

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 축구 경기장 사용 수칙을 설명하려고
- ② 지역 아동 병원의 개원을 홍보하려고
- ③ 자선 축구 경기의 변경된 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 축구 경기 티켓의 구매 사이트를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 자선 축구 경기 자원봉사자 모집을 안내하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 상대방이 말할 때는 말을 끊지 말아야 한다.
- ② 회의 발언은 주제에서 벗어나지 않아야 한다.
- ③ 적절한 제스처는 대화의 전달력을 높일 수 있다.
- ④ 회의를 진행할 때는 개인적인 감정을 배제해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 의견을 주장할 때는 충분한 근거를 들어야 한다.

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

- ① 일정한 실내 온도 유지는 건강에 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ② 충분한 햇빛 노출은 수면 호르몬 분비를 촉진한다.
- ③ 정서 안정을 위해서는 양질의 수면이 필요하다.
- ④ 수면 안대를 착용하면 잠드는 데 도움이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 적당한 밝기의 조명은 일의 능률을 향상시킬 수 있다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 신입 회원 선물 준비하기 ② 대회 일정 인쇄하기
- ③ 음악 재생 목록 만들기 ④ 식당 예약하기
- ⑤ 문자 메시지 보내기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$63 ② \$70 ③ \$72 ④ \$78 ⑤ \$80

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 산책을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 얇은 재킷을 입어서
- ② 회의 준비를 해야 해서
- ③ 알레르기 증상이 심해서
- ④ 경찰서에 방문해야 해서
- ⑤ 병원 진료를 받아야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 예약할 연극 공연에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 제목 ② 날짜 ③ 출연자
- ④ 입장료 ⑤ 시작 시각

9. Golden Palette Walking Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 11월에 매일 진행된다.
- ② 안내 책자가 무료로 제공된다.
- ③ 오전 10시 30분에 시작한다.
- ④ 출발 지점은 Central Studio의 남쪽 문이다.
- ⑤ 참가자 전원은 선물을 받을 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 접이식 카트를 고르시오.

Foldable Carts

	Model	Price	Weight Limit	Color	Handle Material
①	A	\$38	30kg	Black	Silicone
②	B	\$42	40kg	Green	Silicone
③	C	\$44	45kg	Blue	Metal
④	D	\$48	50kg	White	Metal
⑤	E	\$53	45kg	Red	Rubber

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

- ① Right. We should've watched them.
- ② Why not? Just put the mat on the shelf.
- ③ Great. We can store some snacks at home.
- ④ I'm sorry. I can't find the parking lot.
- ⑤ No problem. I'll take care of it.

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

- ① That's too bad. I was looking forward to seeing you there.
- ② Thank you. I'm so glad you could make it to the party.
- ③ That's okay. The birthday party has already finished.
- ④ Sure. I'll arrange the business trip for you and your team.
- ⑤ Don't worry. My boss will return from the trip this Monday.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't give up! You've inspired me to be a painter.
- ② Cheer up! The fashion market is open to everybody.
- ③ You have a point. I don't have any fashion sense at all.
- ④ I agree. You should make a balance between work and life.
- ⑤ Be positive. You can start pursuing your dream at any time.

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

Woman: _____

- ① No worries. I can go pick it up now.
- ② All right. Just be sure to return it tomorrow.
- ③ That's okay. We can fix the system next week.
- ④ Sorry to hear that. You can buy it next time.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'll bring a new copy for you.

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

Jake: _____

- ① Could you please take my picture again with the rock in it?
- ② I'd appreciate it if you could come to the mountain with me.
- ③ You shouldn't take any photos while climbing the rock.
- ④ I'm wondering if you can pose in front of the rock.
- ⑤ Why don't you take a selfie in the national park?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① various natural materials as a source of building supplies
- ② how upcycling is used in architecture across the globe
- ③ strategic use of upcycled plastics in different countries
- ④ impact of architectural waste on the global environment
- ⑤ why nations should employ eco-friendly shipping methods

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Singapore ② Mexico ③ Australia
- ④ Indonesia ⑤ France

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm Charlie Reeves, manager of Toon Skills Company. If you're interested in new webtoon-making skills and techniques, this post is for you. This year, we've launched special online courses, which contain a variety of contents about webtoon production. Each course consists of ten units that help improve your drawing and story-telling skills. Moreover, these courses are designed to suit any level, from beginner to advanced. It costs \$45 for one course, and you can watch your course as many times as you want for six months. Our courses with talented and experienced instructors will open up a new world of creativity for you. It's time to start creating your webtoon world at <https://webtoonskills.com>.

- ① 웹툰 제작 온라인 강좌를 홍보하려고
- ② 웹툰 작가 채용 정보를 제공하려고
- ③ 신작 웹툰 공개 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 웹툰 창작 대회에 출품을 권유하려고
- ⑤ 기초적인 웹툰 제작 방법을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 David의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

David was starting a new job in Vancouver, and he was waiting for his bus. He kept looking back and forth between his watch and the direction the bus would come from. He thought, "My bus isn't here yet. I can't be late on my first day." David couldn't feel at ease. When he looked up again, he saw a different bus coming that was going right to his work. The bus stopped in front of him and opened its door. He got on the bus thinking, "Phew! Luckily, this bus came just in time so I won't be late." He leaned back on an unoccupied seat in the bus and took a deep breath, finally able to relax.

- ① nervous → relieved ② lonely → hopeful
- ③ pleased → confused ④ indifferent → delighted
- ⑤ bored → thrilled

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Values alone do not create and build culture. Living your values only some of the time does not contribute to the creation and maintenance of culture. Changing values into behaviors is only half the battle. Certainly, this is a step in the right direction, but those behaviors must then be shared and distributed widely throughout the organization, along with a clear and concise description of what is expected. It is not enough to simply talk about it. It is critical to have a visual representation of the specific behaviors that leaders and all people managers can use to coach their people. Just like a sports team has a playbook with specific plays designed to help them perform well and win, your company should have a playbook with the key shifts needed to transform your culture into action and turn your values into winning behaviors.

- ① 조직 문화 혁신을 위해서 모든 구성원이 공유할 핵심 가치를 정립해야 한다.
- ② 조직 구성원의 행동을 변화시키려면 지도자는 명확한 가치관을 가져야 한다.
- ③ 조직 내 문화가 공유되기 위해서 구성원의 자발적 행동이 뒷받침되어야 한다.
- ④ 조직의 핵심 가치 실현을 위해 구성원 간의 지속적인 의사소통이 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 조직의 문화 형성에는 가치를 반영한 행동의 공유를 위한 명시적 지침이 필요하다.

21. 밑줄 친 a nonstick frying pan이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

How you focus your attention plays a critical role in how you deal with stress. Scattered attention harms your ability to let go of stress, because even though your attention is scattered, it is narrowly focused, for you are able to fixate only on the stressful parts of your experience. When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress. You can put in perspective many more aspects of any situation and not get locked into one part that ties you down to superficial and anxiety-provoking levels of attention. A narrow focus heightens the stress level of each experience, but a widened focus turns down the stress level because you're better able to put each situation into a broader perspective. One anxiety-provoking detail is less important than the bigger picture. It's like transforming yourself into a nonstick frying pan. You can still fry an egg, but the egg won't stick to the pan.

* provoke: 유발시키다

- ① never being confronted with any stressful experiences in daily life
- ② broadening one's perspective to identify the cause of stress
- ③ rarely confining one's attention to positive aspects of an experience
- ④ having a larger view of an experience beyond its stressful aspects
- ⑤ taking stress into account as the source of developing a wide view

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Being able to prioritize your responses allows you to connect more deeply with individual customers, be it a one-off interaction around a particularly delightful or upsetting experience, or the development of a longer-term relationship with a significantly influential individual within your customer base. If you've ever posted a favorable comment — or any comment, for that matter — about a brand, product or service, think about what it would feel like if you were personally acknowledged by the brand manager, for example, as a result. In general, people post because they have something to say — and because they want to be recognized for having said it. In particular, when people post positive comments they are expressions of appreciation for the experience that led to the post. While a compliment to the person standing next to you is typically answered with a response like “Thank You,” the sad fact is that most brand compliments go unanswered. These are lost opportunities to understand what drove the compliments and create a solid fan based on them.

* compliment: 칭찬

- ① 고객과의 관계 증진을 위해 고객의 브랜드 칭찬에 응답하는 것은 중요하다.
- ② 고객의 피드백을 면밀히 분석함으로써 브랜드의 성공 가능성을 높일 수 있다.
- ③ 신속한 고객 응대를 통해서 고객의 긍정적인 반응을 이끌어 낼 수 있다.
- ④ 브랜드 매니저에게는 고객의 부정적인 의견을 수용하는 태도가 요구된다.
- ⑤ 고객의 의견을 경청하는 것은 브랜드의 새로운 이미지 창출에 도움이 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Managers of natural resources typically face market incentives that provide financial rewards for exploitation. For example, owners of forest lands have a market incentive to cut down trees rather than manage the forest for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other ecosystem services. These services provide the owner with no financial benefits, and thus are unlikely to influence management decisions. But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber. For example, a United Nations initiative has estimated that the economic benefits of ecosystem services provided by tropical forests, including climate regulation, water purification, and erosion prevention, are over three times greater per hectare than the market benefits. Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct “signal” to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses.

* exploitation: 이용 ** timber: 목재

- ① necessity of calculating the market values of ecosystem services
- ② significance of weighing forest resources' non-market values
- ③ impact of using forest resources to maximize financial benefits
- ④ merits of balancing forests' market and non-market values
- ⑤ ways of increasing the efficiency of managing natural resources

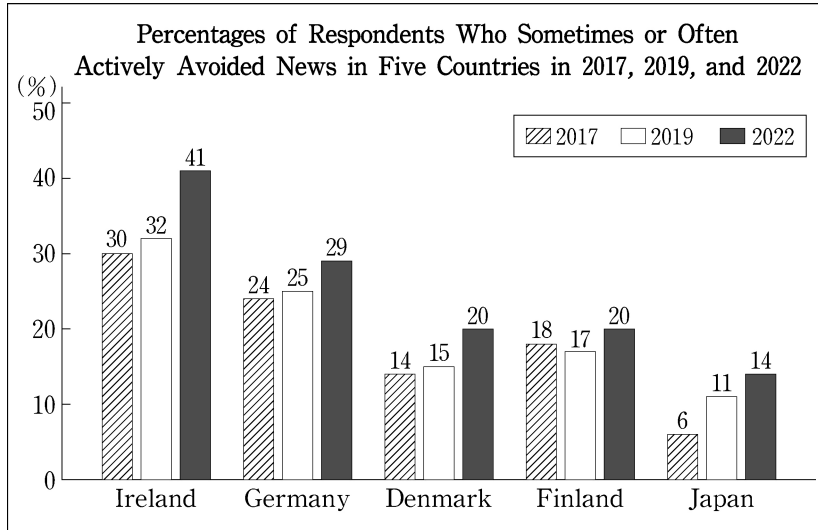
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The concept of overtourism rests on a particular assumption about people and places common in tourism studies and the social sciences in general. Both are seen as clearly defined and demarcated. People are framed as bounded social actors either playing the role of hosts or guests. Places, in a similar way, are treated as stable containers with clear boundaries. Hence, places can be full of tourists and thus suffer from overtourism. But what does it mean for a place to be full of people? Indeed, there are examples of particular attractions that have limited capacity and where there is actually no room for more visitors. This is not least the case with some man-made constructions such as the Eiffel Tower. However, with places such as cities, regions or even whole countries being promoted as destinations and described as victims of overtourism, things become more complex. What is excessive or out of proportion is highly relative and might be more related to other aspects than physical capacity, such as natural degradation and economic leakages (not to mention politics and local power dynamics).

* demarcate: 경계를 정하다

- ① The Solutions to Overtourism: From Complex to Simple
- ② What Makes Popular Destinations Attractive to Visitors?
- ③ Are Tourist Attractions Winners or Losers of Overtourism?
- ④ The Severity of Overtourism: Much Worse than Imagined
- ⑤ Overtourism: Not Simply a Matter of People and Places

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of the respondents in five countries who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2017, 2019, and 2022. ① For each of the three years, Ireland showed the highest percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news, among the countries in the graph. ② In Germany, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news was less than 30% in each of the three years. ③ In Denmark, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2019 was higher than that in 2017 but lower than that in 2022. ④ In Finland, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2019 was lower than that in 2017, which was also true for Japan. ⑤ In Japan, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news did not exceed 15% in each of the three years.

26. Charles H. Townes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles H. Townes, one of the most influential American physicists, was born in South Carolina. In his childhood, he grew up on a farm, studying the stars in the sky. He earned his doctoral degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1939, and then he took a job at Bell Labs in New York City. After World War II, he became an associate professor of physics at Columbia University. In 1958, Townes and his co-researcher proposed the concept of the laser. Laser technology won quick acceptance in industry and research. He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1964. He was also involved in Project Apollo, the moon landing project. His contribution is priceless because the Internet and all digital media would be unimaginable without the laser.

- ① 어린 시절에 농장에서 성장하였다.
- ② 박사 학위를 받기 전에 Bell Labs에서 일했다.
- ③ 1958년에 레이저의 개념을 제안하였다.
- ④ 1964년에 노벨 물리학상을 수상하였다.
- ⑤ 달 착륙 프로젝트에 관여하였다.

27. Turtle Island Boat Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Turtle Island Boat Tour

The fantastic Turtle Island Boat Tour invites you to the beautiful sea world.

Dates: From June 1 to August 31, 2024

Tour Times

Weekdays	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Weekends	9 a.m. – 1 p.m.
	1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

※ Each tour lasts four hours.

Tickets & Booking

- \$50 per person for each tour
(Only those aged 17 and over can participate.)
- Bookings must be completed no later than 2 days before the day of the tour.
- No refunds after the departure time
- Each tour group size is limited to 10 participants.

Activities

- Snorkeling with a professional diver
- Feeding tropical fish

※ Feel free to explore our website, www.snorkelingti.com.

- ① 주말에는 하루에 두 번 운영된다.
- ② 17세 이상만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 당일 예약이 가능하다.
- ④ 출발 시간 이후에는 환불이 불가능하다.
- ⑤ 전문 다이버와 함께 하는 스노클링 활동이 있다.

28. 2023 Eastland High School Video Clip Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2023 Eastland High School Video Clip Contest

Shoot and share your most memorable moments with your teachers and friends!

Guidelines

- Theme: “Joyful Moments” in Our Growing Community
- Submissions will be accepted from December 1 to December 14.
- Submissions should be uploaded to our school website.
 - Video length cannot exceed three minutes.
 - Entries are limited to one per student.

Prizes

- 1st place: \$100 gift card, 2nd place: \$50 gift card
- Winning videos will be posted to our school’s app.
- The prize winners will be chosen by the school art teachers.

※ For more information, visit the school website.

- ① 출품작의 주제가 정해져 있지 않다.
- ② 한 달 동안 동영상 접수를 예정이다.
- ③ 출품할 동영상의 길이는 3분을 초과할 수 없다.
- ④ 출품작은 학생 1인당 두 개로 제한된다.
- ⑤ 학생회가 수상자를 선정할 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A number of studies provide substantial evidence of an innate human disposition to respond differentially to social stimuli. From birth, infants will orient preferentially towards the human face and voice, ① seeming to know that such stimuli are particularly meaningful for them. Moreover, they register this connection actively, imitating a variety of facial gestures that are presented to them — tongue protrusions, lip tightenings, mouth openings. They will even try to match gestures ② which they have some difficulty, experimenting with their own faces until they succeed. When they ③ do succeed, they show pleasure by a brightening of their eyes; when they fail, they show distress. In other words, they not only have an innate capacity for matching their own kinaesthetically experienced bodily movements with ④ those of others that are visually perceived; they have an innate drive to do so. That is, they seem to have an innate drive to imitate others whom they judge ⑤ to be ‘like me’.

* innate: 타고난 ** disposition: 성향
*** kinaesthetically: 운동감각적으로

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

Bazaar economies feature an apparently flexible price-setting mechanism that sits atop more enduring ties of shared culture. Both the buyer and seller are aware of each other’s ① restrictions. In Delhi’s bazaars, buyers and sellers can ② assess to a large extent the financial constraints that other actors have in their everyday life. Each actor belonging to a specific economic class understands what the other sees as a necessity and a luxury. In the case of electronic products like video games, they are not a ③ necessity at the same level as other household purchases such as food items. So, the seller in Delhi’s bazaars is careful not to directly ask for very ④ low prices for video games because at no point will the buyer see possession of them as an absolute necessity. Access to this type of knowledge establishes a price consensus by relating to each other’s preferences and limitations of belonging to a ⑤ similar cultural and economic universe.

* constraint: 압박 ** consensus: 일치

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Over the last decade the attention given to how children learn to read has foregrounded the nature of *textuality*, and of the different, interrelated ways in which readers of all ages make texts mean. ‘Reading’ now applies to a greater number of representational forms than at any time in the past: pictures, maps, screens, design graphics and photographs are all regarded as text. In addition to the innovations made possible in picture books by new printing processes, design features also predominate in other kinds, such as books of poetry and information texts. Thus, reading becomes a more complicated kind of interpretation than it was when children’s attention was focused on the printed text, with sketches or pictures as an adjunct. Children now learn from a picture book that words and illustrations complement and enhance each other. Reading is not simply _____. Even in the easiest texts, what a sentence ‘says’ is often not what it means.

* adjunct: 부속물

- ① knowledge acquisition ② word recognition
- ③ imaginative play ④ subjective interpretation
- ⑤ image mapping

32. A musical score within any film can add an additional layer to the film text, which goes beyond simply imitating the action viewed. In films that tell of futuristic worlds, composers, much like sound designers, have added freedom to create a world that is unknown and new to the viewer. However, unlike sound designers, composers often shy away from creating unique pieces that reflect these new worlds and often present musical scores that possess familiar structures and cadences. While it is possible that this may interfere with creativity and a sense of space and time, it in fact _____. Through recognizable scores, visions of the future or a galaxy far, far away can be placed within a recognizable context. Such familiarity allows the viewer to be placed in a comfortable space so that the film may then lead the viewer to what is an unfamiliar, but acceptable vision of a world different from their own.

* score: 악보 ** cadence: (울동적인) 박자

- ① frees the plot of its familiarity
- ② aids in viewer access to the film
- ③ adds to an exotic musical experience
- ④ orients audiences to the film’s theme
- ⑤ inspires viewers to think more deeply

33. There have been psychological studies in which subjects were shown photographs of people's faces and asked to identify the expression or state of mind evinced. The results are invariably very mixed. In the 17th century the French painter and theorist Charles Le Brun drew a series of faces illustrating the various emotions that painters could be called upon to represent. What is striking about them is that _____ . What is missing in all this is any setting or context to make the emotion determinate. We must know who this person is, who these other people are, what their relationship is, what is at stake in the scene, and the like. In real life as well as in painting we do not come across just faces; we encounter people in particular situations and our understanding of people cannot somehow be precipitated and held isolated from the social and human circumstances in which they, and we, live and breathe and have our being. [3점]

* evince: (감정 따위를) 분명히 나타내다 ** precipitate: 촉발하다

- ① all of them could be matched consistently with their intended emotions
- ② every one of them was illustrated with photographic precision
- ③ each of them definitively displayed its own social narrative
- ④ most of them would be seen as representing unique characteristics
- ⑤ any number of them could be substituted for one another without loss

34. Everyone who drives, walks, or swipes a transit card in a city views herself as a transportation expert from the moment she walks out the front door. And how she views the street _____ . That's why we find so many well-intentioned and civic-minded citizens arguing past one another. At neighborhood meetings in school auditoriums, and in back rooms at libraries and churches, local residents across the nation gather for often-contentious discussions about transportation proposals that would change a city's streets. And like all politics, all transportation is local and intensely personal. A transit project that could speed travel for tens of thousands of people can be stopped by objections to the loss of a few parking spaces or by the simple fear that the project won't work. It's not a challenge of the data or the traffic engineering or the planning. Public debates about streets are typically rooted in emotional assumptions about how a change will affect a person's commute, ability to park, belief about what is safe and what isn't, or the bottom line of a local business. [3점]

* swipe: 관독기에 통과시키다 ** contentious: 논쟁적인
*** commute: 통근

- ① relies heavily on how others see her city's streets
- ② updates itself with each new public transit policy
- ③ arises independently of the streets she travels on
- ④ tracks pretty closely with how she gets around
- ⑤ ties firmly in with how her city operates

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Speaking fast is a high-risk proposition. It's nearly impossible to maintain the ideal conditions to be persuasive, well-spoken, and effective when the mouth is traveling well over the speed limit. ① Although we'd like to think that our minds are sharp enough to always make good decisions with the greatest efficiency, they just aren't. ② In reality, the brain arrives at an intersection of four or five possible things to say and sits idling for a couple of seconds, considering the options. ③ Making a good decision helps you speak faster because it provides you with more time to come up with your responses. ④ When the brain stops sending navigational instructions back to the mouth and the mouth is moving too fast to pause, that's when you get a verbal fender bender, otherwise known as filler. ⑤ *Um, ah, you know,* and *like* are what your mouth does when it has nowhere to go.

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

36.

Negotiation can be defined as an attempt to explore and reconcile conflicting positions in order to reach an acceptable outcome.

- (A) Areas of difference can and do frequently remain, and will perhaps be the subject of future negotiations, or indeed remain irreconcilable. In those instances in which the parties have highly antagonistic or polarised relations, the process is likely to be dominated by the exposition, very often in public, of the areas of conflict.
- (B) In these and sometimes other forms of negotiation, negotiation serves functions other than reconciling conflicting interests. These will include delay, publicity, diverting attention or seeking intelligence about the other party and its negotiating position.
- (C) Whatever the nature of the outcome, which may actually favour one party more than another, the purpose of negotiation is the identification of areas of common interest and conflict. In this sense, depending on the intentions of the parties, the areas of common interest may be clarified, refined and given negotiated form and substance.

* reconcile: 화해시키다 ** antagonistic: 적대적인
*** exposition: 설명

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

37.

Norms emerge in groups as a result of people conforming to the behavior of others. Thus, the start of a norm occurs when one person acts in a particular manner in a particular situation because she thinks she ought to.

- (A) Thus, she may prescribe the behavior to them by uttering the norm statement in a prescriptive manner. Alternately, she may communicate that conformity is desired in other ways, such as by gesturing. In addition, she may threaten to sanction them for not behaving as she wishes. This will cause some to conform to her wishes and act as she acts.
- (B) But some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed to them. They will observe the regularity of behavior and decide on their own that they ought to conform. They may do so for either rational or moral reasons.
- (C) Others may then conform to this behavior for a number of reasons. The person who performed the initial action may think that others ought to behave as she behaves in situations of this sort. [3점]

* sanction: 제재를 가하다

- 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.

Yes, some contests are seen as world class, such as identification of the Higgs particle or the development of high temperature superconductors.

Science is sometimes described as a winner-take-all contest, meaning that there are no rewards for being second or third. This is an extreme view of the nature of scientific contests. (①) Even those who describe scientific contests in such a way note that it is a somewhat inaccurate description, given that replication and verification have social value and are common in science. (②) It is also inaccurate to the extent that it suggests that only a handful of contests exist. (③) But many other contests have multiple parts, and the number of such contests may be increasing. (④) By way of example, for many years it was thought that there would be “one” cure for cancer, but it is now realized that cancer takes multiple forms and that multiple approaches are needed to provide a cure. (⑤) There won't be one winner — there will be many.

* replication: 반복 ** verification: 입증

39.

At the next step in the argument, however, the analogy breaks down.

Misprints in a book or in any written message usually have a negative impact on the content, sometimes (literally) fatally. (①) The displacement of a comma, for instance, may be a matter of life and death. (②) Similarly most mutations have harmful consequences for the organism in which they occur, meaning that they reduce its reproductive fitness. (③) Occasionally, however, a mutation may occur that increases the fitness of the organism, just as an accidental failure to reproduce the text of the first edition might provide more accurate or updated information. (④) A favorable mutation is going to be more heavily represented in the next generation, since the organism in which it occurred will have more offspring and mutations are transmitted to the offspring. (⑤) By contrast, there is no mechanism by which a book that accidentally corrects the mistakes of the first edition will tend to sell better. [3점]

* analogy: 유사 ** mutation: 돌연변이

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

Even those with average talent can produce notable work in the various sciences, so long as they do not try to embrace all of them at once. Instead, they should concentrate attention on one subject after another (that is, in different periods of time), although later work will weaken earlier attainments in the other spheres. This amounts to saying that the brain adapts to universal science in *time* but not in *space*. In fact, even those with great abilities proceed in this way. Thus, when we are astonished by someone with publications in different scientific fields, realize that each topic was explored during a specific period of time. Knowledge gained earlier certainly will not have disappeared from the mind of the author, but it will have become simplified by condensing into formulas or greatly abbreviated symbols. Thus, sufficient space remains for the perception and learning of new images on the cerebral blackboard.

* condense: 응축하다 ** cerebral: 대뇌의



Exploring one scientific subject after another ___ (A) ___ remarkable work across the sciences, as the previously gained knowledge is retained in simplified forms within the brain, which ___ (B) ___ room for new learning.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① enables …… leaves | ② challenges …… spares | ③ delays …… creates | ④ requires …… removes |
| ⑤ invites …… diminishes | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One way to avoid contributing to overhype a story would be to say nothing. However, that is not a realistic option for scientists who feel a strong sense of responsibility to inform the public and policymakers and/or to offer suggestions. Speaking with members of the media has (a) advantages in getting a message out and perhaps receiving favorable recognition, but it runs the risk of misinterpretations, the need for repeated clarifications, and entanglement in never-ending controversy. Hence, the decision of whether to speak with the media tends to be highly individualized. Decades ago, it was (b) unusual for Earth scientists to have results that were of interest to the media, and consequently few media contacts were expected or encouraged. In the 1970s, the few scientists who spoke frequently with the media were often (c) criticized by their fellow scientists for having done so. The situation now is quite different, as many scientists feel a responsibility to speak out because of the importance of global warming and related issues, and many reporters share these feelings. In addition, many scientists are finding that they (d) enjoy the media attention and the public recognition that comes with it. At the same time, other scientists continue to resist speaking with reporters, thereby preserving more time for their science and (e) running the risk of being misquoted and the other unpleasantness associated with media coverage.

* overhype: 과대광고하다 ** entanglement: 얽힘

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Troubling Relationship Between Scientists and the Media
- ② A Scientist's Choice: To Be Exposed to the Media or Not?
- ③ Scientists! Be Cautious When Talking to the Media
- ④ The Dilemma over Scientific Truth and Media Attention
- ⑤ Who Are Responsible for Climate Issues, Scientists or the 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 답하시오.

(A)

Emma and Clara stood side by side on the beach road, with their eyes fixed on the boundless ocean. The breathtaking scene that surrounded them was beyond description. Just after sunrise, they finished their preparations for the bicycle ride along the beach road. Emma turned to Clara with a question, "Do you think this will be your favorite ride ever?" Clara's face lit up with a bright smile as she nodded. "Definitely! (a) I can't wait to ride while watching those beautiful waves!"

(B)

When they reached their destination, Emma and Clara stopped their bikes. Emma approached Clara, saying "Bicycle riding is unlike swimming, isn't it?" Clara answered with a smile, "Quite similar, actually. Just like swimming, riding makes me feel truly alive." She added, "It shows (b) me what it means to live while facing life's tough challenges." Emma nodded in agreement and suggested, "Your first beach bike ride was a great success. How about coming back next summer?" Clara replied with delight, "With (c) you, absolutely!"

(C)

Clara used to be a talented swimmer, but she had to give up her dream of becoming an Olympic medalist in swimming because of shoulder injuries. Yet she responded to the hardship in a constructive way. After years of hard training, she made an incredible recovery and found a new passion for bike riding. Emma saw how the painful past made her maturer and how it made (d) her stronger in the end. One hour later, Clara, riding ahead of Emma, turned back and shouted, "Look at the white cliff!"

(D)

Emma and Clara jumped on their bikes and started to pedal toward the white cliff where the beach road ended. Speeding up and enjoying the wide blue sea, Emma couldn't hide her excitement and exclaimed, "Clara, the view is amazing!" Clara's silence, however, seemed to say that she was lost in her thoughts. Emma understood the meaning of her silence. Watching Clara riding beside her, Emma thought about Clara's past tragedy, which (e) she now seemed to have overcome.

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 Emma와 Clara는 자전거 탈 준비를 일출 직후에 마쳤다.
- ② Clara는 자전거 타기와 수영이 꽤 비슷하다고 말했다.
- ③ Clara는 올림픽 수영 경기에서 메달을 땀다.
- ④ Emma와 Clara는 자전거를 타고 하얀 절벽 쪽으로 갔다.
- ⑤ Emma는 Clara의 침묵의 의미를 이해했다.

* 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, 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

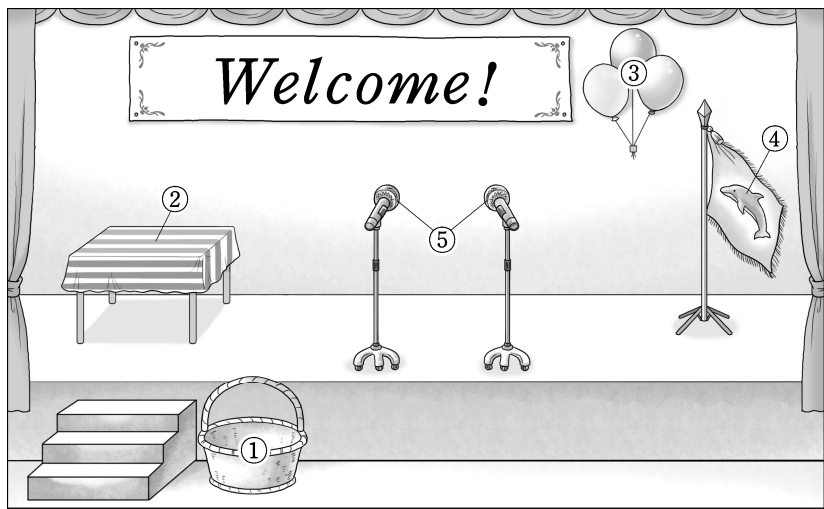
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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."

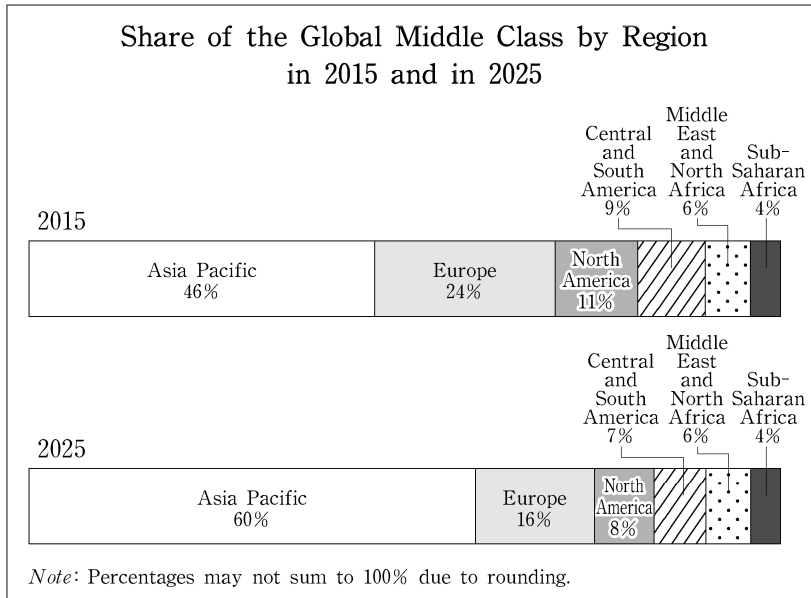
- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific 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.

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 멸종 위기 동물을 소개하려고
- ② 동물원 관람 예절을 안내하려고
- ③ 어린이 동물 캠프를 홍보하려고
- ④ 신입 동물 훈련사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 야생 동물 보호를 독려하려고

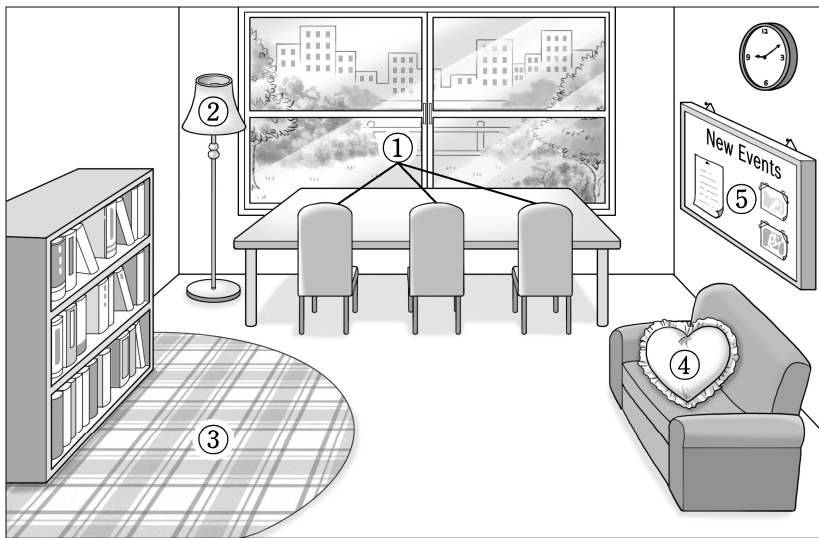
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 점심시간에 운동하는 것은 활력과 집중력을 높인다.
- ② 개인의 건강 상태에 따라 운동 강도를 조절해야 한다.
- ③ 부상 방지를 위해 올바른 자세로 운동하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 규칙적인 운동은 정서 안정에 도움을 줄 수 있다.
- ⑤ 과도한 아침 운동은 업무에 방해가 될 수 있다.

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

- ① 정기적인 학습 상담은 학습 능력을 높여 줄 수 있다.
- ② 메모하는 것은 과제를 관리하는 데 효율적인 방법이다.
- ③ 자신만의 암기법을 활용하면 성적을 향상시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 두뇌의 균형적인 발달은 메모하는 습관으로 촉진된다.
- ⑤ 실천 가능한 계획 수립이 과제 해결의 출발점이다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 간식 준비하기
- ② 유인물 출력하기
- ③ 학교 체육관 예약하기
- ④ 강사에게 연락하기
- ⑤ 배너 배송 일정 확인하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60
- ② \$63
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$75
- ⑤ \$80

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 콘서트 티켓을 예매하지 못해서
- ② 과학 토론 대회에 참가해야 해서
- ③ 아르바이트 대체 근무자를 찾지 못해서
- ④ 부모님과 함께 여행을 가야 해서
- ⑤ 축구 경기에 출전해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Raven Elliott의 책 사인회에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜
- ② 장소
- ③ 시작 시간
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 신청 방법

9. Grandhill Park Cleanup 행사에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 9월 30일에 열릴 것이다.
- ② 참가자들은 둘이서 짝을 이루어 쓰레기를 주울 것이다.
- ③ 유명 인사들이 참가할 것이다.
- ④ 모든 참가자들은 에코백을 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 참가자들은 쓰레기봉투와 장갑을 가져와야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 수강할 스포츠 프로그램을 고르시오.

After-school Sports Programs

	Program	Sport	Grade	Day	Equipment provided
①	A	Volleyball	All	Monday	○
②	B	Baseball	All	Tuesday	○
③	C	Soccer	3rd	Wednesday	×
④	D	Badminton	1st & 2nd	Thursday	×
⑤	E	Table tennis	2nd & 3rd	Friday	○

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

- ① Why don't you download the app first?
- ② I agree! We can open a new pizza place.
- ③ Really? I wonder why they don't deliver.
- ④ That's great! Can you order the pizza now?
- ⑤ Okay. I'll attend the meeting in person then.

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

- ① That's a good idea. You'd better take it.
- ② Sorry, but you're not allowed to go outside.
- ③ Cheer up. We'll take a trip to the mountains.
- ④ That's true. We saw a shooting star last night.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I can give you a ride to your school.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Excellent! I'll see you at 7 p.m. on Sunday.
- ② I'd appreciate it if you could do that for me.
- ③ Why not? I want to pick them up right now.
- ④ Please remember to fix the zipper on time.
- ⑤ Well done! The repaired pants fit me well.

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

Man: _____

- ① I know what you mean. You can stay home.
- ② Absolutely. I would never go barefoot walking.
- ③ Sounds good to me. Let's try it this weekend!
- ④ It's my fault. I should've booked the event earlier.
- ⑤ I had a nice time there. You should do it.

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

Jack: _____

- ① No problem. We can reschedule our meeting.
- ② Don't be upset. I'll record the interview for you.
- ③ Calm down. Did you call the computer service center?
- ④ I see. We can exchange your laptop for a new one.
- ⑤ No way. Are you done editing the video clips?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

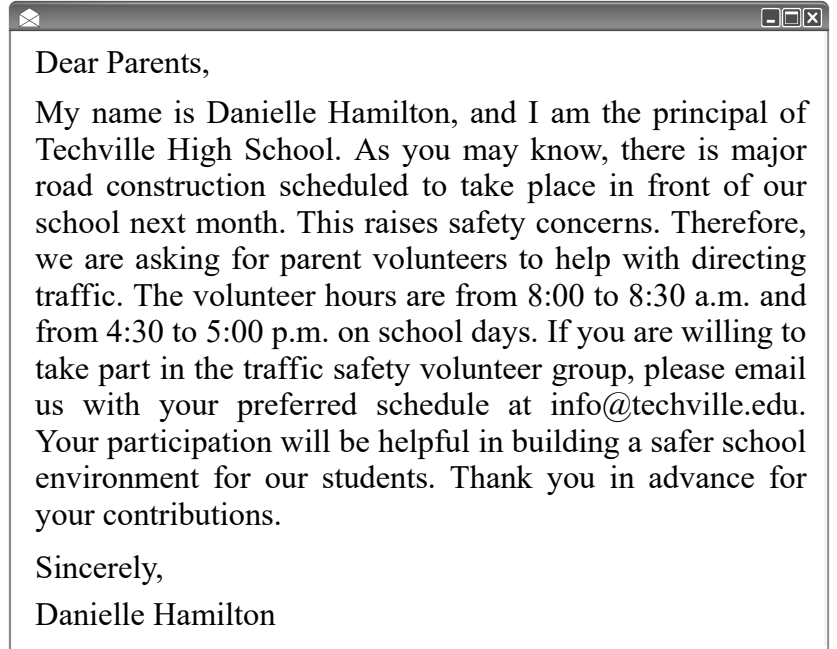
- ① survival strategies of endangered animals
- ② impacts of environmental changes on animals' diet
- ③ methods animals adopt to make up for lack of sleep
- ④ hunting patterns used by animals in the wild
- ⑤ factors that affect animals' sleep patterns

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① elephants ② bats ③ sheep
- ④ lions ⑤ flamingos

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 교통안전 봉사 참여를 요청하려고
- ② 자원봉사 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ③ 학교 시설 공사에 대한 양해를 구하려고
- ④ 학교 앞 도로 공사의 필요성을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 등·하교 차량 안전 수칙 준수를 당부하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Nancy의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day trip to Midtown scheduled for today was canceled because the road leading there was blocked by heavy snow. "Luck just didn't run my way. Sightseeing in Midtown was why I signed up for this trip ..." Nancy said to herself, with a long sigh. She was thinking of all the interesting sights she wouldn't be able to enjoy. All of a sudden, there was a knock at the door. "News! We are going to the Pland Zoo near the hotel. We will meet in the lobby soon." It was the voice of her tour guide. She sprung off the couch and started putting on her coat in a hurry. "The Pland Zoo! That's on my bucket list! What a turn of fortune!" shouted Nancy.

- ① disappointed → excited ② relieved → anxious
- ③ surprised → annoyed ④ ashamed → grateful
- ⑤ indifferent → amazed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Confident is not the same as comfortable. One of the biggest misconceptions about becoming self-confident is that it means living fearlessly. The key to building confidence is quite the opposite. It means we are willing to let fear be present as we do the things that matter to us. When we establish some self-confidence in something, it feels good. We want to stay there and hold on to it. But if we only go where we feel confident, then confidence never expands beyond that. If we only do the things we know we can do well, fear of the new and unknown tends to grow. Building confidence inevitably demands that we make friends with vulnerability because it is the only way to be without confidence for a while. But the only way confidence can grow is when we are willing to be without it. When we can step into fear and sit with the unknown, it is the courage of doing so that builds confidence from the ground up.

* vulnerability: 취약성

- ① 적성을 파악하기 위해서는 자신 있는 일을 다양하게 시도해야 한다.
- ② 자신감을 키우기 위해 낯설고 두려운 일에 도전하는 용기를 가져야 한다.
- ③ 어려운 일을 자신 있게 수행하기 위해 사전에 계획을 철저히 세워야 한다.
- ④ 과도한 자신감을 갖기보다는 자신의 약점을 객관적으로 분석해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 경험과 지식을 바탕으로 당면한 문제에 자신 있게 대처해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “The best is the enemy of the good.”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Gold plating in the project means needlessly enhancing the expected results, namely, adding characteristics that are costly, not required, and that have low added value with respect to the targets — in other words, giving more with no real justification other than to demonstrate one’s own talent. Gold plating is especially interesting for project team members, as it is typical of projects with a marked professional component — in other words, projects that involve specialists with proven experience and extensive professional autonomy. In these environments specialists often see the project as an opportunity to test and enrich their skill sets. There is therefore a strong temptation, in all good faith, to engage in gold plating, namely, to achieve more or higher-quality work that gratifies the professional but does not add value to the client’s requests, and at the same time removes valuable resources from the project. As the saying goes, “The best is the enemy of the good.”

* autonomy: 자율성 ** gratify: 만족시키다

- ① Pursuing perfection at work causes conflicts among team members.
- ② Raising work quality only to prove oneself is not desirable.
- ③ Inviting overqualified specialists to a project leads to bad ends.
- ④ Responding to the changing needs of clients is unnecessary.
- ⑤ Acquiring a range of skills for a project does not ensure success.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to conform rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. These experiences are not new; many Europeans experienced exclusion and poverty during the first two waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Eventually, these immigrants transformed this country with significant changes that included enlightenment and acceptance of diversity. People of color, however, continue to struggle for acceptance. Once again, the challenge is to recognize that other cultures think and act differently and that they have the right to do so. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, immigrants will no longer be strangers among us.

- ① 이민자 고유의 정체성을 유지할 권리에 대한 공동체의 인식이 필요하다.
- ② 이민자의 적응을 돕기 위해 그들의 요구를 반영한 정책 수립이 중요하다.
- ③ 이민자는 미래 사회의 긍정적 변화에 핵심적 역할을 수행할 수 있다.
- ④ 다문화 사회의 안정을 위해서는 국제적 차원의 지속적인 협력이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 문화적 동화는 장기적이고 체계적인 과정을 통해 점진적으로 이루어진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The primary purpose of commercial music radio broadcasting is to deliver an audience to a group of advertisers and sponsors. To achieve commercial success, that audience must be as large as possible. More than any other characteristics (such as demographic or psychographic profile, purchasing power, level of interest, degree of satisfaction, quality of attention or emotional state), the quantity of an audience aggregated as a mass is the most significant metric for broadcasters seeking to make music radio for profitable ends. As a result, broadcasters attempt to maximise their audience size by playing music that is popular, or — at the very least — music that can be relied upon not to cause audiences to switch off their radio or change the station. Audience retention is a key value (if not the key value) for many music programmers and for radio station management. In consequence, a high degree of risk aversion frequently marks out the ‘successful’ radio music programmer. Playlists are restricted, and often very small.

* aggregate: 모으다 ** aversion: 싫어함

- ① features of music playlists appealing to international audiences
- ② influence of advertisers on radio audiences’ musical preferences
- ③ difficulties of increasing audience size in radio music programmes
- ④ necessity of satisfying listeners’ diverse needs in the radio business
- ⑤ outcome of music radio businesses’ attempts to attract large audiences

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Before the web, newspaper archives were largely the musty domain of professional researchers and journalism students. Journalism was, by definition, current. The general accessibility of archives has greatly extended the shelf life of journalism, with older stories now regularly cited to provide context for more current ones. With regard to how meaning is made of complex issues encountered in the news, this departure can be understood as a readiness by online news consumers to engage with the underlying issues and contexts of the news that was not apparent in, or even possible for, print consumers. One of the emergent qualities of online news, determined in part by the depth of readily accessible online archives, seems to be the possibility of understanding news stories as the manifest outcomes of larger economic, social and cultural issues rather than short-lived and unconnected media spectacles.

* archive: 기록 보관소 ** musty: 곰팡내 나는 *** manifest: 분명한

- ① Web-based Journalism: Lasting Longer and Contextually Wider
- ② With the Latest Content, Online News Beats Daily Newspapers!
- ③ How Online Media Journalists Reveal Hidden Stories Behind News
- ④ Let’s Begin a Journey to the Past with Printed Newspapers!
- ⑤ Present and Future of Journalism in the Web World

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

College Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-year-olds
by Race/Ethnicity in the U.S. in 2011, 2016, and 2021

Race/Ethnicity \ Year	2011	2016	2021
White	45%	42%	38%
Black	37%	36%	37%
Hispanic	35%	39%	33%
Asian	60%	58%	61%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	24%	19%	28%

Note: Rounded figures are displayed.

The table above shows the college enrollment rates of 18- to 24-year-olds from five racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. in 2011, 2016, and 2021. ① Among the five groups, Asians exhibited the highest college enrollment rate with more than 50% in each year listed in the table. ② Whites were the second highest in terms of the college enrollment rate among all the groups in all three years, while the rate dropped below 40% in 2021. ③ The college enrollment rates of both Blacks and Hispanics were higher than 35% but lower than 40% in 2011 and in 2021. ④ Among the years displayed in the table, 2016 was the only year when the college enrollment rate of Hispanics was higher than that of Blacks. ⑤ In each year, American Indians/Alaska Natives showed the lowest college enrollment rate.

26. Charles Rosen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles Rosen, a virtuoso pianist and distinguished writer, was born in New York in 1927. Rosen displayed a remarkable talent for the piano from his early childhood. In 1951, the year he earned his doctoral degree in French literature at Princeton University, Rosen made both his New York piano debut and his first recordings. To glowing praise, he appeared in numerous recitals and orchestral concerts around the world. Rosen's performances impressed some of the 20th century's most well-known composers, who invited him to play their music. Rosen was also the author of many widely admired books about music. His most famous book, *The Classical Style*, was first published in 1971 and won the U.S. National Book Award the next year. This work, which was reprinted in an expanded edition in 1997, remains a landmark in the field. While writing extensively, Rosen continued to perform as a pianist for the rest of his life until he died in 2012.

- ① 어려서부터 피아노에 재능을 보였다.
- ② 프랑스 문학으로 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 유명 작곡가들로부터 그들의 작품 연주를 요청받았다.
- ④ *The Classical Style*이 처음으로 출판되고 다음 해에 상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 피아니스트 활동을 중단하고 글쓰기에 매진하였다.

27. Brushwood National Park Tour Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Brushwood National Park Tour Program

Walking in nature is a great way to stay fit and healthy. Enjoy free park walks with our volunteer guides, while appreciating the beautiful sights and sounds of the forest.

Details

- Open on weekdays from March to November
- Easy walk along the path for one hour (3 km)
- Groups of 15 to 20 per guide

Registration

- Scan the QR code to sign up for the tour.



Note

- A bottle of water will be provided to each participant.
- Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.
- Tours may be canceled due to weather conditions.

※ If you have any questions, please email us at brushwoodtour@parks.org.

- ① 자원봉사 안내자가 동행한다.
- ② 주말에 진행된다.
- ③ QR 코드를 스캔하여 신청한다.
- ④ 각 참가자에게 물이 한 병씩 제공될 것이다.
- ⑤ 날씨에 따라 취소될 수 있다.

28. WGHS Geography Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

WGHS Geography Photo Contest

The event you've been waiting for all this year is finally here! Please join Wood Gate High School's 10th annual Geography Photo Contest.

Guidelines

- Participants should use the theme of the "Beauty of Rivers Crossing Our City."
- Submissions are limited to one photo per person.
- Files should not be larger than 50 MB.

Schedule

	When	Where
Submission	October 2 – October 8	Email: geography@woodgate.edu
Voting	October 11 – October 13	School Website: https://www.woodgate.edu
Exhibition	October 16 – October 20	Main Lobby

Note

- The top 10 photos selected by students will be exhibited.
- ※ For more information, visit the geography teacher's room.

- ① 처음으로 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 출품 사진 주제에 제한이 없다.
- ③ 100 MB 크기의 파일을 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 투표는 일주일간 실시된다.
- ⑤ 학생들이 선정한 사진들이 전시될 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Viewing the stress response as a resource can transform the physiology of fear into the biology of courage. It can turn a threat into a challenge and can help you ① do your best under pressure. Even when the stress doesn't feel helpful — as in the case of anxiety — welcoming it can transform ② it into something that is helpful: more energy, more confidence, and a greater willingness to take action. You can apply this strategy in your own life anytime you notice signs of stress. When you feel your heart beating or your breath quickening, ③ realizing that it is your body's way of trying to give you more energy. If you notice tension in your body, remind yourself ④ that the stress response gives you access to your strength. Sweaty palms? Remember what it felt like ⑤ to go on your first date — palms sweat when you're close to something you want.

* physiology: 생리 기능

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

Why is the value of *place* so important? From a historical perspective, until the 1700s textile production was a hand process using the fibers available within a ① particular geographic region, for example, cotton, wool, silk, and flax. Trade among regions ② increased the availability of these fibers and associated textiles made from the fibers. The First Industrial Revolution and subsequent technological advancements in manufactured fibers ③ added to the fact that fibers and textiles were no longer “place-bound.” Fashion companies created and consumers could acquire textiles and products made from textiles with little or no connection to where, how, or by whom the products were made. This ④ countered a disconnect between consumers and the products they use on a daily basis, a loss of understanding and appreciation in the skills and resources necessary to create these products, and an associated disregard for the human and natural resources necessary for the products' creation. Therefore, renewing a value on *place* ⑤ reconnects the company and the consumer with the people, geography, and culture of a particular location.

* textile: 직물

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the post-World War II years after 1945, unparalleled economic growth fueled a building boom and a massive migration from the central cities to the new suburban areas. The suburbs were far more dependent on the automobile, signaling the shift from primary dependence on public transportation to private cars. Soon this led to the construction of better highways and freeways and the decline and even loss of public transportation. With all of these changes came a _____ of leisure. As more people owned their own homes, with more space inside and lovely yards outside, their recreation and leisure time was increasingly centered around the home or, at most, the neighborhood. One major activity of this home-based leisure was watching television. No longer did one have to ride the trolley to the theater to watch a movie; similar entertainment was available for free and more conveniently from television.

* unparalleled: 유례없는

- ① downfall
- ② uniformity
- ③ restoration
- ④ privatization
- ⑤ customization

32. Many people create and share pictures and videos on the Internet. The difficulty is finding what you want. Typically, people want to search using words (rather than, say, example sketches). Because most pictures don't come with words attached, it is natural to try and build tagging systems that tag images with relevant words. The underlying machinery is straightforward — we apply image classification and object detection methods and tag the image with the output words. But tags aren't _____. It matters who is doing what, and tags don't capture this. For example, tagging a picture of a cat in the street with the object categories “cat”, “street”, “trash can” and “fish bones” leaves out the information that the cat is pulling the fish bones out of an open trash can on the street.

- ① a set of words that allow users to identify an individual object
- ② a comprehensive description of what is happening in an image
- ③ a reliable resource for categorizing information by pictures
- ④ a primary means of organizing a sequential order of words
- ⑤ a useful filter for sorting similar but not identical images

33. An invention or discovery that is too far ahead of its time is worthless; no one can follow. Ideally, an innovation opens up only the next step from what is known and invites the culture to move forward one hop. An overly futuristic, unconventional, or visionary invention can fail initially (it may lack essential not-yet-invented materials or a critical market or proper understanding) yet succeed later, when the ecology of supporting ideas catches up. Gregor Mendel's 1865 theories of genetic heredity were correct but ignored for 35 years. His sharp insights were not accepted because they did not explain the problems biologists had at the time, nor did his explanation operate by known mechanisms, so his discoveries were out of reach even for the early adopters. Decades later science faced the urgent questions that Mendel's discoveries could answer. Now his insights _____. Within a few years of one another, three different scientists each independently rediscovered Mendel's forgotten work, which of course had been there all along. [3점]

* ecology: 생태 환경 ** heredity: 유전

- ① caught up to modern problems
- ② raised even more questions
- ③ addressed past and current topics alike
- ④ were only one step away
- ⑤ regained acceptance of the public

34. Prior to photography, _____.

While painters have always lifted particular places out of their 'dwelling' and transported them elsewhere, paintings were time-consuming to produce, relatively difficult to transport and one-of-a-kind. The multiplication of photographs especially took place with the introduction of the half-tone plate in the 1880s that made possible the mechanical reproduction of photographs in newspapers, periodicals, books and advertisements. Photography became coupled to consumer capitalism and the globe was now offered 'in limitless quantities, figures, landscapes, events which had not previously been utilised either at all, or only as pictures for one customer'. With capitalism's arrangement of the world as a 'department store', 'the proliferation and circulation of representations ... achieved a spectacular and virtually inescapable global magnitude'. Gradually photographs became cheap mass-produced objects that made the world visible, aesthetic and desirable. Experiences were 'democratised' by translating them into cheap images. Light, small and mass-produced photographs became dynamic vehicles for the spatiotemporal circulation of places. [3점]

* proliferation: 확산 ** magnitude: (큰) 규모 *** aesthetic: 미적인

- ① paintings alone connected with nature
- ② painting was the major form of art
- ③ art held up a mirror to the world
- ④ desire for travel was not strong
- ⑤ places did not travel well

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although organizations are offering telecommuting programs in greater numbers than ever before, acceptance and use of these programs are still limited by a number of factors. ① These factors include manager reliance on face-to-face management practices, lack of telecommuting training within an organization, misperceptions of and discomfort with flexible workplace programs, and a lack of information about the effects of telecommuting on an organization's bottom line. ② Despite these limitations, at the beginning of the 21st century, a new "anytime, anywhere" work culture is emerging. ③ Care must be taken to select employees whose personal and working characteristics are best suited for telecommuting. ④ Continuing advances in information technology, the expansion of a global workforce, and increased desire to balance work and family are only three of the many factors that will gradually reduce the current barriers to telecommuting as a dominant workforce development. ⑤ With implications for organizational cost savings, especially with regard to lower facility costs, increased employee flexibility, and productivity, telecommuting is increasingly of interest to many organizations.

* telecommute: (컴퓨터로) 집에서 근무하다

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

36.

The intuitive ability to classify and generalize is undoubtedly a useful feature of life and research, but it carries a high cost, such as in our tendency to stereotype generalizations about people and situations.

- (A) Intuitively and quickly, we mentally sort things into groups based on what we perceive the differences between them to be, and that is the basis for stereotyping. Only afterwards do we examine (or not examine) more evidence of how things are differentiated, and the degree and significance of the variations.
- (B) Our brain performs these tasks efficiently and automatically, usually without our awareness. The real danger of stereotypes is not their inaccuracy, but their lack of flexibility and their tendency to be preserved, even when we have enough time to stop and consider.
- (C) For most people, the word stereotype arouses negative connotations: it implies a negative bias. But, in fact, stereotypes do not differ in principle from all other generalizations; generalizations about groups of people are not necessarily always negative.

* intuitive: 직관적인 ** connotation: 함축

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

37.

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer.

- (A) In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.
- (B) Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that have experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production.
- (C) But if a plant does not have a caretaker to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability. [3점]

* nutrient: 영양소 ** fertilizer: 비료 *** forage: 구하러 다니다

- 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.

Because the manipulation of digitally converted sounds meant the reprogramming of binary information, editing operations could be performed with millisecond precision.

The shift from analog to digital technology significantly influenced how music was produced. First and foremost, the digitization of sounds — that is, their conversion into numbers — enabled music makers to undo what was done. (①) One could, in other words, twist and bend sounds toward something new without sacrificing the original version. (②) This “undo” ability made mistakes considerably less momentous, sparking the creative process and encouraging a generally more experimental mindset. (③) In addition, digitally converted sounds could be manipulated simply by programming digital messages rather than using physical tools, simplifying the editing process significantly. (④) For example, while editing once involved razor blades to physically cut and splice audiotapes, it now involved the cursor and mouse-click of the computer-based sequencer program, which was obviously less time consuming. (⑤) This microlevel access at once made it easier to conceal any traces of manipulations (such as joining tracks in silent spots) and introduced new possibilities for manipulating sounds in audible and experimental ways.

* binary: 2진법의 ** splice: 합쳐 잇다

39.

In the case of specialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work.

Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. (①) All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. (②) This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. (③) This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with its own challenges and affordances for artistic creation. (④) Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. (⑤) They are also interested in the success of an artist’s attempt — embodied in the artwork itself — to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools. [3점]

* affordance: 행위유발성 ** exploit: 활용하다

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

Research for historical fiction may focus on under-documented ordinary people, events, or sites. Fiction helps portray everyday situations, feelings, and atmosphere that recreate the historical context. Historical fiction adds “flesh to the bare bones that historians are able to uncover and by doing so provides an account that while not necessarily true provides a clearer indication of past events, circumstances and cultures.” Fiction adds color, sound, drama to the past, as much as it invents parts of the past. And Robert Rosenstone argues that invention is not the weakness of films, it is their strength. Fiction can allow users to see parts of the past that have never — for lack of archives — been represented. In fact, Gilden Seavey explains that if producers of historical fiction had strongly held the strict academic standards, many historical subjects would remain unexplored for lack of appropriate evidence. Historical fiction should, therefore, not be seen as the opposite of professional history, but rather as a challenging representation of the past from which both public historians and popular audiences may learn.



While historical fiction reconstructs the past using _____ (A) _____ evidence, it provides an inviting description, which may _____ (B) _____ people’s understanding of historical events.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① insignificant | …… delay | ② insufficient | …… enrich |
| ③ concrete | …… enhance | ④ outdated | …… improve |
| ⑤ limited | …… disturb | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One reason we think we forget most of what we learned in school is that we underestimate what we actually remember. Other times, we know we remember something, but we don't recognize that we learned it in school. Knowing where and when you learned something is usually called *context information*, and context is handled by (a) different memory processes than memory for the content. Thus, it's quite possible to retain content without remembering the context.

For example, if someone mentions a movie and you think to yourself that you heard it was terrible but can't remember (b) where you heard that, you're recalling the content, but you've lost the context. Context information is frequently (c) easier to forget than content, and it's the source of a variety of memory illusions. For instance, people are (d) unconvinced by a persuasive argument if it's written by someone who is not very credible (e.g., someone with a clear financial interest in the topic). But in time, readers' attitudes, on average, change in the direction of the persuasive argument. Why? Because readers are likely to remember the content of the argument but forget the source — someone who is not credible. If remembering the source of knowledge is difficult, you can see how it would be (e) challenging to conclude you don't remember much from school.

* illusion: 착각

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Learned Nothing in School?: How Memory Tricks You
 - ② Why We Forget Selectively: Credibility of Content
 - ③ The Constant Battle Between Content and Context
 - ④ How Students Can Learn More and Better in School
 - ⑤ Shift Your Focus from Who to What for Memory Building
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)

In July, people in the city often escaped to relax in the mountains. Sean didn't yet know it, but he was about to have the experience of a lifetime. "When I look around, all I see is the work I haven't finished and the bills I haven't paid," he complained over the phone to his friend and doctor, Alex. Concerned about Sean, he said, "(a) You've been stressed for weeks. Come see me for medical treatment if things don't improve."

(B)

Having hiked for several hours, Sean was thrilled to reach the top of Vincent Mountain. As Toby started to bark, Sean turned around and found him running toward a large pond. "What a nice, quiet place," Sean whispered to himself. Among the trees, he could ease the stress of recent weeks. As night approached, however, the wind blew fiercely. Sean became nervous. Unable to sleep, (b) he called to his companion, "Come here, Boy!" He held the dog close in an effort to ignore the fear rushing in.

(C)

After what felt like the longest night of Sean's life, the sky finally turned a beautiful shade of pink, and the warm sun shone around him. He packed up his equipment, enjoying his last moments in the mountain air. Finding Toby energetically running next to the campsite, Sean said, "(c) You must be as excited as I am after surviving a night like that!" Sean went down the mountain with a renewed sense of joy, and he exclaimed, "My treatment worked like a charm!"

(D)

Upon hearing this offer, Sean replied, "Thanks, but (d) I know just the treatment I need." He told his friend about the Vincent Mountain hike he had read about. Alex anxiously warned, "Even in the summer, hiking can be dangerous. Don't forget your safety checklist." Following his friend's words, (e) he added protective gear to his camping equipment. Sean put on his hiking clothes and tied up his boots. He almost forgot his new hiking sticks as he walked out the door with his dog, Toby.

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 Sean은 친구 Alex에게 어려움을 토로했다.
 - ② Toby가 큰 연못으로 달려갔다.
 - ③ 밤이 되자 바람이 잦아들었다.
 - ④ Sean은 산을 내려오며 기쁨을 느꼈다.
 - ⑤ Sean은 Vincent Mountain 하이킹에 대해 읽은 적이 있다.

* 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 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

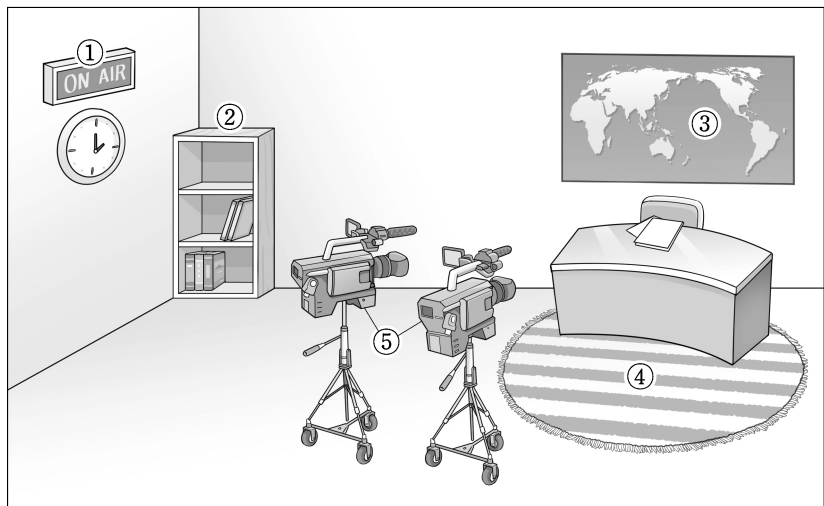
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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

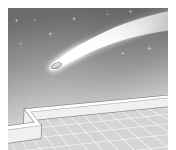
- Online only — www.dcsm.org
- From July 1 to July 14
- The number of participants will be limited to 50.

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, 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

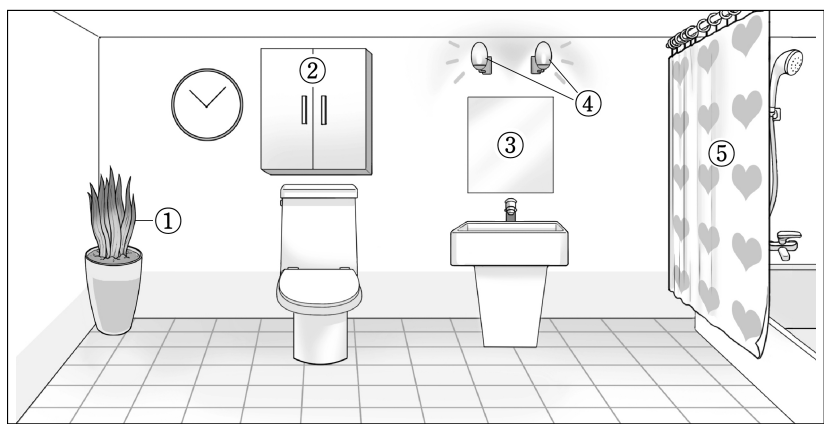
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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

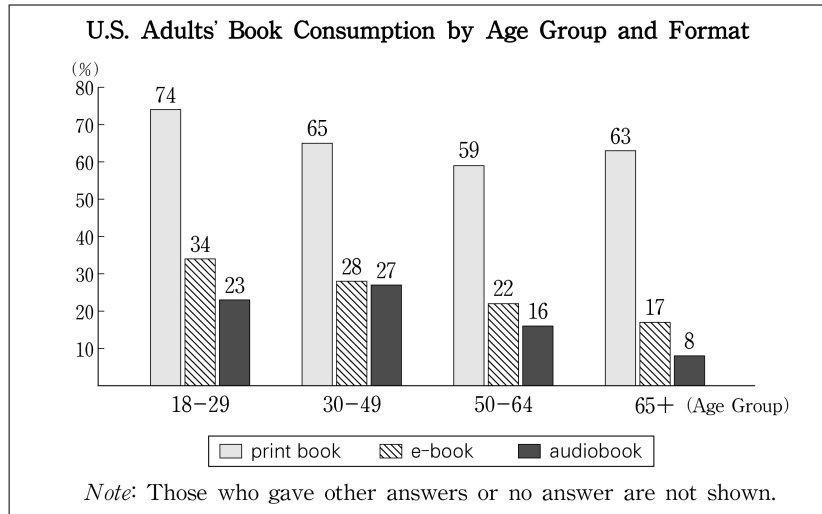
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

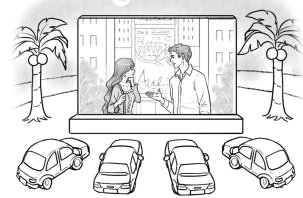
Showtimes

- 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 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

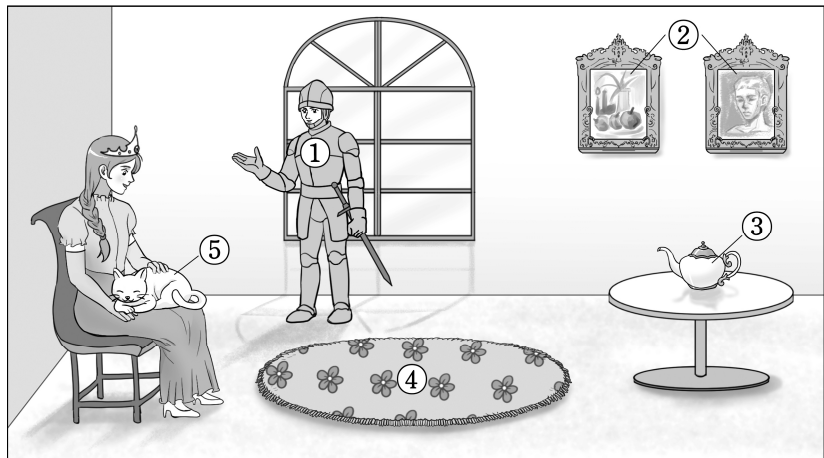
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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?

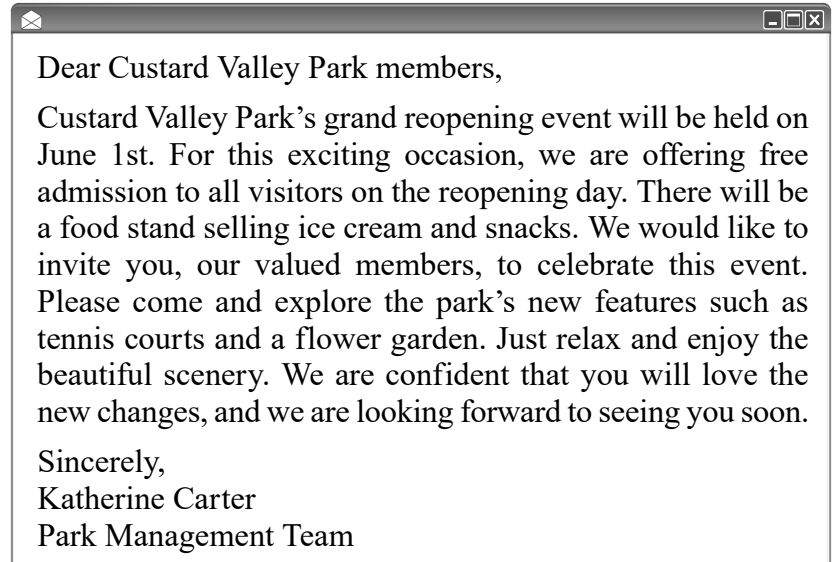
- ① the communication patterns of insects
- ② the reasons why insects dry their wings
- ③ the ways insects protect their eggs in the rain
- ④ the behavior of various insects on a rainy day
- ⑤ the significance of insects' role in the food chain

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

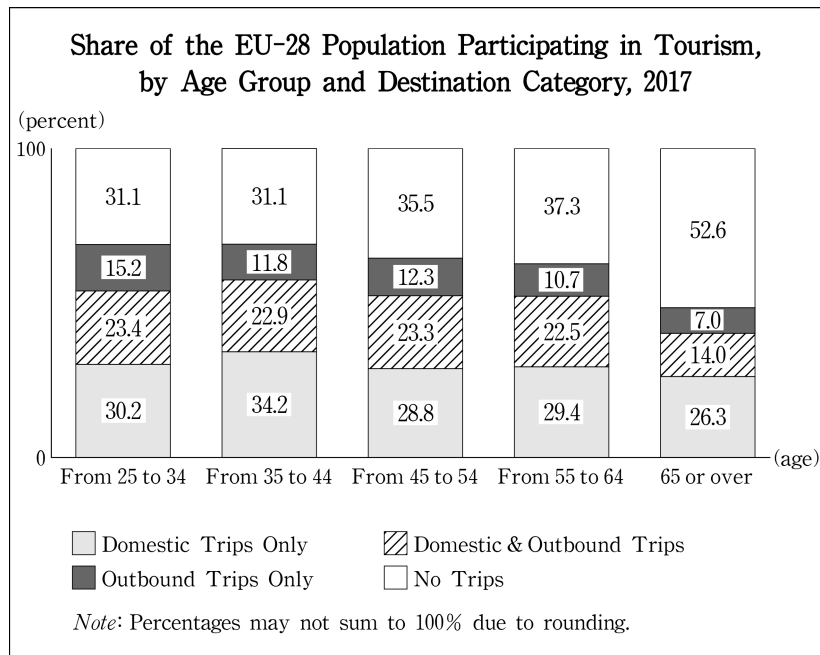
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 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

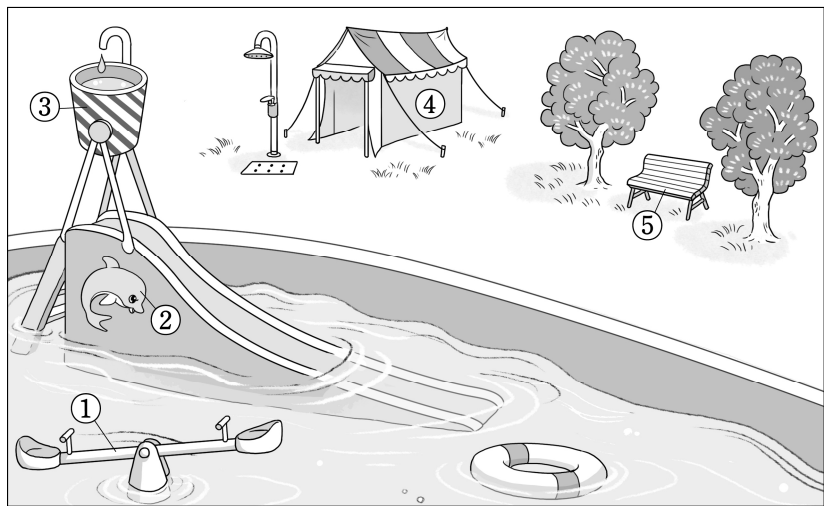
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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

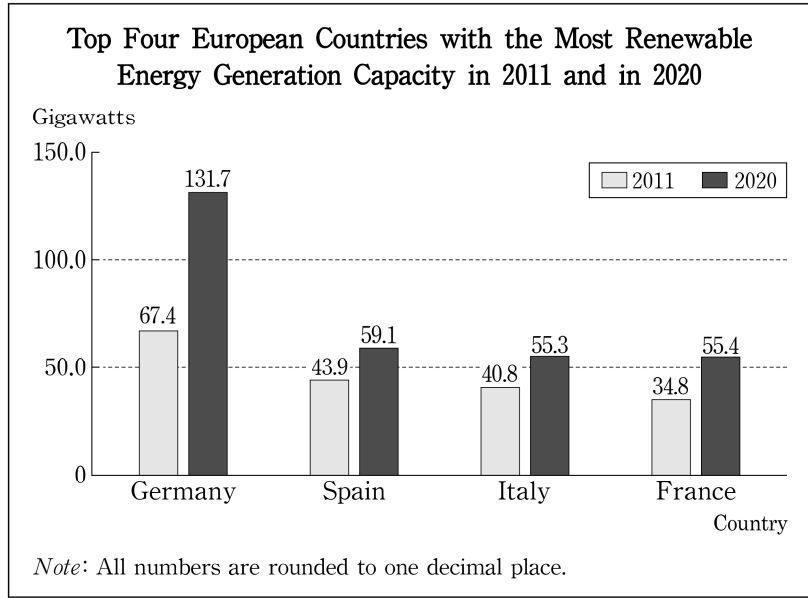
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 답하시오.

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 답하시오.

(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 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 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

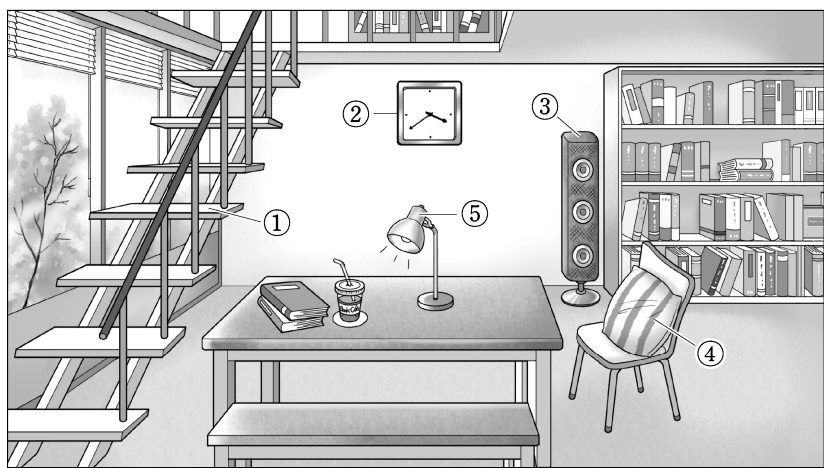
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Accepting whatever others are communicating only pays off if their interests correspond to ours — think cells in a body, bees in a beehive. As far as communication between humans is concerned, such commonality of interests ① is rarely achieved; even a pregnant mother has reasons to mistrust the chemical signals sent by her fetus. Fortunately, there are ways of making communication work even in the most adversarial of relationships. A prey can convince a predator not to chase ② it. But for such communication to occur, there must be strong guarantees ③ which those who receive the signal will be better off believing it. The messages have to be kept, on the whole, ④ honest. In the case of humans, honesty is maintained by a set of cognitive mechanisms that evaluate ⑤ communicated information. These mechanisms allow us to accept most beneficial messages — to be open — while rejecting most harmful messages — to be vigilant.

* fetus: 태아 ** adversarial: 반대자의 *** vigilant: 경계하는

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

In economic systems what takes place in one sector has impacts on another; demand for a good or service in one sector is derived from another. For instance, a consumer buying a good in a store will likely trigger the replacement of this product, which will generate ① demands for activities such as manufacturing, resource extraction and, of course, transport. What is different about transport is that it cannot exist alone and a movement cannot be ② stored. An unsold product can remain on the shelf of a store until bought (often with discount incentives), but an unsold seat on a flight or unused cargo capacity in the same flight remains unsold and cannot be brought back as additional capacity ③ later. In this case an opportunity has been ④ seized, since the amount of transport being offered has exceeded the demand for it. The derived demand of transportation is often very difficult to reconcile with an equivalent supply, and actually transport companies would prefer to have some additional capacity to accommodate ⑤ unforeseen demand (often at much higher prices).

* reconcile: 조화시키다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly _____. Many aspects of human culture have what archaeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archaeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things that can be handled and photographed, such as tools, food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the tangible. It is relatively easy, for example, for archaeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about is more difficult. Archaeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to making interpretations about belief systems.

* archaeological: 고고학의

- ① outdated ② factual
③ incomplete ④ organized
⑤ detailed

32. Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to _____. To test this idea, Sophia Moskalkenko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

* mundane: 보통의

- ① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
③ receive constructive feedback from the media
④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

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 답하십시오.

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 답하십시오.

(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 확인 하시오.

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 일정을 공지하려고
- ③ 책갈피 디자인 대회 참가를 독려하려고
- ④ 기한 내 도서 반납을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 전자책 이용 방법을 설명하려고

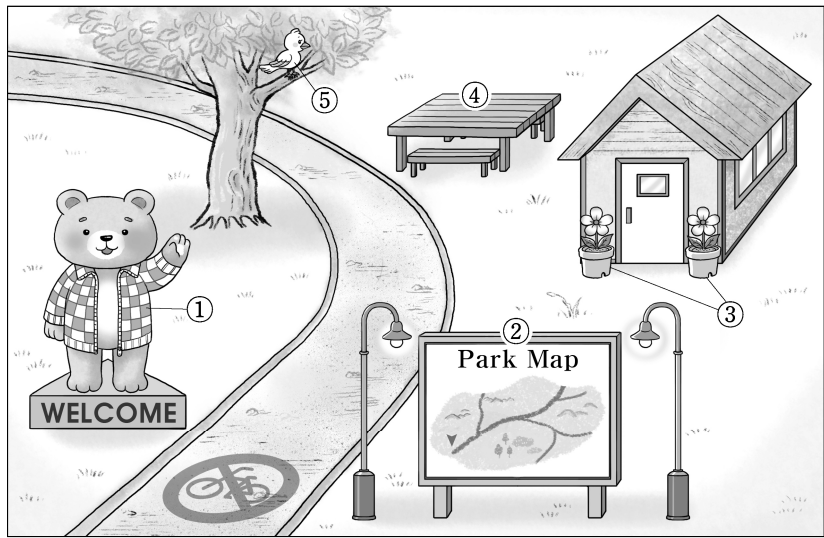
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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	×
②	B	\$160	Cotton	49	○
③	C	\$175	Velvet	53	×
④	D	\$190	Cotton	52	○
⑤	E	\$215	Cotton	55	×

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

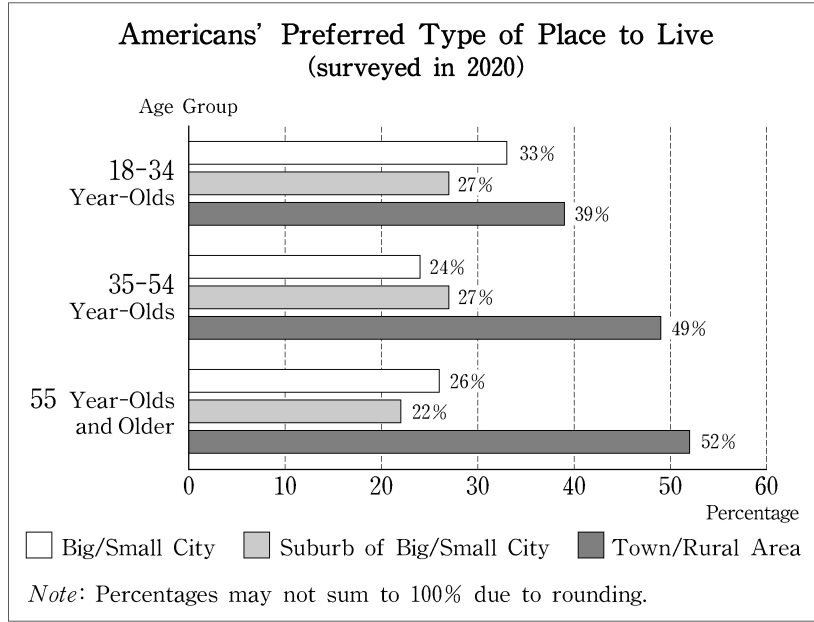
- ① steps to make public information accessible to customers
- ② benefits of publicizing information to ensure free choices
- ③ strategies for companies to increase profits in a free market
- ④ necessities of identifying and analyzing current industry trends
- ⑤ effects of diversified markets on reasonable 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.