.
- ⑤ You're right. It'll be exciting to drive a luxury car.

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

Woman: _____

- ① No way. I'm still printing the banner.
- ② Yes, I'll let you know the new date soon.
- ③ But I've already sent them to your school.
- ④ No problem. I'll change the date on the banner.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll put them in when packaging the banner.

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

Man: _____

- ① I agree. Outdoor gardening is very good for health.
- ② Sounds great. I'll help the beginners with gardening.
- ③ Yeah. I already made a couple of terrarium gardens.
- ④ Thanks. Last weekend's terrarium workshop was helpful.
- ⑤ Sure. It'll be fun to create my own garden in a glass jar.

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

Kate: _____

- ① There're many things to consider when adopting a cat.
- ② Let's get advice from Sarah on how to start our club.
- ③ We should check with her if there's an animal club.
- ④ Why don't we join the school drama club instead?
- ⑤ How about helping Sarah organize a drama club?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① surprising and unusual laws around the world
- ② the most visited tourist attractions in the world
- ③ universal laws and principles governing your life
- ④ necessity of improving laws on cultural diversity
- ⑤ what to consider when choosing a family tour program

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Italy ② Germany ③ France
- ④ Greece ⑤ Spain

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Morganic Corporation, located in the heart of Arkansas, spent the past decade providing great organic crops at a competitive price, growing into the ninth leading organic farming operation in the country. As a seasoned writer with access to Richard Taylor, the founder and president of Morganic, I propose writing a profile piece on Taylor for your magazine. I believe the time has come to cover Morganic's rise in the organic farming industry. The piece would run in the normal 800 - 1,200 word range with photographs available of Taylor and Morganic's operation. Thank you for your consideration of this article. I hope to hear from you soon.

- ① 잡지사에 기사 기고를 하겠다고 제안하려고
- ② 기사 지면을 늘려줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 새로 나온 유기농 제품을 소개하려고
- ④ 기사에 대한 피드백에 감사하려고
- ⑤ 창업에 관한 조언을 구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Mark의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mark was participating in freestyle swimming competitions in this Olympics. He had a firm belief that he could get a medal in the 200m. Swimming was dominated by Americans at the time, so Mark was dreaming of becoming a national hero for his country, Britain. That day, Mark was competing in his very last race—the final round of the 200m. He had done his training and was ready. One minute and fifty seconds later, it was all over. He had tried hard and, at his best, was ranked number four. He fell short of a bronze medal by 0.49 of a second. And that was the end of Mark's swimming career. He was heartbroken. He had nothing left.

- ① worried → hopeful ② grateful → fearful
- ③ pleased → jealous ④ indifferent → upset
- ⑤ confident → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is no denying that engaging in argument carries certain significant risks. When we argue, we exchange and examine reasons with a view toward believing what our best reasons say we should believe; sometimes we discover that our current reasons fall short, and that our beliefs are not well supported after all. Or sometimes we discover that a belief that we had dismissed as silly or obviously false in fact enjoys the support of highly compelling reasons. On other occasions, we discover that the reasons offered by those with whom we disagree measure up toe-to-toe with our own reasons. In any of these situations, an adjustment in our belief is called for; we must change what we believe, or revise it, or replace it, or suspend belief altogether.

- ① 논쟁 중에 알게 된 바에 따라 자신의 믿음을 조정해야 한다.
- ② 논쟁을 하기 전에 상대방의 주장을 면밀히 검토해야 한다.
- ③ 논쟁에서 불리해지더라도 감정적으로 반응해서는 안 된다.
- ④ 의사 결정 시에는 충분한 시간을 갖고 신중하게 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 반대 의견을 제시할 때 상대의 논리적 허점을 공략해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 live in the shadow of the future가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others without expecting an immediate return. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date. The converse is also the case. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine." By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice. We all behave differently when we know we live in the shadow of the future. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done.

* malice: 악의

- ① are distracted by inner conflict
- ② fall short of our own expectations
- ③ seriously compete regardless of the results
- ④ are under the influence of uncertainty
- ⑤ ultimately reap what we have sown

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you experience affect without knowing the cause, you are more likely to treat affect as information about the world, rather than your experience of the world. The psychologist Gerald L. Clore has spent decades performing clever experiments to better understand how people make decisions every day based on gut feelings. This phenomenon is called *affective realism*, because we experience supposed facts about the world that are created in part by our feelings. For example, people report more happiness and life satisfaction on sunny days, but only when they are *not* explicitly asked about the weather. When you apply for a job or college or medical school, make sure you interview on a sunny day, because interviewers tend to rate applicants more negatively when it is rainy. And the next time a good friend snaps at you, remember affective realism. Maybe your friend is irritated with you, but perhaps she didn't sleep well last night, or maybe it's just lunchtime. The change in her body budget, which she's experiencing as affect, might not have anything to do with you.

- ① 직감에 따른 판단이 더 좋은 결과로 이어지는 경우가 많다.
- ② 외부적 환경이 우리의 감정과 판단에 미치는 영향은 크지 않다.
- ③ 우리는 자신도 모르게 감정의 영향을 받아서 현실을 판단한다.
- ④ 상대방의 반응이 평소와 다를 때에는 자신을 되돌아보아야 한다.
- ⑤ 상대방에 관한 배경지식을 통해 그 사람을 더 잘 이해하게 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Whenever possible, we should take measures to *re-socialize* the information we think about. The continual patter we carry on in our heads is in fact a kind of internalized conversation. Likewise, many of the written forms we encounter at school and at work—from exams and evaluations, to profiles and case studies, to essays and proposals—are really social exchanges (questions, stories, arguments) put on paper and addressed to some imagined listener or interlocutor. There are significant advantages to turning such interactions at a remove back into actual social encounters. Research demonstrates that the brain processes the "same" information differently, and often more effectively, when other human beings are involved—whether we're imitating them, debating them, exchanging stories with them, synchronizing and cooperating with them, teaching or being taught by them. We are inherently social creatures, and our thinking benefits from bringing other people into our train of thought.

* patter: 재잘거림 ** interlocutor: 대화자
*** at a remove: 조금 거리를 둔

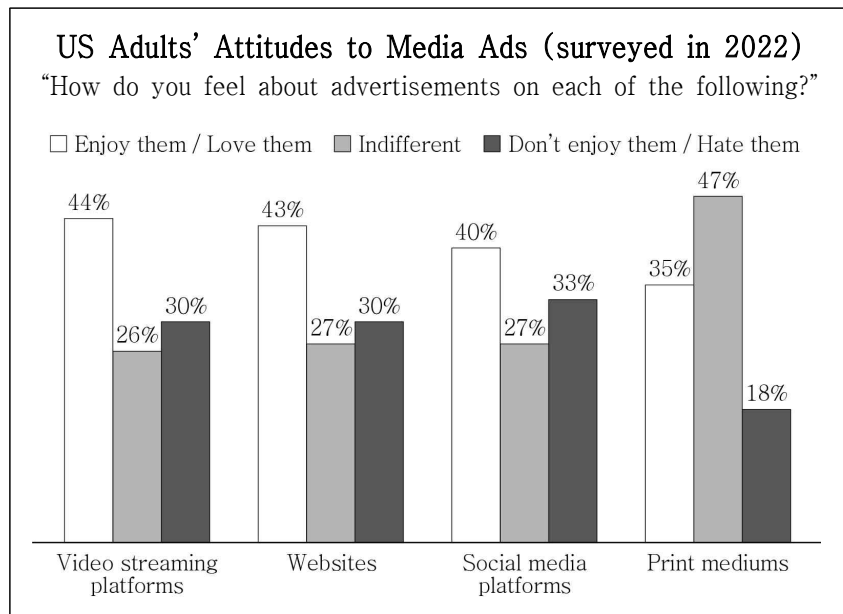
- ① importance of processing information via social interactions
- ② ways of improving social skills through physical activities
- ③ necessity of regular evaluations of cognitive functions
- ④ influence of personality traits on social interactions
- ⑤ socialization as a form of internalized social control

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every day an enormous amount of energy is created by the movement of people and animals, and by interactions of people with their immediate surroundings. This is usually in very small amounts or in very dispersed environments. Virtually all of that energy is lost to the local environment, and historically there have been no efforts to gather it. It may seem odd to consider finding ways to "collect" energy that is given off all around us—by people simply walking or by walking upstairs and downstairs or by riding stationary/exercise bicycles, for example—but that is the general idea and nature of energy harvesting. The broad idea of energy harvesting is that there are many places at which small amounts of energy are generated—and often wasted—and when collected, this can be put to some practical use. Current efforts have begun, aimed at collecting such energy in smaller devices which can store it, such as portable batteries.

- ① Energy Harvesting: Every Little Helps
- ② Burning Waste for Energy Is Harmful
- ③ Is Renewable Energy Really Green?
- ④ Pros and Cons of Energy Harvesting
- ⑤ Can Natural Energy Sources Fulfill the Demand?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the US adults' attitudes to media ads, based on a survey in 2022. ① In all the mediums surveyed, the percentages of respondents who enjoy or love media ads are higher than those of respondents who don't enjoy or hate media ads. ② As for those who are indifferent to media ads, their percentages are the lowest in every medium except for print mediums. ③ For respondents who don't enjoy or hate media ads, their percentage in social media platforms is the highest, while that in websites the lowest. ④ The percentage of respondents who are indifferent to media ads in websites is the same as that of those who have the same attitude to media ads in social media platforms. ⑤ In print mediums, the percentage of respondents who are indifferent to media ads is more than twice that of those who don't enjoy or hate media ads.

26. Georgy Gause에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Georgy Gause was born in Moscow, Russia. He was admitted to Moscow State University, where he received his undergraduate degree in 1931 and PhD in 1940. Prior to achieving his doctoral degree, Gause published his ecological classic, *The Struggle for Existence*, in 1934 (and in English!). This book and similar research papers in the 1930s helped lay the early foundation for population ecology and indeed fostered the introduction of mathematics into the historical development of ecology. In ecology, Gause's contributions are equally acknowledged along with those of other early ecologists who studied population dynamics. However, most ecologists are not aware that Gause eventually went on to conduct very important research on antibiotics and somewhat left ecology behind. From 1960 until his death he was director of the institute of antibiotics he and his wife had founded.

- ① 1931년에 학사 학위를 받았다.
- ② 박사 학위 취득 전에 *The Struggle for Existence*를 출간했다.
- ③ 그의 책은 생태학의 역사적 발전에 수학의 도입을 촉진했다.
- ④ 그의 항생제 연구는 대부분의 생태학자에게 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 아내와 항생제 연구소를 설립했다.

27. Project Pipeline Virtual Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Project Pipeline Virtual Camp

Are you interested in buildings, cities, design and architecture? Join us in imagining and creating the city of the future!

Who: Youth ages 11 – 15

When: August 17 – 19, 2023

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. (Thursday, Friday & Saturday)

Where: Online

Register at www.bosnoma.org/projectpipeline.

Registration is FREE. All participants will receive a free art supply kit mailed to their home.

Architecture and design professionals will teach drawing and modeling in a fun online environment.

Questions? Contact us at projectpipeline@bosnoma.org.

- ① 참가 연령은 11세에서 15세이다.
- ② 사흘간 오전 10시부터 오후 1시까지 진행된다.
- ③ 웹 사이트에서 등록해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자는 미술용품 세트를 구입해야 한다.
- ⑤ 드로잉과 모형 제작을 온라인에서 가르칠 것이다.

28. 2023 Oyster Bay Town Toddler Sports Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2023 Oyster Bay Town Toddler Sports Program

The Town's Toddler Sports Program will return this spring on April 7th. This 6-week program offers sports classes at the Youth Center for children aged 3 and 4.

- Parents who sign their toddler up for the program must choose one class per week, per child. Classes will take place on:
 Wednesdays 10 a.m. or 11 a.m. &
 Fridays 10 a.m. or 11 a.m.
- Registration will take place ONLINE at www.obtown.org starting Friday, March 24th, at 9 a.m.

Fee

- \$75 per resident child
- \$90 for any non-resident child

For more information, call (516) 797-1234.

- ① 7주간 진행되는 프로그램이다.
- ② 참가 아동마다 매주 두 개의 수업을 선택해야 한다.
- ③ 수업은 수요일과 금요일 오후에 있다.
- ④ 등록은 3월 24일 오전 9시에 시작될 것이다.
- ⑤ 지역 거주 아동의 참가비는 90달러이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

From the 8th to the 12th century CE, while Europe suffered the perhaps overdramatically named Dark Ages, science on planet Earth could be found almost ① exclusively in the Islamic world. This science was not exactly like our science today, but it was surely antecedent to ② it and was nonetheless an activity aimed at knowing about the world. Muslim rulers granted scientific institutions tremendous resources, such as libraries, observatories, and hospitals. Great schools in all the cities ③ covering the Arabic Near East and Northern Africa (and even into Spain) trained generations of scholars. Almost every word in the modern scientific lexicon that begins with the prefix “al” ④ owes its origins to Islamic science—algorithm, alchemy, alcohol, alkali, algebra. And then, just over 400 years after it started, it ground to an apparent halt, and it would be a few hundred years, give or take, before ⑤ that we would today unmistakably recognize as science appeared in Europe—with Galileo, Kepler, and, a bit later, Newton.

* antecedent: 선행하는 ** lexicon: 어휘 (목록)
*** give or take: 대략

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

In centuries past, we might learn much about life from the wisdom of our elders. Today, the majority of the messages we receive about how to live a good life come not from Granny’s long ① experience of the world, but from advertising executives hoping to sell us products. If we are satisfied with our lives, we will not feel a burning desire to purchase anything, and then the economy may collapse. But if we are unsatisfied, and any of the products we buy actually delivers the promised lasting fulfillment, subsequent sales figures may likewise ② rise. We exist in a fog of messaging designed explicitly to influence our behavior. Not surprisingly, our behavior often shifts in precisely the manner ③ intended. If you can be made to feel sufficiently inferior due to your yellowed teeth, perhaps you will rush to the pharmacy to purchase whitening strips. The ④ lack of any research whatsoever correlating tooth shade with life satisfaction is never mentioned. Having been told one hundred times a day how to be happy, we spend much of our lives buying the necessary accoutrements and feeling ⑤ disappointed not to discover life satisfaction inside the packaging.

* accoutrements: (필요) 용품

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The quest for knowledge in the material world is a never-ending pursuit, but the quest does not mean that a thoroughly schooled person is an educated person or that an educated person is a wise person. We are too often blinded by our ignorance of our ignorance, and our pursuit of knowledge is no guarantee of wisdom. Hence, we are prone to becoming the blind leading the blind because our overemphasis on competition in nearly everything makes looking good more important than being good. The resultant fear of being thought a fool and criticized therefore is one of greatest enemies of true learning. Although our ignorance is undeniably vast, it is from the vastness of this selfsame ignorance that our sense of wonder grows. But, when we do not know we are ignorant, we do not know enough to even question, let alone investigate, our ignorance. No one can teach another person anything. All one can do with and for someone else is to facilitate learning by helping the person to _____.

* prone to: ~하기 쉬운 ** selfsame: 똑같은

- ① find their role in teamwork
- ② learn from others’ successes and failures
- ③ make the most of technology for learning
- ④ obtain knowledge from wonderful experts
- ⑤ discover the wonder of their ignorance

32. Lewis-Williams believes that the religious view of hunter groups was a contract between the hunter and the hunted. ‘The powers of the underworld allowed people to kill animals, provided people responded in certain ritual ways, such as taking fragments of animals into the caves and inserting them into the “membrane.”’ This is borne out in the San. Like other shamanistic societies, they have admiring practices between human hunters and their prey, suffused with taboos derived from extensive natural knowledge. These practices suggest that honouring may be one method of softening the disquiet of killing. It should be said that this disquiet needn’t arise because there is something fundamentally wrong with a human killing another animal, but simply because we are aware of doing the killing. And perhaps, too, because in some sense we ‘know’ what we are killing. We make sound guesses that the pain and desire for life we feel—our worlds of experience—have a counterpart in the animal we kill. As predators, this can create problems for us. One way to smooth those edges, then, is to _____.

* membrane: 지하 세계로 통하는 바위 표면
** suffused with: ~로 가득 찬

- ① view that prey with respect
- ② domesticate those animals
- ③ develop tools for hunting
- ④ avoid supernatural beliefs
- ⑤ worship our ancestors’ spirits

33. The empiricist philosopher John Locke argued that when the human being was first born, the mind was simply a blank slate—a *tabula rasa*—waiting to be written on by experience. Locke believed that our experience shapes who we are and who we become—and therefore he also believed that, given different experiences, human beings would have different characters. The influence of these ideas was profound, particularly for the new colonies in America, for example, because these were conscious attempts to make a new start and to form a new society. The new society was to operate on a different basis from that of European culture, which was based on the feudal system in which people’s place in society was almost entirely determined by birth, and which therefore tended to emphasize innate characteristics. Locke’s emphasis on the importance of experience in forming the human being provided _____ . [3점]

* empiricist: 경험주의자 ** slate: 석판 *** feudal: 봉건 제도의

- ① foundations for reinforcing ties between European and colonial societies
- ② new opportunities for European societies to value their tradition
- ③ an optimistic framework for those trying to form a different society
- ④ an example of the role that nature plays in building character
- ⑤ an access to expertise in the areas of philosophy and science

34. In *A Theory of Adaptation*, Linda Hutcheon argues that “An adaptation is not vampiric: it does not draw the life-blood from its source and leave it dying or dead, nor is it paler than the adapted work. It may, on the contrary, keep that prior work alive, giving it an afterlife it would never have had otherwise.” Hutcheon’s refusal to see adaptation as “vampiric” is particularly inspiring for those of us who do work on adaptations. The idea of an “afterlife” of texts, of seeing what comes before as an inspiration for what comes now, is, by its very definition, keeping works “alive.” Adaptations for young adults, in particular, have the added benefit of engaging the young adult reader with both then and now, past and present—functioning as both “monuments” to history and the “flesh” of the reader’s lived experience. While this is true for adaptations in general, it is especially important for those written with young adults in mind. Such adaptations _____ that might otherwise come across as old-fashioned or irrelevant.

[3점]

- ① allow young readers to make personal connections with texts
- ② are nothing more than the combination of different styles
- ③ break familiar patterns of the ancient heroic stories
- ④ give a new spotlight to various literary theories
- ⑤ encourage young writers to make plots original

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

According to the principle of social proof, one way individuals determine appropriate behavior for themselves in a situation is to examine the behavior of others there—especially similar others. ① It is through social comparison with these referent others that people validate the correctness of their opinions and decisions. ② Consequently, people tend to behave as their friends and peers have behaved. ③ Because the critical source of information within the principle of social proof is the responses of referent others, compliance tactics that employ this information should be especially effective in collectivistically oriented nations and persons. ④ That is, where the individualized self is both the focus and the standard, one’s own behavioral history should be heavily weighted in subsequent behavior. ⑤ Some evidence in this regard comes from a study showing that advertisements that promoted group benefits were more persuasive in Korea (a collectivistic society) than in the United States (an individualistic society).

* tactic: 전술

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

36.

Aristotle explains that the Good for human beings consists in *eudaimoniā* (a Greek word combining *eu* meaning “good” with *daimon* meaning “spirit,” and most often translated as “happiness”).

- (A) It depends only on knowledge of human nature and other worldly and social realities. For him it is the study of human nature and worldly existence that will disclose the relevant meaning of the notion of *eudaimoniā*.
- (B) Some people say it is worldly enjoyment while others say it is eternal salvation. Aristotle’s theory will turn out to be “naturalistic” in that it does not depend on any theological or metaphysical knowledge. It does not depend on knowledge of God or of metaphysical and universal moral norms.
- (C) Whereas he had argued in a purely formal way that the Good was that to which we all aim, he now gives a more substantive answer: that this universal human goal is happiness. However, he is quick to point out that this conclusion is still somewhat formal since different people have different views about what happiness is.

* salvation: 구원 ** theological: 신학의
*** substantive: 실질적인

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

37.

A large body of research in decision science has indicated that one attribute that is regularly substituted for an explicit assessment of decision costs and benefits is an affective valuation of the prospect at hand.

- (A) People were willing to pay almost as much to avoid a 1 percent probability of receiving a shock as they were to pay to avoid a 99 percent probability of receiving a shock. Clearly the affective reaction to the thought of receiving a shock was overwhelming the subjects' ability to evaluate the probabilities associated.
- (B) This is often a very rational attribute to substitute— affect does convey useful signals as to the costs and benefits of outcomes. A problem sometimes arises, however, when affective valuation is not supplemented by any analytic processing and adjustment at all.
- (C) For example, sole reliance on affective valuation can make people insensitive to probabilities and to quantitative features of the outcome that should effect decisions. One study demonstrated that people's evaluation of a situation where they might receive a shock is insensitive to the probability of receiving the shock because their thinking is swamped by affective evaluation of the situation. [3점]

* swamp: 압도하다

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

However, while our resources come with histories of meanings, *how they come to mean* at a particular communicative moment is always open to negotiation.

The linguistic resources we choose to use do not come to us as empty forms ready to be filled with our personal intentions; rather, they come to us with meanings already embedded within them. (①) These meanings, however, are not derived from some universal, logical set of principles; rather, as with their shapes, they are built up over time from their past uses in particular contexts by particular groups of participants in the accomplishment of particular goals that, in turn, are shaped by myriad cultural, historical and institutional forces. (②) The linguistic resources we choose to use at particular communicative moments come to these moments with their conventionalized histories of meaning. (③) It is their conventionality that binds us to some degree to particular ways of realizing our collective history. (④) Thus, in our individual uses of our linguistic resources we accomplish two actions simultaneously. (⑤) We create their typical—historical—contexts of use and at the same time we position ourselves in relation to these contexts.

* myriad: 무수히 많은

39.

However, human reasoning is still notoriously prone to confusion and error when causal questions become sufficiently complex, such as when it comes to assessing the impact of policy interventions across society.

Going beyond very simple algorithms, some AI-based tools hold out the promise of supporting better causal and probabilistic reasoning in complex domains. (①) Humans have a natural ability to build causal models of the world—that is, to explain *why* things happen—that AI systems still largely lack. (②) For example, while a doctor can explain to a patient why a treatment works, referring to the changes it causes in the body, a modern machine-learning system could only tell you that patients who are given this treatment tend, on average, to get better. (③) In these cases, supporting human reasoning with more structured AI-based tools may be helpful. (④) Researchers have been exploring the use of Bayesian Networks—an AI technology that can be used to map out the causal relationships between events, and to represent degrees of uncertainty around different areas—for decision support, such as to enable more accurate risk assessment. (⑤) These may be particularly useful for assessing the threat of novel or rare threats, where little historical data is available, such as the risk of terrorist attacks and new ecological disasters. [3점]

* notoriously: 악명 높게도

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

The rise of large, industrial cities has had social consequences that are often known as urbanism. The city dissolves the informal controls of the village or small town. Most urban residents are unknown to one another, and most social interactions in cities occur between people who know each other only in specific roles, such as parking attendant, store clerk, or customer. Individuals became more free to live as they wished, and in ways that break away from social norms. In response, and because the high density of city living requires the pliant coordination of many thousands of people, urban societies have developed a wide range of methods to control urban behavior. These include regulations that control private land use, building construction and maintenance (to minimize fire risk), and the production of pollution and noise.

* pliant: 유순한

The social conditions in large, industrial cities made urban societies (A) the informal controls of the village or small town, introducing (B) measures to effectively induce coordinated urban behaviors.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① limit | ..... | permissive |
| ② maintain | ..... | restrictive |
| ③ evaluate | ..... | indirect |
| ④ remove | ..... | restrictive |
| ⑤ reinforce | ..... | permissive |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Douglas Hofstadter is a scholar who writes about stereotypical thinking. He discusses what he calls *default assumptions*. Default assumptions are (a) preconceived notions about the likely state of affairs—what we assume to be true in the absence of specific information. Given no other information, when I mention “secretary,” you are likely to assume the secretary is a woman, because “woman” and “secretary” are associated stereotypically. In the absence of specific details, people rely on the stereotype as a default assumption for filling in the (b) blanks. Default assumptions have a tendency, in Hofstadter’s words, to “permeate our mental representations and channel our thoughts.” For instance, given the words “cat,” “dog,” and “chases,” you are likely to think first of a dog chasing a cat. This line of thought (c) reflects a default assumption that, all else being equal, the dog is more likely to chase the cat than the other way around.

Default assumptions are rooted in our socially learned associative clusters and linguistic categories. They are (d) useless in that people cannot always afford the time it would take to consider every theoretical possibility that confronts them. Nonetheless, default assumptions are often wrong. Default assumptions are only one type of language-based categorization. Hofstadter is particularly interested in race-based and gender-based categorization and default assumptions. For instance, if you hear that your school basketball team is playing tonight, do you assume it’s the men’s team? Most people would assume so unless a *qualifier* is (e) added to provide specific information. In this case, the qualifier would be “the *women’s* basketball team is playing tonight.”

* permeate: 스며들다 ** cluster: 무리 *** qualifier: 수식어

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Quest for Novelty: Our Survival Instinct
- ② Gossip as a Source of Social Information
- ③ The Bias Behind Stereotypical Assumptions
- ④ The More Information, The More Confusion
- ⑤ Creativity: Free from the Prison of Our Assumptions

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)

Now I will tell you a story. There lived a young boy named Nick. He would sing and whistle nearly all day. He was as merry as a lark. One day Nick went out taking a walk in the forest, at some distance from his home. When he reached a clear stream he felt very thirsty and bent down to drink water. But, just at that moment, he was suddenly seized and found himself in the hands of a fierce giant, a hundred times bigger than himself. For some time the giant held Nick in his big hands, and looked at (a) him with great delight.

(B)

Nick was very miserable, for he had never before been deprived of his liberty. He dashed backward and forward in his prison-house, but he could not escape. (b) He thought of his own pleasant home, his companions, the sunlight, the trees, and the flowers. He screamed and tried to get out between the iron bars, but he only tore himself, and all in vain. In a moment, the giant came again to the prison.

(C)

He then put him into a large bag, and carried (c) him away. Poor Nick, who was in great fear, did all he could do to escape from his cruel captor. He tried to tear the bag, but the giant only laughed at (d) him. At last, the giant came to his own house with a high wall all around it, and no trees, nor flowers. He put Nick into a prison. It was quite a dark room, with iron bars all around it.

(D)

He told Nick to sing, the same as he did when he was in his own home. “Sing! sing! sing!” said he, “Why don’t you sing?” But Nick was too sad to sing. Who could sing in a prison! At length the giant grew very angry, and took Nick out of the prison to make him sing. (e) He shook him, and then ordered him to sing. Nick felt terrified while missing whatever he enjoyed with freedom at his home. Now I will tell you who they were. Nick was a *little bird* and that giant was a *cruel boy*.

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 Nick은 개울에서 물을 마시려고 몸을 숙였다.
- ② Nick은 감옥에서 도망치려 했으나 성공하지 못했다.
- ③ 거인의 집에는 나무와 꽃이 없었다.
- ④ Nick은 감옥에서 자신의 집에서처럼 노래를 불렀다.
- ⑤ 화가 난 거인은 Nick을 감옥에서 꺼냈다.

* 확인 사항

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

영어 영역

제 3 교시

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

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

- ① 행사에 참여하는 회사 명단을 공개하려고
- ② 참가자에게 박람회 장소 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 자기소개서 작성 시 유의 사항을 전달하려고
- ④ 신입 사원 채용을 위한 면접 절차를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 취업 박람회에 가지고 가야 할 것을 안내하려고

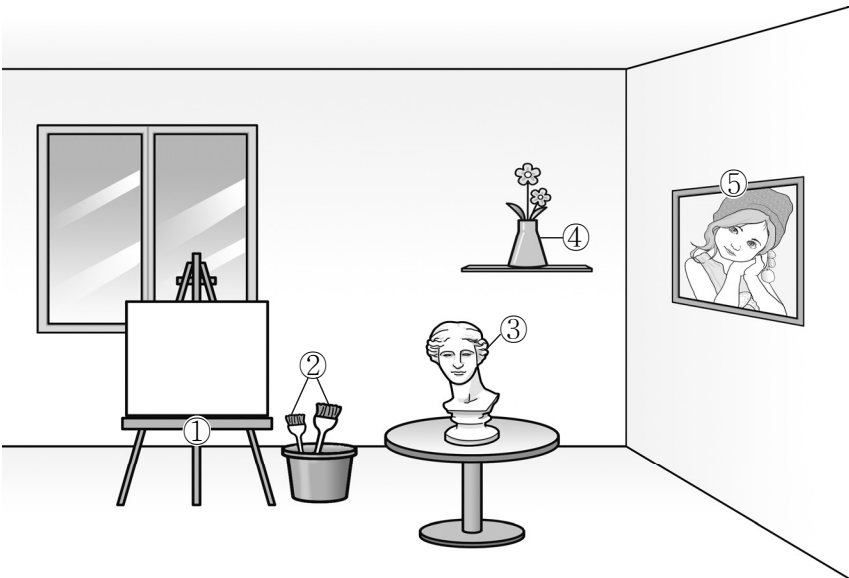
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자원 낭비를 줄이기 위해 옷을 재활용해야 한다.
- ② 옷장 정리 시 잘 입지 않는 옷을 처분해야 한다.
- ③ 유행을 덜 타는 디자인의 옷을 구매해야 한다.
- ④ 자주 입는 옷을 옷장 문 쪽에 배치해야 한다.
- ⑤ 비슷한 색깔끼리 옷을 정리해야 한다.

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

- ① 건축가-의뢰인
- ② 집주인-사진사
- ③ 임대인-세입자
- ④ 기자-잡지사 편집장
- ⑤ 고객-이삿집센터 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 방송 부탁하기
- ② 간식 주문하기
- ③ 포스터 게시하기
- ④ 지원서 출력하기
- ⑤ QR 코드 제작하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$30
- ② \$36
- ③ \$40
- ④ \$45
- ⑤ \$50

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 반려동물 박람회에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 가족 여행을 떠나야 해서
- ② 반려동물을 입양해야 해서
- ③ 액세서리를 사러 가야 해서
- ④ 과학 프로젝트에 참여해야 해서
- ⑤ 반려견에게 예방 접종을 해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, International Game Conference에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 장소
- ③ 강의 주제
- ④ 티켓 가격
- ⑤ 기념품

9. Superhero Museum에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 7만 원이 넘는 만화책을 보유하고 있다.
- ② 시립 도서관 옆에 위치하고 있다.
- ③ 슈퍼히어로 의상을 대여해 준다.
- ④ 취학 연령 미만의 아동에게 무료 입장권을 준다.
- ⑤ 생일에 방문한 고객에게 음료 쿠폰을 제공한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 손 세정제를 고르시오.

Hand Soap

	Product	Price	Form	Fragrance	Tested on Animals
①	A	\$4	bar	lemon	×
②	B	\$7	bar	lavender	○
③	C	\$10	bar	vanilla	×
④	D	\$15	liquid	rosemary	○
⑤	E	\$22	liquid	tea tree	×

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

- ① The soccer match is going to start in 30 minutes.
- ② I'm disappointed that all the chicken was sold out.
- ③ No matter how much we hurry, it'll take about an hour.
- ④ Seating is available on a first come, first served basis.
- ⑤ Your order was cancelled due to a delivery problem.

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

- ① No problem. I can do that for you.
- ② Sorry. I'm not able to give you a ride.
- ③ Definitely. He's already arrived there.
- ④ Sure. You can take him to the ice rink.
- ⑤ Cheer up. Your presentation will be great.

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

Man: _____

- ① All right. Then I'll wait for him to return.
- ② Stay calm. I know where he might be now.
- ③ Believe me. He'll come back before the deadline.
- ④ Never mind. He's already registered for the class.
- ⑤ No worries. The results of the consultation were fine.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm sorry. I'm tired of having music practice every day.
- ② Okay. I'll try to find something new to challenge myself.
- ③ Absolutely. You'll be good at playing the ukulele one day.
- ④ You're right. I'd better stay away from relationship stress.
- ⑤ I agree. You should put more effort into the work you're doing.

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

Emma: _____

- ① Could you check whether I got double charged?
- ② Can I get a discount coupon via message again?
- ③ Would it be okay for me to use your cell phone?
- ④ Did you insert your credit card to the card reader?
- ⑤ Is it possible to get a refund through a bank transfer?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① practical methods of conflict management
- ② socially acceptable ways to express anger
- ③ various behaviors to trigger social conflict
- ④ communicative skills for customer satisfaction
- ⑤ situations causing conflict between generations

17. 언급된 전략이 아닌 것은?

- ① accommodating ② compromising ③ competing
- ④ assessing ⑤ avoiding

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter in regard to Sona Lee applying for an internship in your law firm. I have gotten to know her over the past year, as a student in my Contracts course. The assignments she completed were excellent, and demonstrated a thorough understanding of contract law. She also has remarkable energy and interpersonal skills. She represents her class on the law school's student council and has taken on this responsibility with spirit, interacting with students effectively. I support her application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely yours,
Conan Stevenson

- ① 계약 절차에 대한 이의를 제기하려고
- ② 우수한 학생을 인턴 채용에 추천하려고
- ③ 학생회장 선거 운영 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 법률 회사의 유능한 변호사를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 법학 전문 대학원의 교육 과정을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jerry의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

"5,000 dollars has been deposited? Thank you. I'll check it out now." Jerry Shaw hung up with a smile on his face. Humming, he headed to the bank to withdraw some cash. He stopped at the ATM, inserted the card and entered his PIN. The screen flashed the message, "Card not valid—please see a teller." *What? My bonus was deposited just now!* Entering the bank, Jerry told the teller what had happened. She studied the screen and frowned. "Mr. Shaw, your account was closed. All your funds were withdrawn when you closed it," she said. "What do you mean? I never did! It must be identity theft!" yelled Jerry, his voice barely under control.

- ① delighted → panicked ② anxious → envious
- ③ sympathetic → exhausted ④ grateful → indifferent
- ⑤ confused → enthusiastic

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anthropology has become relevant for addressing global issues. This is not to deny the vital role of 'hard' sciences in addressing these problems. However, if we are to solve global problems we need a new way of thinking based in humanities and social sciences. It is impossible to resolve global issues merely by looking at numbers and statistics. Anthropology thus becomes crucial, as a discipline and a profession enabling the collection and interpretation of 'thick data'—in addition to 'big data'—and helps us to understand the world we live in more comprehensively. Why is a brand new and expensive 'smart' building a disaster? What will happen in the future with passenger cars? In answering such questions, we should stop relying only on quantitative data analytics; instead, the most important decisions should also be informed by anthropological qualitative approaches which provide a more complete and nuanced picture of people's lives.

- ① 광범위한 규모의 문제를 다룰 때는 처리 단계를 세분화해야 한다.
- ② 실증적 자료를 토대로 해결할 수 있는 문제를 먼저 처리해야 한다.
- ③ 글로벌 문제 해결을 위해 인류학의 질적 접근법을 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 전 인류적 문제에 대한 질적 연구는 정량화된 수치에 기반해야 한다.
- ⑤ 사회 문제의 포괄적 이해를 위해 자료를 반복적으로 검증해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 it's an angry protest from the brain's reward system이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Our brains light up when our predicted reality and actual reality match. Our brains love to be right. We also don't like to be wrong, and we feel threatened when our stereotyped predictions don't come true. Psychologist Wendy Mendes asked White and Asian college students to interact with Latino students who had been hired as actors by the researchers. Some of the Latino students portrayed themselves as socioeconomically "high status," with lawyer fathers, professor mothers, and summers spent volunteering in Europe. Others portrayed themselves as "low status," with unemployed parents and part-time summer jobs. The researchers found that when participants interacted with the Latino students who appeared to come from wealth and thus challenged American stereotypes, they responded physiologically as if to a threat: their blood vessels constricted and their heart activity changed. In these interactions, participants also saw the students who violated stereotypes as less likable. In this way, stereotypes that are *descriptive* can easily become *prescriptive*. The phenomenon, it turns out, may have a neuroscientific explanation: it's an angry protest from the brain's reward system.

- ① Our brain prefers actual reality to predicted reality.
- ② Humans have a tendency to deny that they are stereotyped.
- ③ Humans are conditioned to avoid people who resemble them.
- ④ Our brain dislikes when something goes against its prediction.
- ⑤ When dissatisfied, the brain operates to make itself feel better.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can imagine natural numbers as whole objects, things our hunter-gatherer brains can work with. On the other hand, partial numbers — decimals, fractions, percentages, and ratios — simply don't register as real to our minds. We may be able to work with them for a given time when we're in math mode, but if we're asked questions at other times, we tend to have trouble grasping the concept. In other words, any time we give our audience figures that aren't natural numbers, the message is unlikely to make sense to them. Not only are they prone to make errors remembering and calculating the numbers, but there's a good chance they never even envision what we're describing in the first place — because the number attached isn't solid. Use natural numbers whenever you can to make your message real. For numbers less than 1, you can use a strategy to make things start to show up as natural numbers. If you find that 0.2% of people have a certain trait, using "1 out of 500" makes this abstract percentage into a real thing.

- ① 근사치를 사용하면 정보를 신속하게 처리할 수 있다.
- ② 복잡한 계산에서 단위를 통일하는 것이 혼동을 방지한다.
- ③ 수학 기호의 사용이 효과적인 정보 전달을 가능하게 한다.
- ④ 자연수로 수치가 표현될 때 메시지가 실제적으로 전달된다.
- ⑤ 메시지에 소수 표현을 포함하는 것은 내용의 신뢰도를 높여 준다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Facing large-scale, long-term change can seem overwhelming. Problems like global contagion or economic inequality are so complex that it can be hard to believe any intervention might make a difference. Working through fears of what could be depends on connecting with the abstract. Linking issues like climate change, for example, with the realities of our own neighborhoods, jobs, and relationships, translates conceptual ideas into concrete emotions. Thinking of how the beaches we love might disappear, how more frequent floods might destroy our homes, or how we might have to move to flee mounting wildfire risk, evokes feelings like anger, sadness, or guilt — feelings that inspire us to act. A recent study found that when people feel personally affected by potential climatic change, they are more likely to support carbon reduction efforts and push for proactive policies. Forming emotional connections to potential futures helps us move from denial and despair to action.

- ① effectiveness of making remote problems personal
- ② impacts of negative tone in news on problem solving
- ③ contribution of experts to solving large-scale problems
- ④ limits of personal intervention in minimizing climate change
- ⑤ risks of attempting to predict events with limited information

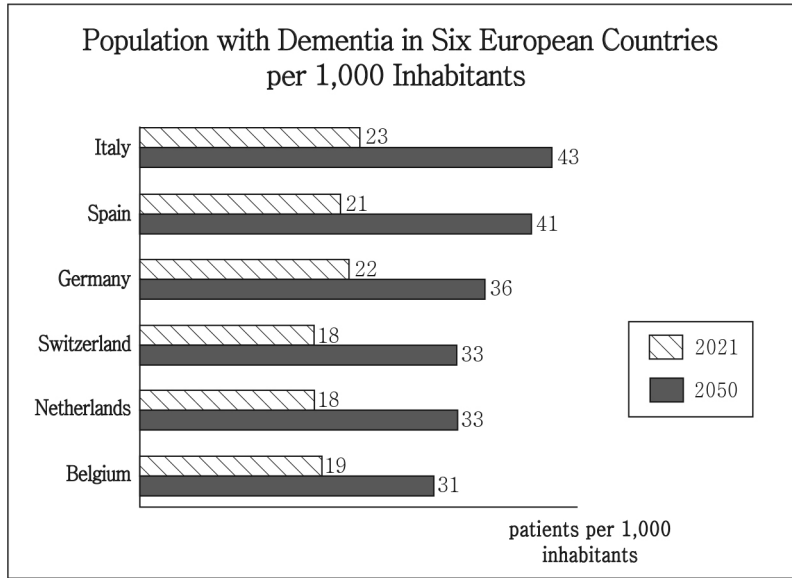
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There was once a certain difficulty with the moons of Jupiter that is worth remarking on. These satellites were studied very carefully by Roemer, who noticed that the moons sometimes seemed to be ahead of schedule, and sometimes behind. They were *ahead* when Jupiter was particularly *close* to the earth and they were *behind* when Jupiter was *farther* from the earth. This would have been a very difficult thing to explain according to the law of gravitation. If a law does not work even in *one place* where it ought to, it is just wrong. But the reason for this discrepancy was very simple and beautiful: it takes a little while to *see* the moons of Jupiter because of the time it takes light to travel from Jupiter to the earth. When Jupiter is closer to the earth the time is a little less, and when it is farther from the earth, the time is more. This is why moons appear to be, on the average, a little ahead or a little behind, depending on whether they are closer to or farther from the earth.

* discrepancy: 불일치

- ① The Difficulty of Proving the Gravitational Law
- ② An Illusion Created by the Shadow of the Moon
- ③ Why Aren't Jupiter's Moons Observed Where They Should Be?
- ④ Obstacles in Measuring Light's Speed: Limits of Past Technology
- ⑤ Ahead and Behind: Moons Change Their Position by Themselves

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the number of dementia patients per 1,000 inhabitants in six European countries in 2021 and in 2050 (The number in 2050 is estimated). ① By 2050, the number of dementia patients per 1,000 people is expected to increase by more than 10 in all given countries compared to 2021. ② In 2021, Italy recorded the highest proportion of dementia patients out of the six countries and it is expected to do so in 2050 as well. ③ The proportion of dementia patients in Spain was lower than that of Germany in 2021, but is expected to exceed that of Germany in 2050. ④ Switzerland and the Netherlands had the same proportion of dementia patients in 2021, and by 2050 those proportions are both projected to more than double. ⑤ Among the six countries, Belgium shows the smallest gap between the number of dementia patients per 1,000 inhabitants in 2021 and in 2050.

* dementia: 치매

26. Josef Frank에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Josef Frank, born in Austria of Jewish heritage, studied architecture at the Vienna University of Technology. He then taught at the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts from 1919 to 1925. He founded an interior design firm together with some architect colleagues in 1925. He was one of early Vienna modernism's most important figures, but already in the beginning of the 1920s he started to question modernism's growing pragmatism. He had little appreciation for the French architect Le Corbusier's belief that a house should be "a machine for living in." He was against the standardized interior design trend of the time, fearing that it would make people all too uniform. He moved to Sweden with his Swedish wife in 1933 to escape growing Nazi discrimination and gained citizenship in 1939. He was the most prestigious designer at his Stockholm design company. In addition to his architectural work he created numerous designs for furniture, fabric, wallpaper and carpet.

* pragmatism: 실용주의

- ① Vienna University of Technology에서 건축학을 공부했다.
- ② 건축가 동료들과 함께 인테리어 디자인 회사를 설립했다.
- ③ 초기 비엔나 모더니즘의 가장 중요한 인물 중 한 명이었다.
- ④ 당시의 표준화된 인테리어 디자인 경향을 옹호했다.
- ⑤ 나치의 차별을 피해 스웨덴으로 가서 시민권을 얻었다.

27. 2023 Idea Sharing Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2023 Idea Sharing Contest

Do you have any ideas that we can practice in our daily lives for carbon neutrality? Join the contest and share your brilliant ideas for our environment!

Guidelines

- All participants must enter in teams of 2 to 5 members.
- Each team will submit a 7-minute video clip via email.
- The video must include ways to protect our environment.

Judging Criteria

- Creativity - Practicability - Technical quality

Details

- Deadline is April 13, 2023.
- Winning teams will be announced on April 21, 2023 via email.
- The three best videos will be posted on our website.

For more information, please email us at manager@ideasharing.org.

- ① 개인으로 참가할 수 없다.
- ② 7분짜리 영상을 웹사이트에 게시해야 한다.
- ③ 환경을 보호할 수 있는 방법을 영상에 넣어야 한다.
- ④ 심사 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 수상 팀은 이메일을 통해 안내될 것이다.

28. International Mask Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

International Mask Festival

Would you like to appreciate masks from all over the world? Visit Maywood Hills Museum and enjoy their beauty!

When: Every Tuesday to Sunday in April
(10:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.)

Admission Price: \$10 per person



Event Information

- Booth A: Exhibition of masks from 25 countries
- Booth B: Mask making activity (reservation required)

Details

- Audio guides are available in Booth A and are included in the admission price.
- After making a mask in Booth B, you can take it home as a souvenir.

Any related inquiries are welcome via email (maskfestival@maywood.org) or phone call (234-567-7363).

- ① 화요일에는 축제가 운영되지 않는다.
- ② 가면 만들기 활동은 예약 없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ③ 오디오 가이드는 입장료에 포함되지 않는다.
- ④ 만든 가면은 기념품으로 집에 가져갈 수 있다.
- ⑤ 관련 문의는 전화로만 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Providing feedback to students is a critical task of teachers. General psychology has shown that knowledge of results is necessary for improving a skill. Advanced musicians are able to self-critique their performances, but developing music students ① rely on teachers to supply evaluative feedback. The most constructive feedback is that ② which expresses the discrepancies between a student's performance of a piece of music and an optimal version. Expert teachers give more detailed feedback than general appraisals, and music educators generally recognize that more specific teacher feedback facilitates student performance improvement. Researchers also have explored ③ whether the feedback of effective teachers is more often positively or negatively expressed, that is, constituting praise or criticism. One might intuitively think that positive comments are more ④ motivated to students and, as a result, are more associated with effective teaching. The research, however, paints a slightly different picture. Although positive feedback is ⑤ likely more helpful with younger learners and in one-on-one instruction, more advanced music students seem to accept and benefit from greater levels of criticism in lessons.

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

How do hormones trigger reactions in the body? When a hormone is released from a gland, it travels in the bloodstream through the body in search of its ① target. Organs, tissues and other glands in the body have receptor sites that hormones must bind to in order to deliver their message and cause an effect. But because every hormone has its own unique shape, they are designed to act only on the parts of the body that have a receptor site with the ② corresponding shape. This mode of action can be likened to a lock and key mechanism — if the key doesn't fit the lock, then nothing will happen. When a hormone binds to its receptor, it sets off a chain of other signaling pathways to create a ③ change in the body. Once the desired effect has taken place and there is too much hormone circulating in the blood, this signal is fed back to the glands to ④ boost further hormone release. This is called a feedback loop and, when functioning correctly, it allows the endocrine system to ⑤ ensure the conditions in your body remain in balance.

* gland: (분비)선 ** endocrine system: 내분비계

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Although a balance or harmony between partners clearly develops over time in a relationship, it is also a factor in initial attraction and interest in a partner. That is, to the extent that two people share similar verbal and nonverbal habits in a first meeting, they will be more comfortable with one another. For example, fast-paced individuals talk and move quickly and are more expressive, whereas slow-paced individuals have a different tempo and are less expressive. Initial interactions between people at opposite ends of such a continuum may be more difficult than those between similar types. In the case of contrasting styles, individuals may be less interested in pursuing a relationship than if they were similar in interaction styles. Individuals with similar styles, however, are more comfortable and find that they just seem to “click” with one another. Thus, _____ may provide a selection filter for the initiation of a relationship.

- ① information deficit
- ② cultural adaptability
- ③ meaning negotiation
- ④ behavioral coordination
- ⑤ unconditional acceptance

32. Animals arguably make art. The male bowerbirds of New Guinea and Australia dedicate huge fractions of their time and energy to creating elaborate structures from twigs, flowers, berries, beetle wings, and even colorful trash. These are the backdrops to their complex mating dances, which include acrobatic moves and even imitations of other species. What's most amazing about the towers and “bowers” they construct is that they aren't stereotyped like a beehive or hummingbird nest. Each one is different. Artistic skill, along with fine craftsmanship, is rewarded by the females. Many researchers suggest these displays are used by the females to gauge the cognitive abilities of her potential mates, but Darwin thought that she was actually attracted to their *beauty*. In other words, the bowers _____; they are appreciated by the females for their own sake, much as we appreciate a painting or a bouquet of spring flowers. A 2013 study looked at whether bowerbirds that did better on cognitive tests were more successful at attracting mates. They were not, suggesting whatever the females are looking for, it isn't a straightforward indicator of cognitive ability.

- ① block any possibility of reproduction
- ② aren't simply signals of mate quality
- ③ hardly sustain their forms long enough
- ④ don't let the mating competition overheat
- ⑤ can be a direct indicator of aggressiveness

33. Running a business that sells goods and services to consumers requires getting to know the products they like. More than that, however, you want to _____ . In traditional or online sales, people are bound to favorably regard the vendor and product that they could easily inquire about and quickly acquire in good order. Using the product can increase or decrease their satisfaction, and they will remember to repurchase products that meet and exceed their expectations. Traditional stores make the shopping experience pleasant by their displays and personal service. Internet retailers lead buyers to products they want through speedy searches and clicks. A new online selling method that can generate millions of dollars in purchases within a few minutes is livestream selling. That's when hosts streaming their shows live demonstrate a product and even interactively receive comments and answer questions from their viewers through the power of social media. If they like the product, they buy it immediately through an e-commerce feature on the platform. Buyers say that the experience is so convenient, it is like talking to a friend. [3점]

- ① provide rare items that can draw others' eyes
- ② maximize the profit through competitive incentives
- ③ link positive experiences to the products they purchase
- ④ examine the current state of digital marketing technologies
- ⑤ convince yourself the product is a must-have in their lives

34. In Hegel's philosophy, even though there is interaction and interrelation between the universal and the individual, _____ . For Hegel, individuals are not distinguished in terms of Reason. In *Philosophy of Right* Hegel stresses particularity and universality as follows: "A man, who acts perversely, exhibits particularity. The rational is the highway on which everyone travels, and no one is specially marked." Here, Hegel maintains that individuals can be differentiated from each other in terms of their acts but they are not differentiated with respect to reason. There are specific thoughts, but they are finally resolved into the universal. One might say that Hegel seems to focus on the individual like Aristotle but in reality, he subtly treats the universal as fundamental whereas Aristotle considers the individual as primary substance and universal as secondary substance; in so doing Aristotle emphasizes the universal to be subordinate to the individual in contrast to Hegel. [3점]

* perversely: 별나게

- ① an individual stands alone apart from the universe
- ② the universal still has more priority than the individual
- ③ universal truth cannot be the key to individual problems
- ④ individuals can't deduce universal principles from reality itself
- ⑤ every individual should have his or her own particular universe

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the branches of postmodernism examines the structure of language and how it is used. It challenges the assumption that language can be precisely used to represent reality. ① Meanings of words are ambiguous, as words are only signs or labels given to concepts (what is signified) and therefore there is no necessary correspondence between the word and the meaning, the signifier and the signified. ② The use of signs (words) and their meaning can vary depending on the flow of the text in which they are used, leading to the possibility of 'deconstructing' text to reveal its underlying inconsistencies. ③ Reality exists outside of our thoughts, and it is only through language that we are able to perceive the natural world as it really is. ④ This approach can be applied to all forms of representation — pictures, films, etc. that gain added or alternative meanings by the overlaying of references to previous uses. ⑤ This can be seen particularly in the media, where it is difficult to distinguish the real from the unreal — everything is representation, there is no reality.

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

36.

The Earth formed from rocky and metallic fragments during the construction of the solar system — debris that was swept up by an initial nucleus and attracted together into a single body by the force of gravity.

- (A) This increasing gravity, combined with the timeless radioactive decay of elements like uranium and thorium, caused the new Earth to heat up. The internal temperature and pressure were high enough for many compounds to break down or melt, releasing their water and gases.
- (B) The original materials were cold as outer space and dry as dust; whatever water and gases they contained were locked inside individual fragments as chemical compounds. As the fragments joined, the Earth's gravity increased, attracting larger and larger objects to impact the Earth.
- (C) Even solid material could begin to move and flow under such conditions. Separation by density began, and the Earth started to organize into its present layered structure. The heaviest metals sank to the center; the lightest materials migrated outward.

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

37.

Representation is control. The power to represent the world is the power to represent us in it or it in us, for the final stage of representing merges the representor and the represented into one. Imperializing cultures produce great works of art (great representations) which can be put to work intellectually as armies and trading houses work militarily and economically.

- (A) That is because unless we can control the world intellectually by maps we cannot control it militarily or economically. Mercator, Molière, Columbus and Captain Cook imperialized in different ways, but they all imperialized, and ultimately the effectiveness of one depended upon and supported the effectiveness of all the others.
- (B) Similarly the US form of contemporary colonization, which involves occupying economies and political parties rather than physical territories, is accompanied by the power of both Hollywood and the satellite to represent the world to and for the US.
- (C) Shakespeare, Jane Austen and maps were as important to English Imperial power as was the East India Company, the British army and the churches of England. It is no coincidence that modern Europe, the Europe of colonization, was also the Europe of "great art," and no coincidence either that it was the Europe of great map makers. [3점]

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Jacques Derrida argues that instead of one line between Man on the one side and Animal on the other, there is a multiple and heterogeneous border; beyond the edge of the "so-called human," we find a heterogeneous plurality of the living.

Language, and the word "animal," deceives us. The word "animal" categorizes all non-human animals and distances humans from other animals. (①) Seeing all other animals as one group in contrast to humans reinforces anthropocentrism, which contributes to the legitimization of practices in which other animals are used for human benefit. (②) To account for this multitude, using the word "animot" has been proposed. (③) In speech it refers to the plural, the multiplicity of animals, which is necessary because there is no one "animal." (④) The "mot" in "animot" refers to the act of naming and the risks involved in drawing a distinction between human and animal by the human. (⑤) It reminds us of the fact that it is a word for animals, not a reference to an existing group of animals.

39.

Indeed, in the Middle Ages in Europe, calculating by hand and eye was sometimes seen as producing a rather shabby sort of knowledge, inferior to that of abstract thought.

Babylonian astronomers created detailed records of celestial movements in the heavens, using the resulting tables to sieve out irregularities and, with them, the favour of the gods. (①) This was the seed of what we now call the scientific method—a demonstration that accurate observations of the world could be used to forecast its future. (②) The importance of measurement in this sort of cosmic comprehension did not develop smoothly over the centuries. (③) The suspicion was due to the influence of ancient Greeks in the era's scholasticism, particularly Plato and Aristotle, who stressed that the material world was one of unceasing change and instability. (④) They emphasized that reality was best understood by reference to immaterial qualities, be they Platonic forms or Aristotelian causes. (⑤) It would take the revelations of the scientific revolution to fully displace these instincts, with observations of the night sky once again proving decisive. [3점]

* celestial: 천체의 ** sieve: 거르다

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Experiments suggest that animals, just like humans, tend to prefer exaggerated, supernormal stimuli, and that a preference can rapidly propel itself to extreme levels (*peak shift effect*). In one experiment, through food rewards rats were conditioned to prefer squares to other geometric forms. In the next step, a non-square rectangle was introduced and associated with an even larger reward than the square. As expected, the rats learned to reliably prefer the rectangle. Less predictable was the third part of the experiment. The rats were offered the opportunity to choose between the rectangle they already knew and associated with large rewards and another rectangle, the proportions of which were even more different from those of a square. Interestingly, rats picked this novel variant, without undergoing any reward-based conditioning in favor of it. A possible explanation is thus that they chose the larger difference from the original square (i.e., the exaggeration of *non-squareness*).



In an experiment, after first establishing an ____ (A) ____ to squares, and then to non-square rectangles, rats were seen to pursue ____ (B) ____ rectangularity even without any additional reward.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① inclination severe ② opposition familiar
- ③ inclination vague ④ opposition unexpected
- ⑤ attachment subtle

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Although we humans are equipped with reflexive responses for survival, at birth we are (a) helpless. We spend about a year unable to walk, about two more before we can articulate full thoughts, and many more years unable to provide for ourselves. We are totally dependent on those around us for our survival. Now compare this to many other mammals. Dolphins, for instance, are born swimming; giraffes learn to stand within hours; a baby zebra can run within forty–five minutes of birth. Across the animal kingdom, our cousins are strikingly (b) independent soon after they're born.

On the face of it, that seems like a great advantage for other species—but in fact it signifies a limitation. Baby animals develop quickly because their brains are wiring up according to a largely preprogrammed routine. But that (c) preparedness trades off with flexibility. Imagine if some unfortunate rhinoceros found itself on the Arctic tundra, or on top of a mountain in the Himalayas, or in the middle of a metropolis. It would have no capacity to adapt (which is why we don't find rhinos in those areas). This strategy of arriving with a pre-arranged brain works inside a particular niche in the ecosystem—but put an animal outside of that niche, and its chances of thriving are (d) low.

In contrast, humans are able to thrive in many different environments, from the frozen tundra to the high mountains to crowded urban centers. This is possible because the human brain is born remarkably incomplete. Instead of arriving with everything wired up—let's call it “hardwired”—a human brain (e) forbids itself to be shaped by the details of life experience. This leads to long periods of helplessness as the young brain slowly molds to its environment. It's “livewired.”

* niche: 적합한 장소

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Rewire Your Brain to Enhance Your Courage!
- ② Born Unfinished: A Gift of Adaptability to Humans
- ③ Evolutionary Rivalry Between Humans and Animals
- ④ How Does Human-Centered Thinking Bring Tragedy?
- ⑤ Human Brains Develop Through Interaction with Other Species

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 답하시오.

(A)

There were two neighbors living next to each other. One was a professor and the other was a merchant who had an unmotivated son. Both of them had planted the same kind of plant in each of their gardens. The professor gave a small amount of water to his plants and didn't always give his full attention to them. Meanwhile, in the merchant's garden, the merchant gave a lot of water to (a) his plants and looked after them well.

(B)

The merchant was surprised to see this because he thought he had given his plants better care than the professor. He went to his neighbor and said, “Only (b) my plants came out from the roots. How is that possible?” The professor smiled and said, “You gave your plants so much attention and water that they didn't need to work for themselves.” “Is that really a problem?” said the merchant with a curious look on (c) his face.

(C)

The professor continued his explanation, “I gave my plants just an adequate amount of water and let their roots search for more. Their roots went deeper and grew stronger.” At that moment, the merchant recalled the image of (d) his son, still lazy and dependent on his parents. “Is that how you approach teaching?” asked the merchant. The professor said, “Yes. Students are like plants. Sometimes guiding is better than giving.” Nodding silently, the merchant began to rethink what education is.

(D)

The professor's plants were simple but looked good, while the merchant's plants were much fuller and greener. One night, there was a heavy storm. After the storm was over, both of the neighbors inspected the damage to their gardens. The merchant saw that his plants had come out from the roots and were totally destroyed by the storm. But, the plants of (e) his neighbor were not damaged at all and were standing firm.

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 교수와 상인은 각자의 정원에 같은 종류의 식물을 심었다.
- ② 상인은 자신이 교수보다 식물을 더 잘 보살폈다고 생각했다.
- ③ 교수는 학생들이 식물과 같다고 말했다.
- ④ 상인은 교육이 무엇인지 다시 생각해 보기 시작했다.
- ⑤ 상인의 식물은 폭풍으로 인한 손상을 입지 않았다.

※ 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

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 수족관 직원 채용 광고를 하려고
- ② 수족관 내 기념품 상점을 홍보하려고
- ③ 수족관 내부 사진 촬영 금지를 안내하려고
- ④ 수족관 물고기에게 먹이를 주지 말 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 수족관 수조의 유리벽을 두드리지 말 것을 요청하려고

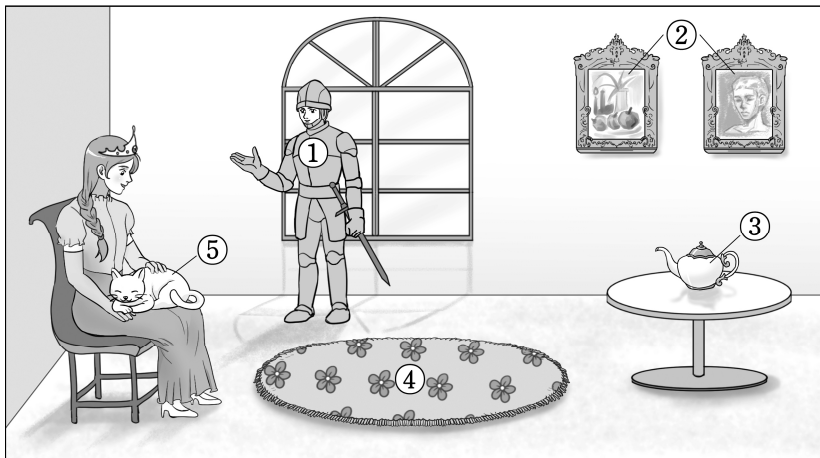
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아기용 선물은 깨끗이 소독해야 한다.
- ② 아기의 체온 유지에 모자가 도움이 된다.
- ③ 실내에서는 모자를 벗는 것이 바람직하다.
- ④ 아기의 방은 적절한 온도 유지가 중요하다.
- ⑤ 에어컨 사용 시 주기적인 환기가 필요하다.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 생각을 비울 수 있는 취미가 필요하다.
- ② 악기 연주는 감수성 발달에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 작문 능력 향상에는 생각의 정리가 중요하다.
- ④ 올바른 자세를 위해 운동을 꾸준히 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 메시지를 명확하게 전달하는 습관을 길러야 한다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 청소 업체 예약하기
- ② 인터넷 설치 신청하기
- ③ 아들의 새 학교에 연락하기
- ④ 버릴 의자에 스티커 붙이기
- ⑤ 이사 업체에 이사 날짜 확인하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36 ② \$40 ③ \$45 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$54

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 독서 모임에 참석하지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 고객과의 대화가 계획보다 오래 걸려서
- ② 아이를 돌봐 줄 사람을 찾지 못해서
- ③ 공장 과학 장르를 이해하지 못해서
- ④ 신제품을 온라인에 출시해야 해서
- ⑤ 모임 날짜를 전달받지 못해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Now-and-Then Tech Showcase에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적 ② 시작일 ③ 장소
- ④ 관람 시간 ⑤ 입장료

9. Found 211에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① H-rail 기차에서 분실한 물건에 대한 정보를 제공한다.
- ② 웹사이트 회원이 아니어도 사용할 수 있다.
- ③ 분실한 물건 발견 시 문자 메시지로 통지한다.
- ④ 다양한 언어로 외국어 서비스가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 모바일 앱에서도 사용할 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 쿠키 커터 세트를 고르시오.

Cookie Cutter Sets

	Type	Shape	Price	Material	Color
①	A	Heart	\$11	Metal	Yellow
②	B	Circle	\$11	Plastic	Red
③	C	Heart	\$14	Silicone	Yellow
④	D	Star	\$14	Metal	Red
⑤	E	Circle	\$20	Silicone	Yellow

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

- ① Sorry. I forgot to invite him to my birthday party last week.
- ② That's too bad. I'll let him know the meeting is cancelled.
- ③ That's weird. He took all the pictures away with him.
- ④ Alright. Please say thanks to Mr. Williams for them.
- ⑤ I'd be happy to. He'll love to have the pictures.

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

- ① What do you mean? The trip was last week.
- ② I'm sorry to hear that. I hope he'll get better soon.
- ③ That's a relief. I'm glad that he's doing well in school.
- ④ Pardon me? I completely forgot the festival tomorrow.
- ⑤ It's no big deal. I'll check the opening day for the festival.

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

Man: _____

- ① Of course. He'll be grateful for my valuable tips.
- ② I hope not. You don't have enough time to study psychology.
- ③ Good idea. I can definitely get information on that from him.
- ④ What a shame! I should've invited the former graduates.
- ⑤ No wonder. They didn't show up yesterday.

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

Woman: _____

- ① No problem. I can walk him and get some exercise too.
- ② Certainly. He can help me with my assignment this weekend.
- ③ Absolutely! You can join me on my business trip tomorrow.
- ④ Keep it up! You can take care of yourself by working out.
- ⑤ Not at all. I don't mind walking you to your house.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Kate가 Professor Lee에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Kate: _____

- ① Do you mind if I change my topic for the writing contest?
- ② I was wondering why my presentation was postponed.
- ③ I'm looking forward to awarding you the first prize.
- ④ I'm afraid you're not allowed to attend the ceremony.
- ⑤ Could I switch my presentation date with another student's?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

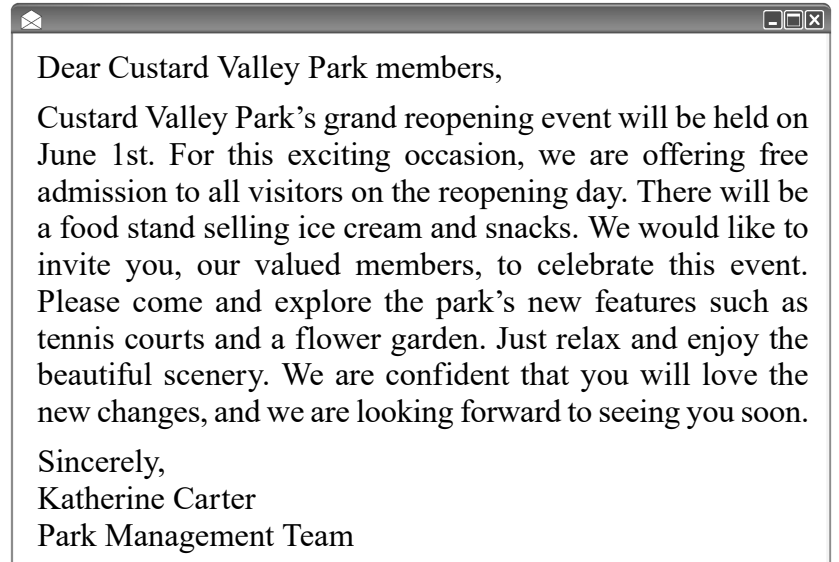
- ① the communication patterns of insects
- ② the reasons why insects dry their wings
- ③ the ways insects protect their eggs in the rain
- ④ the behavior of various insects on a rainy day
- ⑤ the significance of insects' role in the food chain

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① cockroaches ② beetles ③ mosquitos
- ④ ants ⑤ flies

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 공원 재개장 행사에 초대하려고
- ② 공원 운영 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 공원 이용 규칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ④ 공원 입장 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 공원 리모델링 사업 계획을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jennifer의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

- ① worried → relieved ② calm → terrified
- ③ bored → thrilled ④ excited → scared
- ⑤ disappointed → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

- ① 창의성을 개발하기 위해서는 도전과 실패를 두려워하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 전문 지식과 기술을 전수하려면 집중적인 투자가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 창의적인 인재를 육성하기 위해 다양한 교육과정을 준비해야 한다.
- ④ 특정 영역에서 개발된 창의성이 영역 간 활용되도록 장려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 조기 교육을 통해 특정 분야의 전문가를 지속적으로 양성해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a stick in the bundle이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a *bundle of sticks*. This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together. When you say *It's mine* in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

- ① a legal obligation to develop the resource
- ② a priority to legally claim the real estate
- ③ a right to use one aspect of the property
- ④ a building to be shared equally by tenants
- ⑤ a piece of land nobody can claim as their own

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

- ① 가상 세계 특유의 익명성 때문에 표현의 자유가 남용되기도 한다.
- ② 인터넷 정보의 신뢰도를 검증하는 기술은 점진적으로 향상되고 있다.
- ③ 가상 세계에서는 현실 세계와 달리 자유로운 정보 공유가 가능하다.
- ④ 안전한 인터넷 환경 구축을 위해 보안 프로그램을 설치하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 방어 기제가 덜 작동하는 가상 세계에서는 신중한 정보 검증이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are pressures *within* the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

- ① importance of prioritising museums' exhibition spaces
- ② benefits of diverse activities in museums for audiences
- ③ necessity of expanding storerooms for displaying objects
- ④ consequences of profit-oriented management of museums
- ⑤ ways to increase museums' commitment to the public good

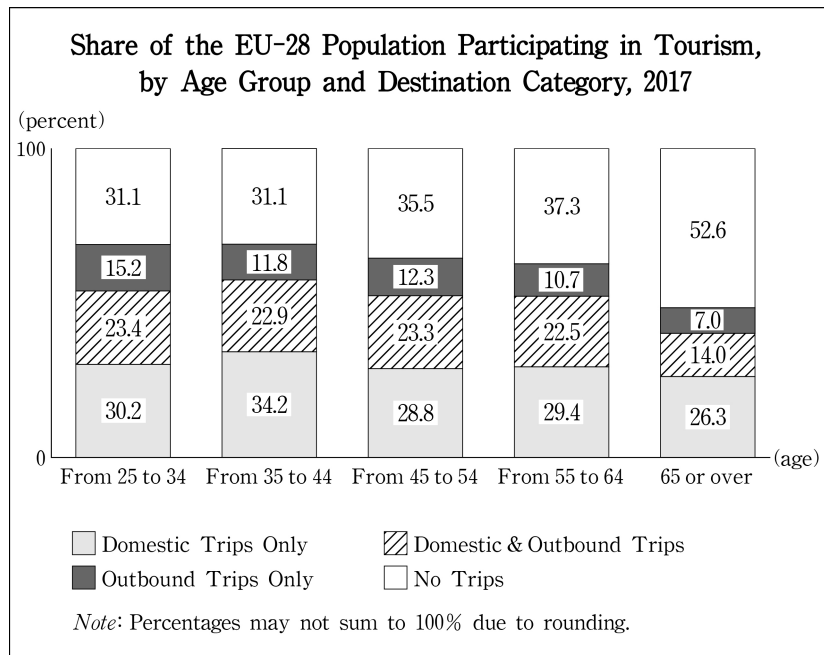
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

- ① Is Hyper-mobility Always Good for Cities?
- ② Accessibility: A Guide to a Web of Urban Areas
- ③ A Long and Winding Road to Economic Success
- ④ Inevitable Regional Conflicts from Hyper-mobility
- ⑤ Infrastructure: An Essential Element of Hyper-mobility

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the share of the EU-28 population participating in tourism in 2017 by age group and destination category. ① The share of people in the No Trips category was over 30% in each of the five age groups. ② The percentage of people in the Outbound Trips Only category was higher in the 25–34 age group than in the 35–44 age group. ③ In the 35–44 age group, the percentage of people in the Domestic Trips Only category was 34.2%. ④ The percentage of people in the Domestic & Outbound Trips category was lower in the 45–54 age group than in the 55–64 age group. ⑤ In the 65 or over age group, the percentage of people in the No Trips category was more than 50%.

26. Jean Renoir에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father’s paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made *La Grande Illusion*, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir’s influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

- ① 유명 화가의 아들이었다.
- ② 제1차 세계대전이 발발했을 때 프랑스 군에 복무 중이었다.
- ③ *La Grande Illusion*을 1937년에 만들었다.
- ④ 제2차 세계대전 내내 프랑스에 머물렀다.
- ⑤ Academy Honorary Award를 수상하였다.

27. 2023 Cierra Basketball Day Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2023 Cierra Basketball Day Camp

Cierra Basketball Day Camp provides opportunities for teens to get healthy and have fun. Come and learn a variety of skills from the experts!

Site & Dates

- Cierra Sports Center
- July 17th – July 21st

Ages & Level: 13 – 18 years, for beginners only

Camp Activities

- Skill Drills: 1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
- Team Games: 2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.
- Free Throw Shooting Contests: 4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Registration & Cost

- Register online at www.crrbbcamp.com.
- \$40 (Full payment is required when registering.)

※ A towel will be provided for free.

- ① 전문가들로부터 다양한 기술을 배울 수 있다.
- ② 초급자만을 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 팀 경기는 오후 1시에 시작한다.
- ④ 온라인으로 등록할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수건이 무료로 제공될 것이다.

28. Creative Art Class for Kids에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Creative Art Class for Kids

Want to encourage your child’s artistic talent? Color World Art Center is going to have art classes for kids from June 1st to August 31st.

Class Programs & Schedule

- Clay Arts: Ages 4–6, Every Monday
- Cartoon Drawing: Ages 7–9, Every Thursday
- Watercolors: Ages 10–12, Every Friday

Class Time: 4 p.m. – 6 p.m.

Monthly Fee

- \$30 per child (snacks included)
- Family discounts are available (10% discount for each child).

Notes

- Only 10 kids are allowed per class.
- Kids should wear clothes that they don’t mind getting dirty.

※ Sign up at Color World Art Center.

- ① 6월부터 9월까지 진행된다.
- ② 만화 그리기 강좌가 월요일마다 있다.
- ③ 모든 강좌는 오전에 열린다.
- ④ 월 수강료에 간식이 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 강좌당 수강 아동 수에 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Consider *The Wizard of Oz* as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give ① them what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power ② to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, *home* is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of ③ being attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways ④ in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey ⑤ motivated by little more than an *expectation*, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

* adversary: 적(상대)

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to (A) compensate / prepare for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act (B) purposefully / randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively (C) independent / protective of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① | compensate | randomly | protective |
| ② | compensate | purposefully | protective |
| ③ | prepare | randomly | protective |
| ④ | compensate | randomly | independent |
| ⑤ | prepare | purposefully | independent |

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its _____ aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

- ① quantitative
- ② nonmaterial
- ③ nutritional
- ④ invariable
- ⑤ economic

32. In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is _____. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

- ① legally established
- ② regularly reported
- ③ socially regulated
- ④ manually calculated
- ⑤ carefully documented

33. Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: *can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how?* The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: *you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it?* The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which _____ in order for it to exist at all. [3점]

- ① human beings must participate
- ② objectivity should be maintained
- ③ science and art need to harmonize
- ④ readers remain distanced from the arts
- ⑤ she is disengaged from her own subjectivity

34. One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the *Republic* helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still *appears* small, and the truth of the matter is revealed _____. [3점]

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

- ① as the outcome of blindly following sensual experience
- ② by moving away from the idea of perfect representation
- ③ beyond the limit of where rational knowledge can approach
- ④ through a variety of experiences rather than logical reasoning
- ⑤ not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. ① Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. ② Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. ③ Furthermore, beginners are excellent at processing the tasks when the tasks are divided and isolated. ④ This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. ⑤ Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

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

36.

The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code.

- (A) As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited.
- (B) This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.
- (C) Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.”

* exploit: 활용하다

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

37.

Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment.

- (A) Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.
- (B) If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind.
- (C) However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. [3점]

* faux pas: 실수

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization.

As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. (①) In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. (②) The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. (③) Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. (④) Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. (⑤) We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

39.

As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived.

When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you "help" individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. (①) Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. (②) This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. (③) And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. (④) Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. (⑤) Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi. [3점]

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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

The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being 'the fittest available' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best imaginable'. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary 'baggage' — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on *Eucalyptus* foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without *Eucalyptus* foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물



The survival characteristics that an organism currently carries may act as a(n) (A) to its adaptability when the organism finds itself coping with changes that arise in its (B).

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① improvement | diet | ② obstacle | surroundings |
| ③ advantage | genes | ④ regulator | mechanisms |
| ⑤ guide | traits | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they (a) suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may (b) block resolution of the salary issue.

The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms (c) varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation (d) competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to (e) less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Fixed Pie: A Key to Success in a Zero-sum Game
 - ② Fixed Pie Tells You How to Get the Biggest Salary
 - ③ Negotiators, Wake Up from the Myth of the Fixed Pie!
 - ④ Want a Fairer Jail Sentence? Stick to the Fixed Pie
 - ⑤ What Alternatives Maximize Fixed-pie Effects?
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)

When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So (a) she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother.

(B)

Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could (b) you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table.

(C)

Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "(c) I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping."

(D)

"It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when (d) she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that (e) she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

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 Ellen은 끝내야 할 영어 과제가 있었다.
 - ② 카페에서는 요거트 스무디를 팔지 않았다.
 - ③ 한 무리의 학생들이 카페에 들어왔다.
 - ④ Ellen의 아버지는 최근에 아침 축구 클럽에 가입했다.
 - ⑤ Ellen은 카페에 전화를 걸었다.

* 확인 사항

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

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 발코니 사용 수칙을 안내하려고
- ② 화재 시 대피 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 발코니 보수공사 동의를 요청하려고
- ④ 아파트 안전 점검 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 아파트 주민 친목 행사를 홍보하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 언어 교육은 일찍 시작할수록 효과적이다.
- ② 외국어 학습 시 구체적인 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ③ 외국어 교육을 위한 다양한 학습 방법 개발이 필요하다.
- ④ 외국어 말하기 연습 시 실수를 두려워하지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 언어를 통해 그 언어 사용자들의 문화를 이해할 수 있다.

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

- ① 방송 작가 - 애견 훈련사
- ② 고객 - 애견 미용사
- ③ 달력 디자이너 - 인쇄소 직원
- ④ 자원봉사자 - 수의사
- ⑤ 사진작가 - 유기견보호소 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 공항에 마중 나가기
- ② 안내 학생 선정하기
- ③ 안내 학생 이름표 만들기
- ④ 학교 방문단 사진 찍기
- ⑤ 학교 방문단 점심 준비하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$68
- ② \$75
- ③ \$81
- ④ \$86
- ⑤ \$95

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 스쿨버스를 놓친 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 늦잠을 자서
- ② 병원에 다녀와서
- ③ 아침 운동을 오래 해서
- ④ 수업 발표 자료를 두고 와서
- ⑤ 아파트 엘리베이터가 고장 나서

8. 대화를 듣고, Translators For All에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 지원 자격
- ② 근무 장소
- ③ 급여
- ④ 채용 인원
- ⑤ 지원 방법

9. Firefly Walk에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 곤충 전문가가 안내한다.
- ② 일일 최대 참여 인원은 12명이다.
- ③ 사전에 예약을 해야 한다.
- ④ 기부금만으로 운영된다.
- ⑤ 비가 오면 다른 행사로 대체된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 베개를 고르시오.

Pillows				
Model	Price	Thickness (inches)	Filling Material	Machine Wash
① A	\$60	4	Goose Down	×
② B	\$62	5	Cotton	○
③ C	\$80	6	Goose Down	○
④ D	\$85	6	Cotton	×
⑤ E	\$110	7	Cotton	○

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

- ① That painting won't be displayed in this exhibition.
- ② I'll pack all my paintings for delivery to the gallery.
- ③ I should start learning to paint like you.
- ④ I've already met some of the other painters.
- ⑤ It was sold on the first day of the gallery exhibition.

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

- ① Of course. When are you available?
- ② No worries. Your package is the cheapest one.
- ③ Sure. The package is refundable if you don't open it.
- ④ Absolutely. I'm happy to contact you before you leave.
- ⑤ Be careful. You should get enough information on the trip.

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

Man: _____

- ① Great. A powerful stroke is my strongest point in tennis.
- ② I see. Is there any lighter racket I can borrow from you?
- ③ I agree. Try to practice your stroke more with this racket.
- ④ That's true. I'll be a respectful tennis player from now on.
- ⑤ Okay. I should drop by a shop to see which racket suits me.

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

Woman: _____

- ① That's why I changed all of my glass cups to plastic.
- ② I'll try to look for a delivery restaurant to save time.
- ③ There's a reason that restaurant is popular with people.
- ④ You really made me think again about using food delivery.
- ⑤ I hope people know how important it is to eat fresh food.

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

Nicky: _____

- ① You need to stick to your musical identity.
- ② Can you invite me to your band's performance?
- ③ Think about becoming a professional musician later.
- ④ Why don't we accept the proposal to try something new?
- ⑤ Let's keep practicing so we win instead of that other team.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① animal-related terms in the financial sector
- ② what animals symbolize by country
- ③ aggressive tendencies of animals
- ④ how humans have domesticated animals
- ⑤ risks and benefits of livestock industry investment

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① bulls ② sheep ③ cats
- ④ pigs ⑤ chicken

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Adams,

I am Jane Roe, director of the web-hosting department. As you are aware, the upcoming weeks will be crucial for the operations of our web-hosting facility because the number and variety of our clients are expanding daily. Our staff are doing their best under the circumstances. However, we are now badly understaffed in our department, so I would like to request that more staff members be hired. Most of our staff have spent the last five days on call, without a break. I hope you will consider this matter. I look forward to your positive response.

Sincerely,
Jane Roe

- ① 신설 부서의 업무를 소개하려고
- ② 기한 내 업무 완료를 당부하려고
- ③ 부서의 추가 인력 고용을 요청하려고
- ④ 직원들의 업무 성과를 보고하려고
- ⑤ 근무 시설 개선 방안을 제안하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Susan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Susan's daughter Carrie is a special needs kid. She goes to a special school, special camp, special therapists. One day, out of the blue, she asked Susan if she could go get a slice of pizza on her own, not far from their apartment. Anxious, Susan said, "Well... why not get the pizza and bring it home to eat?" "No!" said Carrie, sixteen at the time. "Other people eat at the pizza place, and I want to, too!" Susan was concerned, but said okay, and Carrie went off by herself a block or two away. After a while, Carrie came back, grinning. "You made it! What made you want to do this?" Susan asked. Carrie had seen her friend Izzy on TV talking about his subway ride. "I thought if he could do it, I could do it too." Susan's heart swelled, realizing her daughter was braver and much more grown-up than she thought.

- ① indifferent → thrilled ② worried → proud
- ③ hopeful → regretful ④ ashamed → satisfied
- ⑤ surprised → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Leaving behind technology during intentional time alone is essential for the cognitive benefits, neurological repair, and spiritual clarity that are the gifts of solitude. Multiple studies show that anxiety is markedly reduced, and we gain benefits similar to solitude, not by simply turning our phones off but by having them *not physically with us*. If a phone is essential for safety during time alone, then turn off alerts, cover the screen—just tape paper right over it—and keep it somewhere that is terribly inconvenient to access. I am always surprised by how long it takes me to give up the impulse to reach for my phone, often for no reason at all, other than to "just check." Check what? Always it is something that can do without me for the moment. It is important that we allow ourselves time to free our minds from even the possibility of constant connectivity, to "normalize deactivation," as herbalist Sophia Rose puts it, allowing our overstimulated neuronal connections to rest and reassemble.

- ① 개인정보 유출을 막기 위해 휴대전화 보안을 강화해야 한다.
- ② 물리적 고립 상황에 대응하기 위한 통신 기술을 개발해야 한다.
- ③ 업무에 집중하기 위해 근무 시간에 휴대전화 사용을 자제해야 한다.
- ④ 혼자 있는 시간의 이점을 얻으려면 휴대전화와 떨어져 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 고독감을 느끼지 않기 위해 사람들과 정서적인 연결을 지속해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 production and marketing이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans already have a longer period of protected immaturity—a longer childhood—than any other species. Across species, a long childhood is correlated with an evolutionary strategy that depends on flexibility, intelligence, and learning. There is a developmental division of labor. Children get to learn freely about their particular environment without worrying about their own survival—caregivers look after that. Adults use what they learned as children to mate, hunt, and generally succeed as grown-ups in that environment. Children are the R&D (research and development) department of the human species. We grown-ups are production and marketing. We start out as brilliantly flexible but helpless and dependent babies, great at learning everything but terrible at doing just about anything. We end up as much less flexible but much more efficient and effective adults, not so good at learning but terrific at planning and acting.

- ① agents who conduct the tasks of living with what they learned
- ② executives who assign roles according to one's characteristics
- ③ actors who realize their dreams by building better relations
- ④ traders who contribute to economic development
- ⑤ leaders who express their thoughts to others

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In order to be successful and equitable, ecosystem management must be linked to poverty reduction. Urban infrastructure projects need to address the trade-offs between conservation, livelihoods, and equitable distribution of resources. Historically there has been tension when conservation models that create protected areas are perceived as inaccessible to communities. Often, these models are implemented at the expense of poor and marginalized residents and users of resources from the areas. Social, economic, and environmental development programs have become obstacles to sustainable development because there is no balance between the need to protect ecosystem services and the desire to use resources to address community needs. Communities need to be allowed to identify and negotiate their own options and to increase their flexibility to cope with unexpected change.

* equitable: 공평한

- ① 무분별한 도시 개발은 사회적 양극화를 심화한다.
- ② 도시 기반 시설 확충 시 안정적인 재정 지원이 중요하다.
- ③ 인근 지역 간의 긴밀한 협력은 생태계 보존의 기반이 된다.
- ④ 자원의 순환과 공정한 배분은 지속가능한 발전의 필수조건이다.
- ⑤ 생태계 관리 시 빈곤층을 포함한 지역사회의 요구를 고려할 필요가 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For those of any age with an existing network of friendships built up in the three-dimensional world, social networking sites can be a happy extension of communication, along with email, video calls, or phone calls, when face-to-face time together just isn't possible. The danger comes when a fake identity is both tempting and possible through relationships that are *not* based on real, three-dimensional interaction, and/or when the most important things in your life are the secondhand lives of others rather than personal experiences. Living in the context of the screen might suggest false norms of desirable lifestyles full of friends and parties. As ordinary human beings follow the activities of these golden individuals, self-esteem will inevitably drop; yet the constant narcissistic obsession with the self and its inadequacies will dominate. We can imagine a vicious circle where the more your identity is harmed as a result of social networking and the more inadequate you feel, the greater the appeal of a medium where you don't need to communicate with people face-to-face.

* narcissistic: 자아도취적인

- ① negative effects of social networking services on self-perception
- ② unknown risks to personal well-being from internet addiction
- ③ software features to make virtual lives more realistic
- ④ efforts to increase face-to-face interaction for social bonds
- ⑤ difficulties of filtering out fake information on social media

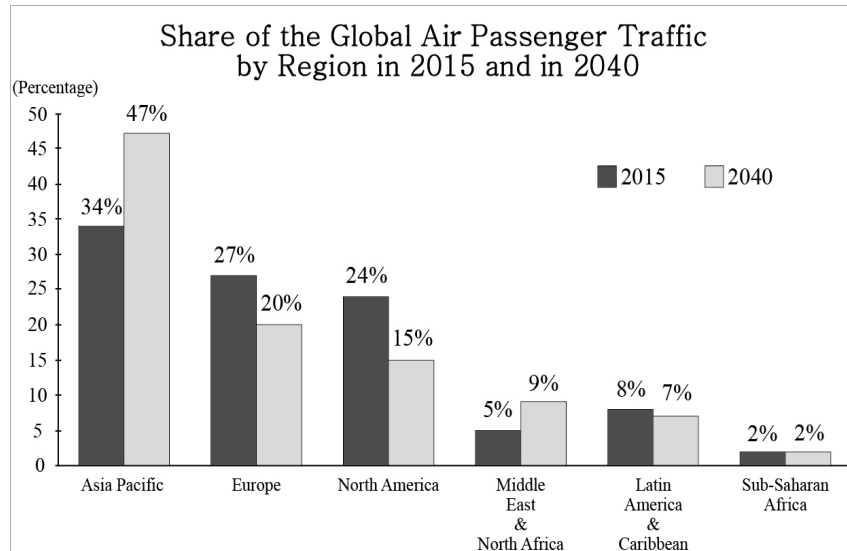
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Melody is one of the primary ways that our expectations are controlled by composers. Music theorists have identified a principle called gap fill; in a sequence of tones, if a melody makes a large leap, either up or down, the next note should change direction. A typical melody includes a lot of stepwise motion, that is, adjacent tones in the scale. If the melody makes a big leap, theorists describe a tendency for the melody to "want" to return to the jumping-off point; this is another way to say that our brains expect that the leap was only temporary, and tones that follow need to bring us closer and closer to our starting point, or harmonic "home." In "Over the Rainbow," the melody begins with one of the largest leaps we've ever experienced in a lifetime of music listening: an octave. This is a strong schematic violation, and so the composer rewards and soothes us by bringing the melody back toward home again, but not by too much because he wants to continue to build tension. The third note of this melody fills the gap.

* adjacent: 인접한

- ① How Awesome Repetition in Melody Can Be!
- ② Why a Big Leap Melody Tends to Go Back Home
- ③ Lyrics of Songs: Key Controller of Our Emotions
- ④ Should Composers Consider Their Potential Audience?
- ⑤ Misunderstanding of Composers' Intention with Melody

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the share of the global air passenger traffic by region in 2015 and its projected share in 2040. ① Asia Pacific had the highest share of 34 percent among the six regions in 2015 and is expected to have the highest share in 2040. ② Europe is projected to rank second in 2040, with its share less than half of that of Asia Pacific that year. ③ The shares of Europe and North America are both expected to decrease from 2015 to 2040, the decrease of the latter being greater than that of the former. ④ The share of Middle East and North Africa in 2040 is projected to be more than double that of 2015, while in Latin America and Caribbean, the share will decline slightly from 2015 to 2040. ⑤ Sub-Saharan Africa, which had the lowest share in 2015 among the regions, with 2 percent, will be the only region to keep the same share in 2040.

26. Anna May Wong에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Anna May Wong is considered the first Chinese-American movie star in Hollywood. She dropped out of high school to pursue a full-time acting career and, at 17, she played her first leading role in *The Toll of the Sea*. Reviewers praised her extraordinary acting but her ethnicity prevented U.S. filmmakers from casting her as a leading lady. Frustrated, Wong left for Europe in 1928, where she had main roles in many notable films. When American studios wanted fresh European talent in the 1930s, Wong's new prestige immediately led to a main role on Broadway. She returned to America and used her influence to advocate for better film opportunities for Chinese-Americans. In 1938, she sold her movie costumes and donated the money from the sale to organizations supporting Chinese refugees. During World War II, she gave political speeches against the anti-Asian attitudes in the U.S. In 2022, she became the first Asian American to appear on U.S. currency—a century after she landed her first leading role.

- ① 전업 배우가 되기 위해 고등학교를 중퇴했다.
- ② 유럽에서는 영화에 출연하지 못했다.
- ③ 자신의 영화 의상 판매 수입금을 기부했다.
- ④ 반아시아적 태도에 대항하는 연설을 했다.
- ⑤ 미국 화폐에 등장한 최초의 아시아계 미국인이 되었다.

27. Little Adventure Pack에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Little Adventure Pack

Little Adventure Pack is back again in August! Enjoy the science of the National Museum with this easy and fun take-home activity pack!

Ages: Recommended for kids aged 5 to 7 years

Price: \$5 for museum members / \$10 for non-members

Contents

- Activity books (puzzles, paper crafts, etc.)
- A mini telescope
- A toy shark

Order

- Must be ordered online (www.nationalmuseum.org/lap)
- Available from August 2, 2023
- Total number of packs available for sale is limited to 200.

- ① 5세에서 7세까지의 아동에게 추천된다.
- ② 비회원에게는 10달러에 판매된다.
- ③ 소형 망원경을 포함한다.
- ④ 온라인으로 주문되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 총 판매 수량에 제한이 없다.

28. 2023 Oakfield Mini Marathon에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2023 Oakfield Mini Marathon

Join the 2023 Oakfield Mini Marathon to celebrate the opening of Central Park in our town! Runners, joggers, and walkers are all welcome.

When: Saturday, October 21, starting at 8:30 a.m.

Where: Start at Gate 1 of Central Park and finish in the parking lot

Who: Ages 13 and above

Distance: 10km

Participation Fee: \$5 per person

Registration

- Online only (www.oakfieldminimarathon.com)
- September 1 to 30
- ※ If you finish the race, you will receive a T-shirt and an e-certificate.

For more information, visit our website.



- ① Central Park 주차장에서 출발한다.
- ② 13세 이상 참여할 수 있다.
- ③ 참가비는 무료이다.
- ④ 9월 1일까지 등록해야 한다.
- ⑤ 등록을 하면 티셔츠를 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The intelligence of monkeys pales in comparison with that of our closest relatives, the great apes: orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos, whose brains are twice as ① large relative to their body weight. Most primatologists believe the apes acquired their larger brains to help them communicate with and ② manipulate their peers. And they certainly do exhibit complex social interactions within their group; they seem capable of feeling empathy, have a self-image, and exhibit a degree of consciousness as they can recognize ③ themselves in a mirror. But this “social hypothesis” does not explain why it was the great apes that became so clever, rather than monkeys or a group of terrestrial mammals. Nor does it explain why orangutans, who seldom encounter their neighbors, ④ being so intelligent. It seems likely that some other factor must have been in play ⑤ that caused apes to become more intelligent in the first place, and which could subsequently have enabled some members of the group to develop high-level sociality.

* primatologist: 영장류 동물학자 ** terrestrial: 육상의

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

The consequences of the mechanical breakdown of food by cooking are profound. Both the stiffness and toughness of the food is drastically reduced, making mechanical processing far ① easier. The forces your teeth need to apply to break up the food are lower, and the food ② releases its cell contents far more easily. The optimal tooth shape for breaking up the food also ③ changes. Rather than needing thick, flat plates that can apply large compression forces to grind up tough materials and crush hard ones, it is better to have molars with pointed ends to cut through the softer food. It loosens at much ④ higher forces and breaks up far more quickly. Modern hunter-gatherers spend far less time chewing their food even than apes that eat relatively soft fruit; they chew for less than an hour a day compared with five or six hours for chimpanzees. This ⑤ frees up plenty of time for other tasks, such as looking after the fire, making a permanent camp, toolmaking, or further foraging.

* molar: 어금니 ** forage: 식량을 찾아다니다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Learning is *constructive*, not *destructive*. This means we don't _____ mental models—we simply expand upon them. To understand what I mean, think back to your childhood. There was likely a time when you believed in Santa Claus; your mental model accepted him and your predictions accounted for his existence. At some point, however, you came to recognize he was fictitious and you updated your mental model accordingly. At that moment, you didn't suddenly forget everything about Santa Claus. To this day, you can still recognize him, speak of him and embrace young children's belief in him. In other words, you didn't destroy your old mental model, you simply added new information to it. By building upon old mental models we are able to maintain ties to the past, foster a deeper understanding of concepts and develop an ever-expanding pool of information to draw upon in order to continually adapt to an ever-evolving world.

* fictitious: 가상의

- ① replace ② imagine ③ predict
- ④ analyze ⑤ imitate

32. A commonality between conceptual and computer art was _____.

Conceptual artists decoupled the relationship between the art object and artist by mitigating all personal signs of invention. The artist became detached from the idea of personalized draftsmanship by installing a predetermined system—a type of instruction for another to follow. That way there was, as Sol LeWitt states, no “dependence on the skill of the artist as a craftsman.” Effectively any person could carry out the instructions. The same process was at work in computer art, where artists devised a predetermined drawing algorithm for the computer automaton to carry out the instruction. The human agent initiated the conceptual form, and a machine actuated it. Likewise, the computer artwork lacked any autographic mark, trace of spontaneity, or artistic authenticity. The plotter arm would replace the human arm in the production process. [3점]

* mitigate: 완화하다 ** actuate: 작동시키다
*** plotter: 플로터(데이터를 도면화하는 출력 장치)

- ① the suppression of authorial presence
- ② the rejection of meaningless repetition
- ③ the elevation of ordinary objects to art
- ④ the preference of simplicity to elaboration
- ⑤ the tendency of artists to work in collaboration

33. Innate behaviors used for finding food, such as grazing, scavenging, or hunting, are more dependent on learning than behaviors used to consume food. Mating, nesting, eating, and prey-killing behaviors tend to be governed more by instinct. The greater dependence on learning to find food makes animals in the wild _____ . Behaviors used to kill or consume food can be the same in any environment. Ernst Mayr, an evolutionary biologist, called these different behavioral systems “open” or “closed” to the effects of experience. A lion hunting her prey is an example of an open system. The hunting female lion recognizes her prey from a distance and approaches it carefully. Charles Herrick, a neurobiologist, wrote, “the details of the hunt vary every time she hunts. Therefore no combination of simple reflex arcs laid down in the nervous system will be adequate to meet the infinite variations of the requirements for obtaining food.” [3점]

* scavenge: 동물의 사체를 찾아 다니다
** reflex arc: 반사궁(충격이 통과하여 반사를 형성하는 신경 경로)

- ① less cooperative with others in their community
- ② less focused on monitoring predators' approaches
- ③ more intelligent to build their natural surroundings
- ④ more sensitive to visual information than any other stimuli
- ⑤ more flexible and able to adapt to a variety of environments

34. The revolution's victorious party can claim to have resolved the fundamental anomalies of the old paradigm and to have renewed the prospects for successful research governed by shared assumptions. Indeed, the new community typically rewrites the textbooks, and retells its own history, to reflect this point of view. But from the standpoint of the losers, or even of those who look on impartially, such rewritings might seem to mark change without any genuine claim to progress, because there is no neutral standard by which to assess the merits of the change. The resulting body of knowledge is in any case not cumulative, since much of what was previously known (or merely believed) had to be excluded without ever having been conclusively refuted. One likewise cannot plausibly talk about revolutionary reconstitutions of science as aiming toward truth, for similarly, there can be no _____. The available justification of scientific knowledge after revolutions, couched in new terms according to newly instituted standards, may well be sufficient, but perhaps only because these standards and terms are now inevitably our own. [3점]

* anomaly: 변칙, 이례 ** refute: 반박하다
*** plausibly: 그럴듯하게

- ① official connection between scientists and policy makers
- ② impartial formulation of standards for its assessment
- ③ incomplete terms to describe the reconstitutions
- ④ easy process to learn about new scientific theories
- ⑤ strong belief that scientific progress benefits everyone

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The written word is the obvious, and easiest, place to start when exploring local history, if only to see what has already been written on the subject. Local history books have been written for centuries and are very variable in quality. ① These books will certainly not mention your ancestor by name unless they played a particularly prominent part in the development of the locality in question. ② However, they do provide information about how a place changed over time, who the major personalities were and the significant events that occurred there; or at least those selected by the author for inclusion. ③ If the author is writing from his personal experiences, he must be allowed to spend more energy on adding creative twists to a story that already exists. ④ Unless a book is extremely large or the district chosen is very small, then the author must choose very carefully what he is to include and their priorities may not be the same as all their readers. ⑤ It is well worth reading some or preferably all of the books written about a locality that your ancestors lived in.

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

36.

The desire to see and interact with animals, shaped as it is by popular culture, can be a motivating factor for travel, but negative perceptions of certain animals can perform an entirely opposite role in discouraging people from visiting some destinations.

- (A) For example, there are a variety of t-shirt and tea towel designs which celebrate the dangerous animals that can be encountered in Australia. This is a whimsical reconfiguration of the perceived threat that these animals pose to some tourists considering travel to this country.
- (B) The harmful effects of animals on tourism experiences has been the subject of analysis in a small number of studies, but deaths or injuries caused by animals to tourists are tiny in comparison to other causes such as drowning and vehicular accidents.
- (C) Nevertheless, the possibility that they might encounter a dangerous animal such as shark or snake or catch a disease such as malaria is sufficient to stop at least some tourists from visiting destinations where such threats exist. Sometimes this fear is turned into a marketing opportunity.

* whimsical: 기발한 ** reconfiguration: 재구성

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

37.

In the course of acquiring a language, children are exposed to only a finite set of utterances. Yet they come to use and understand an infinite set of sentences.

- (A) Yet, they all arrive at pretty much the same grammar. The input that children get is haphazard in the sense that caretakers do not talk to their children to illustrate a particular point of grammar. Yet, all children develop systematic knowledge of a language.
- (B) Thus, despite the severe limitations and variation in the input children receive, and also in their personal circumstances, they all develop a rich and uniform system of linguistic knowledge. The knowledge attained goes beyond the input in various ways.
- (C) This has been referred to as the creative aspect of language use. This 'creativity' does not refer to the ability to write poetry or novels but rather the ability to produce and understand an unlimited set of new sentences never spoken or heard previously. The precise linguistic input children receive differs from child to child; no two children are exposed to exactly the same set of utterances. [3점]

* haphazard: 무작위적인, 되는 대로

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The result was that we don't always buy what we like best, but when things have to happen quickly, we tend to go for the product that catches our eye the most.

Often time, or lack of time, plays an important role in the purchase of everyday products. Milica Milosavljevic and his coworkers conducted an experiment looking at the relationship between visual salience and the decision to purchase. (①) They showed subjects 15 different food items on fMRI, such as those we find in a candy vending machine at the train station, that is, bars, chips, fruity items, etc. (②) These were rated by the subjects on a scale of 1-15 according to "favorite snack" to "don't like at all." (③) They were then presented in varying brightness and time, with subjects always having to make a choice between two products. (④) If we are also distracted because we are talking to someone, on the phone, or our thoughts are elsewhere at the moment, our actual preference for a product falls further into the background and visual conspicuousness comes to the fore. (⑤) Colors play an important role in this.

* salience: 두드러짐 ** fMRI: 기능적 자기 공명 영상
*** conspicuousness: 눈에 잘 띄

39.

However, within British society not everybody would see football as 'their' game.

If we look at contemporary British 'culture' we will probably quickly conclude that sport is an important part of the culture. In other words, it is something that many people in the society share and value. (①) In addition, we would also probably conclude that the most 'important' sport within British culture is football. (②) We would 'know' this from the evidence that on a daily basis there is a significant amount of 'cultural' activity all focused on football in terms of the amount of people who play it, watch it, read about it and talk about it. (③) It could be argued from looking at their 'cultural' activities and habits, that people from a middle-class background seem to prefer rugby over football, or that more women play netball than football. (④) Equally, if you went to the USA and were talking about 'football', most people would assume you were talking about American football rather than soccer. (⑤) From this we can conclude that different cultures produce different ways of understanding, or evaluating, human activities such as sport.

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

As a social species, should we not all be synchronized and therefore awake at the same time to promote maximal human interactions? Perhaps not. Humans likely evolved to co-sleep as families or even whole tribes, not alone or as couples. Appreciating this evolutionary context, the benefits of such genetically programmed variation in sleep/wake timing preferences can be understood. The night people in the group would not be going to sleep until one or two a.m., and not waking until nine or ten a.m. The morning people, on the other hand, would have retired for the night at nine p.m. and woken at five a.m. Consequently, the group as a whole is only collectively vulnerable (i.e., every person asleep) for just four rather than eight hours, despite everyone still getting the chance for eight hours of sleep. That's potentially a 50 percent increase in survival fitness. Mother Nature would never pass on a biological trait—here, the useful variability in when individuals within a collective tribe go to sleep and wake up—that could enhance the survival safety and thus fitness of a species by this amount. And so she hasn't.

* synchronize: 동시성을 갖게 하다 ** vulnerable: 취약한



Individuals have ____ (A) ____ in the time of the day when they prefer to sleep and wake up, which could promote their ____ (B) ____ as a group.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① differences | originality |
| ② differences | survivability |
| ③ similarities | cooperation |
| ④ similarities | adaptation |
| ⑤ regularities | mobility |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Generalization promotes cognitive economy, so that we don't focus on particulars that don't matter. The great Russian neuropsychologist Alexander Luria studied a patient, Solomon Shereshevsky, with a memory impairment that was the (a) opposite of what we usually hear about—Solomon didn't have amnesia, the loss of memories; he had what Luria called hypermnnesia (we might say that his superpower was superior memory). His supercharged memory allowed him to perform amazing feats, such as repeating speeches word for word that he had heard only once, or complex mathematical formulas, long sequences of numbers, and poems in foreign languages he didn't even speak. Before you think that having such a fantastic memory would be great, it came with a (b) cost: Solomon wasn't able to form abstractions because he remembered every detail as distinct. He had particular trouble identifying people. From a neurocognitive standpoint, every time you see a face, it is (c) unlikely that it looks at least slightly different from the last time—you're viewing it at a different angle and distance than before, and you might be encountering a different expression. While you're interacting with a person, their face goes through a parade of expressions. Because your brain can (d) generalize, you see all of these different manifestations of the face as belonging to the same person. Solomon couldn't do that. As he explained to Luria, (e) recognizing his friends and colleagues was nearly impossible because "everyone has so many faces."

* impairment: 장애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Face Recognition Technologies: Blessing or Not?
- ② The Faster You Memorize, the Faster You Forget
- ③ Generalization Can Be Both a Shortcut and a Trap!
- ④ The Flaw in Cognition Caused by Flawless Memory
- ⑤ Why It Gets Difficult to Remember Details As You Age

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous composer-pianist, was scheduled to perform at a great concert hall in America. It was an evening to remember—black tuxedos and long evening dresses, a high-society event. Present in the audience that evening was a mother with her nine-year-old son. Tired of waiting, (a) he squirmed constantly in his seat. His mother was in hopes that her son would be encouraged to practice the piano if he could just hear the great Paderewski at the keyboard. So, against his wishes, he had come.

* squirm: 꿈지락대다

(B)

The roar of the crowd became quiet as hundreds of frowning faces pointed in (b) his direction. Irritated and embarrassed, they began to shout: "Get that boy away from there!" "Who'd bring a kid that young in here?" "Where's his mother?" "Stop (c) him!" Backstage, Paderewski overheard the sounds out front and quickly put together in his mind what was happening. Hurriedly, he grabbed his coat and rushed toward the stage.

(C)

As she turned to talk with friends, her son could stay seated no longer. (d) He slipped away from her side, strangely drawn to the black concert grand piano and its leather stool on the huge stage flooded with blinding lights. Without much notice from the sophisticated audience, the boy sat down at the piano stool, staring wide-eyed at the black and white keys. He placed his small, shaky fingers in the right location and began to play "Chopsticks."

(D)

Without one word of announcement Paderewski bent over behind the boy, reached around both sides, began to improvise a countermelody to harmonize with and enhance "Chopsticks." As the two of them played together, (e) he kept whispering in the boy's ear: "Keep going. Don't quit. Keep on playing... don't stop... don't quit." Together, the old master and the little boy transformed an embarrassing situation into a wonderfully creative experience. The audience was mesmerized.

* improvise: 즉흥 연주하다 ** mesmerize: 매혹하다

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 소년은 연주회에 오고 싶지 않았으나 오게 되었다.
- ② 짜증이 나고 당황한 관중은 크게 소리치기 시작했다.
- ③ Paderewski는 서둘러 무대로 달려갔다.
- ④ 소년은 무대 위 피아노 의자에 앉아 건반을 응시했다.
- ⑤ Paderewski는 짧은 공지 후 소년과 함께 연주했다.

* 확인 사항

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