

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Yes, I think we should.
- ② We enjoyed a great party.
- ③ I wonder why they cancelled it.
- ④ Yes, we can attend the meeting.
- ⑤ No, I don't have time for dinner.

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

- ① Great. Now I can go on a vacation.
- ② Of course. I did everything I could do.
- ③ Thank you. I'll delete the files right away.
- ④ I'm sorry. I'll finish it as soon as possible.
- ⑤ Don't apologize. I'm sure you'll get better soon.

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

- ① 원예 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
- ② 티셔츠 수령 방법을 안내하려고
- ③ 채소 재배 방법을 설명하려고
- ④ 회장 후보 자격을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 회비 납부를 요청하려고

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

- ① 독서가 글쓰기에 미치는 영향
- ② 토론 능력 향상을 위한 방법
- ③ 일기를 쓸 때의 유의 사항
- ④ 자유 토론 방식의 장점
- ⑤ 잘못된 상식의 위험성

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

- ① 소설가 - 독자
- ② 면접관 - 구직자
- ③ 사진작가 - 패션모델
- ④ 잡지 기자 - 영화배우
- ⑤ 관광 가이드 - 여행객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리책 소개하기
- ② 조리사 추천하기
- ③ 요리 수업 신청하기
- ④ 조리 기구 준비하기
- ⑤ 요리 웹사이트 알려 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 변경된 시간에 배드민턴 연습을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 댄스 연습을 해야 해서
- ② 코치를 구할 수 없어서
- ③ 체육관이 공사 중이어서
- ④ 학교 행사에 참석해야 해서
- ⑤ 도서관 아르바이트를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불한 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$300
- ② \$360
- ③ \$450
- ④ \$500
- ⑤ \$540

10. 대화를 듣고, 학부모 교사 회의에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 유인물 복사
- ② 컴퓨터 설치
- ③ 간식 구입
- ④ 강당 청소
- ⑤ 현수막 걸기

11. summer camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수영장 시설을 갖추고 있다.
- ② 수학과 과학 프로그램을 제공한다.
- ③ 캠프 기간은 5일이다.
- ④ 등록비는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 온라인 신청만 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 관람할 영화를 고르시오. [3점]

Movie Information

	Title	Genre	3D Movie	Time	Age Limit
①	A	Animation	×	10:30 a.m.	All ages
②	B	Action	○	11:00 a.m.	Over 19
③	C	SF	○	2:30 p.m.	Over 15
④	D	Comedy	×	5:00 p.m.	All ages
⑤	E	Thriller	○	5:30 p.m.	Over 15

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. I'll go find another one soon.
- ② Never mind. I'll give you my advice.
- ③ But didn't you already contact him last year?
- ④ I'm sure you'll do a great job at the program.
- ⑤ Then can you send them to me by text message?

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

Man: _____

- ① I'd like to publish a book.
- ② I'll deliver them on schedule.
- ③ I'd prefer to get them by mail.
- ④ I'll be right back and buy them.
- ⑤ I'll revise the review right away.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Helen이 손님에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Helen: _____

- ① Don't worry. I will hold the shirt for you.
- ② I'm sorry, but we don't sell products on credit.
- ③ You can visit the lost and found for your wallet.
- ④ I apologize. We don't have anything in your size.
- ⑤ Let me show you a different type of shirt instead.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

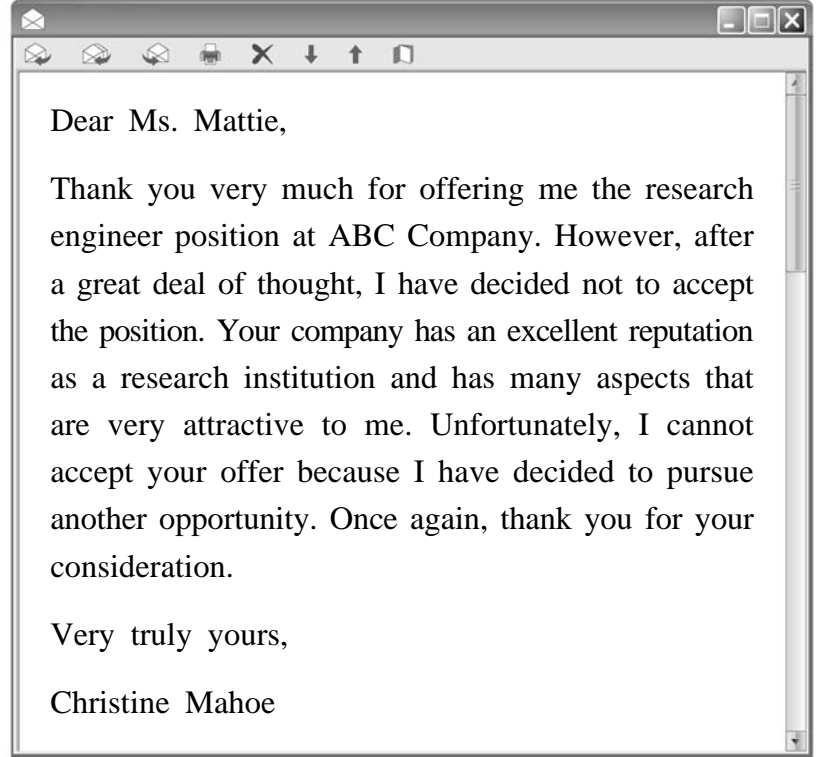
- ① how to become organized
- ② the importance of donation
- ③ factors that affect personality
- ④ why we should collect things
- ⑤ problems of throwing things away

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① papers ② clock ③ toys
- ④ lamp ⑤ flower vase

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 입사 제안을 거절하려고
- ② 계약 조건을 확인하려고
- ③ 업무 조정을 요청하려고
- ④ 입사 시험 결과를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 입사 지원 절차를 알아보려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, one of the judgments the public has of us is whether or not our telephone service is good. Technically, if they get their calls through, efficiently and promptly, they get what they want. That, however, is not all they want. They want to have the service rendered to them in a manner that pleases them; they want not only efficiency but courtesy and consideration; and they are in a position to get what they want. They are in the driver's seat; they are paying the bills; and an understanding of that fact is a real and fundamental basis of public relations. In order, therefore, for a great company to satisfactorily serve the public, it must have a philosophy and a method of doing business which will allow and insure that its people serve the public efficiently and in a pleasing manner.

- ① 성공적인 기업 경영을 위해 사원 복지 향상에 힘써야 한다.
- ② 효율적이면서 고객을 만족시키는 서비스를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 기업 이익의 일정 부분을 사회에 환원해야 한다.
- ④ 공공 예절을 지키며 휴대 전화를 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 고객의 요구에 맞는 신제품을 개발해야 한다.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

On the path to excellence, some obstacles may initially seem overwhelming. Every performer experiences this feeling, even the greatest performers in the world. If you believe that the obstacles are too great to overcome, you will prove yourself right even when you are wrong. Most seemingly impossible obstacles can be overcome by seeing possibilities, focusing on what is within your control, taking the first step, and then focusing on the next step and the next step after that. If your commitment becomes weak, remember your dream and why it is important to you, find simple joys in your daily pursuits, rejoice in the little victories or small steps forward, and embrace the process of ongoing learning. With a positive perspective and persistence, you will get through and find a way through all obstacles.

- ① 시작이 좋아야 큰 성공을 거둘 수 있다.
- ② 꿈을 이루기 위해 현실적인 목표를 세워야 한다.
- ③ 긍정적 시각과 끈기가 있으면 난관을 극복할 수 있다.
- ④ 갈등을 유발하지 않으려면 감정의 조절이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 지속적인 학습을 위해서는 동기부여가 필요하다.

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many years now, mediated entertainment such as TV and film has been able to stimulate our optical and auditory senses with sights and sounds. Some forms of new media, however, even engage our senses of touch and smell. The view the wearer of some special device sees is projected on the screen behind him. Wearers become immersed in the computerized scene and use the gloves to pick up and move simulated objects. Many virtual reality games and rides now allow audiences and players to feel sensations of motion and touch. New media may also include aromas, such as Disney's "Soaring Over California" attraction at the California Adventure theme park, where audiences smell orange orchards and pine forests while enjoying a simulated hang-gliding experience across the countryside. Makers of emerging forms of entertainment will likely continue to experiment with ways they can simulate and manipulate reality by stimulating our senses.

- ① TV and Film: Blessing or Curse?
- ② How We Operate an Audio System
- ③ Seeing Is More Important Than Touching
- ④ "Soaring Over California," a Theme Park Adventure
- ⑤ New Mediated Entertainment: Stimulate More Senses!

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. This would explain why laughter is so infectious; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too.

- ① effects of laughter on others
- ② benefits of activating brain circuits
- ③ strategies for coordinating activities
- ④ negative aspects of emotional reactions
- ⑤ importance of grouping in communication

23. NAS Bird Watching Adventure에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

NAS BIRD WATCHING ADVENTURE



NAS National Wildlife Refuge, Houston
 Sunday, July 20, 2014, 8:00 – 18:00
 \$80 per person

The tour starts at the NAS Forest & Trail Headquarters at 8:00 am. Once we arrive at the refuge at about 10:00 am, we will begin our six-hour hike, searching for birds and learning about the plants and animals of the refuge.

- **What to expect:** The hike covers 3 to 4 miles and includes moderately difficult terrain.
- **What's provided:** Transportation, lunch, and expert guides.
- **What to bring:** Comfortable shoes, long pants, and sunblock.

For more information, visit www.wls.gov/nasforest.

- ① NAS Forest & Trail Headquarters에서 오전 8시에 시작된다.
- ② 야생 생물 보호 구역의 동식물에 관해서 배울 수 있다.
- ③ 도보 여행의 거리는 3~4 마일이다.
- ④ 교통편은 제공하지만 점심은 제공하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 편한 신발, 긴 바지, 자외선 차단제를 가져와야 한다.

24. Swan Lake에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

SWAN LAKE

July 3 (Thu.) – 4 (Fri.), 2014, at the State Theater

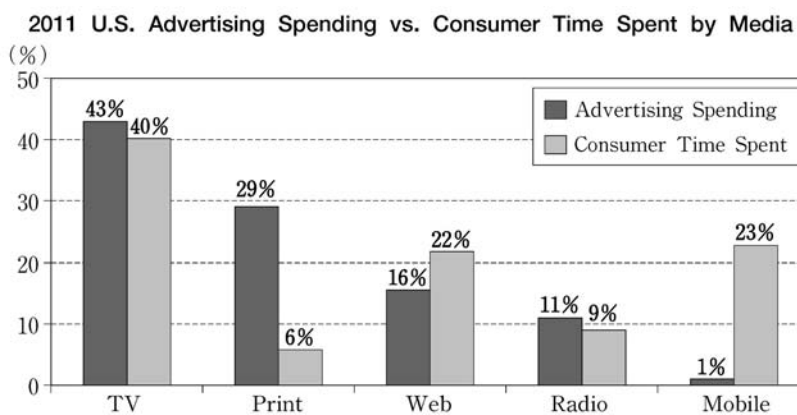
Time: Thu. 8:00 pm / Fri. 7:00 pm
 Prices: A Seats - \$120 / B Seats - \$90
 Running Time: 2 hours
 Minimum Age: Children under 7 will not be admitted.

The ballet is performed to the live music of the State Theater Orchestra.

- **20% Early Purchase Discount until May 31**
 - To receive this discount, you must purchase your tickets from our website at www.statetheater.com.
- **Phone Reservations: 887-885-7909**
 - Business hours: 09:00 – 18:00 (7 days a week)
- **Cancellation Policy**
 - On the day of performance: No refund
 - 1~5 days before the performance: 30% cancellation fee

- ① 공연 시간은 세 시간 동안이다.
- ② 녹음된 음악에 맞춰 발레가 공연된다.
- ③ 웹사이트에서 5월 31일까지 티켓을 구매하면 할인 혜택이 있다.
- ④ 전화 예매는 평일에만 가능하다.
- ⑤ 공연 당일에 취소해도 환불받을 수 있다.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. advertising spending by media and consumer time spent using each type of media in 2011. ① In the case of TV, both advertising spending and consumer time spent took up the largest proportion with 43% and 40%, respectively. ② Print ranked second in advertising spending, whereas it ranked last in consumer time spent. ③ Web accounted for the third largest proportion in both advertising spending and consumer time spent. ④ As for the percentage gap between advertising spending and consumer time spent, Radio showed the smallest gap. ⑤ The percentage gap between advertising spending and consumer time spent was larger in Web than in Mobile.

26. Tammy Rahr에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

During her childhood years, the artist Tammy Rahr spent a lot of time outdoors making things from flowers and dirt. Then Tammy and her family moved from the woodlands of New York State to an urban city outside of Los Angeles, California. The experience made her more aware of what was going on in the world. After returning to New York State with her family, Tammy faced another lesson in growing up. A gifted student, she was sent to college when she was just 14. Tammy was able to earn her high school diploma and some college credit before trying her hand at a number of different jobs. Eventually, she moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and studied at the Institute of American Indian Arts. After graduating from the institute, she remained active with it and the museum there.

- ① 어린 시절에 꽃과 흙으로 무언가를 만들면서 많은 시간을 보냈다.
- ② New York 주에서 California로 이사했다.
- ③ 가족과 함께 New York 주로 되돌아갔다.
- ④ 고등학교 졸업장을 받지 못했다.
- ⑤ Institute of American Indian Arts에서 공부했다.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In the twentieth century, advances in technology, from refrigeration to sophisticated ovens to air transportation ① that carries fresh ingredients around the world, contributed immeasurably to baking and pastry making. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the popularity of fine breads and pastries ② are growing even faster than new chefs can be trained. Interestingly enough, many of the technological advances in bread making have sparked a reaction among bakers and consumers ③ alike. They are looking to reclaim some of the flavors of old-fashioned breads that ④ were lost as baking became more industrialized and baked goods became more refined, standardized, and — some would say — flavorless. Bakers are researching methods for ⑤ producing the handmade sourdough breads of the past, and they are experimenting with specialty flours in their search for flavor.

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

Although children watch television at various times, the programming that they view alone tends to be specifically aimed at children. In the United States particularly, most of the advertising during this segment consists of ads for food, particularly sugared food. During the run-up to Christmas, (A) increasing / decreasing numbers of ads concern toys and games. Such practices are believed to put pressure on parents to yield to what the media have dubbed “pester power.” This has led to calls for legislation to (B) promote / regulate advertising in Europe and the United States. Indeed, the Swedish government has outlawed television advertising of products aimed at children under 12, and recently in the United States, 50 psychologists (C) rejected / signed a petition calling for a ban on the advertising of children’s goods.

* pester power: 부모에게 떼를 써서 물건을 구매하게 하는 힘
 ** petition: 탄원(서)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|----------|----------|
| ① | increasing | promote | rejected |
| ② | increasing | regulate | signed |
| ③ | increasing | regulate | rejected |
| ④ | decreasing | promote | signed |
| ⑤ | decreasing | regulate | signed |

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dave Butcher, director of training for Sea World in Florida, showed me more than I’d imagined possible. His sea lions worked for social rewards as well as fish. Consequently, he did not have to keep his sea lions hungry in order to make ① them perform. During and after the day’s performances, the sea lions could have all the fish ② they wanted. One result was that ③ they were not irritable, as any hungry animal might be. The sea lions were friendly to those humans they knew and enjoyed being with ④ them. I was surprised to see trainers on their lunch hour sunbathing in a pile with their sea lions. Another result of stopping food deprivation was that these sea lions grew and grew! In fact, ⑤ they became bigger than most trained sea lions in the past, which weren’t given enough food.

[30~32] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. The true champion recognizes that excellence often flows most smoothly from _____, a fact that can get lost in these high-tech days. I used to train with a world-class runner who was constantly hooking himself up to pulse meters and pace keepers. He spent hours collecting data that he thought would help him improve. In fact, a good 25 percent of his athletic time was devoted to externals other than working out. Sports became so complex for him that he forgot how to enjoy himself. Contrast his approach with that of the late Abebe Bikila, the Ethiopian who won the 1960 Olympic Marathon running barefoot. High-tech clothing and digital watches were not part of his world. Abebe Bikila simply ran. Many times in running, and in other areas of life, less is more. [3점]

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① talent | ② patience | ③ simplicity |
| ④ generosity | ⑤ confidence | |

31. The origins of contemporary Western thought can be traced back to the golden age of ancient Greece, when Greek thinkers laid the foundations for modern Western politics, philosophy, science, and law. Their novel approach was to pursue rational inquiry through adversarial discussion: The best way to evaluate one set of ideas, they decided, was by _____. In the political sphere, the result was democracy, in which supporters of rival policies vied for rhetorical supremacy; in philosophy, it led to reasoned arguments and dialogues about the nature of the world; in science, it prompted the construction of competing theories to try to explain natural phenomena; in the field of law, the result was the adversarial legal system. This approach is the foundation for the modern Western way of life, in which politics, commerce, science, and law are all rooted in orderly competition. [3점]

* adversarial: 대립 관계의
 ** vie: 다투다, 경쟁하다

- ① forcing it upon the opponents
- ② pursuing a conventional standard
- ③ testing it against another set of ideas
- ④ promoting a consensus among supporters
- ⑤ rejecting competing theories without discussion

32. I would like to compare the shift from analog to digital film-making to the shift from fresco and tempera to oil painting in the early Renaissance. A painter making a fresco has limited time before the paint dries, and once it has dried, no further changes to the image are possible. Similarly, a traditional filmmaker has limited means of modifying images once they are recorded on film. Medieval tempera painting can be compared to the practice of special effects during the analog period of cinema. A painter working with tempera could modify and rework the image, but the process was painstaking and slow. The switch to oils greatly liberated painters by allowing them to quickly create much larger compositions as well as to modify them as long as necessary. Similarly, _____, digital technology redefines what can be done with cinema. [3점]

- ① by equating oil painting with analog film-making
- ② by allowing a filmmaker to treat a film image as an oil painting
- ③ with the shift from oil painting styles to fresco ones in making films
- ④ by integrating fresco painting techniques into the film-making process
- ⑤ with the introduction of tempera painting methods to cinematic special effects

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When there is a discrepancy between the verbal message and the nonverbal message, the latter typically weighs more in forming a judgment. _____ (A) _____, a friend might react to a plan for dinner with a comment like “that’s good,” but with little vocal enthusiasm and a muted facial expression. In spite of the verbal comment, the lack of expressive enthusiasm suggests that the plan isn’t viewed very positively. In such a case, the purpose of the positive comment might be to avoid a disagreement and support the friend, but the lack of a positive expression unintentionally leaks a more candid, negative reaction to the plan. Of course, the muted expressive display might also be strategic and intentional. _____ (B) _____, the nonverbal message is deliberate, but designed to let the partner know one’s candid reaction indirectly. It is then the partner’s responsibility to interpret the nonverbal message and make some adjustment in the plan.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① In addition | Instead |
| ② In addition | However |
| ③ In contrast | That is |
| ④ For example | However |
| ⑤ For example | That is |

34. 다음 글에 드러난 T의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early one night in 1973 in my old and cheap apartment in Bangor, Maine, I got a phone call from my agent, Bill, who was helping me publish my first novel. “Are you sitting down?” Bill asked. “No,” I said. “Do I need to?” “You might,” he said. “The publication rights for your book were sold for four hundred thousand dollars!” I was completely speechless. That amount of money was beyond my wildest expectations. I was sure I hadn’t heard him right. I couldn’t have. I asked, “Did you say it went for forty thousand dollars?” Bill said it again as clearly as he could, “Four *hundred thousand* dollars. Congratulations, Steve.” “Are you sure, Bill?” I said in disbelief. He said he was. We talked for another half an hour, but I don’t remember a single word of what we said.

- ① angry
- ② jealous
- ③ astonished
- ④ sympathetic
- ⑤ disappointed

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Music can convey the scope of a film, effectively communicating whether the motion picture is an epic drama or a story that exists on a more personal scale. Music can convey the quality and size of a space. ① For example, in *Alien* and Olivier’s *Hamlet*, the music serves at times to make small and/or artificial spaces seem more grand and to enhance the sense of realism. ② In addition, music can establish a narrative’s placement in time. ③ Music for motion pictures often serves to authenticate the era or to provide a sense of nostalgia. ④ Music has traditionally been classified by musical instruments. ⑤ Examples of the former would include *Amadeus* and *Immortal Beloved*, while a sense of nostalgia is communicated through the music selected for films such as *American Graffiti* and *The Big Chill*.

36. It is difficult to appreciate what a temperature of 20,000,000°C means. ① If the solar surface, not the center, were as hot as this, the radiation emitted into space would be so great that the whole Earth would be vaporized within a few minutes. ② Indeed, this is just what would happen if some cosmic giant were to peel off the outer layers of the Sun like skinning an orange, for the tremendously hot inner regions would then be exposed. ③ It is believed that the brightness of the Sun can be predicted theoretically. ④ Fortunately, no such circumstance is possible, and the outer layers of the Sun provide a sort of blanket that protects us from its inner fires. ⑤ Yet in spite of these blanketing layers, some energy must leak through from the Sun’s center to its outer regions, and this leakage is of just the right amount to compensate for the radiation emitted by the surface into surrounding space.

[37~38] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37.

Mom and Dad went to dinner at a nice restaurant. On that first night to myself, Dad entrusted me with his movie projector and all the reels of film.

- (A) Then I can play the film backward and watch the cat fly down to the floor and see all the splashes of ice cream slurp themselves back into the dish. I made Simon jump in and out several times before I watched the rest of the film.
- (B) He said I could do everything myself that night. So I set up the screen at one end of the living room. I turned on the projector, turned off the light, put the bowl of popcorn in my lap, and settled in to watch the film labeled HATTIE-1951.
- (C) It's one of my favorites because my third birthday party is on it and I can watch our old cat Simon jump up on the dining room table and land in a dish of ice cream.

* slurp: 후루룩 소리를 내다

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

38.

Since group performance in problem solving is superior to even the individual work of the most expert group members, it should not be surprising that students learn better when they cooperate. However, there is one issue that needs further consideration.

- (A) In addition to that benefit, helping lower-ability students often pulls higher-ability students to a more sophisticated understanding of the material. The cliché that teachers learn as much as their pupils is certainly true.
- (B) Not quite. Knowledge, happily, is not a zero-sum product. Higher-ability students can reinforce their own knowledge by teaching those with lower ability.
- (C) Specifically, the technique of having students help one another raises the question of whether students with lower ability are being helped at the expense of those with higher ability. Is this true?

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

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But no one, even your child, is exactly like you.

Parents often believe that they are providing help to their children when they constantly correct and criticize them, assuming that they will grow from these remarks. But ask yourself: Do you like being corrected? Do you grow when you are constantly criticized? (①) In truth, we tend to stay the same when we are criticized. (②) We want to defend what we have done, and our innate stubbornness refuses to permit us to accept the criticism we are receiving. (③) Behind virtually all criticism is the sentence "If only you were more like me, and living life as I see it, you would be a lot better off." (④) Praise your children for attempting a task, even if it was unsuccessful, and for taking risks. (⑤) Create an environment in which your children know that you are with them in their efforts, rather than looking to criticize them.

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

An ant turns right, left, and moves ahead over a sandy hill. How can we explain the complexity of the path it chose? We can think up a sophisticated program in the ant's brain, but it does not work. What we have overlooked is the ant's environment. The ant may be following a simple rule: get out of the sun and back to the nest. Complex behavior does not imply complex mental strategies. The same holds for humans. The apparent complexity of a man's behavior over time is largely a reflection of the complexity of the environment in which he finds himself. People adapt to their environments much as gelatin does; if you wish to know what form it will have when it solidifies, study the shape of the mold that holds the gelatin. To understand behavior, one has to look at both the mind and the environment.

* gelatin: 젤라틴, 정제된 아교



Although we tend to (A) complex behavior with complex mental operations, (B) factors need to be considered as well for a better understanding of such behavior.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① associate | genetic |
| ② associate | environmental |
| ③ identify | psychological |
| ④ replace | psychological |
| ⑤ replace | environmental |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When someone asks us, “How does that work?” or “Why does that happen?” we tend to answer the question directly if we know the answer. After all, it is efficient. Another person asks a question; we provide the answer to the question. It is usually a win-win. The problem with this is that the direct approach can have an unintended consequence: the loss of confidence. Although the question wanted for an *explanation*, what the asker received was a statement of fact. Why does oil float on top of water in a glass? Relative density. What causes climate change? Increased CO₂ in the atmosphere. Why does the ocean have tides? The moon. Giving direct, accurate, and factual answers may seem to solve the problem from the perspective of the answerer. But in reality, it can shut the asker down. A statement of fact with no other context puts the burden on the asker to take the next step. If the asker isn't familiar with relative density or CO₂, he or she is likely to move on rather than ask a follow-up question or probe for related ideas. Any hope of becoming a customer of that idea is lost. This is a failure in the form of a lost opportunity. Although direct answers are often needed and well-placed, they do not work universally. A skilled explainer learns to see the intent behind the question and formulate an answer that focuses on understanding instead of _____.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Give Simpler Answers!
- ② How Can We Ask Questions Properly?
- ③ Scientific Facts: What the Asker Needs
- ④ Accurate Answers: A Mirror of Knowledge
- ⑤ Why Is Giving Direct Answers Problematic?

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① efficiency ② diversity ③ fluency
- ④ privacy ⑤ honesty

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was my last football game as a college player. I made the final tackle and we won. As people chanted my name, (a) I was carried off the field on the shoulders of my teammates. Although I wasn't a great student or a great football player, I ended up not only graduating from my dream university but becoming a hero of the team. People keep asking me how I did it. Here is my story.

(B)

It was so hard to break out of the box, but (b) I began to feel an urgent need for a change. I signed up for the Army and went to the Vietnam War. A lot of people were worried, but I said, “Well, I'm going to get out of my box by deciding what to do myself instead of having someone else tell (c) me what to do.” With that one crucial shift in thinking, my whole attitude changed. I began to dream of going to one of the best universities in the country and playing football.

(C)

I was born into a large poor family in Chicago. As a kid, I had visions of being a hero — a police officer or an astronaut. However, people would always tell me, “You can't do that. You aren't smart enough. You aren't strong enough.” Moreover, (d) I didn't do well in school, and I had no hope of getting into any college. After high school, I gave up on my dream of going to college and got a part-time job instead. I felt like I was living in a box labeled “This is where you belong.”

(D)

After I finished my time in the Army, I packed my bags and went to my dream university. I knocked on the door of one of the professors' offices and said, “Please, tell me how to get in here.” The professor could see that I was determined. He said, “I can't let you in the university, but (e) I will see you whenever you need my advice or help.” It took me a long time, but I eventually got into that university, became a football player, and graduated.

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. 위 글의 주인공에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 대학에서 풋볼 선수였다.
- ② 육군에 입대했다.
- ③ Chicago에서 태어났다.
- ④ 고등학교 졸업 직후 대학에 진학했다.
- ⑤ 입학하고 싶어하는 대학의 교수를 찾아갔다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① No, thanks. I don't like pizza.
- ② Right. We can use it anytime.
- ③ Yes. You can get it from a store.
- ④ It's okay. You'll do better next time.
- ⑤ Sure. You need to download the app first.

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

- ① Good idea. I'll try it.
- ② Actually, I was too sick.
- ③ Luckily, I got a high score.
- ④ Sorry. But I can't teach you.
- ⑤ Well, I bought a birthday card.

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

- ① 직원 채용을 안내하려고
- ② 화산의 위험성을 경고하려고
- ③ 야생 동물 보호를 호소하려고
- ④ 모험 여행 참가자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 전통 음식의 우수성을 홍보하려고

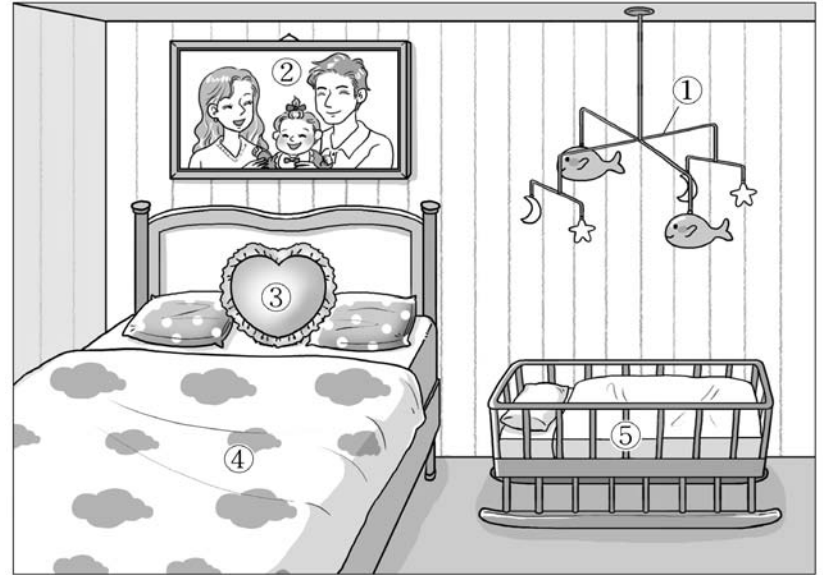
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 청소년기 교우 관계의 특성
- ② 대화 시 언어 선택의 중요성
- ③ 규칙적인 운동과 건강의 상관관계
- ④ 봉사 활동이 청소년에게 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 부모와 십 대 자녀 간의 갈등 해소 방법

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

- ① 은행원 - 고객
- ② 아파트 주민 - 경비원
- ③ 호텔 지배인 - 투숙객
- ④ 항공기 승무원 - 탑승객
- ⑤ 편의점 직원 - 택배 기사

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



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

- ① to revise the script of the play
- ② to make a poster for the concert
- ③ to change the design of a costume
- ④ to build the stage for the musical
- ⑤ to confirm the rehearsal schedule

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 작년에 병원에 입원했던 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 상한 우유를 마셔서
- ② 과식으로 배탈이 나서
- ③ 독성 식물을 만져서
- ④ 임상 실험에 참여하려고
- ⑤ 건강 검진을 받기 위해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불한 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$140
- ② \$180
- ③ \$200
- ④ \$252
- ⑤ \$280

10. 대화를 듣고, 슬라이드 자료에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 디자인
- ② 글자 크기
- ③ 음향 효과
- ④ 사진
- ⑤ 도표

11. Global in Action에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 비영리 기관이다.
- ② 전직 테니스 선수가 설립했다.
- ③ 1,000명 이상의 회원이 있다.
- ④ 집 짓는 일을 도와준다.
- ⑤ 재정적 기부를 받지 않는다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 수강할 방과 후 프로그램을 고르시오.

Community Center After-school Programs

Program	Days	Time (p.m.)	Activity	Monthly Fee
① A	Mon. ~ Wed.	6:00 ~ 7:00	Swimming	\$ 25
② B	Tue. & Thu.	5:30 ~ 7:00	Tennis	\$ 35
③ C	Tue. & Thu.	5:00 ~ 6:30	Drawing	\$ 20
④ D	Wed. & Thu.	4:00 ~ 6:00	Sculpture	\$ 25
⑤ E	Wed. ~ Fri.	5:00 ~ 6:00	Yoga	\$ 20

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

Woman: _____

- ① Sorry. I can't work the night shift.
- ② No worries. I'll go to the music store.
- ③ Definitely. He'll move in with me soon.
- ④ Sure. I'll tell him not to practice late at night.
- ⑤ That's okay. He won't mind playing the guitar.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I can reserve the seats right away.
- ② Too bad. I was hoping you could join us.
- ③ Well done! Now we can enjoy our trip.
- ④ You're right. I'd rather take the next flight.
- ⑤ Thanks. I had a really good time at the festival.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Minsu가 Allison에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Minsu: Allison, _____

- ① I'll hand in your paper for you.
- ② I can help you correct the errors.
- ③ I can research the Joseon Dynasty.
- ④ you should watch a historical movie.
- ⑤ you should buy an English dictionary.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]


- ① tips for a safe hiking trip
- ② advice for traveling at night
- ③ qualifications for a park ranger
- ④ finding shelter in the mountains
- ⑤ arranging group tours in the wild

17. 고려할 사항으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① weather ② clothing ③ food
- ④ first aid kit ⑤ emergency supplies

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



ABC Well-Being

If you're one of the countless people whose mind and body have been overworked, you need a program that will give you a more positive and energetic life: the Health Management Program offered by the ABC Well-Being Institute. This program lasts for six weeks and consists of three different components: Daily Targets, Walking Plans, and Eating Plans. Each week, you'll be advised by our health experts and introduced to new physical activity targets. Are you serious about improving your life immediately? Then, you can start by enrolling in our fantastic program today.

- ① 스포츠 센터 강사를 모집하려고
- ② 건강관리 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ③ 걷기 운동의 효과를 강조하려고
- ④ 스트레스의 위험성을 경고하려고
- ⑤ 약물 남용의 부작용을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Everybody has moments of doubt about something or other from time to time; it is a natural process. The challenge is not to let those moments accumulate and affect your self-belief. You will always face the challenge of other people's comments and opinion. There are people that you feel good being around and others you don't. Some people give you positive energy because they believe in you. You feel it and you rise to the occasion. Others may always have a negative comment to make about what you are doing or talking about. Don't let these comments rock your self-belief. Always question the person's reason for the comment. If it is based on fact, you should listen; if not, then it is only their opinion. You will need to stay strong.

* rise to the occasion: 위기 상황에서 능력을 발휘하다

- ① 인맥이 넓은 사람들과 교제하라.
- ② 성공하기 위해 도전적인 자세를 가지라.
- ③ 일시적 감정으로 타인을 비판하지 말라.
- ④ 좌절감을 느낄 때는 성공한 경험을 생각하라.
- ⑤ 선별적인 의견 수용으로 자기 확신이 흔들리지 않게 하라.

20. 다음 글에 드러난 Delia의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Delia stepped out of the front door of her house, and the day welcomed her with a warm and sunny smile. With each step, she thought, "I can't wait for today's class." Her family had recently moved into the neighborhood, and the new school year had just begun at Elanova High School. Her new school offered ballet lessons, and Delia eagerly signed up. She was one step closer to fulfilling her lifelong dream of becoming a ballerina. Delia sat at the bench waiting for the school bus. As the bus rolled down Madison Avenue, she slipped her hand into her ballet bag to touch her new shoes. She thought about working hard on her leaps and jumps. "I want to soar to the moon," Delia thought.

- ① hopeful ② bored ③ relaxed
- ④ worried ⑤ scared

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason many people keep delaying things they should do is that they fear they will do them wrong or poorly, so they just don't do them at all. For example, one of the best ways to write a book is to write it as quickly as possible, getting your thoughts onto paper without regard to style. Then, you can go back to revise and polish your writing. If I only wrote when I knew it would be perfect, I'd still be working on my first book! Do you have a hard time relaxing if your house is a mess? Do you beat yourself up for making mistakes? I've got a simple message for you today: It's time to let go of your perfectionism. It becomes a stumbling block that keeps you stuck.

- ① 잦은 실수는 큰 실수를 유발한다.
- ② 주변을 정리하는 습관이 중요하다.
- ③ 책을 집필하기 위해서는 인내가 필요하다.
- ④ 완벽주의는 일을 추진하는 데 방해가 된다.
- ⑤ 타인의 입장에서 생각하는 것이 바람직하다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Textiles and clothing have functions that go beyond just protecting the body. Dress and textiles alike are used as a means of nonverbal communication. Obvious examples would be the use of uniforms to communicate a particular social role and the modern white wedding dress Western cultures use to mark this rite of passage. Both types of clothing communicate important information nonverbally to the onlooker. The female wearing the white dress is about to be married and change her status and role in society. The person in the uniform has some specialized function in society, such as police officer, nurse, or soldier. Therefore, it can be said that clothing visually communicates information about group membership and functions as an identity marker.

- ① educational functions of uniforms
- ② ways to diversify styles of clothing
- ③ gender differences in choosing clothing
- ④ different cultural norms of Western society
- ⑤ nonverbal communicative functions of clothing

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?


Traditional consumption was not particularly thrifty. The concept of thrift emerged out of a more affluent money culture. In traditional societies where resources continued to be scarce, consumption was more seasonally and communally orientated. In years of bountiful crops people ate heartily, and in lean years they starved. People were not particularly motivated to produce more goods for stockpiling, as there was little incentive to do so where there was little security from raids. When times were good, celebrations of gluttony were held in the winter season when stocks could not be refilled. These rituals were more important than the potential hardships such celebrations might later bring, as they served to bind people together and distribute resources. Holiday rituals were typically structured around cultural practices such as song, dance, theater, and feasting, and took a great deal of time away from work.

* affluent: 풍부한
** gluttony: 폭식

- ① What Motivated Traditional Consumption?
- ② Communal Production of Winter Foods
- ③ Refilling Stocks: A Survival Necessity
- ④ How to Survive after a Bad Harvest
- ⑤ What Constitutes Holiday Rituals?

24. Stonehenge Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

STONEHENGE TOUR



The great and ancient stone circle of Stonehenge is one of the greatest wonders of the world. Enjoy the stones with a fascinating audio-guided tour, in the language of your choice!

Included Highlights

- Express Service to Stonehenge by Luxury Bus
- Stonehenge Guidebook

Prices & Bus Departures


- Adults: £44.00 Children (3-12): £39.00
Seniors (60 and over) / Students: £42.00
- Days: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
- Times & Places: 10:00 am, Royal National Hotel
11:00 am, Victoria Station

To secure your seat, please arrive at least 15 minutes prior to departure or book online 24 hours in advance.

- ① audio guide는 영어로만 제공된다.
- ② Stonehenge 안내서는 제공되지 않는다.
- ③ 60세 이상의 노인들은 무료이다.
- ④ 버스는 오전에만 출발한다.
- ⑤ 좌석 확보는 온라인 예약으로만 가능하다.

25. Kids Library Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

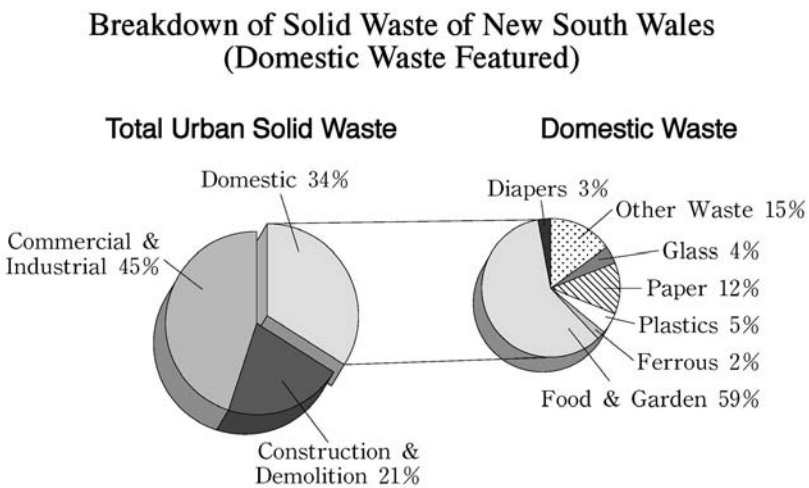
Kids Library Camp
Premont Library
(July 29 & 30, 2015)



- ★ A 2-day camp for children aged 6 and over
(Children under 6 must be accompanied by an adult.)
- ★ Time: 1:00 pm - 6:00 pm, on both days
- ★ Learn How To:
 - use library facilities
 - produce online videos
 - create your own story books
- Spaces are limited, so advance registration is required.
Registrations are accepted only at www.premont.lib.
- No registration fee
- For further details, contact Ms. Huggon
at huggon@premout.lib or (877) 123-4567.

- ① 6세 미만의 어린이는 어른을 동반해야 한다.
- ② 캠프는 오후에 진행된다.
- ③ 도서관 시설의 이용 방법을 배운다.
- ④ 캠프 참가 사전 등록이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 캠프 등록비를 내야 한다.

26. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The pie charts above show the Breakdown of Solid Waste, particularly focusing on Domestic Waste, of the state of New South Wales, Australia. ① With regard to Total Urban Solid Waste, the percentage of Commercial & Industrial is more than twice as high as that of Construction & Demolition. ② The Domestic category makes up about a third of Total Urban Solid Waste. ③ Of Domestic Waste, Food & Garden accounts for the highest percentage, while the percentage of Ferrous is the lowest. ④ Other Waste is 15% of Domestic Waste, which is five times higher than the percentage of Plastics. ⑤ Diapers and Glass each are less than five percent of Domestic Waste.

* ferrous: 철(쇠)의

27. living rock cactus에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Living rock cactus is one of the most peculiar plants found in the desert. For most of the year, it blends into the rocky limestone soils of the Dead Horse Mountains, Mariscal Mountain, and the hills along the Rio Grande. You may step on one before you notice it. Spineless and flat against the ground, it has triangular tubercles that overlap in a star-shaped pattern. In extremely dry conditions, living rock cactus is almost invisible: it literally shrinks into the surrounding rocky soil. Moisture is stored in the root, and during droughts the root shrinks, dragging the stem underground. These spineless plants survive by blending into their native habitat. As added protection, they store foul-tasting, poisonous alkaloids in their bodies.

* limestone: 석회암
** tubercle: 작은 돌기

- ① 사막에서 발견되는 특이한 식물 중 하나이다.
- ② 삼각형 모양의 작은 돌기를 가지고 있다.
- ③ 매우 건조한 조건에서는 눈에 거의 보이지 않는다.
- ④ 가뭄 기간에는 뿌리가 팽창한다.
- ⑤ 독성이 있는 알칼로이드를 체내에 저장한다.

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The term *objectivity* is important in measurement because of the scientific demand that observations be subject to public verification. A measurement system is objective to the extent that two observers (A) evaluate / evaluating the same performance arrive at the same (or very similar) measurements. For example, using a tape measure to determine the distance a javelin (B) threw / was thrown yields very similar results regardless of who reads the tape. By comparison, evaluation of performances such as diving, gymnastics, and figure skating is more subjective — although elaborate scoring rules help make (C) it / them more objective. From the point of view of research in motor behavior, it is important to use performances in the laboratory for which the scoring can be as objective as possible.

* javelin: 투창

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------|------------|------------|
| ① evaluate | | threw | it |
| ② evaluate | | threw | them |
| ③ evaluating | | threw | it |
| ④ evaluating | | was thrown | them |
| ⑤ evaluating | | was thrown | it |

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

A special feature of the real estate rental market is its tendency to undergo a severe and prolonged contraction phase, more so than with manufactured products. When the supply of a manufactured product ① exceeds the demand, the manufacturer cuts back on output, and the merchant reduces inventory to balance supply and demand. However, ② property owners cannot reduce the amount of space available for rent in their buildings. Space that was constructed to accommodate business and consumer needs at the peak of the cycle ③ remains, so vacancy rates climb and the downward trend becomes more severe. Rental rates generally do not drop below a certain point, the ④ maximum that must be charged in order to cover operating expenses. Some owners will take space off the market rather than lose money on it. A few, unable to subsidize the property, will sell at distress prices, and lenders will repossess others. These may then be placed on the market at lower rental rates, further ⑤ depressing the market.

* contraction phase: 경기 수축기(후퇴기)

** distress price: 투매 가격(판매자가 손해를 감수하는 매우 싼 가격)

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Born in Budapest to a family of bankers, von Neumann was undeniably bright. At age eight, ① he had mastered calculus. At age twelve, he was reading works aimed at professional mathematicians. But ② he also loved to invent mechanical toys and became a child expert on Byzantine history. When it was time to go off to university, he agreed to study chemical engineering as a compromise with his father, who feared that ③ his son couldn't make a living as a mathematician. Von Neumann kept his bargain by enrolling at the University of Budapest and promptly leaving for Berlin, where he spent his time doing mathematics, and returning to Budapest at the end of every semester to take examinations. He published ④ his second mathematics paper, in which he gave the modern definition of ordinal numbers, at age nineteen. By age twenty-five ⑤ he had published ten major papers; by age thirty, nearly three dozen.

* calculus: 미적분학

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Not all interesting discoveries have an obvious application. If you believe you have something, but you're not sure what exactly it's going to be good for, don't give up. Many innovations languished in labs for years until they were _____. Teflon, an extremely slippery synthetic substance employed as a coating on cooking utensils, was invented in 1938, but it didn't coat its first pan till 1954. The Post-it note was built on the back of some not-very-good glue. Its inventor believed it might have value, but it took him five years to find a potentially profitable use for it. HP had a breakthrough with a super-accurate thermometer that was created in the HP Labs. Despite its accuracy, there was no clear use for the device until it was used to measure fluctuations in ocean temperature. [3점]

* languish: 시들해지다

- ① replaced by new ones
- ② matched to a product
- ③ backed up by a theory
- ④ found to be eco-friendly
- ⑤ tested for their accuracy

32. Empathy is a character trait that we value in ourselves and in our friends, colleagues, and the professionals who serve us. The know-how to be empathetic is central to practical wisdom: unless we can understand how others think and feel, it's difficult to know the right thing to do. But empathy has its dark side: too much understanding and sensitivity, too much seeing things from the other's perspective, can _____. Edmund Pellegrino, a scholar of bioethics, explains it like this: "If a physician identifies too closely as co-sufferer with the patient, she loses the objectivity essential to the most precise assessment of what is wrong, of what can be done, and of what should be done to meet those needs. Excessive co-suffering also impedes and may even paralyze the physician into a state of inaction."

* impede: 방해하다

- ① block everlasting friendship
- ② justify doctors' abuse of power
- ③ cloud judgment and paralyze choice
- ④ lead to a hasty but correct diagnosis
- ⑤ decrease doctors' compassion for patients

33. Bees have their choice of flora according to color. Lord Avenbury once made an experiment to see if the color of flowers attracted bees. Placing honey on slips of paper of different shades, he found that the insects which visited them seemed to have a marked preference for blue, after which came white, yellow, red, green and orange. This finding should be considered for our beekeeping planning. If pollination is the prime consideration of taming bees and if the crop is identified, _____ while planning. Let us consider beekeeping near a mustard field. Mustard gives tiny yellow flowers full of nectar and pollen. For better yield of mustard seeds, pollination is necessary. But if there is plenty of blue-colored wild flora nearby, bees may prefer the blue flowers to mustard. Although we shall get honey and other products, the objective for pollination of mustard may be defeated. [3점]

* flora: 식물군

- ① bees' preference for color should be put aside
- ② a greater harvest can be expected near blue flora
- ③ the quality of honey should be taken into account
- ④ the abundance of blue flora nearby must be ensured
- ⑤ the color of other floras nearby should be considered

34. In the mid-1900s, John Kenneth Galbraith shocked the field of economics when he insisted that consumers do not merely participate in the marketplace, they are also the *product* of the systematic deployment of power throughout society. Within this deployment of power, commercial media ensures that consumers adopt values and beliefs that match the general requirements of the economy. The individual's participation in mass behavior patterns is _____. Consumers engage in shared patterns of consumption because they live within an economic system that operates as a belief system. It exercises considerable control over the meaning and value of things. When the economy functions as a belief system, it establishes severe limits on a consumer's free choice. As consumers, our choices are not entirely our own. Our beliefs, values, thoughts, and emotions are highly conditioned to match the needs of the marketplace. [3점]

* deployment: 배치

- ① not driven by commercial media's agenda
- ② a product of unconditioned personal choice
- ③ not a spontaneous reaction to random forces
- ④ not affected by the needs of the marketplace
- ⑤ an outcome irrelevant to the economic system

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We've all heard the phrase "the family that plays together, stays together." The wisdom in this phrase is that social play builds ties between people that are lasting and consequential.

- (A) In crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to itself, which may well attract the predator. Scientists used to think that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes.
- (B) This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. For example, when one ground squirrel sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts other squirrels to run for cover. It's a risky move.
- (C) New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related. These squirrels developed a social resource while playing — and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.

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

[36~37] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

36.

The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the higher expectations.

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a positive side. (①) We know that students introduced to their teachers as "intellectual bloomers" often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who lack such a positive introduction. (②) In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had exceptional abilities while others were only average. (③) In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were equal in ability. (④) The commanders later reported that the so-called "exceptional" crew members performed better than the "average" ones. (⑤) The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.

* bloomer: 재능을 발휘하는 사람

37.

But neither are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks.

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks than at unmarked crosswalks. But as some researchers found, that does not necessarily make things safer. (①) When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. (②) Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. (③) Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. (④) Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop, they act more cautiously. (⑤) Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an unrealistic picture of their own safety. [3점]

[38~39] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

38. Some researchers investigated the effects of different media on children’s ability to produce imaginative responses. In one study, children in grades one through four were separated randomly into two groups and presented with the same fictional story. One group listened to the story via radio, while the other group watched the story on a television. ① Afterward, all of the children were asked what they thought would happen next in the story. ② The researchers rated children’s imaginativeness by recording the novel elements (such as characters, setting, dialogue, and feelings) they used in their responses. ③ Some novelists prefer to include as many characters as possible in their stories. ④ The children who listened to the radio produced more imaginative responses, whereas the children who watched the television produced more words that repeated the original story. ⑤ Media scholars have used this study to illustrate the “visualization hypothesis,” which states that children’s exposure to ready-made visual images restricts their ability to generate novel images of their own.

39. One of the many strengths of the African American community is an intrinsic support for the athletic endeavors of African American girls and women. ① Since African American culture appreciates a greater flexibility of gender roles and accepts a broader range of gender-appropriate behaviors, African American women are not as bound as white women by gender role stereotypes. ② Athletics for girls and women is not perceived as conflicting with an African American female’s gender role. ③ Hall and Bower’s study of African American females found that African American women defined themselves as “softly strong”—owning both strength and femininity without conflict. ④ African American males have played an increasingly important role in global politics. ⑤ Welcome support from the African American community has energized many African American girls and women to participate in sports.

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

Experts have found that reading classical texts benefits the mind by catching the reader’s attention and triggering moments of self-reflection. The brain activity of volunteers was monitored as they read classical works. These same texts were then “translated” into more straightforward, modern language and again the readers’ brains were monitored as they read the words. Scans showed that the more challenging prose and poetry set off far more electrical activity in the brain than the more pedestrian versions. Scientists were able to study the brain activity as it responded to each word and record how it lit up as the readers encountered unusual words, surprising phrases or difficult sentence structures. This lighting up lasts long enough to shift the brain into a higher gear, encouraging further reading. The research also found that reading the more challenging version of poetry, in particular, increases activity in the right hemisphere of the brain, helping the readers to reflect on and reevaluate their own experiences in light of what they have read. The academics said this meant the classics were more useful than self-help books.



Original versions of classical texts are helpful to readers because they contain ___(A)___ language that inspires further reading and ___(B)___ readers’ self-reflection.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|---------------|
| ① challenging | …… distorts |
| ② demanding | …… activates |
| ③ comprehensible | …… increases |
| ④ difficult | …… hinders |
| ⑤ accessible | …… stimulates |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Organisms must compete for resources not only with members of their own species, but with members of other species. When two species use the same resource and the resource is scarce, the species must compete just as if they were members of the same population. One of the two species usually turns out to be better at the competition. If two species eat exactly the same food, for example, one of the two will be better at catching it. Unless something interferes, the inferior competitor loses out and the competitively superior species takes over. When one species eliminates another by outcompeting it, it is called competitive exclusion.

Sometimes a competitively superior species is prevented from excluding poorer competitors. Periodic disturbances such as severe storms, battering by drifting logs, or underwater landslides can reduce the population of a dominant competitor and give other species a chance. Furthermore, which species is competitively superior sometimes depends on the conditions. On rocky shores in tropical Hong Kong, for example, foliose (leaf-like) algae are the dominant seaweeds during the relatively cool winter. In the summer heat, these forms die out and are replaced by more resistant encrusting algae. Seasonal variation thus prevents either group from excluding the other, and there is a _____ between the competing species.

* encrust: 외피를 형성하다

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Innate Advantages of the Strong
- ② How Are the Superior Determined?
- ③ Population Growth in Marine Life
- ④ Why Do Species Avoid Competing?
- ⑤ Every Aspect of a Species' Lifestyle

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① shifting balance ② fixed hierarchy
- ③ strong dependency ④ lasting collaboration
- ⑤ one-way relationship

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Jim Nelson, a junior at Manti High School, was an outstanding athlete. He had just made the school basketball team, one of the best in the state. But on October 23, 1996, most of (a) his athletic future was suddenly taken away from him. Jim was riding his bicycle at night to visit his friend. The road was very steep in some places. It was very dark and difficult to see.

(B)

Because of his injury, Jim wasn't able to play on the basketball team during the rest of that year, but the coach did make him equipment manager so that he could come and practice. All summer long in 1997, each and every night, (b) he practiced making left-handed baskets. When the next season arrived, Jim was ready to try out for the team — and he made it again!

(C)

As he came around a sloping curve on his bicycle, Jim hit a car parked on the side of the road. (c) He ended up in the hospital. Besides bad cuts on his head, he broke his right arm and was in a cast for two months. Jim's doctor gave him a series of tests. The doctor concluded that (d) he had suffered nerve damage and that he might never regain the full use of his right arm.

(D)

Jim never became a starter, but he was always the first substitute to go in the game. Jim got a chance to play in the last 30 seconds of the championship game when a starting player sprained (e) his ankle. With 10 seconds left, Jim balanced the ball in his left hand and took the shot. The crowd was deathly quiet until — *swish!* He made the three-point-shot left-handed! Jim won not only the game but also the hearts of his teammates for proving that with determination, no obstacle is too great.

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. 위 글의 Jim에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Manti 고등학교의 뛰어난 운동선수였다.
- ② 부상당한 해의 남은 경기에는 선수로 참여하지 못했다.
- ③ 자전거를 타고 가다가 주차된 차에 부딪혔다.
- ④ 챔피언 결정전에 처음부터 출전했다.
- ⑤ 왼손으로 3점 슈트를 성공시켰다.

* 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.

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Sorry. I already ate dinner.
 - No. I've never met him before.
 - Sure. Thanks for the invitation.
 - Yes. I bought a box of chocolates.
 - Good. I hate working on weekends.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - No problem. I'll pick up your daughter.
 - You're welcome. It's my pleasure.
 - Wow, this winter is really cold.
 - I agree. The timing isn't good.
 - Okay, let me take a look.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 교복 물려주기를 권장하려고
 - 기부 행사 참여를 독려하려고
 - 생활 용품 절약을 장려하려고
 - 학교 식당 공사를 안내하려고
 - 학부모 간담회 일정을 공지하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 수면 문제를 해결하는 방법
 - 휴대전화와 업무 효율성의 관계
 - 미디어 기기가 학습에 미치는 영향
 - 규칙적인 운동의 중요성
 - 충분한 낮잠의 필요성
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - 연출가 - 배우
 - 작곡가 - 가수
 - 사회자 - 요리사
 - 식당 지배인 - 고객
 - 농장 주인 - 도매업자

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - to remove election posters
 - to take the adviser position
 - to cancel the student meeting
 - to speak out against school violence
 - to register as a presidential candidate
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 야구 경기를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
 - 독감에 걸려서
 - 비행기를 놓쳐서
 - 동생을 돌봐야 해서
 - 회의에 참석해야 해서
 - 입장권을 구할 수 없어서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - \$9
 - \$16
 - \$18
 - \$20
 - \$27
- 대화를 듣고, 미용실에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - 가게 이름
 - 위치
 - 남자 이발 비용
 - 영업시간
 - 미용사 이름
- science essay contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - 고등학생이 참가할 수 있다.
 - 에세이 주제가 두 가지이다.
 - 에세이 분량에 제한이 있다.
 - 온라인으로만 에세이 제출을 허용한다.
 - 참가자 전원에게 후원 기관 견학 기회를 준다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 패키지 상품을 고르시오.

Attraction Packages at Grandlife Amusement Park

	Package	Price (per person)	3D Movie	Aquarium	Lunch Box
①	A	\$20	<i>Amazing Sea</i>	×	×
②	B	\$30	<i>Amazing Sea</i>	×	○
③	C	\$35	<i>Amazing Sea</i>	○	×
④	D	\$40	<i>Jungle Safari</i>	×	○
⑤	E	\$55	<i>Jungle Safari</i>	○	○

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

Man: _____

- ① Set a time limit when making a presentation.
- ② The more knowledge, the better the interview.
- ③ The company buys your creativity, not your image.
- ④ Interviewing is no more than expressing yourself.
- ⑤ Too much confidence in your vision doesn't help.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll write it down for you then.
- ② You should share it with others.
- ③ You prepared a lot for the event.
- ④ I can memorize your phone number.
- ⑤ Let's go to the history museum now.

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

Peter: Sandra, _____

- ① I think you need to take a break for a while.
- ② I recommend you return your book soon.
- ③ I'd suggest changing where you study.
- ④ you'd better review what you learned.
- ⑤ you should've slept more last night.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① consequences of communication problems
- ② difficulties of managing a relationship
- ③ various merits of having hobbies
- ④ causes of conflict within a family
- ⑤ ways of making peace with family members

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① a letter ② a picture ③ cookies
- ④ earrings ⑤ flowers

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

18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One difference between winners and losers is how they handle losing. Even for the best companies and most accomplished professionals, long track records of success are punctuated by slips, slides, and mini-turnarounds. Even the team that wins the game might make mistakes and lag behind for part of it. That's why the ability to recover quickly is so important. Troubles are ubiquitous. Surprises can fall from the sky like volcanic ash and appear to change everything. That's why one prominent scholar said, "Anything can look like a failure in the middle." Thus, a key factor in high achievement is bouncing back from the low points.

- ① 경영의 전문화는 일류 기업의 조건이다.
- ② 위기 관리에는 전문가의 조언이 필요하다.
- ③ 합리적 소비는 필요와 욕구의 구분에서 비롯된다.
- ④ 폭넓은 인간 관계는 성공의 필수 요소이다.
- ⑤ 실패를 빨리 극복하는 것이 성공의 열쇠이다.

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As I walked to the train station, I felt the warm sun on my back. I caught my train on time. It arrived at my destination ten minutes early, which was perfect, as I was due to present my new idea to the company at 10 a.m. The presentation went better than expected, and my manager seemed particularly pleased. Later that day, my manager called me into her office. She smiled at me and said, "James, you've been with us for six years now. How would you feel if I were to offer you the Sales Director position in London?" Sales Director in London! Wow! This was a dream come true for me. I couldn't believe what I had just heard!

- ① joyful ② jealous ③ outraged
- ④ confused ⑤ indifferent

[20~21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. For instance, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

- ① history of science education
- ② limitations of learning strategies
- ③ importance of learning by doing
- ④ effects of intuition on scientific discoveries
- ⑤ difference between philosophy and science

21. The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like insurmountable problems in living. But by playing them out, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so in symbolic ways that are hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes little sense to us at the moment, since we do not know the purposes it serves. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well intentioned, may divert him from seeking and eventually finding the solution that will serve him best.

- ① dangers of playing violent games to mental health
- ② beneficial influence of playing outdoors in childhood
- ③ children's play as problem solving with minimal intervention
- ④ necessity of intervening in disputes between siblings
- ⑤ parental roles in children's physical development

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. At some time in their lives, most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly motivated toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel guilty when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in esteem those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.

- ① Feeling Guilty? Check Your Self-Esteem First
- ② Do Not Let Your Moral Principles Change!
- ③ Moral Integrity: A Principle of Philosophy
- ④ How Do People Form Their Personalities?
- ⑤ Moral Principles: Guiding Our Conduct

23. The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

* mogul: 모굴(스키의 활주 사면에 있는 단단한 눈 더미)

- ① Separating the Possible from the Impossible
- ② Focus on the Next Step, Not the Final Result
- ③ Start with Ultimate Goals in Mind!
- ④ The Wonders of Committed Efforts
- ⑤ Success Through Risk Avoidance

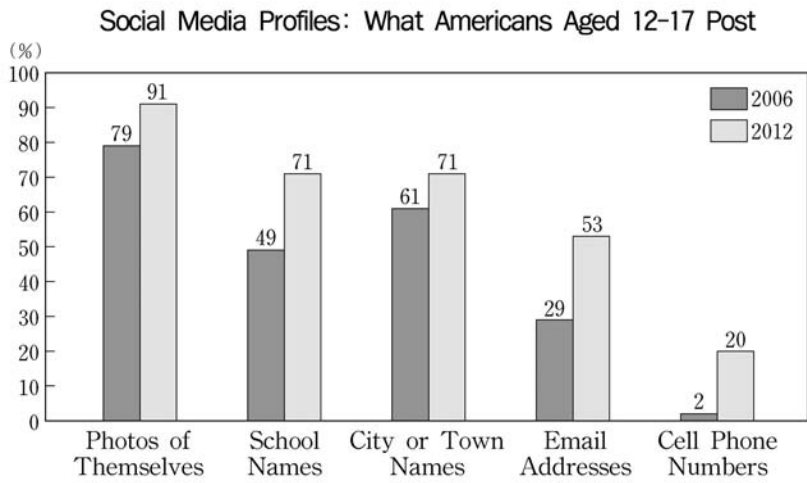
24. Georg Dionysius Ehret에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The 18th century is called the Golden Age of botanical painting, and Georg Dionysius Ehret is often praised as the greatest botanical artist of the time. Born in Heidelberg, Germany, he was the son of a gardener who taught him much about art and nature. As a young man, Ehret traveled around Europe, largely on foot, observing plants and developing his artistic skills. In Holland, he became acquainted with the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus. Through his collaborations with Linnaeus and others, Ehret provided illustrations for a number of significant horticultural publications. Ehret's reputation for scientific accuracy gained him many commissions from wealthy patrons, particularly in England, where he eventually settled.

* horticultural: 원예(학)의

- ① 18세기의 가장 위대한 식물 화가로서 칭송받는다.
- ② 정원사의 아들이었다.
- ③ 젊은 시절 주로 마차로 유럽을 여행하였다.
- ④ 다수의 원예 출판물에 삽화를 제공하였다.
- ⑤ 영국에 정착하였다.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of Americans aged 12-17 who posted certain types of personal information on social media sites in 2006 and in 2012. ① The year 2012 saw an overall percentage increase in each category of posted personal information. ② In both years, the percentage of the young Americans who posted photos of themselves was the highest of all the categories. ③ In 2006, the percentage of those who posted city or town names was higher than that of those who posted school names. ④ Regarding posted email addresses, the percentage of 2012 was three times higher than that of 2006. ⑤ Compared to 2006, 2012 recorded an eighteen percent increase in the category of cell phone numbers.

26. Short Film Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?


SHORT FILM FESTIVAL

We will be hosting nine short films, which were written, directed, acted and produced by students from the College of Performing Arts & Film, Pamil University.

- Date: Friday, November 21, 2014
- Time: 7:00 pm – 10:00 pm
- Place: Pamil Auditorium, Pamil University
- Price:
 - \$10 (general admission)
 - \$5 (discount for all university students with a valid ID)
 - Tickets can be purchased from the student union office from Monday, November 17, 2014.
 - All tickets are non-refundable.
 - FREE beverage included in ticket price
- For more information, please call the student union office at (343) 777-8338.

- ① 교수들이 제작한 영화가 상영된다.
- ② 오전에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 영화 전공 학생에게만 입장료를 할인해 준다.
- ④ 입장권은 환불이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 무료 음료가 입장료에 포함된다.

27. After-School Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM

December 1, 2014 – January 30, 2015

Are you looking for fun and exciting classes?
Come on down to the Green Hills Community Center to check out our FREE program for local teens!

Classes

- Art, Music, Taekwondo
- Classes with fewer than 20 applicants will be canceled.

Time & Place

- The program will run from Monday to Friday (5:00 pm to 7:00 pm).
- All classes will take place in the Simpson Building.

How to sign up

- Registration forms must be sent by email to the address below by 6:00 pm, November 28. Please download the forms from our website at www.greenhills.org.

For additional information, please visit our website or send an email to bill@greenhills.org.

- ① 지역의 십 대들을 위한 무료 프로그램이다.
- ② 신청자가 20명 미만인 수업은 취소된다.
- ③ 모든 수업은 Simpson Building에서 진행된다.
- ④ 등록 신청서는 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 추가 정보는 웹사이트나 이메일을 이용하면 된다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases ① devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas ② close to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens were initially constructed ③ meaning that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites ④ where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, ⑤ has helped aquaculture to clean up its act.

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Nancy was struggling to see the positive when ① her teen daughter was experiencing a negative perspective on her life and abilities. In her desire to parent intentionally, ② she went into her daughter's room and noted one positive accomplishment she had observed. "I know you've been having a hard time lately, and you aren't feeling really good or positive about your life. But you did a great job cleaning up your room today, and ③ I know that must have been a big effort for you." The next day, to Nancy's surprise, the teen girl seemed somewhat cheerful. In passing, ④ she said, "Mom, thanks for saying the positive thing about me yesterday. I was feeling so down and couldn't think of anything good about myself. After ⑤ you said that positive thing, it helped me see one good quality in myself, and I've been holding onto those words."

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

While the eye sees at the surface, the ear tends to penetrate below the surface. Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that (A) fuses / replaces an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colors, but we can give a precise *number* to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of (B) diversity / precision. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is, a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which (C) underlies / undermines everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about her stance toward life, about her intentions.

* acoustical: 청각의

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ① fuses | precision | undermines |
| ② replaces | diversity | underlies |
| ③ fuses | diversity | undermines |
| ④ replaces | precision | underlies |
| ⑤ fuses | precision | underlies |

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (the CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks _____ that everything happens at the same time, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing. [3점]

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① expels the myth | ② feeds the illusion |
| ③ conceals the fact | ④ proves the hypothesis |
| ⑤ blurs the conviction | |

32. My friend was disappointed that scientific progress has not cured the world's ills by abolishing wars and starvation; that gross human inequality is still widespread; that happiness is not universal. My friend made a common mistake — a basic misunderstanding in the nature of knowledge. Knowledge is amoral — not immoral but morality neutral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further *their* favorite hopes for society — and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view, but _____. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application. [3점]

- | |
|--|
| ① to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd |
| ② to know the nature of knowledge is to practice its moral value |
| ③ to remove social inequality is the inherent purpose of knowledge |
| ④ to accumulate knowledge is to enhance its social application |
| ⑤ to make science progress is to make it cure social ills |

33. According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science _____ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe. [3점]

* germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

- ① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms
- ② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference
- ③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures
- ④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community
- ⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

New media can be defined by four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition, it is easy to identify media as old or new. _____ (A) _____, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. _____ (B) _____, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitalized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

(A) (B)

- ① For example Additionally
- ② Nevertheless In other words
- ③ Therefore Additionally
- ④ For example In other words
- ⑤ Nevertheless Consequently

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A currently popular attitude is to blame technology or technologists for having brought on the environmental problems we face today, and thus to try to slow technological advance by blocking economic growth. We believe this view to be thoroughly misguided. ① If technology produced automobiles that pollute the air, it is because pollution was not recognized as a problem which engineers had to consider in their designs. ② Solar energy can be a practical alternative energy source for us in the foreseeable future. ③ Obviously, technology that produces pollution is generally cheaper, but now that it has been decided that cleaner cars are wanted, less polluting cars will be produced; cars which scarcely pollute at all could even be made. ④ This last option, however, would require several years and much investment. ⑤ Although technology is responsive to the will of the people, it can seldom respond instantaneously and is never free.

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

36.

The impact of color has been studied for decades. For example, in a factory, the temperature was maintained at 72°F and the walls were painted a cool blue-green. The employees complained of the cold.

- (A) The psychological effects of warm and cool hues seem to be used effectively by the coaches of the Notre Dame football team. The locker rooms used for half-time breaks were reportedly painted to take advantage of the emotional impact of certain hues.
- (B) The home-team room was painted a bright red, which kept team members excited or even angered. The visiting-team room was painted a blue-green, which had a calming effect on the team members. The success of this application of color can be noted in the records set by Notre Dame football teams.
- (C) The temperature was maintained at the same level, but the walls were painted a warm coral. The employees stopped complaining about the temperature and reported they were quite comfortable.

* hue: 색조, 색상

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

37.

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They walk dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, “cooked” by pouring hot water into the package.

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

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

38.

The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.

Exactly how cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers, and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. (①) For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. (②) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. (③) By doing this, the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. (④) Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. (⑤) So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time by counting the peaks.

* nymph: 애벌레
** sap: 수액

39.

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. (①) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. (②) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. (③) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. (④) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. (⑤) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously. [3점]

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

Plato and Tolstoy both assume that it can be firmly established that certain works have certain effects. Plato is sure that the representation of cowardly people makes us cowardly; the only way to prevent this effect is to suppress such representations. Tolstoy is confident that the artist who sincerely expresses feelings of pride will pass those feelings on to us; we can no more escape than we could escape an infectious disease. In fact, however, the effects of art are neither so certain nor so direct. People vary a great deal both in the intensity of their response to art and in the form which that response takes. Some people may indulge fantasies of violence by watching a film instead of working out those fantasies in real life. Others may be disgusted by even glamorous representations of violence. Still others may be left unmoved, neither attracted nor disgusted.



Although Plato and Tolstoy claim that works of art have a(n) ___(A)___ impact on people’s feelings, the degrees and forms of people’s actual responses ___(B)___ greatly.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① unavoidable | …… differ | ② direct | …… converge |
| ③ temporary | …… fluctuate | ④ unexpected | …… converge |
| ⑤ favorable | …… differ | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Increased size affects group life in a number of ways. There is evidence that larger groups (five or six members) are more productive than smaller groups (two or three members). Members of larger groups tend to offer more suggestions than members of smaller groups, and although they seem to reach less agreement, they also show less tension. These differences may reflect the greater need of larger groups to solve organizational problems. Members may realize that their behavior must become more goal-directed, since it is unlikely that they can coordinate their actions without making a special effort to do so. Larger groups also put more pressure on their members to conform. In such groups, it is harder for everyone to take part equally in discussions or to have the same amount of influence on decisions.

There is evidence that groups with an even number of members differ from groups with an odd number of members. The former disagree more than the latter and suffer more deadlocks as a result. Groups with an even number of members may split into halves. This is impossible in groups with an odd number of members — one side always has a numerical advantage. According to some researchers, the number five has special significance. Groups of this size usually _____ the problems we have just outlined. Moreover, they are not plagued by the fragility and tensions found in groups of two or three. Groups of five rate high in member satisfaction; because of the odd number of members, deadlocks are unlikely when disagreements occur.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why the Number of Group Members Counts
- ② Individuality vs. Collectivity in the Workplace
- ③ Equal Opportunities: Toward Maximum Satisfaction
- ④ How to Cope with Conflicts in Groups
- ⑤ Agreement on Group Size Pays Off!

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① probe ② escape ③ mirror
- ④ trigger ⑤ escalate

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In my office, I have a framed letter from a couple of children I have never met. The letter holds a special significance for me. It reads, “Dear Dr. Brown, thanks for teaching Mr. Wills to teach Tisha and Kelly.” Mr. Wills is Jeremy Wills, and (a) he is one of my former students. A few years back, he took my positive psychology class in college.

(B)

Before long, the reality hit Jeremy hard. Even after spending many hours each day preparing lesson plans, it became clear that his methods were not working. One of the worst moments was when (b) he distributed a math test. Many students didn’t even look at the exam. They just put their heads on their desks and slept. Jeremy became so stressed that he even dreaded going into his classroom.

(C)

After graduation, Jeremy joined an organization that recruits future leaders to teach in low-income communities. (c) He was assigned to a small school in a poor rural county in North Carolina. Later, his assistant principal took note of Jeremy’s high expectations and asked him to take over (d) his math class. He took charge of about a dozen failing “special ed” kids, and Tisha and Kelly were among them. His idealism ran high, and he thought he would be able to magically fix all of their problems.

(D)

Jeremy knew something had to change. (e) He then thought back to my class, remembering how negative emotions can drag you down, leaving positive emotions unnoticed. That’s when he decided to focus more on building positive attitudes within the classroom. He borrowed lessons from my positive psychology class and even mentioned my name to his students. As the students’ attitudes became more optimistic, their confidence with math grew too. At the end of the school year, 80 percent of Jeremy’s students passed the state’s math test.

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. 위 글의 Jeremy에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 대학에서 긍정 심리학을 수강했다.
- ② 많은 시간을 들여 수업 계획서를 준비했다.
- ③ 스트레스로 인해 교실에 들어가기를 두려워했다.
- ④ 저소득 지역에서 가르칠 미래 지도자를 모집하는 단체에 가입했다.
- ⑤ 학년말에 그의 학생의 80퍼센트가 수학 시험에 불합격했다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Yes, I'll buy that raincoat.
- ② No. I'll bring her an umbrella.
- ③ Wow. The weather is so clear.
- ④ Good. We should come home early.
- ⑤ I agree. Let's go and eat out tonight.

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

- ① Good. I'll take the class.
- ② Sure. I'll bring my textbook.
- ③ Okay. You can leave a message.
- ④ You're right. The meeting was successful.
- ⑤ That's true. But I thought it was tomorrow.

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

- ① 동물 꼬리의 다양한 기능
- ② 희귀 동물 보호의 필요성
- ③ 동물들의 다양한 의사소통 방법
- ④ 곤충류 날개와 조류 날개의 차이점
- ⑤ 날개의 기능과 꼬리 기능의 유사성

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 독서는 학업 성적을 향상시킨다.
- ② 글쓰기는 정서 발달을 촉진한다.
- ③ 토론 수업은 말하기 능력을 신장시킨다.
- ④ 올바른 독서 습관은 유년기에 형성된다.
- ⑤ 문학 작품 읽기는 상상력 향상에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 가수 - 매니저
- ② 작가 - 출판사 직원
- ③ 영화감독 - 기자
- ④ 관광객 - 관광 가이드
- ⑤ 출연자 - 연출가

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



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

- ① to contact a band
- ② to reserve a restaurant
- ③ to pick up a wedding dress
- ④ to send out invitations
- ⑤ to make a cake

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 변경된 날에 역사 유적지 탐방을 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 가족 여행을 가야 해서
- ② 지리 숙제를 해야 해서
- ③ 뮤지컬 예행연습이 있어서
- ④ 할머니 생신 잔치에 참석해야 해서
- ⑤ 수해 복구 봉사 활동에 참여해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$63 ② \$72 ③ \$90 ④ \$99 ⑤ \$110

10. 대화를 듣고, Blood Donor Day에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜 ② 슬로건 ③ 장소
- ④ 참여 자격 ⑤ 증정품

11. Art Museum Fair에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1995년에 시작되었다.
- ② 지역 예술가를 후원하는 행사이다.
- ③ 매년 가을에 개최된다.
- ④ 입장료는 20달러이다.
- ⑤ 민속춤 공연을 포함한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 냉장고를 고르시오.

Refrigerators on Sale

	Model	Price	Storage (liters)	Type	Warranty (years)
①	A	\$1,100	850	Four-door	3
②	B	\$900	750	Four-door	2
③	C	\$800	650	Four-door	3
④	D	\$700	650	Two-door	3
⑤	E	\$500	450	Two-door	2

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

Man: _____

- ① Yes. It's very time-consuming, but it's worth it.
- ② I'm sorry that I didn't clean up my room yet.
- ③ That's why I parked my car in the garage.
- ④ Yeah. A garage sale can save your time.
- ⑤ I didn't get my newspaper today, either.

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

Woman: _____

- ① You sing the songs beautifully.
- ② I'll give you my phone number.
- ③ Just thinking of it makes me happy.
- ④ I'm sorry to hear that you're leaving.
- ⑤ Let's go and get our tickets refunded.

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

Matilda: Tony, _____

- ① swimming is a popular sport.
- ② your temperature isn't that high.
- ③ teamwork will win the competition.
- ④ you should get ready for practice now.
- ⑤ the most important thing is your health.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 홍보 자료 제작 협조를 요청하려고
- ② 전공 체험 프로그램을 안내하려고
- ③ 대학 내 편의 시설을 소개하려고
- ④ 수강 신청 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 입학 지원 자격을 알려주려고

17. 언급된 학과가 아닌 것은?

- ① Economics ② Biology ③ Sociology
- ④ Chemistry ⑤ Architecture

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I would like to thank you for approving my request that the company pay for my college tuition. Today, Human Resources informed me that you had signed my request for payment. I want to tell you that this financial relief will make a great difference in my life. Now, I can focus more on my job. This will enable me to perform better at my work and contribute more to the company. Once again, I appreciate your support of my tuition and your faith in me.

Sincerely,

Warwick Smith

* Human Resources: 인사 부서

- ① 학비 지원 승인에 감사하려고
- ② 대학 입학 추천서를 부탁하려고
- ③ 장학금 신청 자격을 문의하려고
- ④ 급여 인상 계획 승인을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 업무 효율성 향상 방안을 제안하려고

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

Stepping up to the microphone, Gabby could feel the sweat starting to run down her face and neck. She tried to take a deep breath, but couldn't. As her name was called, Gabby became more afraid of speaking before a large audience. Then, she suddenly remembered the words of a woman who had gradually overcome the same fear: "Fear, rapid heartbeat, quick breathing, and sweating are simply the body's declaration that we are ready to fight." Recalling this, Gabby calmed down and remembered clearly what she had to say. Assured, Gabby smiled and started to deliver her speech. The words flowed out like water, and her beating heart gave her more and more mental strength. The performance was successful. She had overcome her fear.

- ① hopeful → scared ② indifferent → refreshed
- ③ jealous → delighted ④ anxious → confused
- ⑤ worried → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Planning involves only the half of your brain that controls your logical thinking. The other intuitive half of your brain is left out of this planning process. If you insist on always having a plan, you cut yourself off from your intuitive self and the inner joy it provides. To break planning addiction, allow yourself one freedom. Decide to spend a day exploring a park or a neighborhood with curiosity as your only guide. The next time you feel attracted to someone, and want to introduce yourself, go ahead. You'll be likely to make a new friend. By giving yourself freedom to follow your intuition, you develop your sensitivity to your inner voice. You learn to hear the quiet messages that can make your life an adventure.

- ① 내면의 즐거움을 얻기 위해 친구를 많이 사귀어라.
- ② 학습 계획을 수립할 때는 시간 배분을 적절히 해라.
- ③ 사고력 향상을 위해 가능한 한 산책 시간을 늘려라.
- ④ 새로운 모험을 시작하기 전에 주변 사람들과 상의해라.
- ⑤ 계획 수립에 얽매이지만 말고 때로는 직관에 따라 행동해라.

[21~22] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

21. Although the Internet seems truly global these days, less than half of the world's population has access to it. Some four billion people are still unconnected. This spring, IT engineers will begin to shift to the next phase in a grand plan to bring the Internet to everyone. Their goal is to establish a network of high-altitude balloons that will rain 4G LTE signals down to anyone with a 4G device. Regional telecom companies will transmit the signals to the balloons, and then each balloon will relay the signals to a ground area many miles in diameter. In this way, farmers in remote areas will be able to access weather data, and rural children will be able to pursue online educations. By the end of the year, the engineers aim to have 100 balloons about 13 miles up.

* altitude: 높이, 고도

- ① Balloons for Weather Forecasting
- ② Balloons to Connect the World
- ③ A One-Day Tour in a Balloon
- ④ Online Education for Farmers
- ⑤ 4G: The Fastest Connection

22. Inflation can be a major life concern for most people. It makes it difficult for households to plan ahead. This is because 'future problems' concerning inflation often make us change our plans for the future. For instance, how much should the parents of a newborn start regularly saving to pay for her college education? If inflation averages two percent, prices roughly double every thirty-six years. But if inflation gets up to eight percent, prices roughly double every nine years. A Harvard education that currently costs \$100,000 may therefore end up costing half a million dollars for an infant born today. Millions of workers who retired with pensions during the 1960s and 1970s found that inflation pushed up costs far beyond their expected expenses. Many had to reenter the workforce just to make ends meet.

- ① What Causes Inflation?
- ② Inflation Affects Future Plans
- ③ Various Ways to Reduce the Inflation Rate
- ④ Actual Benefits Exceed Estimated Expenses
- ⑤ How Quickly Can the Inflation Rate Climb?

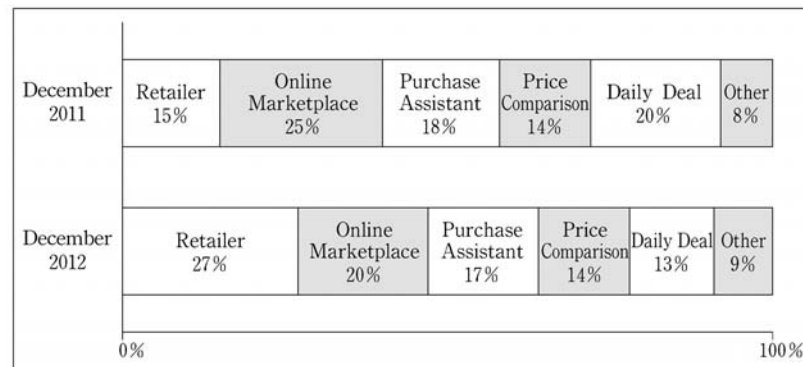
23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tourism is important for more than just vacationing. Tourism allows people from different places and cultures to come together, and then tourists and host communities learn about each other's differences and similarities. They also learn new tastes and ways of thinking, which may lead to a better understanding between hosts and tourists. Another positive effect of tourism is the aid it provides for the survival of a society's culture, especially the culture's art forms. The opportunity to sell native artworks to tourists or perform folk dances for them may encourage local artists to preserve traditional art forms. For example, Fijians have developed their palm mat and shell jewelry crafts into profitable tourist businesses. They also earn additional income by performing folk dances and fire walking.

- ① misunderstandings between hosts and tourists
- ② various ways of creating tourism products
- ③ negative effects of cultural exchanges
- ④ disappearance of traditional cultures
- ⑤ cultural benefits of tourism

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Distribution of Time Spent per Shopping App Category



The above graph shows the distribution of time spent by consumers using shopping apps across various shopping app categories in December 2011 and December 2012. ① Of the six categories, Retailer apps saw the greatest increase in the share of time spent, from 15% in December 2011 to 27% in December 2012. ② On the other hand, the share of time spent with Online Marketplace apps decreased from 25% in December 2011 to 20% in December 2012. ③ The Purchase Assistant app share decreased by one percentage point from December 2011 to December 2012. ④ The share of Price Comparison apps in December 2011 was the same as that in December 2012. ⑤ Daily Deal apps showed the smallest share of time spent in both December 2011 and December 2012.

25. 교황 Julius II의 무덤에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The project of creating the tomb of Pope Julius II was originally given to Michelangelo in 1505, but the tomb was not completed until 1545. It was designed by Michelangelo himself as the pope requested. The design called for some 40 statues, and the tomb was to be a giant structure. Just less than a year after the initial work on the tomb began, it stopped because of lack of funds. When Pope Julius II died in 1513, he left money for the completion of his tomb, so Michelangelo started work again. After some years of carving, he completed *Moses*, one of the most famous statues of the tomb. However, the next pope, Leo X, had little interest in continuing the project. As time went on, its scale was reduced, and the project for the tomb was revised again and again.

- ① Michelangelo가 디자인했다.
- ② 자금 부족으로 작업이 중단된 적이 있다.
- ③ *Moses*는 무덤의 가장 유명한 조각상 중 하나이다.
- ④ 교황 Leo X는 프로젝트를 지속하는 것에 관심이 많았다.
- ⑤ 프로젝트는 여러 차례 수정되었다.

26. 2015 National Essay Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2015 NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST

The Evergreen Foundation is excited to call for submissions for the 2015 National Essay Contest! This contest is designed to encourage high school students to become more aware of the importance of our environment.

Contest Theme

- How can we preserve our forests?

Requirements & Submission Guidelines

- High school students only
- Only one essay per student
- Essays must be between 1,500 and 2,000 words.
- Due by July 15, 2015

We will announce the winners of this year's contest on August 15, 2015.

Only essays submitted by email will be accepted.
(email: 2015essay@evergreeners.org)

For more information, visit www.evergreeners.org.

- ① 주제가 정해져 있지 않다.
- ② 대학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 1인당 1편의 에세이만 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 수상자는 2015년 7월 15일에 발표된다.
- ⑤ 에세이는 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.

27. Eugene Farm Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eugene Farm Tour

Are you looking for somewhere special to go for the weekend? Come and visit Eugene Farm, and enjoy our beautiful fields, barns, and cheese shop.

Tour Schedule

- The tour will run from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Sunday, June 14, 2015.
 - Morning: See a wide variety of crops and animals.
 - Lunch (12:30 p.m. — 1:30 p.m.): Everything we serve is grown on our farm!
 - Afternoon: Visit our cheese shop, and you can learn how to make cheese!

Admission Fee (lunch included)

- \$30 for 11 & older
- \$20 for children aged 3 to 10
- Free for 2 & under

Reservation

- Reservations are required, and must be made on our website (www.eugenefarm.com) by 6:00 p.m., Thursday, June 11, 2015.

- ① 오전 10시부터 오후 4시까지 진행된다.
- ② 오후에 치즈 만드는 법을 배울 수 있다.
- ③ 입장료에는 점심 값이 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 2세 이하는 무료로 입장할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 예약을 하지 않아도 참가할 수 있다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

An independent artist is probably the one ① who lives closest to an unbounded creative situation. Many artists have considerable freedom from external requirements about what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and why. At the same time, however, we know that artists usually limit themselves quite ② forcefully by choice of material and form of expression. To make the choice to express a feeling by carving a specific form from a rock, without the use of high technology or colors, ③ restricting the artist significantly. Such choices are not made to limit creativity, but rather to cultivate ④ it. When everything is possible, creativity has no tension. Creativity is strange in that it finds its way in any kind of situation, no matter how restricted, just as the same amount of water flows faster and stronger through a narrow strait ⑤ than across the open sea.

* strait: 해협

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

The desert locust lives in two remarkably different styles depending on the availability of food sources and the density of the local locust population. When food is scarce, as it usually is in their native desert habitat, locusts are born with coloring designed for camouflage and lead (A) solitary / social lives. But when rare periods of significant rain produce major vegetation growth, everything changes. At first, the locusts continue to be loners, just feasting off the (B) insufficient / abundant food supply. But as the extra vegetation starts to die off, the locusts find themselves crowded together. Suddenly, baby locusts are born with bright colors and a preference for company. Instead of avoiding one another and hiding from predators through camouflage and inactivity, these locusts gather in vast groups, feed together, and (C) overwhelm / overestimate their predators simply through numbers.

* camouflage: 위장

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|--------------|
| ① | solitary | insufficient | overwhelm |
| ② | solitary | abundant | overwhelm |
| ③ | solitary | insufficient | overestimate |
| ④ | social | abundant | overwhelm |
| ⑤ | social | insufficient | overestimate |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Ellie walked to school in her new shoes. "I like those," Megan whispered. "Cool." Ellie felt happy. ① She knew it was hard to get compliments from Megan and couldn't hide her smile. The two friends had desks side by side at the back. "Stop talking, you two," said Miss Smith. "Bring your books to me if you've finished." Ellie followed Megan to the front of the class. ② She always let Megan go first. She felt scared when Miss Smith was upset. Miss Smith noticed ③ her new shoes. "Those aren't suitable for school," she said, her voice cold. Ellie took a deep breath. "The shop didn't have black shoes, Miss Smith," ④ she said. Her voice came out in a whisper. "The school uniform requires black or dark blue shoes," said Miss Smith. "Report to me in proper shoes, please. On Monday." ⑤ She used her quiet-shout voice and Ellie shivered.

* shiver: 떨다

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies. This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation. However, not surprisingly perhaps, most translations are from English into other languages, not from another language, such as Arabic, into English. Hence, the huge American market is seen as driving the _____. Bookstores in the United States, for example, rarely stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's *Cairo Trilogy*, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century. Western readers likely know little of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas. The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world. [3점]

* allegory: 우화, 풍자

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① equality | ② diversity | ③ interaction |
| ④ imbalance | ⑤ uncertainty | |

32. We tend to assume that the way to get more time is to speed up. But speeding up can actually slow us down. Anyone who has ever rushed out of the house only to realize that their keys and wallet are sitting on the kitchen table knows this only too well. And it's not just our efficiency that is reduced. The quality of the experience suffers too, as we become less aware or 'mindful.' Have you ever eaten an entire meal without tasting any of it? Hurrying up doesn't just give us less time, it can also steal the pleasure and benefit from the time that we do have. For many of us, hurrying is a way of life. Some of us enjoy the thrill that it gives us while others are driven crazy by the constant pressure and feel that their lives are speeding up to an unacceptable degree. Either way, there are almost certainly areas of our life that could be _____. [3점]

- | |
|--|
| ① affected by temporary sufferings |
| ② disturbed by inconsistent behaviors |
| ③ enhanced by a little go-slow behavior |
| ④ complicated by slow-but-steady actions |
| ⑤ dominated by a little speedy decision making |

33. The audience receives a sound signal entirely through the vibrations generated in the air, whereas in a singer some of the auditory stimulus is conducted to the ear through the singer's own bones. Since these two ways of transferring sound have quite different relative efficiencies at various frequencies, the overall quality of the sound will be quite different. You have probably experienced this when you have listened to your own voice, as on tape or through a public address system. It is easy to blame the 'sound of a stranger' on 'poor electronics,' but this is only partly justified. The major effect comes from the fact that you hear yourself differently from the way others hear you. This is one of the main reasons why even the most accomplished singers have to listen to the opinion of coaches and voice teachers as to 'how they sound,' whereas no concert violinist would have to do such a thing. To the violinist _____
to someone else standing nearby. [3점]

* frequency: 주파수

- ① the coaches are more helpful than they are
- ② sounds spread a lot more widely than they do
- ③ the audience response is just as important as it is
- ④ playing sounds almost exactly the same as it does
- ⑤ the 'sound of a stranger' matters more than it does

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problems can be distinguished according to whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. Reasonable problems are of the kind that can be solved in a step-by-step manner. A crossword puzzle is of this nature. Given a sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one. Unreasonable problems, (A), cannot be treated this way because the task contains some 'trick' or 'catch' that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution. This feature frustrates any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem." (B), successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire an insight into the nature of the trick. Riddles provide commonplace instances of such insight problems, such as the classic riddle that the Sphinx posed to Oedipus.

(A) (B)

- ① in contrast Hence
- ② in contrast Nevertheless
- ③ for example Hence
- ④ for example Besides
- ⑤ in addition Nevertheless

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

School physical education programs should offer a balanced variety of activities that allow young people to develop ability in lifetime activities that are personally meaningful and enjoyable. A balance should exist in any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports. ① Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and to enjoy working and competing together as a team. ② However, in many school physical education programs, team sports dominate the curriculum at the expense of various individual and dual sports, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf. ③ In such cases, the students lose the opportunity to develop skills in activities that they can participate in throughout their adult lives. ④ Baseball, in particular, is one of the most popular sports frequently broadcast on TV. ⑤ Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.

* dual: 둘의

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

36.

Cultural characteristics are not only passed from parents to children, but may be passed on from any one individual to another by word of mouth or by writing.

- (A) Like those infectious diseases, cultural habits such as pop music preferences and clothing fashions may spread very quickly nowadays, especially through the media of radio and television.
- (B) So some cultural changes may be adopted quite quickly by a whole population. Transmission of culture is rather like transmission of an infection. Flu and colds spread very quickly, especially with the large amount of contact that people now have with each other.
- (C) However, other deep-rooted cultural characteristics of races and racial subgroups are much more difficult to change. These are the cultural patterns that are so resistant to alteration that they have the appearance of being inherent.

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

37.

The timing of positive versus negative behavior seems to influence attraction. Several studies have identified what has been called the loss-gain effect.

- (A) Studies suggest that you would not. In fact, people are more attracted to individuals who are consistently negative than to people who initially behave positively and then switch to negative behavior.
- (B) The reason is this: people who start out being nice get our hopes up, so the letdown we experience when we discover that they are not nice makes it worse than if they had acted badly from the start.
- (C) This effect reflects what happens to attraction when a person's behavior moves from positive to negative or from negative to positive. For example, if someone seemed very nice to you early in the interaction, but then began to act like a fool, would you be more attracted to that person than if that person were a fool from the start?

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

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

38.

The spoonful of 95°C soup hitting your foot hurts, but not as badly as it would if you accidentally spilled the entire pot of 95°C soup on your foot.

Heat and temperature are two quantities that can be easily confused. Imagine cooking a very large pot of chicken soup on the stove. Let's suppose you heat the soup until it is 95°C, quite hot. (①) You grab a spoon and take out a spoonful of soup to taste. (②) As you remove the spoonful of soup from the pot, it has the same temperature as the larger sample. (③) Unfortunately, as you bring the soup towards your mouth to taste it, the spoon slips from your hand, pouring its contents on your bare foot. (④) If both the spoonful and the pot full of soup have the same temperature, why would the larger sample cause more damage if it came in contact with your skin? (⑤) The answer to the question lies in the difference between temperature and heat.

39.

They quickly pick out a whole series of items of the same type, making a handful of, say, small screws.

People make extensive use of searching images. One unexpected context is sorting. Suppose you have a bag of small hardware — screws, nails, and so on — and you decide to organize them into little jars. You dump the stuff out on a table and begin separating the items into coherent groups. (①) It is possible to do this by randomly picking up individual objects, one by one, identifying each one, and then moving it to the appropriate jar. (②) But what most people do is very different. (③) They put them in the jar and then go back and do the same for a different kind of item. (④) So the sorting sequence is nonrandom, producing runs of items of a single type. (⑤) It is a faster, more efficient technique, and much of the increased efficiency is due to the use of searching images. [3점]

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

There are two types of managers in business organizations: functional managers and project managers. Both types of managers have different roles and qualities. Functional managers head one of a firm's departments such as marketing or engineering, and they are specialists in the area they manage. They are skilled at breaking the components of a system into smaller elements, knowing something of the details of each operation for which they are responsible. On the other hand, project managers begin their career as specialists in some field. When promoted to the position of project manager, they must transform from technical caterpillar to generalist butterfly. They oversee many functional areas, each with its own specialists. Therefore, what is required is an ability to put many pieces of a task together to form a coherent whole. Thus, to understand a frog, for example, functional managers cut it open to examine it, but project managers watch it swim with other frogs and consider the environment.

* caterpillar: 애벌레



In business organizations, compared with the functional managers who generally (A) what forms a system, project managers focus on (B) all of its elements.

- (A) (B)
- ① analyze ····· splitting
- ② analyze ····· combining
- ③ modify ····· distributing
- ④ assemble ····· dividing
- ⑤ assemble ····· blending

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

It isn't going to be easy making changes to the food your children eat, and even the most careful, patient parents will probably find that the little ones will resist at some point and to some degree. The problem is that many of us were forced to eat in a healthy way as children: we learned the hard way. And the temptation to continue with these parental habits with our own children is strong.

If you were made to sit at the table until you had cleaned your plate, you are not alone: most of the adult population have suffered this at some point — at school if not at home. Forcing your children to eat, especially if they don't like what is on the plate, is completely _____. "Sit there until you finish" may be how we learned, and may also be the only way you feel able to achieve your goal, but think about it: the experience of eating a pile of unwanted cabbage until they feel sick is hardly going to make children jump for joy the next time it is served.

This strict approach is very old-fashioned, and you may win the battle but you definitely won't win the war. Delaying puddings used to be thought of as a good idea too, but guess what? That doesn't work either. "No pudding until you have finished your main course" was the standard line when most parents of today were young and is still commonly used, but it only makes sweet things seem more desirable.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do Old Feeding Habits Work?
- ② No More Instant Foods for Kids
- ③ Kids Today Need Table Manners
- ④ Time to Switch to Organic Food!
- ⑤ Homemade Pudding Makes Us Perfect

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① counterproductive ② beneficial ③ invaluable
- ④ unconventional ⑤ constructive

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In 1887, when the land was up for sale, grandpa bought two hundred acres from the Granger family. In 1918, (a) he bought another two hundred. It was good rich land. However, there were bank loans for and taxes on the land. Unfortunately, there had not been enough money from the cotton to pay both of them and live on. To make things worse, the price of cotton dropped in 1930.

(B)

Some of it belonged to Stacey, Christopher, and John, not to mention the part that belonged to big mama and mama. However, papa never divided the land in his mind; it was simply the land of our family. For it, (b) he would work the long, hot summer pounding steel; mama would teach and run the farm; and big mama, in her sixties, would work like a woman in her twenties in the cotton fields and keep the house; but always, the taxes would be paid. Papa said that one day I would understand.

(C)

When he came back from Louisiana, I asked papa why he had to go away and why the land was so important. (c) He took my hand and said in his quiet way: "Look out there, Cassie. All that belongs to you. You will never have to live on other people's land. As long as the family survives, you will have your own place. That's important. You may not understand now, but one day you will." I looked at papa strangely, for I knew that all the land did not belong to me.

(D)

That was why papa had gone to work, ending up in Louisiana in 1931. (d) He set out looking for work, first going far north and south, and finally west into Louisiana. It was there he found work laying track for the railroad. He worked the remainder of the year away from us, not returning until the deep winter. The following spring after the planting was finished, (e) he did the same. Now it was 1933, and papa was again in Louisiana laying track.

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. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 'grandpa'는 1887년에 200에이커의 땅을 샀다.
- ② 1930년에 면화 가격이 하락했다.
- ③ 'big mama'는 60대에 목화밭 일을 하지 않았다.
- ④ 'I'는 'papa'에게 왜 그 땅이 중요한지 물었다.
- ⑤ 'papa'는 Louisiana에서 철로를 놓는 일을 한 적이 있다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① They'll be done in an hour.
- ② They were ready yesterday.
- ③ Let's see if they're my pants.
- ④ I tried, but I couldn't fix them.
- ⑤ They'll go shopping tomorrow.

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

- ① I'm glad you love my new menu.
- ② Too many cooks won't be helpful.
- ③ I'll order more tomatoes for the dinner.
- ④ That's too bad. The tomatoes aren't fresh.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. I'll call and change the order now.

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

- ① 달리기 대회를 홍보하려고
- ② 수질 오염 문제를 알리려고
- ③ 달리의 장점을 설명하려고
- ④ 강변 공원 개장을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 자선 행사 도우미를 모집하려고

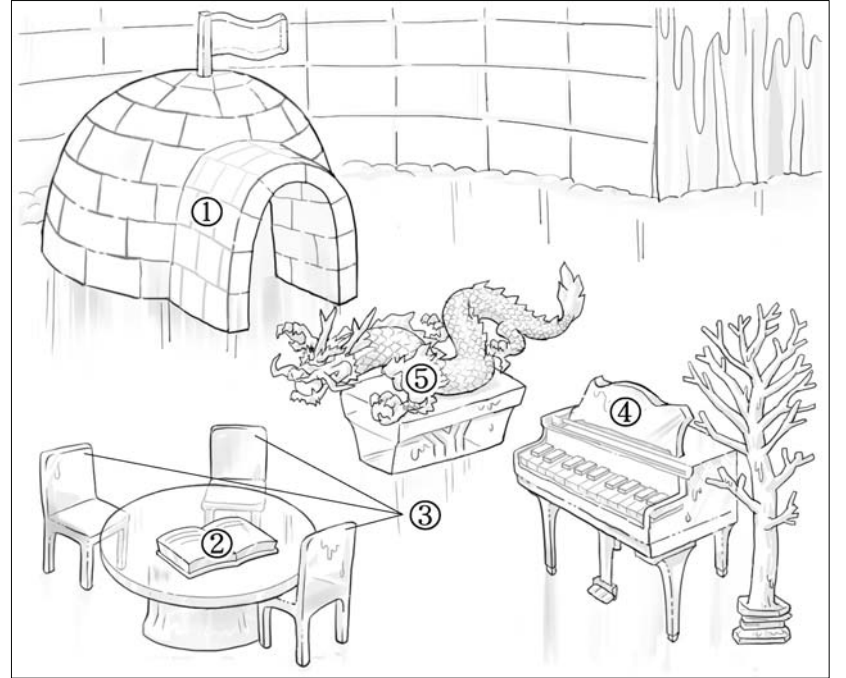
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 놀이는 아동의 학습 동기를 높인다.
- ② 뮤지컬 관람은 예술적 감수성을 높인다.
- ③ 취미 생활은 스트레스 해소에 유익하다.
- ④ 뮤지컬 수업은 아동의 자신감을 키워 준다.
- ⑤ 수업 시 아동의 흥미를 고려할 필요가 있다.

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

- ① 축구 코치 - 선수
- ② 작곡가 - 지휘자
- ③ 영화 감독 - 소설가
- ④ 사진 작가 - 영화 배우
- ⑤ 상담 교사 - 학생

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



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

- ① 여행 책자 보내기
- ② 항공권 예약하기
- ③ 여행 일자 확인하기
- ④ 호텔 정보 검색하기
- ⑤ 관광 가이드 구하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지하철을 이용하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 자동차 연료비가 올라서
- ② 교통 체증을 피하려고
- ③ 자동차가 고장 나서
- ④ 환경을 보호하려고
- ⑤ 운동량을 늘리려고

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36
- ② \$45
- ③ \$50
- ④ \$63
- ⑤ \$70

10. 대화를 듣고, 현장 학습에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 활동 종류
- ② 예약 인원
- ③ 날짜
- ④ 결제 수단
- ⑤ 준비 물품

11. Bamboo Pond Restaurant에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 중국의 Beijing에 위치하고 있다.
- ② 건축하는 데 2년 이상이 걸렸다.
- ③ 공연장에서 전통 쇼가 매일 열린다.
- ④ 아이들이 놀 수 있는 공간이 있다.
- ⑤ 200명의 요리사를 고용하고 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 수업을 고르시오.

Youth Center Sports Program

	Class	Day	Time	Monthly Fee
①	Table Tennis	Mon.	06:00 - 06:50	\$18
②	Table Tennis	Tue.	18:00 - 18:50	\$18
③	Squash	Wed.	07:00 - 07:50	\$25
④	Squash	Thur.	18:00 - 18:50	\$25
⑤	Swimming	Fri.	06:00 - 06:50	\$20

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

Woman: _____

- ① Sure. Let's encourage more students to sign up.
- ② Perfect! Please tell me how I can contact him.
- ③ Perhaps we should just cancel the contest.
- ④ Unfortunately, I cannot change the topic.
- ⑤ Terrific! You'll be the best judge ever.

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

Man: _____

- ① Good for you. You're going to major in robotics.
- ② I'm sorry. I can't participate in volunteer activities.
- ③ That's too bad. You really wanted to attend the lecture.
- ④ In fact, I already taught what he talked about yesterday.
- ⑤ That's okay. I was happy to help out at the nursing home.

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

Jessica: _____

- ① You can help me run my own blog.
- ② You're the most competent manager.
- ③ Your blog is helpful to fix the problem.
- ④ You shouldn't blame your team members.
- ⑤ You should focus on your work in the office.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 교육 매체의 보급 현황
- ② 광고 매체의 유형별 특징
- ③ 멀티미디어 사용의 부작용
- ④ 광고에 나타난 문화적 고정관념
- ⑤ 대중 매체에 대한 연령별 선호도

17. 언급된 매체가 아닌 것은?

- ① newspapers ② television ③ magazines
- ④ posters ⑤ Internet

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Supporter:

I am writing to ask you to financially support the Marine Biodiversity Preservation Campaign. Global marine biodiversity is increasingly endangered, and coral reefs are among the most threatened marine environments on Earth. This is particularly true for the reefs in the Coral Triangle Region. With your donation, we can preserve fragile coral reefs around the world. For more information on how to donate, please visit www.marinebio.org/reefs. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Braulio Ferreira

* coral reef: 산호초

- ① 산호초 특별 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ② 환경 보호 지원 정책을 공모하려고
- ③ 산호초 보호를 위한 기부를 부탁하려고
- ④ 해양 생태계 보호 법률 제정을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 산호초 다양성에 관한 연구 결과를 설명하려고

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

On my first day in the Emergency Center, I was about to drink my coffee when the first call came. I quickly picked up the line, "9-1-1." My voice was trembling and my heart was racing. A woman cried, "My husband's not breathing!" I instructed her to begin CPR. I was trying to be as steady as I could, but I was shaking. The situation was absolutely critical. While she was performing CPR, I immediately notified the nearby hospital. After a few tense moments, she came back on the line and shouted, "Where's the ambulance?" I replied, "It's getting there as quickly as it can."

- ① festive ② urgent ③ romantic
- ④ mysterious ⑤ monotonous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Merely having goals clearly defined is not sufficient, for one must also know, moment by moment, what precisely needs to be done. For instance, a salesperson's aim is to conclude a sale profitably. However, each sale requires a different approach: Should he be pushy or laid back, authoritative or friendly? And what aspect of the product should he emphasize? The answers to these questions depend on variables that cannot be predicted in advance. This holds true not only for sales but also for most human activities. One must select a particular strategy appropriate to the occasion and follow the chosen course of action. Doing so will ensure more lasting success in reaching one's goals.

- ① 비판적 분석에 기반을 두고 목표 설정을 해야 한다.
- ② 목표 달성을 위해 상황에 맞는 전략을 사용해야 한다.
- ③ 경제 활성화 전략 수립을 위해 시장 조사를 해야 한다.
- ④ 성공적인 업무 수행을 위해 작업 환경을 개선해야 한다.
- ⑤ 고객의 신뢰를 얻기 위해 일관된 전략을 사용해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is strong research evidence that children perform better in mathematics if music is incorporated in it. It has been shown that mathematics is related with music in various known ways so much that not putting the relationship to good use in and out of school could only be to our disadvantage. Researchers at a Los Angeles school found that 136 second year elementary school pupils who learned to play the piano and read music improved their numeracy skills. This could be so since learning music emphasizes thinking in space and time, and when pupils learn rhythm, they are learning ratios, fractions and proportions. Other researchers investigated the ways in which first and third grade teachers could integrate music into their regular math classrooms. They concluded that music-math integrated lessons had positive effects on three mathematical ability areas of modeling, problem solving and application.

* fraction: 분수

- ① 음악과 수학은 조기 교육이 필요하다.
- ② 음악보다 수학 교육의 중요성이 강조되고 있다.
- ③ 음악이 수학적 능력을 향상시키는 데 도움이 된다.
- ④ 수학은 문제 해결 능력에 기본이 되는 학문이다.
- ⑤ 수학적 원리를 음악 교육 현장에 반영하는 것이 좋다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you have the emotional state of mind to become a leader? People pay close attention to a leader's subtle expressions of emotion through body language and facial expression. Some emotions such as enthusiasm can quickly become contagious. Others, such as depression or discouragement, can drag down the entire organization. Leaders with positive emotional states of mind are like human magnets. People naturally gravitate to them and want to follow them. Such leaders inspire enthusiasm in their organizations and attract the best people to work for them. Conversely, leaders who emit negative emotional states of mind, who are irritable and bossy, repel people and have few followers.

* contagious: 전염성의, 전파하는
** repel: 쫓아버리다

- ① reasons for leaders to hide their emotions
- ② influence of leaders' emotional states on people
- ③ necessity for analyzing leaders' states of mind
- ④ various ways of staying away from bad leaders
- ⑤ ways of strengthening emotional bonds among leaders

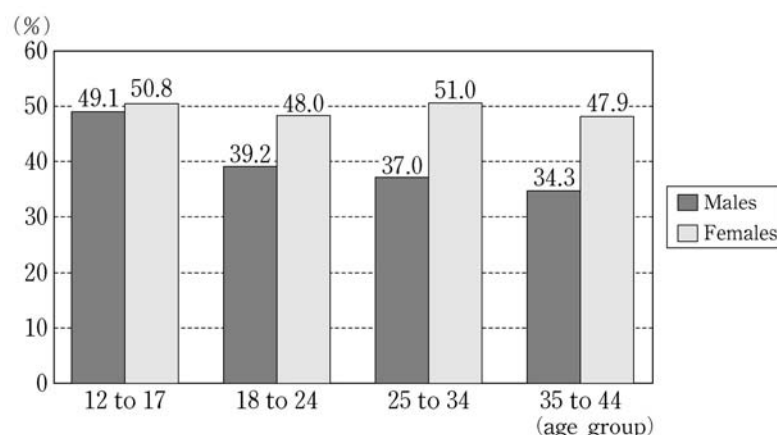
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Effective coaches prioritize. They focus on a single task instead of trying to multitask. They understand that multitasking is another way of saying you are going to complete several tasks, none of which are going to be very good. Yuhong Jiang, professor of psychology at Harvard University, points out that the brain isn't built to concentrate on two things at once. It works more slowly if it tries to. Effective coaches focus on those things that need to get done and separate out everything else. Separating what's important from what's not important is prioritizing. Ineffective coaches fail to put the big tasks first. They either believe they have unlimited time, thinking that they will have more time tomorrow to get something done, or they underestimate how much time they really do have. They have no ability to estimate how long a task will take.

- ① How Effective Coaches Approach Tasks
- ② Why Psychologists Support Multitasking
- ③ New Horizons of Research on Brain Science
- ④ Prioritizing Leads to Inefficiency in Performance
- ⑤ Everything Has Side Effects, But Not Multitasking!

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption
5 or More Times per Day, Canada, 2008



The above graph shows the percentages of fruit and vegetable consumption 5 or more times per day by age group and gender in Canada in 2008. ① Most notably, in each age group, the percentage of female consumption of fruit and vegetables 5 or more times per day was higher than that of males. ② Across all age groups, less than 50 percent of males consumed fruit and vegetables 5 or more times per day. ③ Among female groups, the 25 to 34 age group showed the highest percentage; among male groups, the 12 to 17 age group did so. ④ The percentage gap between males and females in fruit and vegetable consumption 5 or more times per day was smallest in the 12 to 17 age group, and largest in the 18 to 24 age group. ⑤ The percentage of female consumption of fruit and vegetables 5 or more times per day in the 18 to 24 age group was higher than that of the 35 to 44 age group by 0.1 percentage point.

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

Richard Porson, one of Britain's most notable classical scholars, was born on Christmas in 1759. His talents were recognized early, and he was sent to Eton College by wealthy sponsors at 15. Four years later, he entered Cambridge University. He significantly improved Greek texts and edited four plays written by Euripides. In 1806, he was elected Principal Librarian at the newly founded London Institution. During his lifetime, he collected a great many books on classical literature. Although the number of books he owned in total is simply unknown, an episode about his passion for books is well-known: he carried so many books that he was able to pull book after book out of his pocket when a student tried to show off his knowledge of Greek writers. Despite his fame as a classical scholar, he actually published little. On September 25, 1808, three months before reaching age 49, Porson died.

- ① 1759년 크리스마스에 태어났다.
- ② Euripides가 쓴 희곡 4편을 편집했다.
- ③ 고전 문학에 관한 수많은 책을 수집했다.
- ④ 책에 대한 열정과 관련된 일화가 있다.
- ⑤ 명성에 걸맞게 많은 책을 출판했다.

26. 수영 강사 모집에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Looking for Swimming Instructors

The Little Swimmers Program is now looking for swimming instructors.

- It is a summer vacation swimming program for children aged 8-10.
- It is a 4-week program beginning on August 1.

Requirements

- Over 20 years of age
- Previous experience in teaching children
- Lifeguard and first aid certifications

Applicants should download the application form from the website at www.littleswimmersclub.com. After completing the form, submit it by e-mail at lsp@me.com no later than July 15. For additional inquiries, please contact us at 123-456-7890 or visit our website.

- ① 프로그램은 8월 1일부터 5주간 계속된다.
- ② 지원자의 나이 제한이 없다.
- ③ 지원자는 어린이를 가르친 경험이 있어야 한다.
- ④ 이메일로 지원서를 제출할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 추가 문의는 전화로만 할 수 있다.

27. 11th ANNUAL GRAD CELEBRATION에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

11th ANNUAL GRAD CELEBRATION

Graduating students, it's party time! Come and join us. We'll make the last unforgettable memories of our high school life. The celebration includes dinner, a photo slide show, music performances and dancing. You can bring up to two friends.

- Time & Date: 7:00 p.m. on May 22
- Location: Westhampton High School Gym
- Dress Code: Formal wear
- Entrance Fee: \$20 per person

This event is hosted by the Student Council. For more info, see the website: www.westhamptonhs.wsh.org.

- ① 음악 공연이 포함된다.
- ② 친구를 두 명까지 데려올 수 있다.
- ③ 복장 제한이 없다.
- ④ 입장료는 한 명당 20달러이다.
- ⑤ 학생회에서 주최한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The Internet and communication technologies play an ever-increasing role in the social lives of young people in developed societies. Adolescents have been quick to immerse themselves in technology with most ① using the Internet to communicate. Young people treat the mobile phone as an essential necessity of life and often prefer to use text messages to communicate with their friends. Young people also ② increasingly access social networking websites. As technology and the Internet are a familiar resource for young people, it is logical ③ what they would seek assistance from this source. This has been shown by the increase in websites that provide therapeutic information for young people. A number of 'youth friendly' mental health websites ④ have been developed. The information ⑤ presented often takes the form of Frequently Asked Questions, fact sheets and suggested links. It would seem, therefore, logical to provide online counselling for young people.

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

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture. The Canadian, delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their ① respective lawyers to finalize the details. The Egyptian never showed up. The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone wrong: Did Egyptians ② lack punctuality? Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers unavailable in Cairo? None of these explanations proved to be correct; rather, the problem was ③ caused by the different meaning Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers. The Canadian regarded the lawyers' ④ absence as facilitating the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his verbal commitment. Canadians often use the impersonal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize ⑤ agreements. Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to accomplish the same purpose.

* punctuality: 시간 엄수

30. 밑줄 친 him[his]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dad just laughed and walked out of the room still holding Slade in his arms. He had dressed him and now he put ① him in his chair. As Slade sat in his chair eating a biscuit that Dad had spread with butter and homemade strawberry jam, Mom walked into the kitchen. She took one look at her little boy and started laughing; ② his little face and hands were covered with biscuit and jam. She thought how really cute he was. "Honey, what have you done? Look at him. I will never get ③ him clean again. I guess when he gets through eating you can take ④ him out and dump him in the bathtub." Dad laughed. Slade giggled and tried to spit biscuit all over Dad. It didn't hit ⑤ him because luckily he avoided the spray. That made Mom laugh even more and soon the little cabin was full of love and laughter.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Early human societies were nomadic, based on hunting and gathering, and, in a shifting pattern of life in search of new sources of food, qualities such as lightness, portability, and adaptability were dominant criteria. With the evolution of more settled rural societies based on agriculture, other characteristics, other traditions of form appropriate to the new patterns of life, rapidly emerged. It must be emphasized, however, that tradition was not static, but constantly subject to minute variations appropriate to people and their circumstances. Although traditional forms reflected the experience of social groups, specific manifestations could be adapted in various minute and subtle ways to suit individual users' needs. A chair could keep its basic, accepted characteristics while still being closely shaped in detail to the physique and proportions of a specific person. This basic principle of _____ allowed a constant stream of incremental modifications to be introduced, which, if demonstrated by experience to be advantageous, could be integrated back into the mainstream of tradition. [3점]

* manifestation: 외적 형태, 표시

** physique: 체격

*** incremental: (점진적으로) 증가하는

- ① dedication
- ② customization
- ③ cooperation
- ④ generalization
- ⑤ preservation

32. Investigators as a personality type place a high value on science, process, and learning. They excel at research, using logic and the information gained through their senses to conquer complex problems. Nothing thrills them more than a "big find." Intellectual, introspective, and exceedingly detail-oriented, investigators are happiest when they're using their brain power to pursue what they deem as a worthy outcome. They _____, and they dislike overly structured environments that necessitate a set response to challenges. Investigators are not interested in leadership, and developing the interpersonal skills necessary to fuel collaboration is a hurdle for many of them. They may feel insecure in their ability to "keep up" in their fields and can react badly when forced to put more important work on hold to complete a task that doesn't intrigue them. [3점]

* introspective: 자기 성찰적인

** deem: 여기다, 생각하다

- ① attempt to go with the flow
- ② prefer to march to their own beat
- ③ dare to take the lead from the front
- ④ tend to work shoulder to shoulder
- ⑤ pay more attention to assigned tasks

33. It is easy to find examples of correlations which are far more systematic than could occur by chance and yet which it would be absurd to treat as evidence of a direct causal link. For instance, there is a high degree of correlation between shoe size and vocabulary size: people with larger shoe sizes tend to have much larger vocabularies than people with smaller shoe sizes. But having larger feet does not *cause* anyone to gain a larger vocabulary; nor does having a large vocabulary *cause* your feet to grow. The obvious explanation of the correlation is that children tend to have much smaller feet than adults, and, because children acquire their vocabularies gradually as they grow older, it is hardly surprising that, on average, people with smaller feet have smaller vocabularies. In other words, foot size and vocabulary size can be explained in terms of _____ from infancy to adulthood: a cause which both observed phenomena have in common. [3점]

- ① by-products of language acquisition
- ② causal links between uncommon events
- ③ contrasts between physical and mental growth
- ④ cultural beliefs derived from social interactions
- ⑤ features of the process of human development

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Feedback is usually most effective when you offer it at the earliest opportunity, particularly if your objective is to teach someone a skill. _____ (A) _____, if you are teaching your friend how to make your famous egg rolls, you provide a step-by-step commentary as you watch your pupil. If he makes a mistake, you don't wait until the egg rolls are finished to tell him that he left out the cabbage. He needs immediate feedback to finish the rest of the sequence successfully. Sometimes, _____ (B) _____, if a person is already sensitive and upset about something, delaying feedback can be wise. Use your critical thinking skills to analyze when feedback will do the most good. Rather than automatically offering immediate correction, use the just-in-time approach and provide feedback just before the person might make another mistake.

(A) (B)

- ① For example however
- ② For example as a result
- ③ In addition in fact
- ④ Similarly moreover
- ⑤ Similarly therefore

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

If you walk into a store looking for a new computer and the first salesperson you meet immediately points to a group of computers and says, "Any of those are good," and then walks away, there is a good chance you will walk away, too, and with good reason.

- (A) That is, the reader is the writer's "customer" and one whose business or approval is one we need to seek. The more you know about your reader, the greater the chances you will meet his or her needs and expectations.
- (B) Why? You were never asked what you were seeking, how much you could spend, or if the computer would be used for business or pleasure or your child's homework assignments.
- (C) In brief, the salesperson never considered or asked about your needs and preferences. Just as it would come as no surprise to learn the salesperson who was indifferent to a potential customer's needs was soon out of a job, the same holds true for writers who ignore their readers.

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

36.

According to one traditional definition, *aesthetics* is the branch of philosophy that deals with beauty, especially beauty in the arts. Examining the pleasing features of the *Mona Lisa* or a snow-capped mountain, for example, would come under aesthetics.

- (A) Consider Picasso's *Guernica*, a huge (11-ft. × 25.6-ft.) painting in black, white, and grey that he made in response to the slaughter of Spanish civilians by German and Italian warplanes during the Spanish Civil War. Images of a cruel war dominate the canvas.
- (B) That definition seems too narrow, however, since works of art and natural objects may interest us in other ways than by being beautiful. Instead of evoking admiration of beauty, artists may evoke puzzlement, shock, and even disgust.
- (C) This work is widely admired but not for being beautiful. So a better definition of aesthetics would be that it is the branch of philosophy that deals with the ways things please people in being experienced.

* slaughter: 대량 학살

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

[37~38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

Analysis of the errors leads the teacher to modify the teaching of these procedures, using the language ‘seven and three more’ rather than ‘seven, count on three’.

A 5-year-old doing addition problems by counting on makes the same error repeatedly, with responses such as: $7 + 3 = 9$, $6 + 5 = 10$ and $8 + 4 = 11$. (①) The teacher asks the pupil to show how these answers were obtained and notices that in doing the addition of 3 to 7, the pupil counts ‘seven, eight, nine’, while turning up three fingers in turn. (②) The pupil is ‘counting on 3 from 7’ but incorrectly starting at 7. (③) The teacher recalls similar errors that some pupils made when doing addition problems by counting on along a number line. (④) This is immediately effective. (⑤) So the teacher reinforces this particular language pattern in subsequent oral work with the whole class.

38.

Still, many believe we will eventually reach a point at which conflict with the finite nature of resources is inevitable.

Can we sustain our standard of living in the same ecological space while consuming the resources of that space? This question is particularly relevant since we are living in an era of skyrocketing fuel costs and humans’ ever-growing carbon footprints. (①) Some argue that we are already at a breaking point because we have nearly exhausted the Earth’s finite carrying capacity. (②) However, it’s possible that innovations and cultural changes can expand Earth’s capacity. (③) We are already seeing this as the world economies are increasingly looking at “green,” renewable industries like solar and hydrogen energy. (④) That means survival could ultimately depend on getting the human population below its carrying capacity. (⑤) Otherwise, without population control, the demand for resources will eventually exceed an ecosystem’s ability to provide it. [3점]

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. ① Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective as they have often decided long before the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. ② This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. ③ It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you ‘hoped for’ is the right one. ④ It is important to draw a meaningful result from the experiment on peer group activities. ⑤ This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments ‘blinded’ and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

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

Certain species are more crucial to the maintenance of their ecosystem than others. Such species, called keystone species, are vital in determining the nature and structure of the entire ecosystem. The fact that other species depend on or are greatly affected by the keystone species is revealed when the keystone species is removed. It is in this sense that we should draw attention to fig trees. Different species of fig trees may be keystone species in tropical rain forests. Although figs collectively produce a continuous crop of fruits, fruit-eating monkeys, birds, bats, and other vertebrates of the forest do not normally consume large quantities of figs in their diets. During the time of year when other fruits are less plentiful, however, fig trees become important in sustaining fruit-eating vertebrates. Should the fig trees disappear, most of the fruit-eating vertebrates would be eliminated. Protecting fig trees in such tropical rainforest ecosystems is an important conservation goal because it increases the likelihood that monkeys, birds, bats, and other vertebrates will survive.

* fig: 무화과

** vertebrate: 척추동물



As a keystone species in tropical rain forests, fig trees support fruit-eating animals’ survival when other fruits are _____ (A) _____, and thus _____ (B) _____ their ecosystem.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① insufficient | preserve | ② insufficient | create |
| ③ poisonous | purify | ④ poisonous | reshape |
| ⑤ abundant | clean | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

True understanding inevitably requires a knowledge of context. The proper way of understanding a beast in a zoo is a telling example. At the zoo, visitors may witness a great beast pacing behind the bars of its cage. They may observe and admire the creature, its amazing bone structure, and its magnificent coat. However, no matter how long visitors spend in front of that cage, they will never truly understand the beast. True understanding can only come from seeing the creature in its natural surroundings and, in turn, the ways in which its presence affects its environment.

What is true of the mysterious beast in the zoo is also true of science. To fully understand science, it must be considered within the society in which it functions. Science is not conducted in a _____. It is embedded within a social fabric, and just as a flesh-and-blood beast influences and is influenced by its environment, so too do science and society mutually influence one another. Society, through ethical and economic constraints, exerts a powerful influence on what science accomplishes. At the same time, the results of science have profound, and sometimes unexpected, impacts on every human being on earth. Therefore, to make sense of science-related issues, it is critical to recognize the bidirectional relationship between science and society.

* exert: 행사하다, 발휘하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Animal Society: A Mirror of Ourselves
- ② A New Perspective for Studying Zoology
- ③ What Has Science Done for You Recently?
- ④ Why Does Science Need Critical Thinking?
- ⑤ Understanding Science: Society Does Matter

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① vacuum ② pattern ③ moment
- ④ community ⑤ conflict

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Peter Anderson was exhausted when he finally opened the front door of his apartment. He teaches first graders, which means he lives in a world of riddles, birthday cakes, and pointless stories. (a) His world is dominated by 6-year-olds. Throwing himself with his leather bag on the long, comfortable sofa, he closed his eyes and reviewed the events of the day.

(B)

It was held in a seminar room where Anderson met the principal for the first time three years ago. The principal asked why he chose to work with young children. (b) He answered that he loved helping children learn to write their names for the first time, finding someone a new friend, and sharing in the joy of reading. But, as time passed, his commitment and passion seemed to fade gradually. He recalled his strong conviction during the interview.

(C)

That's why Anderson took the job in the first place even though some of his friends attempted to persuade him to be a lawyer or businessman. (c) He shook his head and opened his eyes. As he struggled to get up, he saw something fall from his bag. It was a birthday card from his students, decorated with all kinds of odd-shaped but colorful hearts and scribbled names. "Dear Mr. Anderson, happy birthday to you. It's our surprise gift for you. We love you!" Anderson could not help but smile. He already felt much better.

(D)

Today was especially busy and wearying, and Anderson wondered whether he was really suitable for teaching. He was stressed as kids constantly sought (d) his attention. At snack time, Emily wanted him to open her milk carton, so he did. As she was drinking, Scott spilled his milk and Anderson had to help (e) him clean it up. Then Jenny, Andrew, Mark, and . . . Kids never ceased. However, he still loved them. That's also what he had said in the interview for the position.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Anderson에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 1학년 학생들을 가르친다.
- ② 인터뷰 때 가졌던 강한 확신을 떠올렸다.
- ③ 친구들로부터 법률가나 사업가가 되라는 권유를 받았다.
- ④ 가방에서 떨어진 생일 카드는 부모님으로부터 온 것이었다.
- ⑤ 간식 시간에 Emily의 우유팩을 열어 주었다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

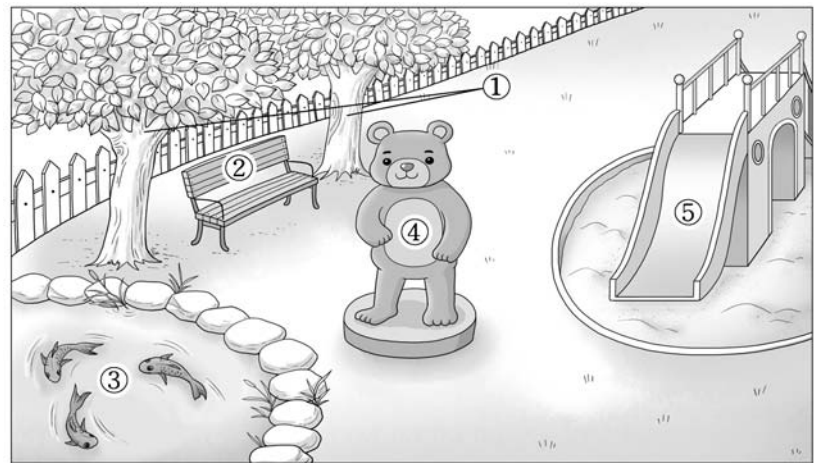
영어 영역

출수형

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

- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① No, thanks. I'll have one later.
 - ② Sure. Take as many as you want.
 - ③ Well, he's quite a diligent farmer.
 - ④ Sorry, but apples aren't my favorite.
 - ⑤ Good idea. Let's buy them at the market.
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Don't worry. The forecast says it'll clear up soon.
 - ② You're too late. Your flight already departed.
 - ③ Then, I'd like to get a refund for this ticket.
 - ④ That's right. We can reschedule your meeting.
 - ⑤ No problem. We'll change your seat to the aisle side.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 컴퓨터 사용 시 올바른 자세에 대해 조언하려고
 - ② 컴퓨터 사용 중 휴식의 필요성을 강조하려고
 - ③ 컴퓨터 사용 관련 절전 요령을 설명하려고
 - ④ 회사 내 컴퓨터 보안 강화 방침을 안내하려고
 - ⑤ 직장 내 컴퓨터 개인 용무 사용 자제를 당부하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 교사는 수업 시 학생들의 개인차를 고려할 필요가 있다.
 - ② 원만한 교우 관계는 학습 동기를 강화시킨다.
 - ③ 게임을 이용한 수업은 학습에 도움이 된다.
 - ④ 효과적인 수업을 위한 게임 개발이 중요하다.
 - ⑤ 조용한 학습 분위기가 수업 진행에 필수적이다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 치과 접수원 - 환자
 - ② 보건 교사 - 학생
 - ③ 심리 상담사 - 내담자
 - ④ 약사 - 제약 회사 직원
 - ⑤ 보험 설계사 - 고객

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



- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 학급 친구들 인터뷰하기
 - ② 조별 발표 순서 정하기
 - ③ 인터넷 자료 검색하기
 - ④ 발표 주제 선정하기
 - ⑤ 과학 과제 제출하기
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 팀 회식에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 아버지와 저녁 식사를 해야 해서
 - ② 어머니 병문안을 가야 해서
 - ③ 해외 출장을 가야 해서
 - ④ 팀 프로젝트 준비를 해야 해서
 - ⑤ 아버지 생신 선물을 사러 가야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① \$27 ② \$30 ③ \$35 ④ \$36 ⑤ \$40
- 대화를 듣고, Young Inventors Challenge에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 참가 연령 ② 지원 마감일 ③ 대회 장소
 - ④ 참가비 ⑤ 우승 상품
- Sunnyvale Community Closet에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 비영리 단체가 운영한다.
 - ② 기증받기 전에 기기가 작동하는지 점검한다.
 - ③ 기기 보관을 위한 공간이 제한적이다.
 - ④ 주말에는 오후 5시까지 연다.
 - ⑤ 기증자에게 회원 카드를 발급한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 보러 가기로 선택한 아파트를 고르시오.

Apartments in Westford Village

Apartment	Number of Bedrooms	Walking Distance from Downtown	Floor	Monthly Rental Cost
① A	one	5 minutes	8th	\$600
② B	two	5 minutes	3rd	\$700
③ C	two	15 minutes	6th	\$650
④ D	three	15 minutes	4th	\$750
⑤ E	three	25 minutes	2nd	\$700

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

Man: _____

- ① That's too bad. The submission date has passed.
- ② Sure. They'll make a back-up file just in case.
- ③ Trust yourself. Your efforts will pay off.
- ④ It's not your fault. Wait for another chance.
- ⑤ No problem. The directors' meeting was canceled.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. I'd like to send this package by express mail.
- ② Yes. I want to buy some stamps to put on this letter.
- ③ Great! Please give me the whole flower series now.
- ④ That's good. But those aren't the stamps you want.
- ⑤ Thanks! I'll go there now before they're sold out.

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

David: _____

- ① I'm going to hire you as my speechwriter.
- ② You're the right person to give me advice.
- ③ I wouldn't make a single change if I were you.
- ④ You should've written the speech on your own.
- ⑤ I think it's better to soften the speech a little bit.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

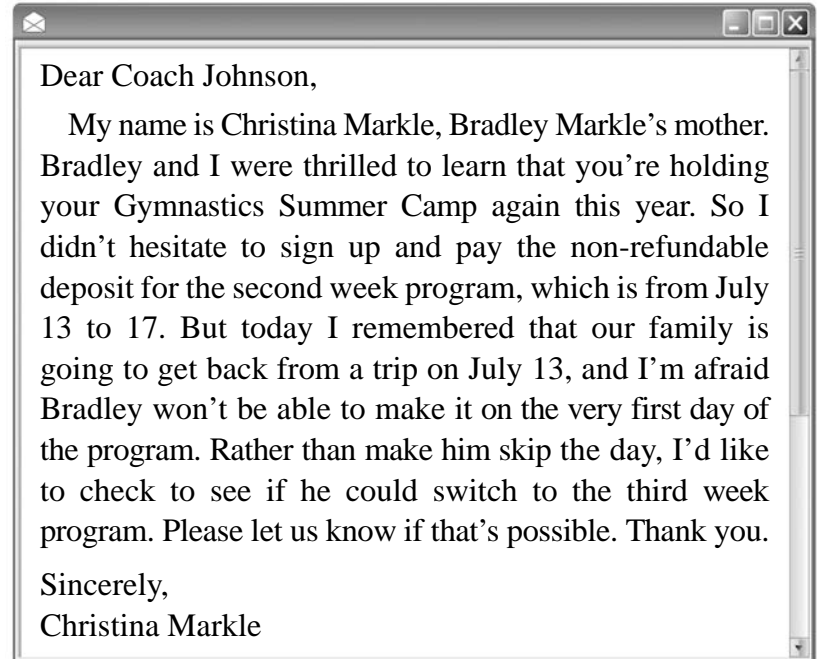
- ① avoiding insect bites in the wild
- ② distinguishing species of insects
- ③ insects' self-protection methods
- ④ means of saving endangered insects
- ⑤ a variety of insects' hunting techniques

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① ants ② butterflies ③ beetles
- ④ grasshoppers ⑤ bees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 캠프 참가를 위해 여행 일정을 조정하려고
- ② 캠프 참가 시기를 변경할 수 있는지 문의하려고
- ③ 캠프 등록 시 지불한 예치금 환불을 요구하려고
- ④ 캠프 일정이 분명하지 않은 것에 대해 항의하려고
- ⑤ 예약한 캠프 프로그램의 변경된 내용을 확인하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm leaving early tomorrow morning, finally! I've always wanted to explore the Amazon, the unknown and mysterious world. At this hour, the great Emerald Amazon Explorer should be at the port waiting for me to get on board. Freshwater dolphins will escort me on the playful river, and 500 species of birds, half a dozen species of monkeys, and numerous colorful butterflies will welcome me into their kingdom. I wish I could camp in the wild and enjoy the company of mosquitos, snakes, and spiders. I'd love to make the world's largest rainforest home. My heart swells as much as my chubby bags; yet, I'd better get some sleep since a long, tough journey is ahead of me.

- ① excited ② exhausted ③ frustrated
- ④ indifferent ⑤ relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Assertiveness may seem to some people to be uncharacteristic of counselors. If your picture of a counselor is someone who never disagrees, always "goes along," wants everything to be nice all the time, and only does what other people want him or her to do, this is not a picture of an assertive counselor. Being assertive does not have to mean being disagreeable. Being a counselor does not mean that you should simply be silent when someone tells a racist joke. An assertive counselor would find a way to call that person's attention to the fact that the joke is racist, explaining how it offended the hearer, and suggesting ways similar jokes could be avoided. Being assertive is a highly developed skill — it should fit nicely in the counselor's repertoire of techniques.

- ① 상담사는 상대방의 감정을 해치는 농담을 하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 상담사는 자기 생각을 분명하게 드러낼 줄도 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상담사는 항상 친절할 태도로 상담을 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 상담사는 정기적으로 상담 기술 교육을 받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 상담사는 상담 기록을 철저히 관리해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The negative effects of extrinsic motivators such as grades have been documented with students from different cultures. Although this matter is more complex than simply regarding all extrinsic rewards as controlling or diminishing learning, we agree with Richard Ryan and his colleagues that people across different cultures are likely to express more satisfaction with their lives when their primary goals are intrinsic rather than extrinsic. Another consistent research finding is that when a learning activity is undertaken explicitly to attain some extrinsic reward, people respond by seeking the least demanding way of ensuring the reward. Since there are three decades of evidence that dominating instruction with a system of controlling external rewards may contribute to inferior learning, using a pedagogy based on theories of intrinsic motivation appears to be a more reasonable and effective approach to enhancing learning among culturally diverse students.

* pedagogy: 교수법

- ① 적절한 외적 보상이 삶의 만족도를 향상시킨다.
- ② 학습자의 외적 동기와 내적 동기의 균형이 필요하다.
- ③ 문화적 다양성을 고려한 교육 이론의 확립이 중요하다.
- ④ 내적 동기의 교육적 기능에 대한 실질적인 연구가 시급하다.
- ⑤ 내적 동기 부여가 문화적 배경이 다른 학생들의 교육에 효과적이다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Twin sirens hide in the sea of history, tempting those seeking to understand and appreciate the past onto the reefs of misunderstanding and misinterpretation. These twin dangers are temporocentrism and ethnocentrism. Temporocentrism is the belief that your times are the best of all possible times. All other times are thus inferior. Ethnocentrism is the belief that your culture is the best of all possible cultures. All other cultures are thus inferior. Temporocentrism and ethnocentrism unite to cause individuals and cultures to judge all other individuals and cultures by the “superior” standards of their current culture. This leads to a total lack of perspective when dealing with past and/or foreign cultures and a resultant misunderstanding and misappreciation of them. Temporocentrism and ethnocentrism tempt moderns into unjustified criticisms of the peoples of the past.

- ① distinct differences in the ways of recording history
- ② universal features discovered in different cultures
- ③ historians' efforts to advocate their own culture
- ④ pros and cons of two cross-cultural perspectives
- ⑤ beliefs that cause biased interpretations of the past

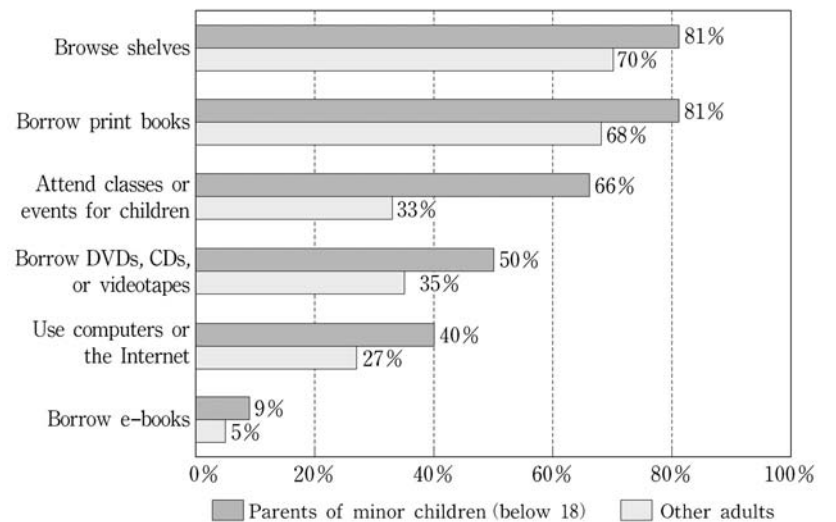
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we remark with surprise that someone “looks young” for his or her chronological age, we are observing that we all age biologically at different rates. Scientists have good evidence that this apparent difference is real. It is likely that age changes begin in different parts of the body at different times and that the rate of annual change varies among various cells, tissues, and organs, as well as from person to person. Unlike the passage of time, biological aging resists easy measurement. What we would like to have is one or a few measurable biological changes that mirror all other biological age changes without reference to the passage of time, so that we could say, for example, that someone who is chronologically eighty years old is biologically sixty years old. This kind of measurement would help explain why one eighty-year-old has so many more youthful qualities than does another eighty-year-old, who may be biologically eighty or even ninety years old.

- ① In Search of a Mirror Reflecting Biological Aging
- ② Reasons for Slow Aging in the Modern Era
- ③ A Few Tips to Guess Chronological Age
- ④ Secrets of Biological Aging Disclosed
- ⑤ Looking for the Fountain of Youth

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Library Activities of Parents of Minor Children and Other Adults



The above graph shows the results of a survey conducted in 2012. It compares the percentage of parents of minor children (hereafter, parents) and that of other adults in terms of their involvement in six library activities. ① Most notably, the percentage of parents is higher than that of other adults in all activity types. ② The percentage of parents who browsed shelves is the same as that of parents who borrowed print books. ③ The percentage gap between parents and other adults is largest in the activity of attending classes or events for children and is smallest in the activity of using computers or the Internet. ④ The percentage of other adults who browsed shelves is twice as high as that of other adults who borrowed DVDs, CDs, or videotapes. ⑤ Finally, the percentage of parents who borrowed e-books is less than 10% but is higher than that of other adults who did the same activity.

25. Protogenes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Known for his devotion to each of his paintings, Protogenes was an ancient Greek painter and a rival of Apelles. He was born in Caunus, on the coast of Caria, but lived most of his life in Rhodes. Little else is known of him. But there are some accounts of his paintings. The *Ialysus* and the *Satyr* were the most well-known among his works. Protogenes spent approximately seven years painting the *Ialysus*, a depiction of a local hero of a town in Rhodes. After remaining in Rhodes for at least 200 years, it was carried off to Rome. There later it was destroyed by fire. Protogenes worked on the *Satyr* during Demetrius Poliorcetes' attack on Rhodes from 305 to 304 B.C. Interestingly, the garden in which he painted the *Satyr* was in the middle of the enemy's camp. Protogenes is said to have been about seventy years of age when the *Satyr* was completed.

- ① 고대 그리스 화가였다.
- ② 일생의 대부분을 Rhodes에서 지냈다.
- ③ *Ialysus*를 그리는 데 대략 7년을 보냈다.
- ④ 적진과 멀리 떨어진 곳에서 *Satyr*를 그렸다.
- ⑤ *Satyr*를 완성했을 때는 약 70세였다고 전해진다.

26. 2015 Annual Teen Programmers Conference에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2015 Annual Teen Programmers Conference

November 21 & 22, 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Hosted by the Teen Programmers Association

Is the computer screen your universe? Then join our conference held at West State University's Brilliance Hall, and challenge yourself! Here you'll meet the leaders in modern computer science.

The conference includes:

- Lectures by renowned industry figures, including Warwick Meade
- 10 separate seminars on hardware / software, programming, and new applications
- Exhibitions of their latest products by 12 major firms

Ticket Prices:

- Total Pass: \$25 (includes buffet lunch)
- Lectures & Seminars Only: \$15
- Exhibitions Only: \$10



Booking is essential. Reserve your tickets at www.tiinprogrammers.org.

- ① 3일간 진행된다.
- ② 시청의 대강당에서 개최된다.
- ③ 12개의 개별 세미나가 열린다.
- ④ Total Pass에 점심 뷔페가 포함된다.
- ⑤ 예약하지 않아도 참가할 수 있다.

27. Virginia Art Show 2015에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Virginia Art Show 2015

We invite you to join us at the 20th Virginia Art Show, famed all along the east coast for the variety and quality of its exhibits. Works by famous artists such as Mabel Green, Theresa Peterson, and Ronald McKuen will be displayed. The Virginia Philharmonic will perform on the first day of the show.

Come and enjoy the fabulous drawings, sculptures, photographs, digital works, and the great music!

- Dates: November 1 – 30
- Hours: 10:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
- Place: Westchester Art Center
- Entrance Fees:
 - Adults: \$15 one day
 - Children: \$7 one day



Free admission for Virginia residents

For further information, please visit our website at www.virginiaartshow.org.

- ① 스무 번째 개최되는 행사이다.
- ② 유명한 예술가의 작품이 전시된다.
- ③ 행사 첫날 Virginia Philharmonic의 공연이 있다.
- ④ 두 달 동안 열린다.
- ⑤ Virginia 주민의 무료입장이 가능하다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to ① their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood ② tossed into water floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is ③ exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it ④ causing them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole. The notion ⑤ that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese.

* salient: 현저한, 두드러진

** levity: 가벼움

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

The Atitlán Giant Grebe was a large, flightless bird that had evolved from the much more widespread and smaller Pied-billed Grebe. By 1965 there were only around 80 birds left on Lake Atitlán. One immediate reason was easy enough to spot: the local human population was cutting down the reed beds at a furious rate. This (A) accommodation / destruction was driven by the needs of a fast growing mat-making industry. But there were other problems. An American airline was intent on developing the lake as a tourist destination for fishermen. However, there was a major problem with this idea: the lake (B) lacked / supported any suitable sporting fish! To compensate for this rather obvious defect, a specially selected species of fish called the Large-mouthed Bass was introduced. The introduced individuals immediately turned their attentions to the crabs and small fish that lived in the lake, thus (C) competing / cooperating with the few remaining grebes for food. There is also little doubt that they sometimes gobbled up the zebra-striped Atitlán Giant Grebe's chicks.

* reed: 갈대

** gobble up: 게걸스럽게 먹다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① | accommodation | lacked | competing |
| ② | accommodation | supported | cooperating |
| ③ | destruction | lacked | competing |
| ④ | destruction | supported | cooperating |
| ⑤ | destruction | lacked | cooperating |

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

The dancers stood on a two-step elevated stage, so that there was a natural gap between those who came to dance and those who came to watch. The host randomly pulled the name of a well-known dancer, Linx, out of a hat. People cheered. According to the format, Linx had to "call out" another dancer to battle him on stage. Instead of deliberately choosing someone, however, ① he decided to select his opponent randomly by making himself into a human spin-wheel. He propelled himself into a backspin, covered ② his eyes, and extended his arm above his head. When his body finally stopped spinning, ③ his arm pointed away from the dancers on stage and directly at Dan Tres, standing among the spectators. The crowd erupted in "Ohhhhs!" because ④ he was an older family man who had not danced hip-hop in many years, while the much younger Linx was a nimble b-boy. Linx looked embarrassed, but nonetheless ⑤ he called out the respected elder to battle.

* nimble: 동작이 날렵한

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements ever spread from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will spread into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when a(n) _____ is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently. [3점]

* metric system: 미터법

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| ① categorization | ② innovation |
| ③ investigation | ④ observation |
| ⑤ specification | |

32. Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of _____. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter. [3점]

* shiver: 떨다

- | |
|---|
| ① a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands |
| ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering |
| ③ a biologically significant improvement of circumstances |
| ④ judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially |
| ⑤ a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability |

33. Research and development for seed improvement has long been a public domain and government activity for the common good. However, private capital started to flow into seed production and took it over as a sector of the economy, creating an artificial split between the two aspects of the seed's nature: its role as means of production and its role as product. This process gained pace after the invention of hybrid breeding of maize in the late 1920s. Today most maize seed cultivated are hybrids. The companies that sell them are able to keep the distinct parent lines from farmers, and the grain that they produce is not suited for seed saving and replanting. The combination guarantees that farmers will have to _____. In the 1990s the extension of patent laws as the only intellectual property rights tool into the area of seed varieties started to create a growing market for private seed companies. [3점]

* maize: 옥수수

- ① buy more seed from the company each season
- ② use more chemical fertilizer than before
- ③ pioneer markets for their food products
- ④ increase the efficiency of food production
- ⑤ search for ways to maintain rural communities

34. Long before Walt Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass*, poets had addressed themselves to fame. Horace, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, and Keats all hoped that poetic greatness would grant them a kind of earthly immortality. Whitman held a similar faith that for centuries the world would value his poems. But to this ancient desire to live forever on the page, he added a new sense of fame. Readers would not simply attend to the poet's work; they would be attracted to the greatness of his personality. They would see in his poems a vibrant cultural performance, an individual springing from the book with tremendous charisma and appeal. Out of the political rallies and electoral parades that marked Jacksonian America, Whitman defined poetic fame in relation to the crowd. Other poets might look for their inspiration from the goddess of poetry. Whitman's poet sought _____. In the instability of American democracy, fame would be dependent on celebrity, on the degree to which the people rejoiced in the poet and his work. [3점]

* rally: 집회

- ① a refuge from public attention
- ② poetic purity out of political chaos
- ③ immortality in literature itself
- ④ the approval of his contemporaries
- ⑤ fame with political celebrities

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Some people make few intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter, gather lines, and go gray.

- (A) They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives. What is the difference between these two groups of people?
- (B) But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and stick to routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes.
- (C) It's their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one.

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

36.

Sometimes, after punishment has been administered a few times, it needn't be continued, because the mere threat of punishment is enough to induce the desired behavior.

- (A) Avoidance training, however, doesn't always work in our favor. For instance, a child who has been repeatedly criticized for poor performance on math may learn to dodge difficult math problems in order to avoid further punishment.
- (B) Unfortunately, because of this avoidance, the child fails to develop his math skills and therefore improve the capabilities he has, and so a vicious cycle has set in. The avoidance must be unlearned through some positive experiences with math in order for this cycle to be broken.
- (C) Psychologists call this avoidance training because the person is learning to avoid the possibility of a punishing consequence. Avoidance training is responsible for many everyday behaviors. It has taught you to carry an umbrella when it looks like rain to avoid the punishment of getting wet, and to keep your hand away from a hot iron to avoid the punishment of a burn.

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

[37~38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

Surprised by the vision of an unfamiliar silhouette pushing into the house, these dogs were using their eyes instead of their noses.

Remember when you were little and you imagined that adults had infinite power? Surely someone who could drive the car, open the juice container, and reach the sink could make it stop raining. (①) I think that's the same expectation that we have with respect to our dogs and their ability to smell. (②) Because they are so good at using their noses, we assume that they can smell anything, anytime. (③) But dogs use other senses, too, and the brains of both humans and dogs tend to intensify one sense at a time. (④) Many owners have been snapped at by their dogs when they returned home with a new hairdo or a new coat. (⑤) Their noses may be remarkable, but they're not always switched on.

38.

Even so, it is not the money *per se* that is valuable, but the fact that it can potentially yield more positive experiences.

Money — beyond the bare minimum necessary for food and shelter — is nothing more than a means to an end. Yet so often we confuse means with ends, and sacrifice happiness (end) for money (means). It is easy to do this when material wealth is elevated to the position of the ultimate end, as it so often is in our society. (①) This is not to say that the accumulation and production of material wealth is in itself wrong. (②) Material prosperity can help individuals, as well as society, attain higher levels of happiness. (③) Financial security can liberate us from work we do not find meaningful and from having to worry about the next paycheck. (④) Moreover, the desire to make money can challenge and inspire us. (⑤) Material wealth in and of itself does not necessarily generate meaning or lead to emotional wealth. [3점]

* *per se*: 그 자체로

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Food intake is essential for the survival of every living organism. The failure to detect spoiled or toxic food can have deadly consequences. Therefore, it is not surprising that humans use all their five senses to analyze food quality. ① A first judgment about the value of a food source is made on its appearance and smell. ② Food that looks and smells attractive is taken into the mouth. ③ The value of a particular food is an estimation of how good it is, based on its level of vitamins, minerals, or calories. ④ Here, based on a complex sensory analysis that is not only restricted to the sense of taste but also includes smell, touch, and hearing, the final decision whether to swallow or reject food is made. ⑤ Frequently, this complex interaction between different senses is inappropriately referred to as 'taste' although it should be better called flavor perception, because it uses multiple senses.

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

Performance must be judged in terms of what is under the control of the individuals being evaluated rather than those influences on performance that are beyond their control. There can be broad, influential factors, sometimes of an economic nature, that hold down the performance of everyone being judged. One example is in sales. If there is a general downturn in the economy and products or services are not being purchased with the same frequency as in the previous year, sales could be down, for example, by an average of 15%. This 15% (actually -15%) figure would then represent "average" performance. Perhaps the best salesperson in the year had only a 3% drop in sales over the previous year. Thus, "good" performance in this situation is a smaller loss compared to some average or norm group.



In performance evaluation, we should consider ___(A)___ factors affecting the individual's performance rather than ___(B)___ figures only.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | contextual | …… | put aside |
| ② | contextual | …… | rely on |
| ③ | controllable | …… | put aside |
| ④ | positive | …… | ignore |
| ⑤ | positive | …… | rely on |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We might describe science that has no known practical value as basic science or basic research. Our exploration of worlds such as Jupiter would be called basic science, and it is easy to argue that basic science is not worth the effort and expense because it has no known practical use. Of course, the problem is that we have no way of knowing what knowledge will be of use until we acquire that knowledge. In the middle of the 19th century, Queen Victoria is supposed to have asked physicist Michael Faraday what good his experiments with electricity and magnetism were. He answered, “Madam, what good is a baby?” Of course, Faraday’s experiments were the beginning of the electronic age. Many of the practical uses of scientific knowledge that fill our world — transistors, vaccines, plastics — began as basic research. Basic scientific research provides the raw materials that technology and engineering use to solve problems.

Basic scientific research has yet one more important use that is so valuable it seems an insult to refer to it as merely functional. Science is the study of nature, and as we learn more about how nature works, we learn more about what our existence in this universe means for us. The seemingly _____ knowledge we gain from space probes to other worlds tells us about our planet and our own role in the scheme of nature. Science tells us where we are and what we are, and that knowledge is beyond value.

* space probe: 우주탐사기(機)

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Does Basic Science Bring to Us?
- ② The Crisis of Researchers in Basic Science
- ③ Common Goals of Science and Technology
- ④ Technology: The Ultimate Aim of Basic Science
- ⑤ Michael Faraday, Frontiersman of the Electronic Age!

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① applicable ② impractical ③ inaccurate
- ④ priceless ⑤ resourceful

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The midday sun was glorious. The high school grounds were filled with well-dressed people, posing in fancy dresses and suits for cheerful photographers. Congratulations, hugs, and laughter were contagious. Hannah looked at all the familiar faces that had been part of (a) her life for the last few years. Soon her mother would be joining them. She recalled the first day of school when she had stood in that same place, in the middle of many anxious freshmen, some of whom had become her closest friends.

(B)

“Hannah, you look so serious. What are you thinking about?” “Oh, Mom, just, you know.” Her mother smiled. “You’ll miss this place, won’t you?” Hannah nodded. “Quick,” her mother said, “stand over there ... and smile, Hannah. You have such a pretty smile.” (b) She hurried out her cell phone, zoomed in on her daughter, and realized suddenly that she was looking at a young lady. “You’re all grown-up,” she whispered. Hannah took more photos with her teachers in the school garden. She wished all the memories would remain in her mind forever.

(C)

Hannah struggled with the many class hours, the endless assignments, and the exams. However, there were exciting events like sports days and school festivals. How could (c) she ever forget her second year! She had sung and danced with her friends in the festival, part of a sensational performance. After that, she had become more confident and active. Her thoughts wandering, Hannah vaguely heard her mother’s voice. “Here you are!” Her mother hurried over, and gave (d) her a bundle of lilies and roses and a big hug.

(D)

That day was unusually foggy as if something mysterious were ahead. Hannah was nervous and trembling. The principal was energetically addressing them, talking of the challenges and thrills of high school life, but she could not concentrate. Later, a tall, strict-looking man introduced himself as (e) her homeroom teacher. The classroom was old, but neat and inviting. Hannah was seated in the fifth row, hallway side, even though she had wanted a window seat. High school life soon proved as challenging as the principal had predicted.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Hannah에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 다른 신입생들과 함께 운동장에 서 있었다.
- ② 학교 정원에서 선생님들과 사진을 찍었다.
- ③ 축제에서 노래를 부르고 춤을 추었다.
- ④ 교장 선생님의 말씀에 집중할 수가 없었다.
- ⑤ 교실에서 다섯 번째 줄 창가 자리에 앉았다.

* 확인 사항

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

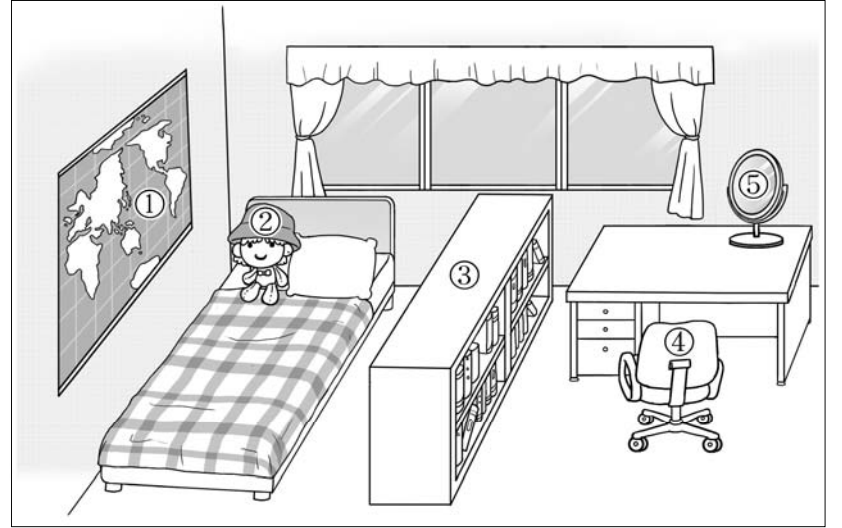
제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Actually, Mom's not here.
 - Yes, he's coming home soon.
 - Right. I won't go to the party.
 - No, we didn't order the gift yet.
 - Great. Let's buy one at the store.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Okay. I'll never be late for class again.
 - Right. You've got lots of time to finish.
 - Really? I'd better get started right away.
 - What? I've already written up the report.
 - I see. I hope you can finish yours by tomorrow.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 학생회장 선거를 홍보하려고
 - 교통 봉사 참여를 독려하려고
 - 무단 횡단 자제를 당부하려고
 - 안전 교육 일정을 안내하려고
 - 주차 문제 해결을 촉구하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 점심시간 중 여가 활동의 장점
 - 직장 동료들과 잘 지내는 방법
 - 스트레스 해소와 건강과의 관계
 - 독서가 정신 건강에 미치는 효과
 - 밴드 공연 시 악기 구성의 중요성
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - 아나운서 - 리포터
 - 출판업자 - 소설가
 - 신문 편집자 - 만화가
 - 잡지 기자 - 문학 비평가
 - 영화 제작자 - 시나리오 작가

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



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

① 예약 날짜 변경하기	② 할인 쿠폰 출력하기
③ 레스토랑 예약하기	④ 기념사진 촬영하기
⑤ 저녁상 차리기	
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 조퇴하려는 이유를 고르시오.
 - 운전면허 시험에 응시하려고
 - 동생을 집에 데려다 주려고
 - 부모님 댁을 방문하려고
 - 병원 진료를 받으려고
 - 워크숍에 참석하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① \$270	② \$290	③ \$300	④ \$320	⑤ \$360
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
- 대화를 듣고, Sunrise Korean Folk Village 관광에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오. [3점]

① 체험 활동 내용	② 참가 비용
③ 식사 포함 여부	④ 참가 인원수
⑤ 소요 시간	
- Pine Tree Family Park에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - Evergreen 호숫가에 위치하고 있다.
 - 두 달 전에 새롭게 단장했다.
 - 1인당 입장료를 인하했다.
 - 셔틀버스를 30분마다 운행한다.
 - 공원 크기를 늘렸다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 침낭을 고르시오.

Sleeping Bags for Sale

	Model	Weight	Price	Zipper	Color
①	A	900g	\$100	×	Green
②	B	700g	\$120	○	Blue
③	C	700g	\$140	○	Gray
④	D	600g	\$190	×	Gray
⑤	E	600g	\$230	○	Green

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

Woman: _____

- ① Cheer up! You'll do better next time.
- ② Sure. Let's go to the rock concert together.
- ③ I agree. The advanced level is right for you.
- ④ You're doing a good job. We're almost there.
- ⑤ Come on! Once you see it, you'll want to try it.

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

Man: _____

- ① Right. We can't ignore complaints about the staff.
- ② Of course. Air conditioners will be very expensive.
- ③ Yeah, but it's important to keep our students happy.
- ④ Then, I'll teach you how to use the computer program.
- ⑤ Really? Sorry to hear the computer classes will be closed.

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

Mike: _____

- ① I had a great time shopping at the market.
- ② I wouldn't change my mind if I were you.
- ③ You can repair your camera at the department store.
- ④ You should go to the department store this weekend.
- ⑤ I wish I had gone to the electronics market with you.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects and uses of colors
- ② functions and uses of shapes
- ③ ways of constructing buildings
- ④ types and purposes of buildings
- ⑤ color preferences and personalities

17. 언급된 장소가 아닌 것은?

- ① 은행 ② 호텔 ③ 병원 ④ 학교 ⑤ 사무실

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Molly Oliver,

This is Mark Foster, one of the volunteers for the Auditory Frog and Toad Survey. Unfortunately, I was not able to participate in the orientation last weekend, so I could not receive training in distinguishing the sounds of frogs and toads. I heard from another participant that a CD was used in the training session. I was wondering if you could send me one. Since we have ten more days before the survey begins, I'll have enough time to receive and use the CD to train myself. You can send it to me at the address in my application. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mark Foster

- ① 자원 봉사 참가를 취소하려고
- ② CD를 보내 줄 수 있는지 문의하려고
- ③ 신청서에 기입한 주소를 수정하려고
- ④ 양서류 생태 조사 일정을 확인하려고
- ⑤ 오리엔테이션에 참석할 수 없음을 알리려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'she'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

When she heard the dogs barking fiercely on the floor just above her, she trembled uncontrollably for fear of being caught. Drops of cold sweat rolled down her back. Before slipping into the hold of the boat, she had scattered powder, which Swedish scientists had developed, unnoticeably on the floor above in order to distract the dogs. But she knew that these dogs were so well trained that they could smell her, even though a load of fish had been dumped over her hiding place. She held her hands together tightly and tried not to make any noise. She was not sure how long she could stay like that. To her relief, it wasn't long before a whistle called the dogs out, leaving her unfound. She relaxed her hands and exhaled a deep breath. She felt safe now.

- ① terrified → relieved ② delighted → frustrated
- ③ scared → annoyed ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ disappointed → exhausted

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever met someone while you were experiencing significant emotional, psychological, or physical stress? Perhaps you stayed up all night studying for a final, or maybe you learned that a grandparent recently died. You likely exhibited behaviors that are not consistent with how you usually act. Meeting someone when you are extremely stressed can create an inaccurate impression of you. For this reason, recognize that our first impressions of others also may be perceptual errors. To help avoid committing these errors, engage in perception checking, which means that we consider a series of questions to confirm or challenge our perceptions of others and their behaviors. For example, see if you can provide two possible interpretations for the verbal and nonverbal behavior observed and seek clarification of it in order to determine the accuracy of your evaluation.

- ① 상대방에 대한 자신의 인식에 오류가 없는지 점검하라.
- ② 정신적 스트레스가 심할 때는 타인과의 만남을 피하라.
- ③ 처음 만나는 사람에게 좋은 인상을 주도록 노력하라.
- ④ 상대방의 심리를 파악하고 자신의 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 언어적 행동과 비언어적 행동을 일치시켜라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we see a happy face (or an angry one), it subtly generates the corresponding emotion in us. To the degree we take on the pace, posture, and facial expression of another person, we start to inhabit their emotional space; as our body mimics the other's, we begin to experience emotional matching. Our nervous system is automatically set to engage in this emotional empathy. But how well we use this capacity is largely a learned ability. Animals – and people – who have been raised in extreme social isolation are poor at reading emotional cues in those around them not because they lack the basic circuitry for empathy but because, lacking emotional tutors, they have never learned to pay attention to these messages and so haven't practiced this skill.

- ① 긍정적인 감정은 더 많은 공감을 불러일으킨다.
- ② 사람과 동물은 모방하는 능력에서 차이를 보인다.
- ③ 타인과 공감하는 능력을 잘 사용하려면 학습이 필요하다.
- ④ 얼굴 표정은 상대방의 감정을 파악하는 중요한 단서이다.
- ⑤ 인간이 타인과 공감하는 정도는 신경계에 의해 결정된다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we hear a story, we look for beliefs that are being commented upon. Any story has many possible beliefs inherent in it. But how does someone listening to a story find those beliefs? We find them by looking through the beliefs we already have. We are not as concerned with what we are hearing as we are with finding what we already know that is relevant. Picture it in this way. As understanders, we have a list of beliefs, indexed by subject area. When a new story appears, we attempt to find a belief of ours that relates to it. When we do, we find a story attached to that belief and compare the story in our memory to the one we are processing. Our understanding of the new story becomes, at that point, a function of the old story. Once we find a belief and connected story, we need no further processing; that is, the search for other beliefs stops.

- ① the use of a new story in understanding an old story
- ② the limits of our memory capacity in recalling stories
- ③ the influence of new stories on challenging our beliefs
- ④ the most efficient strategy to improve storytelling skills
- ⑤ the role of our existing beliefs in comprehending a new story

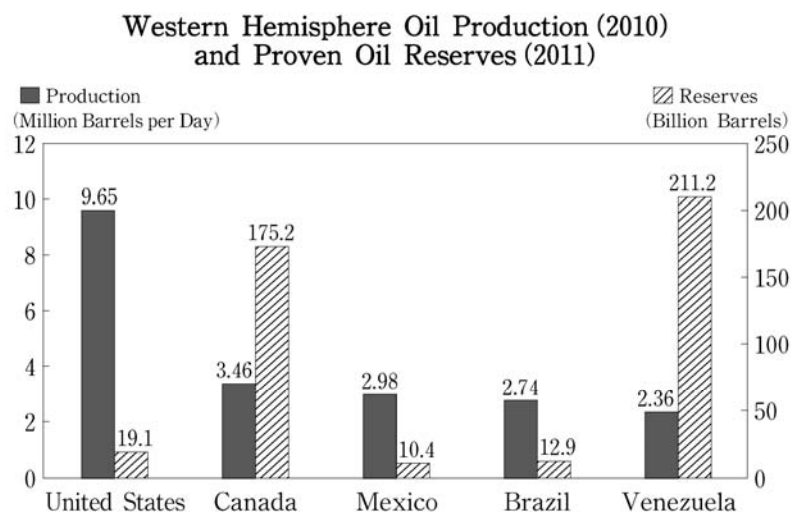
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that ‘complete competitors cannot coexist’: in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

* axiom: 원리, 공리

- ① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
- ② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
- ③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
- ④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
- ⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the Western Hemisphere oil production per day in 2010 and proven oil reserves as of 2011 for selected countries. ① The United States recorded 9.65 million barrels of daily oil production in 2010, the greatest daily oil production among the countries shown on the graph. ② Canada had the second largest daily oil production followed by Mexico and Brazil, with Venezuela recording the lowest among the five countries in 2010. ③ As for proven oil reserves, however, Venezuela recorded the largest amount among these countries in 2011, possessing 211.2 billion barrels, followed by Canada with 175.2 billion barrels. ④ In 2011, the sum of the proven oil reserves of the United States, Mexico, and Brazil was greater than those of Venezuela. ⑤ Brazil had larger proven oil reserves than Mexico in 2011, but the daily oil production of Brazil was lower than that of Mexico in 2010.

* proven oil reserves: 확인된 석유 매장량

25. Sequoyah에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sequoyah, a Cherokee Indian, was born in about 1770 in Taskigi, now in Tennessee. Raised by his Cherokee mother, the young Sequoyah never learned to read or write English. While interacting with English speakers, he realized the necessity of a writing system for the Cherokee people. In about 1809, Sequoyah began developing a system of writing, adapting letters from English, Greek, and Hebrew. By 1821, he had created a system of 86 symbols, representing all the syllables of the Cherokee language. The Cherokee people began to use the system in their schools and publish books and newspapers in their language. In 1824, the General Council of the Eastern Cherokees awarded Sequoyah a medal in honor of his accomplishment. Sequoyah moved to Oklahoma some years later and died in what is now Texas in 1843. And later, people remembered him by naming a certain tree species "Sequoia."

* syllable: 음절

- ① 1770년경 Taskigi에서 태어났다.
- ② 어린 시절에 영어를 읽고 쓰는 법을 배웠다.
- ③ Cherokee 사람들을 위한 문자 체계의 필요성을 깨달았다.
- ④ 업적을 인정받아 1824년에 메달을 받았다.
- ⑤ 1843년에 지금의 Texas에서 세상을 떠났다.

26. Kingston Badminton Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Kingston Badminton Program

Are you looking for a simple and effective sports program? Then check out the Kingston Badminton Program and choose one of our courses taught by the most experienced badminton coaches.

- Course sessions will be held three days a week (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) for 4 weeks from June 20 to July 15.

3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.: Ages 7–10

4:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.: Ages 11–14

6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.: Ages 15 and up



- The tuition fee is \$50 per person with a free personal locker.
- The deadline for registration is June 10.
- Badminton rackets and shuttlecocks are provided.

For further information, call the Kingston Community Center at 322-480-5267.

- ① 일주일에 3일씩 4주 동안 운영된다.
- ② 오후 6시에는 15세 이상을 대상으로 진행된다.
- ③ 개인용 사물함을 이용하려면 추가 비용이 든다.
- ④ 등록 마감일은 6월 10일이다.
- ⑤ 배드민턴 라켓과 셔틀콕을 제공한다.

27. 16th Springvale Book Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

16th Springvale Book Festival



Saturday, June 4, 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Springvale Public Library
(4536 Main Street, Springvale, WI)

Mark your calendar for the 16th Springvale Book Festival. This is your big chance to meet the nation's BEST authors and discuss their works.

Authors will be speaking at the main hall on the 2nd floor from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Note: Authors will be signing books in the lobby, so please bring your own personal copies or you can purchase books on site.

Get the most out of your big day by downloading the festival app at our website (www.spvbf.org). It features a complete list of all events & locations, maps, and ways to share it all via social media.

All programs will be FREE of charge!

Please visit our website for more information about the festival.

- ① 6월 4일부터 5일간 개최된다.
- ② 작가들의 강연이 오전에 예정되어 있다.
- ③ 행사장에서 구매한 책에 한정하여 작가들이 사인을 해 준다.
- ④ 웹 사이트에서 행사 정보 앱(app)을 내려 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 일부 프로그램의 경우 입장료를 지불해야 한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behaviour, then there ① are likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and ② smooth, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at ③ its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. However, we must not be over-optimistic. Biological clues are not essential. The extent to which they are ④ finding varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity. For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to ⑤ what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short threads. To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

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

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A) preset / self-selected pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B) automatically / intentionally exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) consistency / variation in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

* treadmill: 러닝머신
** physiological: 생리학적인

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| ① preset | intentionally | consistency |
| ② preset | automatically | variation |
| ③ self-selected | intentionally | variation |
| ④ self-selected | intentionally | consistency |
| ⑤ self-selected | automatically | consistency |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

In the summer of 1972, the actor Anthony Hopkins was signed to play a leading role in a film based on George Feifer's novel *The Girl from Petrovka*. That is why ① he traveled to London to buy a copy of the book. Unfortunately, none of the main London bookstores had a copy. Then, on his way home, waiting for an underground train at Leicester Square tube station, he saw a discarded book lying on the seat next to ② him. It was a copy of *The Girl from Petrovka*. As if that was not coincidence enough, more was to follow. Later, when ③ he had a chance to meet the author, Hopkins told him about this strange occurrence. Feifer was interested. He said to ④ him that in November 1971 he had lent a friend a copy of the book—a unique copy in which he had made notes on turning the British English into American English for the publication of an American version—but his friend had lost the copy in London. A quick check of the copy Hopkins had found showed that it was the very same copy that ⑤ his friend had mislaid.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Once a hand or gripper has been directed to an object by reaching, it can be grasped. Grasping requires that fingers hold an object securely. A secure grip is one in which the object won't slip or move, especially when displaced by an external force. Your grasp on a hammer, for example, would not be secure if knocking against something caused you to drop it. One precondition of a firm grasp is that the forces applied by the fingers balance each other so as not to disturb the object's position. The characteristics of an object such as its geometric configuration and mass distribution may demand that some fingers apply greater force than others to maintain _____. The grasp and support forces must also match overall object mass and fragility. An egg requires a more delicate touch than a rock. [3점]

* geometric configuration: 기하학적 형태
** fragility: 부서지기 쉬움

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① distance | ② efficiency |
| ③ mobility | ④ direction |
| ⑤ stability | |

32. What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated. [3점]

* savagely: 잔혹하게

- | |
|---|
| ① lacked the benefits of the old |
| ② denied other colonies easy access |
| ③ faced unexpected natural disasters |
| ④ caused conflicts among the refugees |
| ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island |

33. It is not hard to see that a strong economy, where opportunities are plentiful and jobs go begging, _____ . Biased employers may still dislike hiring members of one group or another, but when nobody else is available, discrimination most often gives way to the basic need to get the work done. The same goes for employees with prejudices about whom they do and do not like working alongside. In the American construction boom of the late 1990s, for example, even the carpenters' union—long known as a “traditional bastion of white men, a world where a coveted union card was handed down from father to son”—began openly encouraging women, blacks, and Hispanics to join its internship program. At least in the workplace, jobs chasing people obviously does more to promote a fluid society than people chasing jobs. [3점]

* bastion: 요새

** coveted: 부러움을 사는

- ① allows employees to earn more income
- ② helps break down social barriers
- ③ simplifies the hiring process
- ④ increases wage discrimination
- ⑤ improves the productivity of a company

34. One remarkable aspect of aboriginal culture is the concept of “totemism,” where the tribal member at birth assumes the soul and identity of a part of nature. This view of the earth and its riches as an intrinsic part of oneself clearly rules out mistreatment of the environment because this would only constitute a destruction of self. Totems are more than objects. They include spiritual rituals, oral histories, and the organization of ceremonial lodges where records of the past travel routes of the soul can be exchanged with others and converted to mythology. The primary motivation is the preservation of tribal myths and a consolidation and sharing of every individual's origins in nature. The aborigines see _____ , through a hierarchy of totems that connect to their ancestral origins, a cosmology that places them at one with the earth, and behavior patterns that respect ecological balance. [3점]

* aboriginal: 원주민의

** consolidation: 병합, 강화

- ① themselves as incompatible with nature and her riches
- ② their mythology as a primary motive toward individualism
- ③ their identity as being self-contained from surrounding nature
- ④ their relationship to the environment as a single harmonious continuum
- ⑤ their communal rituals as a gateway to distancing themselves from their origins

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Roles are like a fence. They allow us a certain amount of freedom, but for most of us that freedom doesn't go very far. Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses—or a man that he will not wear suits and ties—regardless of what anyone says. ① In most situations, they'll stick to their decision. ② When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are likely to cave in to norms that they find overwhelming. ③ The increasing social pressure discourages us from fulfilling the social norms and committing ourselves to shared social conventions of behaviour. ④ Almost all of us follow the guidelines for what is “appropriate” for our roles. ⑤ Few of us are bothered by such restrictions, for our socialization is so thorough that we usually *want* to do what our roles indicate is appropriate.

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

36.

The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci. At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge.

- (A) This need isn't simply learned; it is a biological imperative—animals organize their environments instinctively. Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep.
- (B) We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity). But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong.
- (C) Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds; certain birds and rodents create barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect invaders.

* method of loci: 장소를 활용한 기억법

** rodent: 설치류 동물

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

37.

Imitation seems to be a key to the transmission of valuable practices among nonhumans. The most famous example is that of the macaque monkeys on the island of Koshima in Japan.

- (A) In the early 1950s, Imo, a one-year-old female macaque, somehow hit upon the idea of washing her sweet potatoes in a stream before eating them. Soon it was hard to find a Koshima macaque who wasn't careful to wash off her sweet potato before eating it.
- (B) Imo, though, realized that if you threw a handful of wheat and sand into the ocean, the sand would sink and the wheat would float. Again, within a few years most of her fellow macaques were throwing wheat and sand into the sea and obtaining the benefits.
- (C) A few years later, Imo introduced another innovation. Researchers on the island occasionally gave the monkeys wheat (in addition to sweet potatoes). But the wheat was given to them on the beach, where it quickly became mixed with sand.

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

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

38.

That is why people experience jet lag when traveling across time zones.

In humans, body clocks are responsible for daily changes in blood pressure, body temperature, hormones, hunger, and thirst, as well as our sleep-wake cycles. (①) These biological rhythms, which we experience as internal time, are probably older than sleep, developed over the course of millions of years of evolution. (②) They facilitate physiological and behavioral changes on a roughly twenty-four-hour cycle no matter what is happening outside, whether a cold front moves in or clouds block the light of the sun. (③) Their internal clocks continue to run in accordance with the place they left behind, not the one to which they have come, and it can take some time to realign the two. (④) The most remarkable thing is that our internal body clocks can be readjusted by environmental cues. (⑤) We may get jet lag for a few days when we ask our body clocks to adapt to a vastly different schedule of day and night cycles on the other side of the Earth, but they can do it. [3점]

* facilitate: 쉽게 하다
** realign: 재조정하다

39.

For example, the first step in servicing or installing equipment is talking with the clients to understand how they used the equipment.

The customer service representatives in an electronics firm under major restructuring were told they had to begin selling service contracts for their equipment in addition to installing and repairing them. This generated a great deal of resistance. (①) To the service representatives, learning to sell was a very different game from what they had been playing. (②) But it turned out they already knew a lot more about sales than they thought. (③) The same is true in selling. (④) The salesperson first has to learn about the customer's needs. (⑤) The service representatives also had a great deal of product knowledge and hands-on experience, which is obviously important in sales.

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

Lawyers and scientists use argument to mean a summary of evidence and principles leading to a conclusion; however, a scientific argument is different from a legal argument. A prosecuting attorney constructs an argument to persuade the judge or a jury that the accused is guilty; a defense attorney in the same trial constructs an argument to persuade the same judge or jury toward the opposite conclusion. Neither prosecutor nor defender is obliged to consider anything that weakens their respective cases. On the contrary, scientists construct arguments because they want to test their own ideas and give an accurate explanation of some aspect of nature. Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. Unlike lawyers, scientists must explicitly account for the possibility that they might be wrong.



Unlike lawyers, who utilize information ____ (A) ____ to support their arguments, scientists must include all information even if some of it is unlikely to ____ (B) ____ their arguments.

- (A) (B)
- ① objectively weaken
- ② objectively support
- ③ accurately clarify
- ④ selectively strengthen
- ⑤ selectively disprove

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The idea of protecting intellectual activity and creation has deep roots. The ancient Greeks used an awards system to (A) design achievements, which performed some of the same functions as the modern patent system. Their pottery, sculptures, and other manufactured goods had symbols on them to note the tradesmen who created them, which are the predecessors of modern trademarks. Similar marks and symbols functioning as trademarks have been found on Chinese pottery, possibly dating as far back as 2698 BCE, and in many other ancient societies, including the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Vedic civilization.

The concept of intellectual property continued to develop during the Roman period. The Roman Empire had an incredible variety of trademarks. Roman potters alone used approximately 6,000 trademarks. Additionally, Roman authors had a sense that their intellectual creations were (B), as they complained about the exploitation of those creations. Their sense of injustice was probably heightened by the fact that there were laws and traditions in place that supported their belief that only they could exploit their creations. Roman authors could, in fact, make money from the copying and publishing of their works because the value of their intellectual creations was recognized.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Early Development of Intellectual Property Protection
- ② History of Roman Intellectual Property Law
- ③ How the Romans Protected Their Properties
- ④ Increasing Demand to Protect Ancient Artifacts
- ⑤ Why Trademarks Were Exploited in Early Civilizations

42. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| ① recognize ····· valuable | |
| ② recognize ····· outdated | |
| ③ honor ····· ignorable | |
| ④ suspend ····· imitable | |
| ⑤ suspend ····· significant | |

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Richard was watching people on the street through the window. Skirts were bouncing lightly and pants were dancing delightedly in the seasonable weather as the spring breeze chased them playfully. Some seemed excited, walking like racing cars between passersby. He had ordered two black coffees, one for himself and one for his friend, Julie. She was running late, but the service was fast. The hot coffees were promptly placed in front of (a) him.

(B)

Handing a spray can of cream over to Richard, the waiter said, "Add it now if you want." Richard couldn't help asking him why. (b) The blue-shirted man answered, "Actually, hotter coffee loses energy faster than coffee cooled slightly by the addition of cream." "Really? Is that so?" The waiter kindly smiled and said, "Yeah, I just learned it when I took a class about coffee." He also taught (c) his customer how to make shapes with the cream. Richard paid close attention to his explanation.

(C)

Looking at the coffees, Richard remembered that Julie liked whipped cream on top of her hot coffee. He was wondering if it was better to put the cream on now, or wait till she arrived. "Since the cream is cold, it'll cool down the coffee faster," he reasoned. *Beep!* It was a text message from her. "I'll be there in 5 minutes. Please put some cream on my coffee." He was startled, because she seemed to know what he was thinking about. (d) Richard called over a waiter wearing a blue shirt and asked him for whipped cream.

(D)

Richard thanked the waiter. Following his instructions, Richard made a flower with the cream. He tried to be as precise as he could. No sooner had he completed his masterpiece, Julie stepped into the cafe. As she sat down, she saw her coffee. "Wow, look at that! A white flower in the cup! It looks so beautiful, Richard! It's too lovely to drink," his friend said. "Try it," (e) the happy man urged her. She tasted it. "This coffee is absolutely delicious, too!" Talking and laughing over coffee, they enjoyed the fabulous spring day.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) - (D) - (C) | ② (C) - (B) - (D) |
| ③ (C) - (D) - (B) | ④ (D) - (B) - (C) |
| ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B) | |

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Richard에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 어느 봄날 카페에서 길거리의 사람들을 바라보았다.
- ② 자신과 Julie를 위해 뜨거운 커피를 두 잔 주문했다.
- ③ 커피와 크림에 대해 웨이터와 대화를 나누었다.
- ④ 크림을 넣을지 알아보기 위해 Julie에게 문자를 보냈다.
- ⑤ Julie가 마실 커피 위에 꽃 모양을 만들었다.

* 확인 사항

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

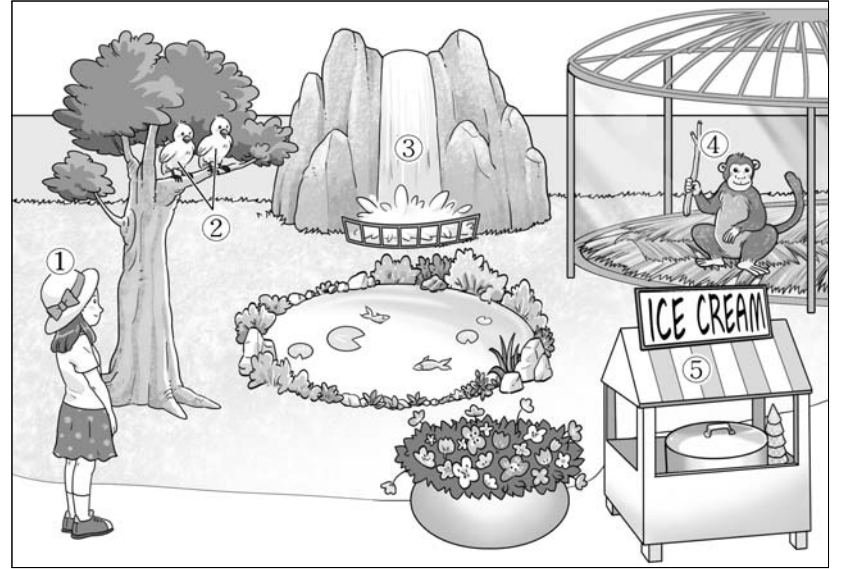
제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Good idea. Let's do it this Friday.
 - Sorry. I had to leave early yesterday.
 - No. The team meeting was canceled.
 - Thanks. We had a great time at the party.
 - Sure. We must hire him for our company.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Instead, you need to learn sign language.
 - Actually, I didn't read that news article.
 - Well, let's plan a field trip with them.
 - Yeah, we had enough parking spaces.
 - Then, I'll get him to sign your book.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 우체국 이전을 안내하려고
 - 동호회 가입을 권유하려고
 - 여행 상품 정보를 제공하려고
 - 이사 업체 직원을 모집하려고
 - 동영상 제작 방법을 설명하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 대기 오염의 원인
 - 기차 여행의 장점
 - 교통 체증의 심각성
 - 휴가 계획의 필요성
 - 안전 운전의 중요성
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - 초청 강사 - 행사 진행자
 - 호텔 투숙객 - 호텔 직원
 - 보험 가입 고객 - 보험 설계사
 - 봉사 활동 희망자 - 도서관 직원
 - 도서 박람회 관람객 - 신문 기자

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 장소 정하기
 - 의자 나르기
 - 재료 구매하기
 - 메뉴 결정하기
 - 전단 복사하기
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Ben Tyler 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
 - 부모님과 저녁 식사를 해야 해서
 - 가족 파티를 준비해야 해서
 - 팀 프로젝트를 끝내야 해서
 - 수업을 들으러 가야 해서
 - 동생을 돌봐야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - \$54
 - \$63
 - \$70
 - \$81
 - \$90
- 대화를 듣고, Eugene Kim에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - 출생지
 - 수상작 제목
 - 집필한 책의 수
 - 집필 장소
 - 나이
- Science Quiz Olympics에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - 매년 열리는 행사이다.
 - 9월 23일 금요일에 개최된다.
 - 모든 참가자는 티셔츠를 받는다.
 - 참가하려면 신청서를 작성해야 한다.
 - 행사 당일에 참가 신청이 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 세발자전거를 고르시오.

Kids' Tricycles for Sale

	Model	Frame	Warranty	Helmet Included	Price
①	A	Plastic	1 year	×	\$65
②	B	Steel	1 year	○	\$75
③	C	Steel	2 years	×	\$75
④	D	Steel	3 years	×	\$85
⑤	E	Aluminum	3 years	○	\$105

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

Man: _____

- ① Of course, it is. It'll be good for your future career.
- ② Certainly. You're scheduled to meet my assistant.
- ③ I don't think so. You can't use the center for free.
- ④ No way. You don't want to work with children.
- ⑤ Yes. It's necessary to quit my part-time job.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Sorry. I don't have the same interests as you.
- ② Thank you. It'll help me make new friends.
- ③ Absolutely. I'll give you some advice.
- ④ No thanks. I don't like to play sports.
- ⑤ Well done. It was a wonderful game.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jenny가 Daniel에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jenny: _____

- ① Why don't you move to the dormitory?
- ② You'd better find a quiet place to study.
- ③ You should major in computer engineering.
- ④ How about taking a summer course together?
- ⑤ You need to follow the rules in the dormitory.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① benefits of cooking at home
- ② lives of great chefs in history
- ③ tips for cooking with leftover food
- ④ children's snacks made from grains
- ⑤ food products invented accidentally

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① corn flakes ② potato chips ③ ice cream cones
- ④ onion rings ⑤ chocolate chip cookies

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Organizer,

My name is Cathy Cameron. I'm writing in regards to the "Boston Red Sox Baseball Trip" for the game with the Yankees taking place on Saturday, September 3rd. Unfortunately, I have just become aware that your company's limit of 53 people for registration has already been reached. However, I would really appreciate it if you could allow my son to register additionally. He is a big fan of the Red Sox, and this trip would make a great surprise gift for his birthday. If there is any way that he is able to join the trip, I would be very grateful. I'm sure it would give him the perfect birthday. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,
Cathy Cameron

- ① 야구와 관련된 새로운 사업을 제안하려고
- ② 야구 경기 관람권 구매 대행을 요청하려고
- ③ 아들 생일 파티를 위한 장소 예약을 취소하려고
- ④ 주말 가족 여행 일정 변경이 가능한지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 야구 경기 관람 여행에 아들의 추가 등록을 부탁하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'Amy'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amy was in the classroom staring out of the window beside her. She thought how her gloomy face in the window reflected her mistake. She tried not to think about her terrible performance in class. Watching Amy look so discouraged, Laurie, her best friend, decided she needed some cheering up. So Laurie crossed her eyes and made a stupid face. Amy tried not to look, but Laurie was making another funny face. This time she couldn't help turning back to see what her friend was doing. It was her famous fish face: she was pushing her ears out, crossing her eyes, and opening her mouth wide. Amy laughed hard. She felt that she was lucky to have a friend that could always cheer her up when she was feeling down.

- ① relaxed → frustrated ② satisfied → ashamed
- ③ bored → exhausted ④ excited → frightened
- ⑤ depressed → comforted

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

My barely-five-year-old son couldn't go to bed one night until he wrote "I love you Mom" on a piece of paper. Pajamas on, red crayon in hand, he was very determined. A few mixed-up letters, a couple of crumpled papers, and some help from Daddy later, he handed me his heart on the page. Then, finally, he relaxed enough to fall asleep. Sometimes, saying how you feel just isn't enough. Spoken words are invisible and untouchable. Write it down, however, and you can see it, feel it, hold it, keep it forever. Although we may think it, we can't really give someone our heart. But by writing, we can give someone our heart on a page. A love note is a piece of paper that is a little piece of your heart. Teach your child how to write love notes, and I promise you will have many, many happy returns.

* crumpled: 구겨진

- ① 자녀의 활동에 동참하여 유대감을 강화하라.
- ② 자녀가 글을 통해 마음을 표현하도록 가르치라.
- ③ 자녀가 부모의 사랑을 느낄 수 있도록 행동하라.
- ④ 자녀에게 대화를 통해 자연스럽게 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 자녀의 인지 능력 향상을 위해 글쓰기 교육을 하라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most demanding, and at the same time inspiring, aspects of translating for children is the potential for such creativity that arises from what Peter Hollindale has called the ‘childness’ of children’s texts: ‘the quality of being a child — dynamic, imaginative, experimental, interactive and unstable’. The ‘unstable’ qualities of childhood that Hollindale cites require a writer or translator to have an understanding of the freshness of language to the child’s eye and ear, the child’s affective concerns and the linguistic and dramatic play of early childhood. Translating sound, for example, whether in the read-aloud qualities of books for the younger child, in animal noises, children’s poetry or in nonsense rhymes, demands imaginative solutions — as indeed does working with visual material. Such multi-faceted creativity has, at times, placed children’s literature at the forefront of imaginative experimentation.

* multi-faceted: 다면의

- ① 아동문학 번역에서는 아동의 특성에 기반을 둔 창의성이 요구된다.
- ② 아동문학 속 다양한 의성어는 아동의 창의성 발달에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 아동문학 번역가는 아동의 태도를 긍정적으로 변화시키는 데 기여한다.
- ④ 아동문학가는 아동의 성장 과정을 구체적으로 표현할 수 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아동문학은 아동 언어 발달에 도움이 되는 다양한 요소들을 담고 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

From an evolutionary perspective, fear has contributed to both fostering and limiting change, and to preserving the species. We are programmed to be afraid. It is a survival need, as is stability, which is another force of nature that can limit the capacity to change. Stable patterns are necessary lest we live in chaos; however, they make it difficult to abandon entrenched behaviors, even those that are no longer useful, constructive, or health creating. And fear can keep you from changing when you don’t want to risk a step into unknown territory; for example, some people choose not to leave an unfulfilling job or a failing relationship because they fear the unknown more than the known. On the other hand, fear can also motivate change in order to avoid something you’re afraid of, such as dying young — as one of your parents might have.

* entrenched: 굳어버린

- ① fear’s negative roles in cases of chaos
- ② effective strategies for maintaining stability
- ③ fear and its dual functions in terms of change
- ④ the necessities of reducing a fear of the unknown
- ⑤ ways of confronting fear to overcome difficulties in life

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A strategic vision has little value to the organization unless it’s effectively communicated down the line to lower-level managers and employees. It would be difficult for a vision statement to provide direction to decision makers and energize employees toward achieving long-term strategic intent unless they know of the vision and observe management’s commitment to that vision. Communicating the vision to organization members nearly always means putting “where we are going and why” in writing, distributing the statement organizationwide, and having executives personally explain the vision and its justification to as many people as possible. Ideally, executives should present their vision for the company in a manner that reaches out and grabs people’s attention. An engaging and convincing strategic vision has enormous motivational value — for the same reason that a stone mason is inspired by building a great cathedral for the ages.

* stone mason: 석공 ** cathedral: 대성당

- ① What Makes a Strategic Vision Successful?
- ② Why Is Creating a Vision Statement Difficult?
- ③ Building a Future: Innovative Leadership Training
- ④ Effective Decision-Making Processes in Organizations
- ⑤ Motivating Employees through Organizational Development

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Approval of Cellphone Use

(Percentage of people who said it was “generally OK” to use a cellphone in these settings)



The above graph shows the percentage of Americans in different age groups who said it was “generally OK” to use a cellphone in different settings in 2014. ① In the setting of “On public transportation,” the younger groups are more accepting than the older ones regarding cellphone use. ② “When walking down the street” is the setting in which people aged 30-49 are more permissive towards cellphone use than the other age groups. ③ As for “At restaurants,” 50% of the 18-29 year olds answer that it is acceptable to use cellphones while 26% of those 65 and older say the same. ④ Only 4% of people in each of the two age groups, 30-49 and 50-64, agree that cellphone use is acceptable in the setting of “At movie theaters or other quiet places.” ⑤ In the same setting, less than 10% of people in each age group answer that it is acceptable to use cellphones.

25. !Kung San에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The !Kung San, also known as the Bushmen, live in the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa. The “!K” in the name “!Kung” is like the sound that occurs when a cork is pulled from a bottle. Traditionally, they lived by hunting and gathering, the way of life that was the universal mode of human existence until 10,000 years ago. The total population of the !Kung San in 1986 was about 15,000, with most of them living in nonhunting and gathering situations on cattleposts or farms. The !Kung San in the Dobe area of Botswana were divided into twenty five groups with a mean size of eighteen to twenty people. The !Kung San in that area had abundant food supply and a lot of leisure time. The main food crop was the wild mongongo nut, millions of which were harvested every year.

- ① 남부 아프리카 Kalahari 사막에 산다.
- ② 이름 속 “!K”는 병에서 코르크 마개를 뽑을 때 나는 소리와 유사하다.
- ③ 1986년에 전체 인구가 약 15,000명이었다.
- ④ Botswana의 Dobe 지역에서는 25개의 그룹으로 나뉘어 있었다.
- ⑤ Dobe 지역에서 식량은 부족했지만 여가 시간은 많았다.

26. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Name Our Sports Center!

The grand opening of our brand-new sports center is on November 30th, but we still don't have a name! Please take this opportunity to be part of Watford Community history, and help us name it!



Entry Submission

- September 1st – 30th on our website (www.watfordcc.org)

The three best entries will be selected by the Watford volunteer group and will be made available online for voting to decide the winner.

Vote

- October 15th – 31st on our website

Winner Announcement

- November 3rd on our website
- Prize: a one-year sports center membership



We're looking for the most dynamic and fun names, so get your entries in now!

Watford Community Council

- ① 스포츠센터 개장일은 11월 30일이다.
- ② 응모작 제출은 웹사이트에서 진행된다.
- ③ 최상위 응모작 세 개가 온라인 투표 대상이 된다.
- ④ 투표는 두 달 동안 웹사이트에서 진행된다.
- ⑤ 우승 상품은 스포츠센터 1년 회원권이다.

27. Fashion Career Discovery Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Fashion Career Discovery Day

Experience our Fashion Career Discovery Day and unlock pathways to a fulfilling career in fashion! Your day will include interviews with professional designers, as well as the opportunity to watch a fashion show.

Date: Saturday, November 5, 2016

Time: 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Location: Pavilion Fashion Plaza
716 East Livera Street

Ticket Price: \$20 per person (lunch and souvenir included)

A minimum of 15 participants is necessary for group bookings to receive a 10% discount.

Reservations are required and must be made on our website (www.pfp2016.org) by 6 p.m., Thursday, November 3, 2016.

Please email us at fashioncdd@pfp2016.org for further information.



- ① 전문 디자이너들과의 인터뷰는 포함되어 있지 않다.
- ② 11월 5일부터 이틀간 진행된다.
- ③ 티켓 가격에 점심과 기념품이 포함된다.
- ④ 10명부터 단체 할인이 적용된다.
- ⑤ 예약하지 않아도 참가할 수 있다.

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Like life in traditional society, but unlike other team sports, baseball is not governed by the clock. A football game is comprised of exactly sixty minutes of play, a basketball game forty or forty-eight minutes, but baseball has no set length of time within which the game must be completed. The pace of the game is therefore leisurely and (A) unhurried / unhurriedly, like the world before the discipline of measured time, deadlines, schedules, and wages paid by the hour. Baseball belongs to the kind of world (B) which / in which people did not say, “I haven't got all day.” Baseball games *do* have all day to be played. But that does not mean that they can go on forever. Baseball, like traditional life, proceeds according to the rhythm of nature, specifically the rotation of the Earth. During its first half century, games were not played at night, which meant that baseball games, like the traditional work day, (C) ending / ended when the sun set.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① unhurried in which ended
- ② unhurried which ending
- ③ unhurriedly which ended
- ④ unhurriedly which ending
- ⑤ unhurriedly in which ended

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

You can't have a democracy if you can't talk with your neighbors about matters of mutual interest or concern. Thomas Jefferson, who had an enduring interest in democracy, came to a similar conclusion. He was prescient in understanding the dangers of (A) concentrated / limited power, whether in corporations or in political leaders or exclusionary political institutions. Direct involvement of citizens was what had made the American Revolution possible and given the new republic vitality and hope for the future. Without that involvement, the republic would die. Eventually, he saw a need for the nation to be (B) blended / subdivided into "wards" — political units so small that everyone living there could participate directly in the political process. The representatives for each ward in the capital would have to be (C) resistant / responsive to citizens organized in this way. A vibrant democracy conducted locally would then provide the active basic unit for the democratic life of the republic. With that kind of involvement, the republic might survive and prosper.

* prescient: 선견지명이 있는 ** vibrant: 활력이 넘치는

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| ① | concentrated | blended | resistant |
| ② | concentrated | subdivided | responsive |
| ③ | concentrated | subdivided | resistant |
| ④ | limited | subdivided | resistant |
| ⑤ | limited | blended | responsive |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Harumi Tanaka, from Osaka, Japan, had accepted an assignment in Boston. His task was to explore the possibility of developing joint ventures with American firms. ① He had been invited by one company to spend a month there and had been assigned an office and a research assistant. Harumi agreed on a Monday to present a business plan the following Friday. On Tuesday, the computers in the company crashed, and the research assistant called in sick with a severe case of the flu. Still, Harumi pushed forward and presented ② his plan on Friday. He began his presentation, "I'm sorry that ③ I am not well prepared. This meeting may not be a good use of your time." He then went into a clear, interesting presentation. After the meeting, one of the American executives said, "④ I don't know why you had to apologize. Everyone knows about the computer crash and your assistant's illness." Harumi responded that he thought that the apology would be a good introduction to ⑤ his presentation.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A sleeping mother has the ability to identify the particular cry of her own baby. This is one of the bonding factors that has been forgotten because of the way in which we live today. Typically, there is now only one newborn baby in any family house or apartment, so there is no way to test this ability. In an ancient tribe, however, living in small huts in a tiny village settlement, a mother would have been able to hear any of the babies crying in the night. If she woke up every time one of them screamed for food, she might get no sleep at all. During the course of evolution she became programmed to awake only at the sound of her own particular baby. This _____ is still there to this day, even though it is seldom used. [3점]

- ① affection ② creativity ③ sociability
 ④ intolerance ⑤ sensitivity

32. When people try to control situations that are essentially uncontrollable, they are inclined to experience high levels of stress. Thus, suggesting that they need to take active control is bad advice in those situations. What they need to do is to accept that some things are beyond their control. Similarly, teaching people to accept a situation that could readily be changed could be bad advice; sometimes the only way to get what you want is to take active control. Research has shown that when people who feel helpless fail to take control, they experience negative emotional states such as anxiety and depression. Like stress, these negative emotions can damage the immune response. We can see from this that health is not linearly related to control. For optimum health, people should be encouraged to take control to a point _____. [3점]

- ① but to yield to the situations within their control
 ② but to disregard immune response when stressed
 ③ but to recognize when further control is impossible
 ④ and to fight against uncontrollable situations persistently
 ⑤ and to try harder to conquer uncontrollable stressful situations

33. A good deal of the information stored in working memory is encoded in an auditory form, especially when the information is language based. For example, in an early study by Conrad, adults were shown six-letter sequences, with letters being presented visually, one at a time, at intervals of three-fourths of a second. As soon as the last letter of a sequence had been presented, participants in the study wrote down all six of the letters they had seen, guessing at any letters they couldn't easily recall. When people recalled letters incorrectly, the letters they said they had seen were more likely to resemble the actual stimuli in terms of _____.
- For example, the letter *F* was "remembered" as the auditorially similar letter *S* 131 times but as the visually similar letter *P* only 14 times. Similarly, the letter *V* was remembered as *B* 56 times but as *X* only 5 times. [3점]
- ① how the letters were visually represented
 - ② how the letters sounded than how they looked
 - ③ how the length of the letter sequence was recognized
 - ④ how the letters were ordered than how they were pronounced
 - ⑤ how often the letters appeared than how long they were shown

34. Even if it is correct to say that we *express* and *represent* our thoughts in language, it may be a big mistake to suppose that there are structural similarities between what is doing the representing and what is represented. Robert Stalnaker, in his book *Inquiry*, suggests an analogy with the representation of *numbers*: The number 9 can be *represented* as '12-3' but it does not follow that 12, 3, or *subtraction* are *constituents* of the number 9. We could compare a thought and its verbal expression with toothpaste and its 'expression' from a tube. That the result of expressing toothpaste is a long, thin, cylinder does not entail that toothpaste itself is long, thin, or cylindrical. Similarly, a thought might get expressed out loud in a statement with a particular linguistic structure. It does not follow that _____.
- Suppose, for example, that I look at a fruit bowl, and think that there is an apple and an orange in that bowl. The objects in front of my eyes include some pieces of fruit and a bowl, but no object corresponding to the word 'and' exists either in the world or in my visual image. [3점]

* subtraction: 빼기 ** entail: 의미(함의)하다

- ① the thought itself has such a structure
- ② linguistic analysis of a thought is unlikely
- ③ the language in mind lacks a logical structure
- ④ a thought and its verbal expression are distinct
- ⑤ the sentence structurally differs from the thought

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The pull effect of a destination can be positively influenced by the introduction and reinforcement of pro-tourism policies that make a destination more accessible. ① Governments, for example, can and often do employ awareness campaigns among the resident population to promote a welcoming attitude towards visitors, in order to foster a positive market image. ② However, because such campaigns depend on widespread social engineering, and because their effects can be counteracted by random acts of violence, positive outcomes cannot be guaranteed. ③ Most governments in developing countries encourage international tourism because tourists from wealthy countries usually spend more. ④ Furthermore, it is the behaviour of some tourists, and the structure and development of tourism itself, that often generate negative attitudes within the host community. ⑤ This implies that major structural changes to tourism itself, rather than awareness campaigns, may be required to foster a welcoming attitude.

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

- 36.

Psychologists Dember and Earl suggested that the motivation for exploration had its roots in a curiosity drive.

- (A) This is very important for understanding why people will often return to explore things that they explored before or do things they have done before. In our daily lives, for example, we might decide to listen to a piece of music that we have listened to many times.
- (B) By returning to that music with a new or fresh perspective, perhaps as a result of listening to other music, we find something new and interesting. One reason that people can play a card game such as bridge over and over is that no matter how many times you have played the game, it will be different in some way.
- (C) They suggested that curiosity is stimulated by novelty and argued that novelty is in the eye of the beholder. We could have seen something many times before, but as the result of having new skills or competence, we discover new or different aspects of that object.

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

37.

The hunters, armed only with primitive weapons, were no real match for an angry mammoth. Many were probably killed or severely injured in the close encounters that were necessary to slay one of these gigantic animals.

- (A) Some of them may have traveled by small boat along the coast, but many walked. Twenty thousand years ago, at the height of the last glacial period, sea level was so low that dry land joined what are now separate continents.
- (B) But the rewards were great when one was brought down. A single mammoth could feed, clothe, and supply a band for a long time. The hunters had followed the mammoths and other large animals eastward from Asia across what is now the Bering Sea.
- (C) Slowly, imperceptibly, and probably unconsciously, hunters had moved across the land bridge and become the first immigrants to the new land. Without the ice age, North America might have remained unpopulated for thousands of years more.

* slay: 죽이다

- 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.

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. (①) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. (②) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. (③) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. (④) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. (⑤) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

* sarcasm: 비꼼 ** ostensibly: 표면상

39.

This dynamic can be illustrated with the example of parents who place equal value on convenience and concern for the environment.

Our total set of values and their relative importance to us constitute our value system. (①) The way that we behave in a given situation is often influenced by how important one value is to us relative to others. (②) For instance, deciding whether to spend Saturday afternoon relaxing with your family or exercising will be determined by the relative importance that you place on family versus health. (③) You feel *value conflict* when you do something that is consistent with one value but inconsistent with another equally important value. (④) They may experience value conflict if they buy disposable diapers for their babies. (⑤) Consumers facing such decisions consider not only the product’s immediate consumption outcomes but also the product’s general effect on society, including how the manufacturer behaves (e.g., toward the environment).

* diaper: 기저귀

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

In science one experiment, whether it succeeds or fails, is logically followed by another in a theoretically infinite progression. According to the underlying myth of modern science, this progression is always replacing the smaller knowledge of the past with the larger knowledge of the present, which will be replaced by the yet larger knowledge of the future. In the arts, by contrast, no limitless sequence of works is ever implied or looked for. No work of art is necessarily followed by a second work that is necessarily better. Given the methodologies of science, the law of gravity and the genome were bound to be discovered by somebody; the identity of the discoverer is incidental to the fact. But it appears that in the arts there are no second chances. We must assume that we had one chance each for *The Divine Comedy* and *King Lear*. If Dante and Shakespeare had died before they wrote those works, nobody ever would have written them.



While scientific knowledge is believed to progress through _____ (A) _____ experiments, an artistic work tends to be _____ (B) _____ to its creator with no limitless sequence implied.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | successive | unique |
| ② | successive | valuable |
| ③ | controlled | valuable |
| ④ | incidental | influential |
| ⑤ | incidental | unique |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Three composers attended a show at the Café Concert des Ambassadeurs. There they heard performances of a song written by one of them and a sketch written by the other two. After the performance, the three refused to pay their bill, telling the owner of the café: ‘You use the products of our labour without paying us for it. So there’s no reason why we should pay for your service’. The case went to court, and the composers won on appeal. The decision extended an existing law on theatrical performances to all musical works and all public performance of those works. This decision created a new category of legal right — the performing right — and with it a new economic relationship between music user and copyright owner.

As a result of the decision, these composers and others including music publishers founded a society to enforce and administer their performing rights. In doing so, they established the principle and practice of the collective administration of rights, based on the fact that — with the possible exception of opera performances — it was impossible for a single composer or publisher to monitor every use of his or her work by singers, bands, promoters or, in the twentieth century, broadcasters. _____, the new society was entrusted with the task of monitoring music use, issuing licences to music users, negotiating fees, collecting fees and finally distributing the money raised to the composers and songwriters whose works were adding value to other people’s businesses.

41. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the cultural significance of musical performance
- ② strategies for creating public interest through music
- ③ the rise of performing rights in music and its effects
- ④ performing arts for the public and their artistic value
- ⑤ the influence of the new society on increasing licence fees

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Accordingly ② Nevertheless ③ Otherwise
- ④ Conversely ⑤ Similarly

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

What interested me the most about the new house was the stable in the backyard, in which my father let me make a small space for a pony. I believed that it meant that I would get a pony for Christmas. (a) He also said, “Lennie, someday you’ll have a pony of your own.” However, “some day” is a pain to a boy who lives in and knows only “now.”

Meanwhile my father took me to a pony fair and let me try some ponies, but (b) he always found some fault with them, leaving me in despair. When Christmas was at hand, I had abandoned all hope of getting one. Instead, I hung up the biggest stocking I had. Waking up at 7 a.m., my little sisters and I raced for the fireplace downstairs. While my sisters were delighted to find their stockings filled with presents, mine was empty. I went out into the yard and wept all by myself.

After an hour, my frustration reached its climax, when I saw a man riding a pony with a brand-new saddle. When he looked at our door, he just passed by, which caused me to break into a flood of tears. Then, he said, “Kid, do you know a boy named Lennie Steffens?” “That’s me,” I replied in tears. He said, “I’ve been looking all over for your house. Why don’t you put your house number where it can be seen?” He went on saying, “I should have been here at 7. Your father told me to bring the pony here and leave (c) him for you.”

I’d never seen anything so beautiful as my pony. And finally, I rode off into the fields. Thrilled by riding, I began to feast my eyes on the world around me. The trees seemed to be taking on smiling faces and the birds seemed to be singing to congratulate me on getting my new friend. When I returned home, my father asked, “Why did you come back so soon?” With a smile on my face, I answered (d) him, “I didn’t want to make him feel tired. It’s his first day with me.” (e) He laughed and wiped away the tear stains from my face — his heartfelt gesture of apology for such a long-delayed present. Bursting with happiness, I spent the rest of the day brushing my pony in the stable.

* stable: 마구간

43. 윗글의 마지막 단락에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① witty and humorous ② joyful and heartwarming
- ③ gloomy and hopeless ④ mysterious and adventurous
- ⑤ desperate and discouraging

44. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아버지는 Lennie에게 조랑말을 위한 공간을 마련하도록 하였다.
- ② 아버지는 Lennie를 조랑말 시장에 데리고 갔다.
- ③ Lennie의 여동생들은 크리스마스 선물을 받지 못했다.
- ④ Lennie는 조랑말을 예정보다 늦게 받았다.
- ⑤ Lennie는 마구간에서 조랑말을 솔질해 주었다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

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

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

- ① Yes. That would be great.
- ② Sure. We had a great time.
- ③ Right. I already got a job.
- ④ Never. They haven't seen it.
- ⑤ No. There's no writing class.

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

- ① I agree. But I don't have the time for it.
- ② You're right. Then I'll never tell anyone.
- ③ Trust me. You'll realize you did the right thing.
- ④ I understand. But let us know if it happens again.
- ⑤ That's true. We've been practicing for a long time.

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

- ① 농장 체험 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ② 유산소 운동의 장점을 소개하려고
- ③ 가족 여행 준비물을 안내하려고
- ④ 유제품 보관 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 저지방 식단의 중요성을 강조하려고

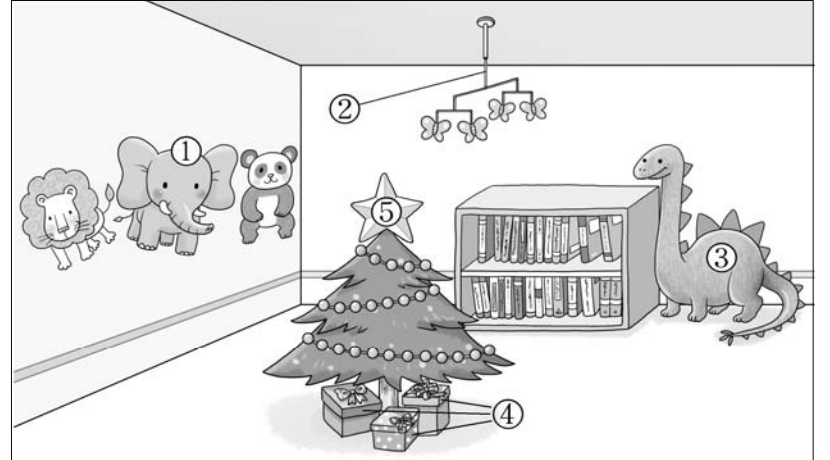
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 효과적인 독서를 위해서 집중력을 길러야 한다.
- ② 학습자의 수준에 맞는 영어 도서를 선택해야 한다.
- ③ 도전 욕구를 불러일으키는 과제는 학습 동기를 높인다.
- ④ 학습자의 흥미를 고려한 영어 읽기 자료를 개발해야 한다.
- ⑤ 사전을 활용한 어휘 학습은 영어 읽기 능력 향상에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 사회자 - 마술사
- ② 조련사 - 관람객
- ③ 무대감독 - 가수
- ④ 운전기사 - 정비사
- ⑤ 은행원 - 고객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 공연 연습 도와주기
- ② 생일 케이크 만들기
- ③ 카메라 가방 구매하기
- ④ 여분의 메모리 카드 찾기
- ⑤ 아이의 무대의상 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 하이킹을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 휴대전화를 수리해야 해서
- ② 할머니를 찾아뵙어야 해서
- ③ 회사 회의에 참석해야 해서
- ④ 신상품 광고를 준비해야 해서
- ⑤ 친구들과 영화를 보러 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36
- ② \$40
- ③ \$45
- ④ \$47
- ⑤ \$50

10. 대화를 듣고, World Furniture Expo에 관해 언급되지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 기간
- ② 개최 장소
- ③ 참여 업체 수
- ④ 특별 강좌
- ⑤ 입장료

11. Creative Minds Science Club에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1학년과 2학년 학생이 가입할 수 있다.
- ② 매주 화요일 방과 후에 모인다.
- ③ 작년에 다수의 발명 대회에서 수상하였다.
- ④ 올해의 지도 교사는 물리 선생님이다.
- ⑤ 더 많은 정보를 학교 게시판에서 찾을 수 있다.

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

Floor Lamps for Sale

	Model	Height (cm)	LED Bulbs	Price (\$)	Color
①	A	120	×	30	Black
②	B	140	○	40	Black
③	C	150	○	45	White
④	D	160	○	55	Black
⑤	E	170	×	55	White

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

Woman: _____

- ① Probably not. You'd better see a doctor.
- ② It's my fault. I should've told you earlier.
- ③ That's too bad. We waited for you today.
- ④ No problem. I can explain how to get there.
- ⑤ That's right. We met in the library yesterday.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's a good idea. I'll get rid of it right away.
- ② I think it's closed. Turn in the book tomorrow.
- ③ I hope you're right. I'll check with them.
- ④ It's too late. The tickets are all sold out.
- ⑤ Here's the wallet. Take it to the station.

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

Brian: _____

- ① You can take a singing class at the local community center.
- ② Try to keep a close relationship with your classmates.
- ③ Would you give me some advice as a mentor?
- ④ You need to get help with your recommendation letter.
- ⑤ How about volunteering as a mentor at the community center?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① several ways flowers attract animals
- ② popular professions related to animals
- ③ various animals that feed from flowers
- ④ major factors that pose a threat to animals
- ⑤ endangered animals living on tropical islands

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① hummingbirds ② bats ③ lizards
- ④ parrots ⑤ squirrels

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Want to improve your Korean writing? Writing is an essential tool that will help you adjust to Korean university life. The Ha-Rang Writing Center offers a free tutoring program open to all international students at our university. We encourage you to take advantage of this. The program has always been very popular among international students. Registration opens from November 28 for three days only. Once you are registered, we will match you with a perfect tutor and contact you to arrange your schedule. We are sure that you will be satisfied with our well-experienced tutors. Don't miss this great opportunity to improve your Korean writing. For more information, feel free to email Jiyung Yoon, HRWC Director, at jyoon@hrwc.org.

- ① 한국의 대학 생활과 관련한 유의 사항을 알리려고
- ② 한국어 글쓰기 강좌의 변경된 등록 절차를 공지하려고
- ③ 한국어 글쓰기 지도를 받을 외국인 학생을 모집하려고
- ④ 외국인 학생을 위한 글쓰기 센터 설립을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 한국어 글쓰기 지도 강사의 자격 요건을 안내하려고

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

All smiling, Breaden, a cute three-year-old boy, was walking along the aisle of snacks, bars, and sweets. It was the aisle of all kinds of temptation for him. "Wow!" he exclaimed. Right in front of his eyes were rows of delicious-looking chocolate bars waiting to be touched. His mom was holding his hand. Breaden, her only child, had always been the focus of her attention and she was cautious not to lose him in the market. Suddenly, she stopped to say hello to her friends. Breaden stopped, too. With his eyes wide open and his mouth watering, Breaden stretched out his arm and was about to grab a bar when he felt a tight grip on his hand. He looked up. "Breaden, not today!" He knew what that meant. "Okay, Mommy," he sighed. His shoulders fell.

- ① excited → disappointed ② embarrassed → satisfied
- ③ lonely → pleased ④ annoyed → relieved
- ⑤ delighted → jealous

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable—in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ 현재대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The precision of the lines on the map, the consistency with which symbols are used, the grid and/or projection system, the apparent certainty with which place names are written and placed, and the legend and scale information all give the map an aura of scientific accuracy and objectivity. Although subjective interpretation goes into the construction of these cartographic elements, the finished map appears to express an authoritative truth about the world, separate from any interests and influences. The very trust that this apparent objectivity inspires is what makes maps such powerful carriers of ideology. However unnoticeably, maps do indeed reflect the world views of either their makers or, more probably, the supporters of their makers, in addition to the political and social conditions under which they were made. Some of the simple ideological messages that maps can convey include: This land is and has long been ours; here is the center of the universe; if we do not claim this land, the enemies you most fear will.

* aura: 기운, 분위기 ** cartographic: 지도 제작(법)의

- ① the authority derived from trustworthy maps
- ② political and social conflicts caused by maps
- ③ ideologies lying beneath the objectivity of maps
- ④ the conditions essential to making a map accurate
- ⑤ subjectivity defining the creativity of map-making

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

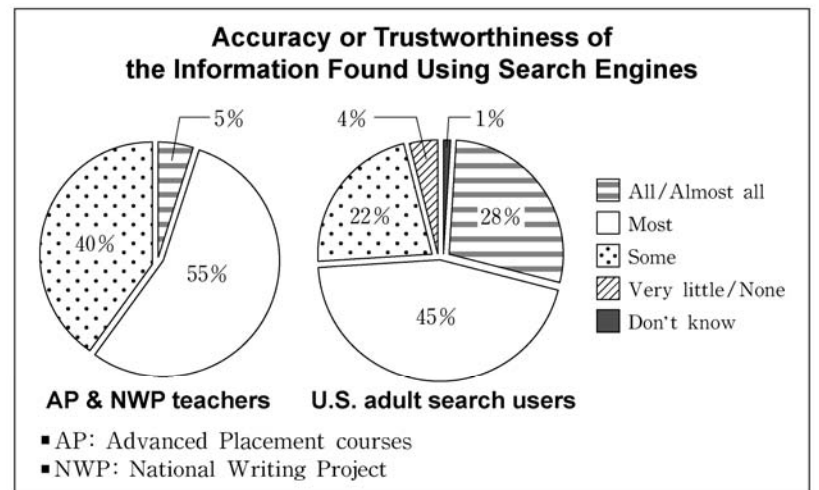
* distortion: 왜곡, 곡해

- ① Erase Ambiguity in Language Production!
- ② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
- ③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
- ④ What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?
- ⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

23. The film director, as compared to the theater director, has as his material, the finished, recorded celluloid. This material from which his final work is composed consists not of living men or real landscapes, not of real, actual stage-sets, but only of their images, recorded on separate strips that can be shortened, altered, and assembled according to his will. The elements of reality are fixed on these pieces; by combining them in his selected sequence, shortening and lengthening them according to his desire, the director builds up his own "filmic" time and "filmic" space. He does not adapt reality, but uses it for the creation of a new reality, and the most characteristic and important aspect of this process is that, in it, laws of space and time invariable and inescapable in work with actuality become obedient. The film assembles from them a new reality proper only to itself.

- ① A Reality in the Film Director's Hands
- ② The Director's Reality Never Changes
- ③ Innovative Technology in Film Editing
- ④ A Filmic World: Lost in Time and Space
- ⑤ Film Making: Exploration into the Unknown

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The two pie charts above show how much of the information found using search engines is considered to be accurate or trustworthy by two groups of respondents (AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users) in 2012. ① As for AP & NWP teachers, five percent say that "All / Almost all" of the information found using search engines is accurate or trustworthy, while 28 percent of U.S. adult search users say the same. ② The largest percentage of both AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users answer that "Most" of the information is accurate or trustworthy. ③ In addition, 40 percent of AP & NWP teachers say that "Some" of the information is accurate or trustworthy, and more than 30 percent of U.S. adult search users respond the same. ④ U.S. adult search users saying that "Very little / None" of the information found using search engines is accurate or trustworthy account for less than five percent. ⑤ The percentage of U.S. adult search users who answer "Don't know" is only one percent.

25. Miloš Forman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Even though he won many Academy Awards, Miloš Forman was not a U.S. born filmmaker. Forman grew up in a small town near Prague. Orphaned when his parents died during World War II, he was raised by his relatives. In the 1950s, Forman studied film at the film school of the University of Prague. Throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, Forman acted as either writer or assistant director on several films. Later, he emigrated to the U.S. and continued to make films. In 1975, he directed *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*, which became only the second film in history to win Oscars in all the five major categories. Afterward, the movie *Amadeus*, a celebration of the genius of Mozart, which he also directed, swept eight Oscars including one for best director. With Jan Novák, Forman wrote his autobiography, *Turnaround: A Memoir*, which was published in 1994.

- ① Prague 근교의 작은 마을에서 성장했다.
- ② Prague 대학교에서 영화를 공부했다.
- ③ 미국으로 이주한 후에도 계속 영화를 만들었다.
- ④ 영화 *Amadeus*로 오스카 최고 감독상을 수상했다.
- ⑤ *Turnaround: A Memoir*를 단독으로 집필했다.

26. Fremont Art College's 7th Annual Art Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Fremont Art College's 7th Annual ART EXHIBITION

November 21 – 27

3rd Floor Gallery in the Student Union

Hours: 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Monday – Friday)

11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. (Saturday & Sunday)

- Fremont Art College will be hosting its 7th Annual Art Exhibition for one week.
- Paintings, ceramic works, and photographs submitted by students will be exhibited. All exhibits are for sale, and all money raised will be donated to charity.
- The exhibition is free to all.
- Taking photos is allowed inside the exhibition hall.
- Free snacks will be available at the cafeteria.

For more information, please visit our website at www.fremontart.edu.

- ① 개장 시간은 주중과 주말이 다르다.
- ② 학생들이 출품한 사진이 전시될 예정이다.
- ③ 모든 전시품은 판매되지 않는다.
- ④ 전시회장 내에서 사진 촬영이 허용된다.
- ⑤ 카페테리아에서 간식이 무료로 제공될 것이다.

27. Fall Festival at Forest Botanic Gardens에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Fall Festival at Forest Botanic Gardens

October 1 – October 31

◆ Morning Walk

- The number of participants is limited to 20.
- The walk will be cancelled in the event of rain.

◆ Fun Activities

- Enjoy exciting activities such as kite flying and sandcastle building for free.
- Spend a day or two camping.

◆ Tips for Your Visit

- Sitting on lawns is not permitted.
- Audio devices may only be used with headphones.



◆ Parking

- The parking lot is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day.
- The parking fee is \$10 a day.

◆ For more information, visit www.fffbg.com.

- ① 아침 산책은 비가 내려도 진행된다.
- ② 연날리기와 모래성 쌓기는 무료이다.
- ③ 잔디밭에 앉는 것이 허용된다.
- ④ 헤드폰 없이 오디오 장치를 사용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 주차 요금은 무료이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

When people face real adversity — disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age — affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for ① those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of ② depressed or chronically ill patients. In addition, pets are ③ used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are declining in health. Children who visit cannot help but remember ④ what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once ⑤ was and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.

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

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes — their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere *in the same building or district* who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is (A) based / lost on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that (B) allows / forbids them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective — their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well (C) mostly / never occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| ① | based | allows | never |
| ② | based | forbids | mostly |
| ③ | lost | allows | mostly |
| ④ | lost | allows | never |
| ⑤ | lost | forbids | never |

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

Dr. Paul Odland and his friend Bob travel frequently to South America, where they provide free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, they went to a local marketplace. Paul wanted to buy some souvenirs, and ① he spotted a carving that he liked. The non-English speaking seller was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Bob acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and ② his opponent proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up ③ his price slightly and the seller going down slowly. The pace increased so fast that Bob could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation. Meanwhile, observing the seller carefully, Paul sensed something wrong in Bob's interpretation. In fact, the seller had gone below Paul's last offer. When Paul raised his doubt, Bob instantly recognized the error and corrected ④ his interpretation. At length, they settled the deal, and ⑤ he was delighted to purchase the carving at a reasonable price and thanked Bob.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are a(n) _____ in and of themselves and require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective. [3점]

* rote: 기계적인 암기

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| ① end | ② input | ③ puzzle |
| ④ interest | ⑤ alternative | |

32. Temporal resolution is particularly interesting in the context of satellite remote sensing. The temporal density of remotely sensed imagery is large, impressive, and growing. Satellites are collecting a great deal of imagery as you read this sentence. However, most applications in geography and environmental studies do not require extremely fine-grained temporal resolution. Meteorologists may require visible, infrared, and radar information at sub-hourly temporal resolution; urban planners might require imagery at monthly or annual resolution; and transportation planners may not need any time series information at all for some applications. Again, the temporal resolution of imagery used should _____. Sometimes researchers have to search archives of aerial photographs to get information from that past that pre-date the collection of satellite imagery. [3점]

* meteorologist: 기상학자 ** infrared: 적외선의

- ① be selected for general purposes
- ② meet the requirements of your inquiry
- ③ be as high as possible for any occasion
- ④ be applied to new technology by experts
- ⑤ rely exclusively upon satellite information

33. Grief is unpleasant. Would one not then be better off without it altogether? Why accept it even when the loss is real? Perhaps we should say of it what Spinoza said of regret: that whoever feels it is “twice unhappy or twice helpless.” Laurence Thomas has suggested that the utility of “negative sentiments” (emotions like grief, guilt, resentment, and anger, which there is seemingly a reason to believe we might be better off without) lies in their providing a kind of guarantee of authenticity for such dispositional sentiments as love and respect. No occurrent feelings of love and respect need to be present throughout the period in which it is true that one loves or respects. One might therefore sometimes suspect, in the absence of the positive occurrent feelings, that _____ . At such times, negative emotions like grief offer a kind of testimonial to the authenticity of love or respect. [3점]

* dispositional: 성향적인 ** testimonial: 증거

- ① one no longer loves
- ② one is much happier
- ③ an emotional loss can never be real
- ④ respect for oneself can be guaranteed
- ⑤ negative sentiments do not hold any longer

34. Over a period of time the buildings which housed social, legal, religious, and other rituals evolved into forms that we subsequently have come _____. This is a two-way process; the building provides the physical environment and setting for a particular social ritual such as traveling by train or going to the theater, as well as the symbolic setting. The meaning of buildings evolves and becomes established by experience and we in turn read our experience into buildings. Buildings arouse an empathetic reaction in us through these projected experiences, and the strength of these reactions is determined by our culture, our beliefs, and our expectations. They tell stories, for their form and spatial organization give us hints about how they should be used. Their physical layout encourages some uses and inhibits others; we do not go backstage in a theater unless especially invited. Inside a law court the precise location of those involved in the legal process is an integral part of the design and an essential part of ensuring that the law is upheld. [3점]

* empathetic: 공감할 수 있는

- ① to identify and relate to a new architectural trend
- ② to recognize and associate with those buildings' function
- ③ to define and refine by reflecting cross-cultural interactions
- ④ to use and change into an integral part of our environment
- ⑤ to alter and develop for the elimination of their meanings

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. ① There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. ② Identifying what we can do in the workplace serves to enhance the quality of our professional career. ③ People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. ④ However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for countless reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. ⑤ In such a case, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

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

36.

Interestingly, being observed has two quite distinct effects on performance. In some cases, performance is decreased, even to the point of non-existence. The extreme of this is stage fright, the sudden fear of public performance.

- (A) So, if you are learning to play a new sport, it is better to begin it alone, but when you become skilled at it, then you will probably perform better with an audience.
- (B) There are many instances of well-known actors who, in mid-career, develop stage fright and simply cannot perform. The other extreme is that being observed enhances performance, people doing whatever it might be better when they know that others are watching.
- (C) The general rule seems to be that if one is doing something new or for the first time, then being observed while doing it decreases performance. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance.

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

37.

Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that grow slowly, mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

- (A) Surely these adaptations are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that few animals survive more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.
- (B) This is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to reproduce at around four today; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.
- (C) Together this means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk. [3점]

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

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

38.

Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.

What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders is possible under this heading. Too many writers interpret the term *logical* to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work. (①) Usually, this is tactically weak. (②) Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. (③) The interesting thing for them is the new information—the new findings and conclusions. (④) So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. (⑤) To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate *only* when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.

* chronological: 연대순의

39.

Rather, they will happen only through state intervention, based on parliamentary decision.

I expect that global society will increase annual investments from 24% today to 36% of the GDP in 2052. Much of this investment will be in energy-efficient goods that are more expensive than old-fashioned stuff designed for an era of cheap energy. (①) Another share will be invested in the shift from coal to more expensive fuels, like conventional gas. (②) Some will go into the construction of new renewable energy supply, even during the years before it becomes competitive. (③) And a lot will go into repair of climate damage or adaptation to future climate damage—for example, investing in new protective walls along the coast to keep the rising ocean back. (④) These huge increases in investment would not come about if investment was left to the market. (⑤) It will be either direct, when the government invests the tax dollars in whatever capacity it considers to be most necessary, or indirect, when the government passes legislation that makes the desired activity more profitable.

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

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

* tranquility: 고요함 ** congestion: 혼잡



Residents do not ____ (A) ____ tourism's environmental influences identically since they take ____ (B) ____ postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① weigh …… dissimilar ② weigh …… common
- ③ weigh …… balanced ④ control …… favorable
- ⑤ control …… conflicting

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Duration refers to the time that events last. If we think of tempo as the speed of events, then duration is the speed of the clock itself. For the physicist, the duration of a “second” is precise and unambiguous: it is equal to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the frequency associated with the transition between two energy levels of the isotope cesium-133. In the realm of psychological experience, however, quantifying units of time is a considerably clumsier operation. When people are removed from the cues of “real” time — be it the sun, bodily fatigue, or timepieces themselves — it doesn’t take long before their time sense breaks down. And it is this usually (A) psychological clock, as opposed to the time on one’s watch, that creates the perception of duration that people experience.

Theoretically, a person who mentally stretches the duration of time should experience a slower tempo. Imagine, for example, that baseballs are pitched to two different batters. The balls are thrown every 5 seconds for 50 seconds, so a total of 10 balls are thrown. We now ask both batters how much time has passed. Let’s say that batter number one (who loves hitting) feels the duration to be 40 seconds. Batter number two (bored by baseball) believes it to be 60 seconds. Psychologically, then, the first person has experienced baseballs approaching every four seconds while the second sees it as every six seconds. The perceived tempo, in other words, is (B) for batter number one.

* isotope: 동위원소 ** clumsy: 서투른

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Timepieces Bring to Our Lives
- ② Research into Time: Precision vs. Duration
- ③ Flight from Time: A New Direction for Physics
- ④ The Peaceful Coexistence of Science and Baseball
- ⑤ How Long, How Fast: A Matter of Time Perception

42. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① delayed | …… faster | ② internal | …… slower |
| ③ accurate | …… slower | ④ imprecise | …… faster |
| ⑤ mysterious | …… slower | | |

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

A seventeen-year-old German boy named Erik Brandes stepped out onto the empty vast stage of the Cologne Opera House. It was the most exciting day of Erik’s life. (a) The youngest concert promoter in Germany had persuaded the Opera House to host a late-night concert of improvised jazz by the American pianist Keith Jarrett. The concert was a sellout, and later that evening, Keith would sit down at the piano and play.

* improvise: 즉흥적으로 연주하다

(B)

When Keith began to play, everybody immediately knew this was magic. Erik too was deeply touched. Keith was unexpectedly producing the performance of a lifetime despite the shortcomings of the piano. (b) His left hand produced thundering, repetitive bass riffs as a way of covering up the piano’s lack of resonance. Keith really had to play that piano very hard to get enough volume to get to the balconies. Standing up and sitting down, Keith played the unplayable piano to produce something unique. It wasn’t the music that he ever imagined playing. But faced with a challenge, he accepted it and flew high.

* bass riff: 저음 반복 악절 ** resonance: 울림, 반향

(C)

Understandably, Keith didn’t want to perform. He left and went to wait in his car, leaving Erik to anticipate the arrival of soon-to-be furious concert-goers. Desperate, (c) the German teenager caught up with Keith and begged the jazz pianist to play. The pianist looked out at him standing in the rain, completely soaked, and took pity on him. “Never forget,” Keith said. “Only for (d) you.” A few hours later, Keith walked out to the unplayable piano in front of a packed concert hall.

(D)

But when Erik introduced Keith and his producer Manfred to the piano on the stage that afternoon, it didn’t go well. Keith and Manfred played a few notes. Then after a long silence, Manfred came to (e) him and said, “Erik, if you don’t get another piano, Keith can’t play tonight.” Erik knew that Keith had requested a specific instrument, which the Opera House had agreed to provide. What he hadn’t realized was that the administrative staff hadn’t been able to find the requested Bösendorfer piano, and they had instead installed a tiny little Bösendorfer that was in poor condition.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) - (D) - (C) | ② (C) - (B) - (D) |
| ③ (C) - (D) - (B) | ④ (D) - (B) - (C) |
| ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B) | |

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 연주회의 표가 매진되었다.
- ② 연주가 시작되자마자 관객들은 감동을 받았다.
- ③ Keith는 충분한 피아노 음량을 만들기 위해 노력했다.
- ④ Keith는 빗속에 서 있는 Erik을 보고도 외면했다.
- ⑤ Keith와 Manfred는 연주회장의 피아노를 쳐 보았다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① He's a gardener.
- ② She's taking a picture.
- ③ It's next to Central Zoo.
- ④ It's open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- ⑤ I'm not free this weekend.

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

- ① Good idea. You can teach me French later.
- ② Okay. I'll make a reservation for five people.
- ③ No problem. They've already had lunch.
- ④ Of course. I really love these five books.
- ⑤ No. They didn't come to the meeting.

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

- ① 글쓰기 특강 참석을 독려하려고
- ② 효과적인 학습 전략을 소개하려고
- ③ 교내 수학 동아리 회원을 모집하려고
- ④ 온라인 설문 조사 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 장학금 신청 방법 변경 사항을 안내하려고

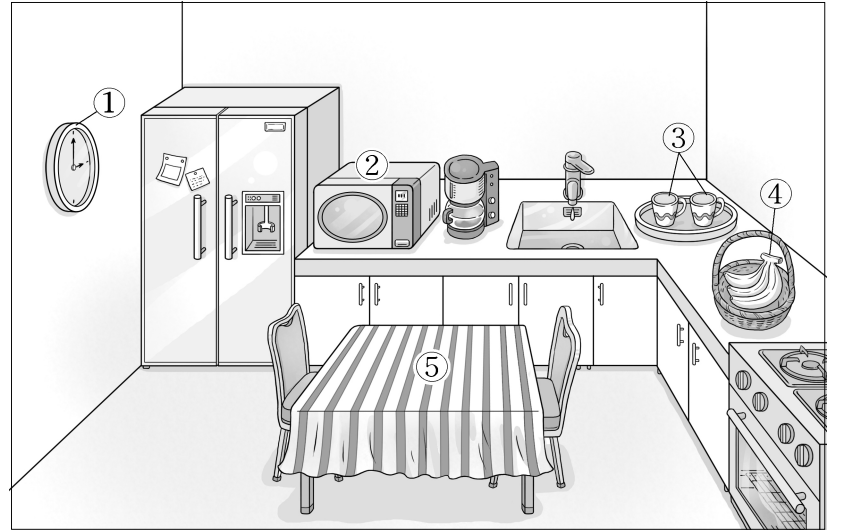
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 좋은 대본을 쓰려면 다양한 경험이 필요하다.
- ② 충분한 수면은 기억력 강화에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 반복적인 연습은 좋은 결과를 낳는다.
- ④ 건강을 위해서 일찍 일어나야 한다.
- ⑤ 실수는 성공의 밑거름이 된다.

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

- ① 편집장 - 기자
- ② 서점 직원 - 학생
- ③ 인쇄소 직원 - 교사
- ④ 기계 수리공 - 경비원
- ⑤ 실내 디자이너 - 건축가

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경고 방송하기
- ② 게시판 만들기
- ③ 경고문 복사하기
- ④ 사무실 청소하기
- ⑤ 불법 광고물 제거하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 청력이 나빠진 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 시끄러운 음악을 헤드폰을 쓰고 자주 들어서
- ② 도서관 공사 소음에 오랫동안 노출되어서
- ③ 과도한 업무에 대한 스트레스 때문에
- ④ 귓속에 이물질이 들어가서
- ⑤ 신체 노화로 인하여

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$60
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$81
- ⑤ \$90

10. 대화를 듣고, 'I Care, We Cure' 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적
- ② 프로그램
- ③ 장소
- ④ 초청 강사
- ⑤ 입장료

11. Orange Tree Day Care Center에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Green Oak Park 옆에 위치해 있다.
- ② 연령에 알맞은 다양한 활동을 제공한다.
- ③ 울타리가 있는 놀이터가 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사와 함께 신선한 과일을 제공한다.
- ⑤ 월요일부터 토요일까지 문을 연다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 프로그램을 고르시오.

2017 Sunny Town Jazz Festival

	Program	Type of Jazz	Day	Time	Price
①	A	Modern	Saturday	3 p.m.	\$25
②	B	Modern	Saturday	8 p.m.	\$35
③	C	Free	Saturday	5 p.m.	\$35
④	D	Free	Sunday	8 p.m.	\$25
⑤	E	Latin	Sunday	5 p.m.	\$30

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll record your performance with my phone.
- ② We'll look for pictures of famous pianists.
- ③ I still have time to visit my uncle.
- ④ Your parents will get well soon.
- ⑤ The audience was not so big.

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

Man: _____

- ① Sure. I often let my students go home early.
- ② Exactly. The video clip wasn't helpful at all.
- ③ True. The professor was praised for his hard work.
- ④ Yeah. You should've gone to the lecture yesterday.
- ⑤ Right. We shouldn't focus only on results when praising students.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Lucy가 Ben에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lucy: _____

- ① Sorry. Your flight is canceled due to bad weather.
- ② Come on. We need to leave for the airport now.
- ③ That's okay. They arrived there on time.
- ④ Welcome. Thank you for flying with us.
- ⑤ Never mind. We can meet on Saturday.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① necessity of teaching hunting skills
- ② various ways to feed young animals
- ③ animal fathers' dedication to parenting
- ④ sacrifice of animal mothers for their babies
- ⑤ importance of animal reproduction in the wild

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① emperor penguin ② bullfrog
- ③ seahorse ④ giant water bug
- ⑤ sea catfish

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is the chief editor of *Novel Flash Fiction*. As you were informed by our staff last week, your short story will be published in the December issue of *Novel Flash Fiction*. We thought hearing how you came up with your story would be meaningful to our readers. We would thus like to ask if you could give a speech about your writing process. This speech is expected to last for about an hour, and it will take place at Star Bookstore downtown. You can choose a specific date and time depending on your schedule. If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at editors@nff.com. We look forward to hearing how you wrote your story.

Sincerely,
Susanna Martinez

- ① 소설 창작 과정에 관한 강연을 요청하려고
- ② 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 새로 발간된 잡지의 정기 구독을 권유하려고
- ④ 출판물 편집에 관한 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잘못된 기사 내용에 대해 정정을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Kate의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sipping coffee leisurely at a café, Kate was enjoying the view of the Ponte Vecchio across the Arno. As an architect and professor, she had taught about the historical significance of the bridge to her students for years. A smile crept across her face. It was her first time to actually see it in person. Though not as old as the bridges of Rome, it was absolutely a work of art. If the fleeing Nazis had destroyed it during World War II, she would have never seen it. She was happy that she could view the bridge in the twilight. Free from her daily concerns, her mind began to wander from the unforgettable views of the still Arno to all the unexpected but pleasant encounters with other tourists. The trip was a rare liberating experience. Kate felt that all her concerns had melted away.

- ① anxious and envious ② bored and indifferent
- ③ pleased and relaxed ④ confused and puzzled
- ⑤ disappointed and regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sure, we've all heard the advice: "Follow your passion." It's great when you hit the jackpot and find a career that melds your strengths and passions, and where there is demand in the highly competitive global marketplace of today. But if your goal is to get a job at the end of the rainbow, you must distinguish between your major, your passions, your strengths, and your career path. Your strengths are more important than your passions. Studies show that the best career choices tend to be grounded in things you're good at, more so than your interests and passions. Ideally, you want to find a convergence of your strengths and your values with a career path that is in demand. Interests can come and go. Your strengths are your core, your hard-wired assets.

* meld: 섞다 ** convergence: 합류점

- ① 진로 계획을 세울 때 시장의 수요를 정확히 예측해야 한다.
- ② 직업을 선택할 때 본인의 강점을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 열정을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 전공을 잘 선택해야 한다.
- ⑤ 취업을 준비할 때 다른 사람의 조언을 잘 들어야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant's perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one's own "dirty laundry," and "telling on oneself" are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed "stealing thunder." When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that "credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe."

* dirty laundry: 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

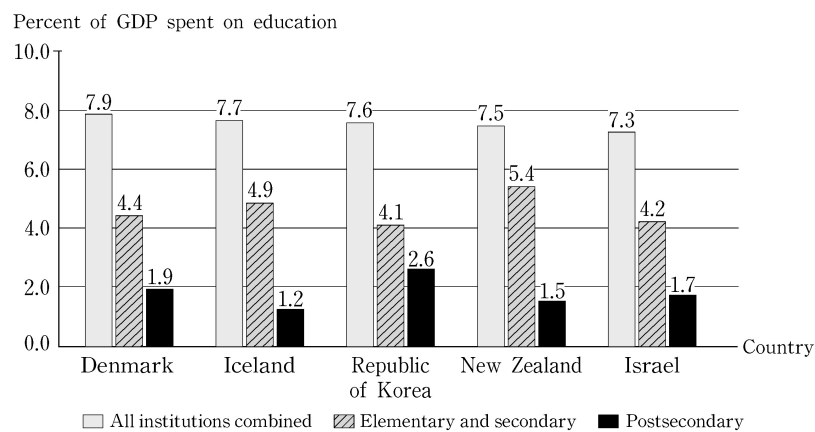
If you've ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker's desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what's going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers — and the rest of us — scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

* at the helm: 실권을 가진 ** strewn: 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages, by level of education: 2011



Note: All institutions combined includes expenditures that could not be reported by level of education.

The above graph shows direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages in 2011, by level of education. ① All the five countries spent over seven percent of their GDP on direct expenditures on education for all institutions combined. ② Of the five countries, Denmark spent the highest percentage of GDP for all institutions combined. ③ In terms of direct expenditures on elementary and secondary education, New Zealand spent the highest percentage of GDP among the five countries. ④ As for direct expenditures on postsecondary education, Iceland spent a higher percentage of GDP than the other four countries. ⑤ Compared with the Republic of Korea, Israel spent a lower percentage of GDP on postsecondary education.

25. Albert C. Barnes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born into a working-class family in 1872, Albert C. Barnes grew up in Philadelphia. He became interested in art when he became friends with future artist William Glackens in high school. He earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and qualified as a doctor in 1892. Barnes decided not to work as a doctor, and after further study he entered the business world. In 1901, he invented the antiseptic Argyrol with a German chemist and made a fortune. Using his wealth, he began purchasing hundreds of paintings. In 1922, he established the Barnes Foundation to promote the education of fine arts. There he displayed his huge collection without detailed explanation. He died in a car accident in 1951.

* antiseptic: 소독제, 방부제

- ① 1872년에 태어나 Philadelphia에서 성장했다.
- ② University of Pennsylvania에서 의학 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 독일인 화학자와 함께 Argyrol을 발명하였다.
- ④ 미술 교육을 장려하기 위해 Barnes Foundation을 설립했다.
- ⑤ 자세한 설명과 함께 소장품을 전시했다.

26. Mountaintop Yodeling Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mountaintop Yodeling Contest

Show off your yodeling skills with the backdrop of the beautiful Alps.

- **Place:** special outdoor stage set up at Mt. Billatus (2,545 m)
- **Time & Date:** 2:00 p.m. on June 12, 2017
- **Registration** (online only): until June 1 (www.yodel.net)
- **Requirements**
 - All contestants should sing a 2-minute yodel of their choice.
 - All yodels should be sung either in French or in English.
- **Prizes**
 - 1st place: a round-trip airplane ticket to London
 - 2nd place: a Swiss watch

* The contest will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

- ① Mt. Billatus에 설치된 특별 야외무대에서 열린다.
- ② 등록 기한은 6월 1일까지이다.
- ③ 프랑스어나 영어로 요들을 불러야 한다.
- ④ 2등 상품은 London 왕복 항공권이다.
- ⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소된다.

27. Summerville Forest Trail Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Summerville Forest Trail Tour

Just five miles away from the big city, you can enjoy the huge variety of plants and wildlife at Summerville Forest. We offer a trail tour every Saturday from June to September. Come and join us!

Tickets

- \$10 (for 8 and older)
- \$5 (for children under 8)
- * Snacks and water will be provided.

Tour Schedule

- 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Introduction to Summerville Forest
- 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Trail Walking Tour

Reservations should be made online (www.summerville.net) at least one week in advance of your visit.

- ① 6월부터 9월까지 매주 일요일에 진행된다.
- ② 8세 미만 아이들은 무료로 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 간식과 물이 제공된다.
- ④ Summerville Forest에 대한 소개가 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 예약은 방문 하루 전까지 해야 한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① unsuspecting “normal” bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host’s offspring and then eats the pollen meant for ② its victim. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and ③ leaves it for that bird to raise. They are more ④ technically called cleptoparasites. *Clepto* means “thief” in Greek, and the term *cleptoparasite* refers specifically to an organism ⑤ that lives off another by stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host’s hard-earned pollen stores.

* brood parasite: (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

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

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, (A) denying / rationalizing that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in (B) physical / mental factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST (C) early / later in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

* homogeneous: 동질적인 ** optimal: 최적의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|----------|-------|
| ① | denying | physical | later |
| ② | denying | mental | early |
| ③ | rationalizing | physical | early |
| ④ | rationalizing | physical | later |
| ⑤ | rationalizing | mental | early |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Medicine became big business with the expansion of new, higher-cost treatments and the increased numbers of health care providers in the United States. As more health care providers entered the market, competition increased among ① them. Interestingly, the increase in competition led health care providers to recommend more services to the persons ② they served. This phenomenon reflects a unique feature in the health care industry — provider-induced demand, which allows health care providers to maintain ③ their income even as competition increases. Average consumers of health care do not know how to diagnose ④ their medical conditions and do not have a license to order services or prescribe medications. So consumers rely on the knowledge of health care providers to determine what services are needed, even though ⑤ they stand to make more money by ordering more services.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks — numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless, the _____ are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

- ① time scales of geological activity
- ② global patterns in species diversity
- ③ regional differences in time perception
- ④ statistical methods for climate projections
- ⑤ criticisms of geological period classifications

32. Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that _____ . [3점]

* consensus: 합의 ** coercion: 강압

- ① political development results from the freedom of speech
- ② political disagreement is not the normal state of things
- ③ politics should not restrict any form of difference
- ④ freedom could be achieved only through tolerance
- ⑤ suppression could never be a desirable tool in politics

33. To make plans for the future, the brain must have an ability to take certain elements of prior experiences and reconfigure them in a way that does not copy any actual past experience or present reality exactly. To accomplish that, the organism must go beyond the mere ability to form internal representations, the models of the world outside. It must acquire the ability to _____ . We can argue that tool-making, one of the fundamental distinguishing features of primate cognition, depends on this ability, since a tool does not exist in a ready-made form in the natural environment and has to be imagined in order to be made. The neural machinery for creating and holding ‘images of the future’ was a necessary prerequisite for tool-making, and thus for launching human civilization. [3점]

- ① mirror accurate images of the world outside
- ② manipulate and transform these models
- ③ visualize the present reality as it is
- ④ bring the models back from memory
- ⑤ identify and reproduce past experiences faithfully

34. Since life began in the oceans, most life, including freshwater life, has a chemical composition more like the ocean than fresh water. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. As improbable as this may seem, the bodily fluids of aquatic animals show a strong similarity to oceans, and indeed, most studies of ion balance in freshwater physiology document the complex regulatory mechanisms by which fish, amphibians and invertebrates attempt to _____. It is these sorts of unexpected complexities and apparent contradictions that make ecology so interesting. The idea of a fish in a freshwater lake struggling to accumulate salts inside its body to mimic the ocean reminds one of the other great contradiction of the biosphere: plants are bathed in an atmosphere composed of roughly three-quarters nitrogen, yet their growth is frequently restricted by lack of nitrogen. [3점]

* amphibian: 양서류 ** invertebrate: 무척추동물

- ① maintain an inner ocean in spite of surrounding fresh water
- ② attain ion balance by removing salts from inside their body
- ③ return to the ocean to escape from their natural enemies
- ④ rebuild their external environment to obtain resources
- ⑤ change their physiology in accord with their surroundings

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). ① Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. ② Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance — however slight this may have been initially — were thus more popular with customers. ③ Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. ④ As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. ⑤ In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

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

36.

It takes time to develop and launch products. Consequently, many companies know 6–12 months ahead of time that they will be launching a new product.

- (A) This marketing technique is called demand creation. It involves creating a buzz about a new potentially revolutionary nutrient or training technique through publishing articles and/or books that stimulate the reader’s interest. Once this is done, a new product is launched.
- (B) Over a series of issues, you begin to see more articles discussing this new nutrient and potential to enhance training and/or performance. Then, after 4–6 months, a new product is coincidentally launched that contains the ingredient that has been discussed in previous issues. Books and supplement reviews have also been used as vehicles to promote the sale of fitness and nutrition products.
- (C) In order to create interest in the product, companies will often launch pre-market advertising campaigns. In the nutrition industry, articles are often written discussing a new nutrient under investigation.

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

37.

There's a direct counterpart to pop music in the classical song, more commonly called an "art song," which does not focus on the development of melodic material.

- (A) But the pop song will rarely be sung and played exactly as written; the singer is apt to embellish that vocal line to give it a "styling," just as the accompanist will fill out the piano part to make it more interesting and personal. The performers might change the original tempo and mood completely.
- (B) Both the pop song and the art song tend to follow tried-and-true structural patterns. And both will be published in the same way — with a vocal line and a basic piano part written out underneath.
- (C) You won't find such extremes of approach by the performers of songs by Franz Schubert or Richard Strauss. These will be performed note for note because both the vocal and piano parts have been painstakingly written down by the composer with an ear for how each relates to the other. [3점]

* embellish: 꾸미다 ** tried-and-true: 유효성이 증명된

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

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

38.

The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs increased but the total number of customers stayed the same.

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are rare. (①) Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. (②) However, where the degree of competition is particularly intense a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. (③) As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. (④) However, faced with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. (⑤) In essence, this proved to be a negative sum game.

39.

Human beings discovered this art thousands of years ago, and they have invented several devices to make it easier and faster.

In fiber processing the word 'spinning' means two quite different things. (①) One is the formation of individual fibers by squeezing a liquid through one or more small openings in a nozzle called a spinneret and letting it harden. (②) Spiders and silkworms have been spinning fibers in this way for millions of years, but chemists and engineers learned the procedure from them only about a century ago. (③) In the other kind of spinning — sometimes called throwing to prevent confusion with the first kind — two or more fibers are twisted together to form a thread. (④) The ancient distaff and spindle are examples that were replaced by the spinning wheel in the Middle Ages. (⑤) Later came the spinning jenny, the water frame, and Crompton's mule — spinning machines that became symbols of the Industrial Revolution. [3점]

* distaff and spindle: 실을 감는 막대와 추

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

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

* agonize: 괴로워하다, 고민하다



Our ancestors gave priority to ___(A)___ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human ___(B)___ from an evolutionary perspective.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | securing | freedom |
| ② | sharing | interaction |
| ③ | identifying | exploration |
| ④ | sharing | prosperity |
| ⑤ | securing | survival |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

According to many sociologists, the study of what our society calls ‘art’ can only really progress if we drop the highly specific and ideologically loaded terminology of ‘art’, ‘artworks’ and ‘artists’, and replace these with the more neutral and less historically specific terms ‘cultural forms’, ‘cultural products’ and ‘cultural producers’. These cultural products — be they paintings, sculptures, forms of music or whatever — should be regarded as being made by certain types of cultural producer, and as being used by particular groups of people in particular ways in specific social contexts. By using the more neutral term ‘cultural products’ for particular objects, and ‘cultural producers’ for the people who make those objects, the sociologist seeks to break with a view that she/he sees as having dominated the study of cultural forms for too long, namely trying to understand everything in terms of the category ‘art’. This is a category that is too limited and context-specific to encompass all the different cultural products that people in different societies make and use. It is a term that is also too loaded to take at face value and to use naively in study of our own society. Since it is in the interests of certain social groups to define some things as ‘art’ and others as not, the very term ‘art’ itself cannot be uncritically used by the sociologist who wishes to understand how and why such labelling processes occur. Quite simply, then, in order to study cultural matters, many sociologists believe one has to _____ the terms ‘art’, ‘artwork’ and ‘artist’ as the basis for our analysis. Instead, these terms become important objects of analysis themselves.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Art: A Means to Overcome a Cultural Gap
- ② Interpreting Culture In and Out of Context
- ③ Different Forms of Art in the World of Culture
- ④ Cultural Diversity: Cornerstones of Civilizations
- ⑤ Culture as a Basis of Understanding the Concept of Art

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① reject ② borrow ③ introduce
- ④ stress ⑤ revive

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Andrew steadied his eyes upon the black and white squares. He thought awhile before pushing his knight to an unbeatable position. Now Andrew was sure he had beaten Timothy Tandon, the winner of the 2016 National Chess Championship. Andrew, whom nobody had noticed before the tournament this year, came to progress to the final match. After enjoying this memorable victory, Andrew headed straight to the nursing home where (a) his sick grandad was staying.

(B)

It was the day of the final match. That morning Andrew had received a call from the nursing home informing him that Grandad’s condition had become serious. The news played upon Andrew’s mind as (b) he started to play. After several fierce battles, Andrew’s concentration wavered for a moment. His mind travelled to his grandad, who was in another battle for his life. It was then that Andrew made a big mistake! The mistake was a fatal one, and it was all over. (c) He had lost.

(C)

Andrew arrived at the nursing home in a gloomy mood, but he was blessed with good news. His grandad was recovering. Andrew was greatly delighted, but (d) he could not help being disappointed in a corner of his mind. “I tried my best to fulfill your dream but I couldn’t make it,” Andrew said in disappointment. “That’s all right,” said Grandad. “The real lesson of chess is learning how to tame your mind. See, my mind has won the battle over my body. I will recover soon and see you become champion one day in perfect health.” Andrew was relieved and smiled with joy.

(D)

When Andrew reached the nursing home, Grandad was sitting up in bed. “You won the semi-final?” (e) he asked, offering up a weak smile. Andrew nodded his head. Indeed, Andrew’s grandad was his chess master. As a kid, Andrew liked to observe Grandad play chess and often predicted his moves even before he began to move the pieces. “Andrew,” said Grandad, inspired by his grandson’s superb victory, “you are now all set to fulfill my dream. Tomorrow you will surely win the National Chess Championship.”

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Andrew에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 2016 National Chess Championship 우승자에게 승리를 거두었다.
- ② 할아버지의 병세에 관한 전화를 받고 결승전에서 큰 실수를 했다.
- ③ 결승전에서 패배한 사실을 할아버지에게 알리지 않았다.
- ④ 할아버지로부터 체스가 주는 교훈에 관하여 들었다.
- ⑤ 어렸을 때 할아버지의 체스 게임을 즐겨 봤다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Sure. I like group writing.
- ② No thanks. I'm full already.
- ③ Okay. Let's go to the cafeteria.
- ④ Great. Let's check the grammar now.
- ⑤ You're right. I'd rather work at home.

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

- ① Great. You really did a good job.
- ② Don't worry. I voted for her, too.
- ③ Well done. That's exactly what I meant.
- ④ Of course, you will. I have no doubt about it.
- ⑤ What a good idea! It'll be fun to run together.

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

- ① 학교 오케스트라 연주회를 알리려고
- ② 공연 연습 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 고전 음악 감상법을 소개하려고
- ④ 음악실 사용 규칙을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 교내 방송부 부원을 모집하려고

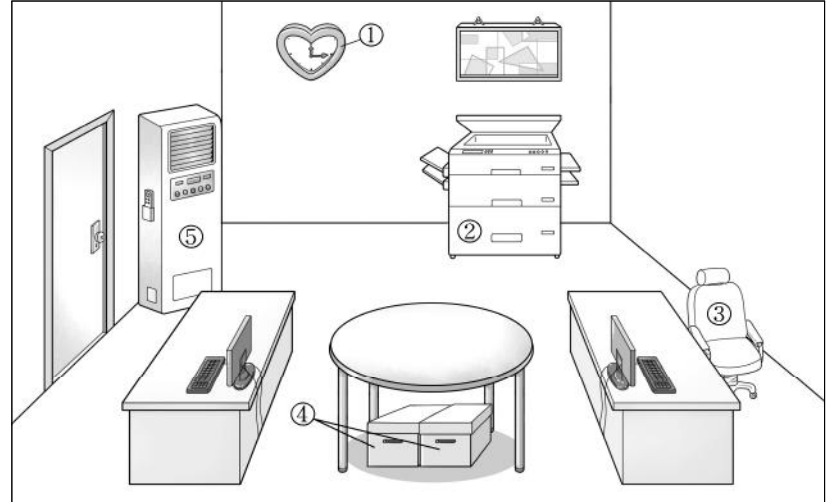
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 산책은 창의적 사고에 도움이 된다.
- ② 과학 교육은 분석 능력을 증진시킨다.
- ③ 달리기는 스트레스 해소에 효과적이다.
- ④ 학력 신장을 위해서는 체력 관리가 중요하다.
- ⑤ 우선순위를 정하는 것은 일의 효율을 높인다.

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

- ① 얼음 조각가 - 호텔 지배인
- ② 메이크업 아티스트 - 오페라 가수
- ③ 의상 디자이너 - 피겨 스케이팅 선수
- ④ 특수 촬영 감독 - 시나리오 작가
- ⑤ 동화 작가 - 출판사 편집장

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 음악 파일 확인하기
- ② 졸업생 인터뷰하기
- ③ 비디오 편집하기
- ④ 마이크 점검하기
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자의 이사를 도와줄 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회사 야유회에 참석해야 해서
- ② 발표 자료를 준비해야 해서
- ③ 친구 병문안을 가야 해서
- ④ 부모님을 방문해야 해서
- ⑤ 해외 출장을 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36 ② \$45 ③ \$50 ④ \$63 ⑤ \$70

10. 대화를 듣고, Rainbow Lunch Box에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 판매 장소 ② 종류 ③ 크기
- ④ 가격 ⑤ 배달 여부

11. 10th Special Lecture에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Robinson 교수가 강연자이다.
- ② 강연 주제는 야간 빛 공해이다.
- ③ 10월 2일 오후 4시에 열릴 것이다.
- ④ 청중은 150명으로 제한된다.
- ⑤ 입장권은 사전 구매가 가능하다.

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

Lily Garden Teapots

	Model	Capacity	Material	Price	Special Offer
①	A	2 cups	glass	\$30	mug
②	B	4 cups	ceramic	\$35	tray
③	C	4 cups	metal	\$38	tray
④	D	6 cups	ceramic	\$42	mug
⑤	E	10 cups	glass	\$45	tray

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. Tell me the address of the store.
- ② Wow! That looks better than the original one.
- ③ Great. Thank you for having it repaired on time.
- ④ Terrific! Put my name on the waiting list, please.
- ⑤ Definitely. I want a refund for the vacuum cleaner.

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

Man: _____

- ① I understand. Don't blame Peter anymore.
- ② Perfect. I'll ask him if he can take your place.
- ③ Thanks a million. The contest was a big success.
- ④ Absolutely. I'll give you a hand with your speech.
- ⑤ Awesome. You can take him to the national finals.

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

Stephanie: _____

- ① Why don't you major in art at university?
- ② I wish I had good presentation skills like you.
- ③ Would you join me for a visit to an art museum?
- ④ You should've come with me to the museum today.
- ⑤ It's worth completing your assignments on your own.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

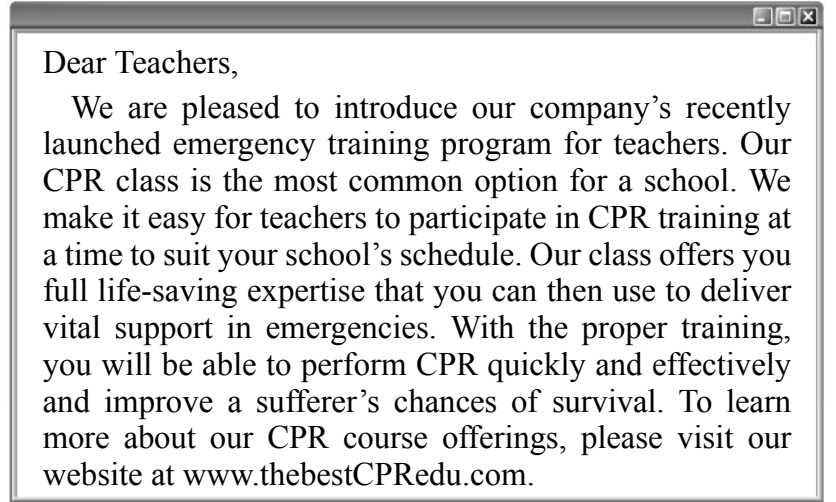
- ① ways to update big data
- ② uses of big data in society
- ③ origin and history of big data
- ④ pros and cons of big data usage
- ⑤ limits of data analysis in business

17. 언급된 장소가 아닌 것은?

- ① playing fields ② schools ③ stores
- ④ hospitals ⑤ banks

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



* CPR(cardiopulmonary resuscitation): 심폐 소생술

- ① 효과적인 긴급 구조 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 심폐 소생술 강좌를 교사에게 홍보하려고
- ③ 학교의 긴급 구조 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 심폐 소생술 강좌의 담당 강사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 심폐 소생술 수강 교사의 만족도를 조사하려고

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

A tear rolled down Lindsay's cheek. She thought she had put her favorite toy, Blue Bunny, in her bag before school this morning. She had 'show and tell' in class today, and she was anxious. Her teacher, Mrs. Cline, might be angry that she had forgotten to bring it. She quickly searched the classroom and checked her bag one more time. Her precious Blue Bunny was a gift from her father, who worked overseas. It was nowhere to be found. Just then, Mrs. Cline appeared in the doorway. "Mrs. Cline!" Lindsay cried. "I can't find my toy to show in class today. I'm sorry!" Mrs. Cline smiled gently. She was holding the toy. "Oh, Mrs. Cline! Thank you. I thought I had lost Blue Bunny!" Lindsay felt calm and comforted now that she had her toy again.

- ① excited → confused ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ worried → relieved ④ pleased → stressed
- ⑤ joyful → upset

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once you start to see praise for what it is — and what it does — these constant little evaluative outbursts from adults start to produce the same effect as fingernails being dragged down a blackboard. You begin to root for a child to give his teachers or parents a taste of their own treacle by turning around to them and saying (in the same saccharine tone of voice), "Good praising!" Still, it's not an easy habit to break. It can seem strange, at least at first, to stop praising; it can feel as though you're being chilly or withholding something. But that, it soon becomes clear, suggests that *we praise more because we need to say it than because children need to hear it*. Whenever that's true, it's time to rethink what we're doing. What kids do need is unconditional support, love with no strings attached. That's not just different from praise — it's the *opposite* of praise.

* treacle: 당밀, 달콤한 것

- ① 아이들을 칭찬하는 습관을 그만두어야 한다.
- ② 아이들의 눈높이에 맞는 조언을 해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 아이들의 행동에 대한 무조건적인 지지를 삼가야 한다.
- ④ 아이들에게 타인을 칭찬하는 습관을 길러 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들에게 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 방법을 가르쳐야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People sometimes make downward social comparisons — comparing themselves to inferior or worse-off others — to feel better about themselves. This is self-enhancement at work. But what happens when the only available comparison target we have is superior or better off than we are? Can self-enhancement motives still be served in such situations? Yes, they can, as captured by the self-evaluation maintenance model. According to this theory, we shift between two processes — reflection and comparison — in a way that lets us maintain favorable self-views. In areas that are *not* especially relevant to our self-definition, we engage in *reflection*, whereby we flatter ourselves by association with others' accomplishments. Suppose you care very little about your own athletic skills, but when your friend scores the winning goal during a critical soccer match, you beam with pride, experience a boost to your self-esteem, and take delight in her victory celebrations as if, by association, it were your victory too.

* flatter: 치켜세우다, 아첨하다

- ① 타인과의 비교를 통해 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 할 수 있다.
- ② 자기 분야와 관련 없는 사람들의 성공도 축하해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 성취도가 낮은 사람들과의 비교는 자기발전에는 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 성취도가 높은 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 타인의 성취를 자신과 연결하여 긍정적인 자아상을 유지할 수 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

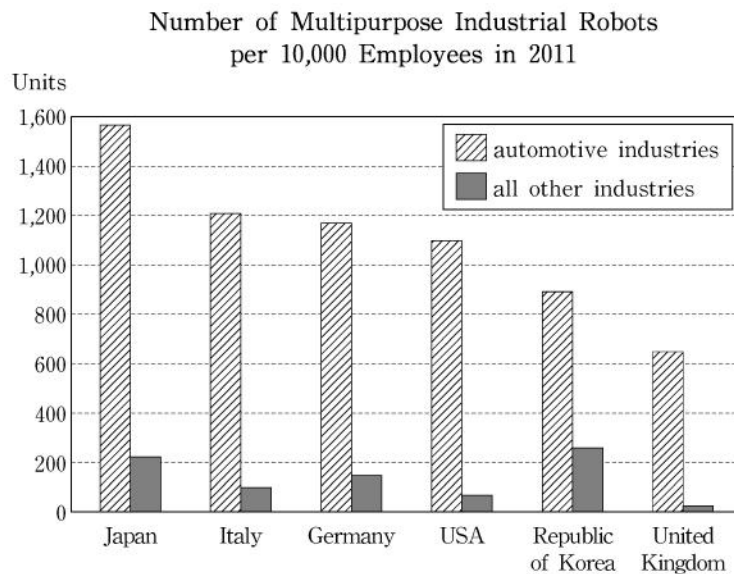
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

* mandatory: 의무적인 ** subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in 2011 for six selected countries. ① All of the six countries have more multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries than in all other industries. ② Among the countries in the graph, Japan has the largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries. ③ While the Republic of Korea has the smallest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries, it has the largest number in all other industries. ④ Both the USA and the United Kingdom have more than 600 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries but have fewer than 200 units in all other industries. ⑤ Among the six countries in the graph, Japan, Italy, and Germany are the top three countries for the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries.

25. brown tree snake에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The brown tree snake has a large head with sticking-out eyes. The head is distinct from the narrow neck. Its body usually has a light brown background with a series of darker markings or bands on it. The snake is about 38 centimeters when it comes out of its egg, and usually reaches 1 to 2 meters long. This snake is infamous for causing the extinction of the majority of native bird species in Guam. Shortly after World War II, the brown tree snake was accidentally brought into Guam from its native range in the South Pacific, probably as an unwanted passenger on a ship or plane. It is not hunted or eaten by any other animals in Guam and is therefore at the top of its food chain, which has led the snake to increase dramatically in number.

- ① 큰 머리와 돌출된 눈을 가지고 있다.
- ② 일반적으로 몸 바탕색은 연한 갈색이다.
- ③ 알에서 나올 때 약 38센티미터이다.
- ④ 제2차 세계 대전 이전에 Guam으로 우연히 유입되었다.
- ⑤ Guam에서 먹이 사슬의 최상위에 있다.

26. Barrow High School Charity Collection Week에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Barrow High School Charity Collection Week

Next week, we will be holding our school charity collection to help local students. We welcome donations of your gently-used items.

What to donate:

Clothes, bags, books, and small electronics
* No cash donations will be accepted.

How to donate:

Put all items into a box and write your name on it.
Leave your box at the collection point in our school gym.

When to donate:

From September 18 to September 22 (during normal school hours)

Please try to remember to show your goodwill and support! For more information, contact the school office at 0093-1234-5678.

- ① 지역 학생들을 돕기 위한 것이다.
- ② 의류, 가방, 책, 소형 전자 기기를 기부받는다.
- ③ 현금을 기부받는다.
- ④ 기부할 모든 물품은 상자에 넣어야 한다.
- ⑤ 9월 18일부터 기부를 받는다.

27. Best Booth Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

– Gold Rose Flower Festival –

Best Booth Contest

The Best Booth Contest is one of the main events of the Gold Rose Flower Festival. Participation in the contest is free of charge, and the best-looking booths will be chosen as winners. Please come and join in the fun!

Judging Standards

- Use of this year's "Fantasy" theme
- Design originality
- Votes received by visitors

Prizes

- First place: \$200
- Second place: \$100
- Third place: \$50

Contest Schedule

- Judging: October 20–21 (Friday & Saturday) from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Award ceremony: October 21 (Saturday) at 5:00 p.m.

Contest Registration

To register your booth, please email the festival manager at mholden@bbcgrff.org.



- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 심사 기준 중에 디자인 독창성 항목이 있다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 세 배이다.
- ④ 시상식은 10월 20일 금요일 오후 5시에 열린다.
- ⑤ 이메일로는 부스 등록을 받지 않는다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place ① filled with endangered rainforests and polar bears in peril. This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② waits to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify ③ substantially more characters from animations than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment — abilities once essential to our very survival — is slowly devolving to facilitate life in ④ their increasingly virtualized world. It's all part of ⑤ what Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

* peril: 위험 ** devolve: 퇴화하다

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

Why does the “pure” acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people’s perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men — either in real life or at the movies. They are (A) disappointed / satisfied with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that (B) artistic / real representation is always explaining, refining, and making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (C) free / inseparable from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film.

* entangle: 얽히게 하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|----------|-------------|
| ① | disappointed | artistic | free |
| ② | disappointed | real | free |
| ③ | satisfied | artistic | inseparable |
| ④ | satisfied | real | inseparable |
| ⑤ | satisfied | artistic | free |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Most of us probably parent the way we were parented. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, shared how ① her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother’s infamous threat was always, “If you kids don’t stop fighting, ② I’m going to knock your three heads together!” Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of how their mother would actually accomplish such a task, which, thankfully, ③ she never attempted. But what drove her mother to make this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling arguments, probably. No doubt, Louise’s mother had learned this threatening tactic from ④ her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of whether it worked. If Louise had not learned the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, ⑤ she would probably be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today!

* sibling: 형제(의), 자매(의)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn’t about wild talent so much as it is about _____. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don’t. It’s a pure numbers game. Geniuses don’t necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes *and* more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It’s impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can’t tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

* at the outset: 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

32. Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person’s mental orientation. What I mean is this. At any moment, a person has a _____. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events. If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches. In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person comprehends things in a peculiar and individual way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema. [3점]

- ① desire to make better choices
- ② point of view similar to that of others
- ③ personal preference on where to shop
- ④ particular take on what is happening
- ⑤ tendency to stick to traditions

33. Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These _____ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story. [3점]

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

34. The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents. Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. Such places may have disadvantages as well, however. If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may _____ in favor of one based on a tourism industry. People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place. [3점]

* entity: 실제 ** compartmentalize: 구획하다 *** transaction: 거래

- ① resist losing that identity
- ② stop persisting with the old tie
- ③ tolerate the shift of that industry
- ④ alienate themselves from that place
- ⑤ refuse the advantage of that industry

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the hallmarks of evaluating the quality of a black tea is by assessing how tightly the leaves are rolled. Generally, higher-graded teas are teas with leaves that are tightly and uniformly rolled. ① Lower-graded teas, on the other hand, are teas with leaves that are loosely and inconsistently rolled. ② With that said, the tightness of the roll has more to do with the steepability of a leaf than it does with the taste of a tea. ③ The rolling of leaves is done by machine or, sometimes, by hand to break the cell walls of the leaves and release essential oils. ④ Therefore, one should not evaluate the tea's drinkability or taste merely because its leaves are not tightly rolled. ⑤ It is common to find that people prefer the taste of looser rolled black teas over more expensive or more highly graded black teas that have been tightly rolled.

* hallmark: 특징, 특질 ** steepability: (차를) 우려낼 수 있음

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

36.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects.

- (A) You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and "reading" the words, you had no idea what you had just read.
- (B) Even though you were *looking* at the words, you apparently were not *paying attention*. There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.
- (C) We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a perfect pass without looking. We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it.

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

37.

Today the term artist is used to refer to a broad range of creative individuals across the globe from both past and present. This rather general usage erroneously suggests that the concept or word “artist” existed in original contexts.

- (A) Inventions, ideas, and discoveries have been credited to the persons who originated them. This view is also at the core of the definition of an “artist.” Artists are perceived to establish a strong bond with their art to the point of combining into one “entity.”
- (B) In contrast to the diversity it is applied to, the meaning of this term continues to be mostly based on Western views and values. Since the fifteenth century, this tradition has been concerned with recognizing individual achievements.
- (C) Art history has reinforced this oneness: A painting by Pablo Picasso is called “a Picasso.” This union between artists and their work has determined the essential qualities of an artist: originality, authorship, and authenticity. [3점]

* authenticity: 진정함, 확실성

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

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

38.

But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information. (①) But this is more fictional than real. (②) Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. (③) What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. (④) As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. (⑤) My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you’d better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

39.

But it is no light matter to quickly and correctly pen a long and complicated composition.

There are many instances of rapid work on the part of the great composers; and their facility and quickness of composition causes great wonder and admiration. (①) But our admiration is often misdirected. (②) When we hear of some of the speedy writing of great works by Mozart or Mendelssohn, we might think that this speed was of the composing power as well as of pen, but, in fact, such was seldom the case. (③) These great musicians generally did their composition mentally without reference to pen or piano, and simply postponed the unpleasant manual labor of committing their music to paper until it became absolutely necessary. (④) Then they got credit for incredible rapidity of composition. (⑤) One has only to copy a piece of music or to try to put into notes some piece of music previously memorized, to realize this. [3점]

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

The weakness of local networks lies in their self-containment, for they lack input as well as outreach. In a classic study of urban politics, Herbert Gans found that neighborhoods with the highest levels of solidarity often were unable to block unfavorable policies and programs for lack of ties to possible allies elsewhere in the city. It was for this reason that Gans referred to them as “urban villagers.” As the opposite of local networks, cosmopolitan networks offer little solidarity and have little capacity to comfort and sustain members. But members benefit from a constant flow of new information and from the great reach of their influence, even if it tends to be somewhat lacking in strength. Local networks tend to be small. In contrast, cosmopolitan networks can be huge. Thus, while the “urban villagers” lacked ties even to their local city government, cosmopolitan network ties often lead into the White House.

* ally: 동맹국, 협력자



Unlike the “urban villagers,” whose ___ (A) ___ ties to the outside restrict them within their boundaries, cosmopolitan networks ___ (B) ___ from exposure to new information and a more extensive range of relationships.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------|----------|
| ① loose | profit |
| ② loose | stem |
| ③ loose | withdraw |
| ④ close | profit |
| ⑤ close | stem |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An ecosystem that is altered or damaged in some way will be out of balance with the biome for that area. For example, if the local biome is forest, but the trees have been removed from one area, then the ecosystem is out of balance. The natural tendency is for plant species to move into that area, bringing the ecosystem back towards the biome state. The spread of a species into a new area is called colonisation. It can happen naturally only if there are ecologically healthy ecosystems nearby to provide plant seeds. Once the vegetation has started to recover, insects, birds and other animals will travel into the newly regenerated area.

These processes of ecological colonisation can be supported by environmental _____. For example, we are currently seeing important changes in the way agriculture is carried out in Britain. Rather than just maximising food production, farming is becoming more environmentally friendly, with the support of financial subsidies. This new approach increases biological diversity by conserving hedges and the wildflowers, insects, birds and other animals that live on the land. A proportion of agricultural land is left completely uncultivated so that species can gradually colonise it. This provides a habitat for a wider range of species. Leaving some farmland as set-aside is also a way to decrease overall production when that is economically desirable. Note that set-aside land is more permanent than fallow land, which is usually left for only a year. Colonisation is a slow process, taking place over years or even decades.

* biome: 생물군계 ** subsidy: 보조(금) *** fallow: 휴경

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Giving Land Back to Nature for Ecological Balance
- ② Colonisation: Mother Nature's Shame or Pride?
- ③ Broken Ecosystems: Mankind's Misconduct
- ④ Is Set-Aside Land Economically Desirable?
- ⑤ The Paradox of Eco-Friendly Farming

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① assessment ② competition ③ constancy
- ④ forces ⑤ management

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

An important lesson to remember is that we should try to see the positives in life even while we are stuck in the middle of trouble. Riccardo, who was named after his father, an immigrant from Mexico, learned this lesson at a young age. Although the family called him Ricky, his father had his own nickname for him: Good-for-Nothing. Why did the elder Riccardo call (a) him that? Because Ricky hated fishing.

(B)

The nation came to know Ricky as the most complete player of his generation, and he was voted into the Hall of Fame. And his father, the elder Riccardo, what did he think about it? Though he had wanted all of his sons to join the family business, he was finally proud of Ricky and respected his accomplishments. Ricky held onto hope in one of the most difficult moments of (b) his life and achieved greatness.

(C)

Since these jobs were not fishing, his father saw no value in them. Young Ricky hated fishing. *Everything would be fine if it were not fishing*, he thought to himself. Soon, Ricky began to follow his older brother who used to play sandlot ball. For Ricky, playing baseball with (c) him was a way to forget his hardship. Fortunately, Ricky was very good at it, and was treated like a hero among his playmates. When Ricky was sixteen, he decided to drop out of school to become a baseball player. And by the time he was through with baseball, (d) he had become a legend.

* sandlot ball: 동네야구

(D)

His father saw this very negatively, because he was a fisherman. He loved the fishing business. So did all of his sons, except for Good-for-Nothing Ricky. The boy did not like being on the boat, and the smell of fish made him sick. Instead, Ricky — who was not afraid of hard work — delivered newspapers, shined shoes, worked in the office, and even repaired nets. (e) His income went to the family. Even so, his father was strongly dissatisfied with him and still always said that he was good for nothing.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Ricky에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아버지의 이름을 따서 Riccardo라고 이름 지어졌다.
- ② 야구 선수로 성공했지만 아버지가 자랑스러워하지 않았다.
- ③ 야구 선수가 되기 위해 학교를 그만두기로 결심했다.
- ④ 아버지의 직업이 어부였다.
- ⑤ 힘든 일을 두려워하지 않았다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

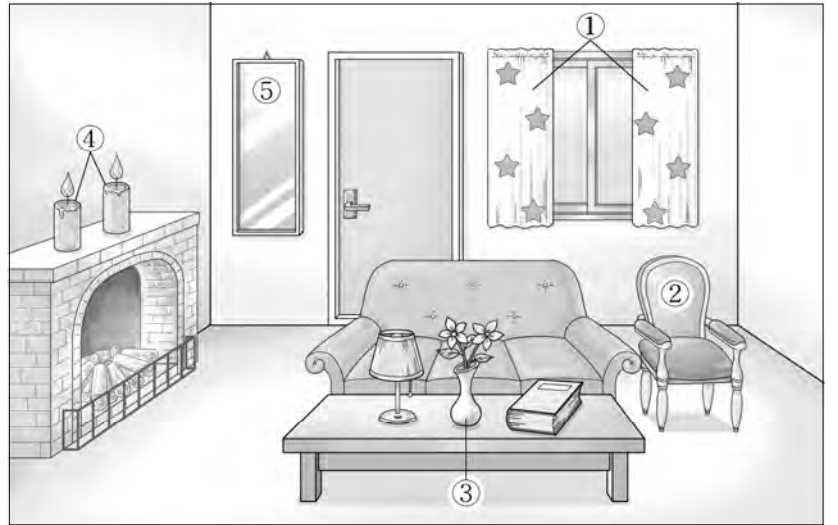
영어 영역

홀수형

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

- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Not yet. I forgot to send it.
 - ② Of course. You can have it.
 - ③ Sorry. We're sold out of pictures.
 - ④ Right. You shouldn't buy a book.
 - ⑤ No, thanks. I don't want an album.
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Okay. I'll ask him if he'd like to.
 - ② Too bad. He went back yesterday.
 - ③ Exactly. I plan to visit Korea later.
 - ④ No. I want to stay longer if possible.
 - ⑤ Right. We haven't been to Germany.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 스마트폰 사용 자제를 당부하려고
 - ② 청취자의 문자 참여를 권유하려고
 - ③ 프로그램 방송 시간 변경을 공지하려고
 - ④ 라디오 앱의 새로운 기능을 소개하려고
 - ⑤ 음원 불법 다운로드의 유해성을 경고하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 운동과 숙면은 밀접한 관계가 있다.
 - ② 시골 생활은 건강한 삶에 도움이 된다.
 - ③ 규칙적인 식습관은 장수의 필수 조건이다.
 - ④ 야외 활동은 스트레스 해소에 효과적이다.
 - ⑤ 가정의 화목은 가족 간의 대화에서 시작된다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 시민 - 경찰관
 - ② 환자 - 간호사
 - ③ 학생 - 소방관
 - ④ 고객 - 차량 정비사
 - ⑤ 학부모 - 영양사

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 티셔츠 주문하기
 - ② 호텔 예약하기
 - ③ 로고 디자인하기
 - ④ 출장 신청하기
 - ⑤ 항공권 취소하기
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 영화를 보고 있는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 맡은 배역을 더 잘 이해하고 싶어서
 - ② 훌륭한 영화감독이 되고 싶어서
 - ③ 좋아하는 장르의 작품이어서
 - ④ 주연 배우들을 좋아해서
 - ⑤ 작문 숙제를 해야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
 - ① \$36
 - ② \$45
 - ③ \$54
 - ④ \$60
 - ⑤ \$63
- 대화를 듣고, Winter Discovery Camp에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 참가 대상
 - ② 활동 내용
 - ③ 기간
 - ④ 기념품
 - ⑤ 참가비
- Global Design Conference에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Chicago에서 매년 개최된다.
 - ② 유명 디자이너들의 강연이 있을 것이다.
 - ③ 100명의 디자이너가 제작한 작품들이 전시될 것이다.
 - ④ 6월 20일에 시작한다.
 - ⑤ 등록비는 환불이 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 재킷을 고르시오.

Blackhills Hiking Jackets

	Model	Price	Pockets	Waterproof	Color
①	A	\$40	3	X	brown
②	B	\$55	4	○	blue
③	C	\$65	5	○	yellow
④	D	\$70	6	X	gray
⑤	E	\$85	6	○	black

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

Man: _____

- ① I agree. The place was too crowded.
- ② Of course. It's very warm downtown.
- ③ All right. Let's go on a bus tour then.
- ④ Sure. Our last vacation was the best ever.
- ⑤ Yes. The hotel is within walking distance.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Thanks for understanding. I hope it won't cause any trouble.
- ② Certainly. I was deeply touched when you sent the message.
- ③ Good news. The orchestra is still looking for new members.
- ④ You're welcome. I did what I had to do for the orientation.
- ⑤ That's right. I couldn't have won the election without you.

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

David: _____

- ① We need to check what we did last year.
- ② Why don't we cancel the program this year?
- ③ Let me assign this work to the other teachers.
- ④ How about joining the program after school?
- ⑤ Let's ask the students what they prefer to do.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

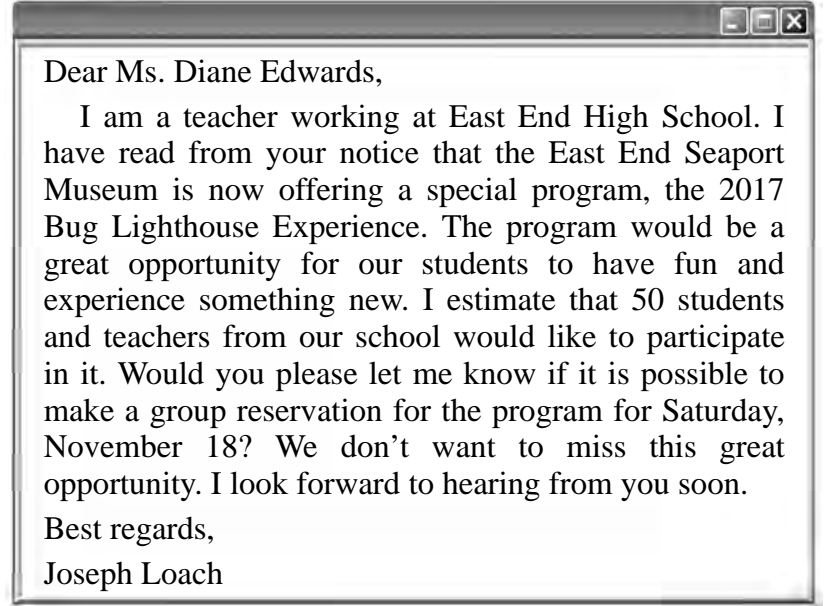
- ① relationship between music and civilization
- ② materials used to make musical instruments
- ③ trends in modern art around the world
- ④ ways to preserve ancient instruments
- ⑤ use of music for rest and relaxation

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① China ② Mongolia ③ Nigeria
- ④ Australia ⑤ Colombia

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 단체 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ② 교내 행사에 초청할 강사 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 프로그램 단체 예약이 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 체험 학습 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 견학 예정 인원수의 변경을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 T의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The start of the boat tour was far from what I had expected. None of the wildlife I saw was exotic. I could only see dull gray rocks. It was also so hot and humid that I could not enjoy the tour fully. However, as the boat slid into the Bay Park Canal, all of a sudden my mother shouted, "Look at the mangroves!" A whole new world came into sight. The mangrove forest alongside the canal thrilled me as we entered its cool shade. I was fascinated by the beautiful leaves and flowers of the mangroves. But best of all, I was charmed by the native birds, monkeys, and lizards moving among the branches. "What a wonderful adventure!" I exclaimed.

* mangrove: 맹그로브(강가나 늪지에서 자라는 열대 나무)

- ① ashamed → relaxed ② disappointed → excited
- ③ delighted → confused ④ pleased → lonely
- ⑤ scared → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the 2015 *Fortune* Most Powerful Women Summit, Ginni Rometty offered this advice: "When did you ever learn the most in your life? What experience? I guarantee you'll tell me it was a time you felt at risk." To become a better leader, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You have to challenge the conventional ways of doing things and search for opportunities to innovate. Exercising leadership not only requires you to challenge the organizational status quo but also requires you to challenge your internal status quo. You have to challenge yourself. You have to venture beyond the boundaries of your current experience and explore new territory. Those are the places where there are opportunities to improve, innovate, experiment, and grow. Growth is always at the edges, just outside the boundaries of where you are right now.

* status quo: 현재 상태

- ① 지도자는 실현 가능한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 새로운 제도를 적극적으로 도입해야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 조직의 현재 상태를 철저히 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 현재의 자신을 넘어서는 도전을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 기존의 방식과 새로운 방식을 조화시켜야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

* delegation: 위임

- ① 구성원 간의 공통된 목표 의식이 협업의 필수 조건이다.
- ② 정확한 정보 이해는 신속한 업무 수행을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ 자유로운 의사소통 문화는 직무 만족도 향상에 기여한다.
- ④ 여가 활동을 함께하는 것도 협업의 효율성을 증가시킨다.
- ⑤ 협업에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식에도 능숙할 필요가 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sensory-specific satiety is defined as a decrease in appetite, or the subjective liking for the food that is consumed, with little change in the hedonics of uneaten food. As a result of sensory-specific satiety, when people consume a variety of foods, they tend to overeat. A greater variety of food leads people to eat more than they would otherwise. So, being full and feeling sated are separate matters. The recovery of appetite or the motivation to eat is apparent to anyone who has consumed a large meal and is quite full, and does not require additional energy or nutrients to meet their daily needs, but decides to consume additional calories after seeing the dessert cart. Small changes in the sensory properties of foods are sufficient to increase food intake. For example, subjects who were presented with different shapes of pasta showed increased hedonic ratings and increased energy consumption relative to subjects eating only a single shape of pasta.

* satiety: 포만(감) ** hedonics: 쾌락 *** sated: 충분히 만족한

- ① necessity of consuming a varied diet in daily life
- ② reasons for people's rejection of unfamiliar foods
- ③ changes in people's preference for basic food items
- ④ impact of food variety on the amount of food people consume
- ⑤ importance of maintaining food diversity to prevent overeating

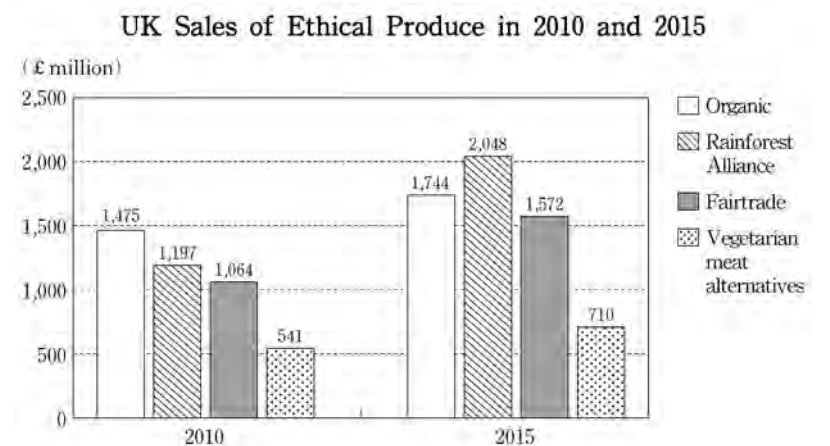
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual authors and photographers have rights to their intellectual property during their lifetimes, and their heirs have rights for 70 years after the creator's death, so any publication less than 125 years old has to be checked for its copyright status. The duration of copyright protection has increased steadily over the years; the life-plus-70-years standard was set by the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which increased the 50-year limit established by the 1976 Copyright Act. Supporters of such legislation like to defend these increases with tales of starving writers and their impoverished descendants, but in reality the beneficiaries are more likely to be transnational publishing companies. And note that copyright laws serve a dual purpose. In addition to protecting the rights of authors so as to encourage the publication of new creative works, copyright is also supposed to place reasonable time limits on those rights so that outdated works may be incorporated into new creative efforts. Therefore, the extended copyright protection frustrates new creative endeavors such as including poetry and song lyrics on Internet sites.

* heir: 상속인 ** legislation: 법률, 입법

- ① The Untold Origin of Copyright Protection
- ② Creativity Leaps with Longer Copyright Protection!
- ③ More Is Not Enough: No Limits to Copyright Coverage
- ④ Who Smiles at Copyright Protection, Writers or Publishers?
- ⑤ Does Extended Copyright Truly Enhance Protection and Creation?

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the sales of four types of ethical produce in the UK in 2010 and 2015. ① In 2015, the sales of each of the four types of ethical produce showed an increase from the sales of its corresponding type in 2010. ② Among the four types of ethical produce, the sales of Organic ranked the highest in 2010 but ranked the second highest in 2015. ③ Among the four types of ethical produce, Rainforest Alliance recorded the second highest sales in 2010 and recorded the highest sales in 2015. ④ The sales of Fairtrade in 2015 were twice as high as those in 2010. ⑤ In both 2010 and 2015, the sales of Vegetarian meat alternatives were the lowest among the four types of ethical produce.

25. Jim Marshall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The late photographer Jim Marshall is regarded as one of the most celebrated photographers of the 20th century. He holds the distinction of being the first and only photographer to be presented with the Grammy Trustees Award. He started as a professional photographer in 1959. He was given unrivaled access to rock's biggest artists, including the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, and Ray Charles. He was the only photographer granted backstage access for the Beatles' final full concert and also shot the Rolling Stones on their historic 1972 tour. He formed special bonds with the artists he worked with and those relationships helped him capture some of his most vivid and iconic imagery. Over a 50-year career, the photographs he took appeared on more than 500 album covers. He was passionate about his work up until the end. "I have no kids," he used to say. "My photographs are my children."

- ① Grammy Trustees Award가 수여된 최초이자 유일한 사진작가이다.
- ② 1959년에 직업 사진작가로 일하기 시작했다.
- ③ Rolling Stones의 역사적인 1972년 투어에서 그들을 촬영했다.
- ④ 함께 작업한 예술가들과 특별한 유대 관계를 맺지 않았다.
- ⑤ 500개가 넘는 앨범 커버에 그가 촬영한 사진들이 실렸다.

26. 2018 CVL Volleyball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2018 CVL Volleyball Camp

The College Volleyball League (CVL) is hosting a camp for high school students from January 23 to 27.

Training Program

After a brief skills test, participants will be trained based on their levels.

- Basic Level: serving, tossing, and spiking
- Advanced Level: individual plays and team strategies

Daily Schedule

- 9 a.m. – 11 a.m.: one-on-one skills training
- 1 p.m. – 4 p.m.: practice game sessions

Note

- Participation fee is \$100.
- Participants will receive a volleyball and a camp T-shirt.
- College volleyball players will visit to offer advice to participants on the final day of the camp.

For more information, visit our website at www.CVL.org.

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 참가자들은 수준에 따라 훈련을 받을 것이다.
- ③ 오전에 연습 경기를 실시한다.
- ④ 참가자들은 배구공과 캠프 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 마지막 날에 대학 배구 선수들이 방문할 것이다.

27. Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike

All donations this year go toward purchasing new books for the children's library!

- Date: Saturday, December 2, 2017
- Place: Peterson National Park
- Registration & Safety Instruction: 9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
- Start Time: 10:00 a.m.

How to Participate

- Each participant should set a goal for donation by choosing only one of the following courses:
 - Course A: 2 miles (\$20)
 - Course B: 3 miles (\$30)
 - Course C: 5 miles (\$50 or more)
- Participants should make their donations before the start.

What to Bring

- Participants should bring comfortable shoes and sunscreen.
- Lunch is not provided, so please bring your own refreshments.

Participants who complete their hike will receive a medal. For more information, please call 234-567-1234.

- ① 올해의 기부금 전액은 어린이 도서관 공사비로 사용된다.
- ② 안전 교육은 오전 10시에 시작한다.
- ③ 각 참가자는 두 개의 코스를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 하이킹을 완료한 참가자들은 메달을 받을 것이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Psychologists who study giving behavior ① have noticed that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others give small amounts to many charities. Those who donate to one or two charities seek evidence about what the charity is doing and ② what it is really having a positive impact. If the evidence indicates that the charity is really helping others, they make a substantial donation. Those who give small amounts to many charities are not so interested in whether what they are ③ doing helps others — psychologists call them warm glow givers. Knowing that they are giving makes ④ them feel good, regardless of the impact of their donation. In many cases the donation is so small — \$10 or less — that if they stopped ⑤ to think, they would realize that the cost of processing the donation is likely to exceed any benefit it brings to the charity.

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

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the ① time factor. Rather incredibly, one archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is ② found! On the contrary, archaeologists and assistants from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even ③ catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated. Then, to interpret those finds, they had to ④ learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. Could a “commercial archaeologist” have ⑤ waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

* prominent: 저명한 ** excavate: 발굴하다

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Scott Adams, the creator of *Dilbert*, one of the most successful comic strips of all time, says that two personal letters dramatically changed his life. One night ① he was watching a PBS-TV program about cartooning, when he decided to write to the host of the show, Jack Cassady, to ask for his advice about becoming a cartoonist. Much to ② his surprise, he heard back from Cassady within a few weeks in the form of a handwritten letter. The letter advised Adams not to be discouraged if he received early rejections. Adams got inspired and submitted some cartoons, but ③ he was quickly rejected. Not following Cassady’s advice, ④ he became discouraged, put his materials away, and decided to forget cartooning as a career. About fifteen months later, he was surprised to receive yet another letter from Cassady, especially since he hadn’t thanked ⑤ him for his original advice. He acted again on Cassady’s encouragement, but this time he stuck with it and obviously hit it big.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. *Apocalypse Now*, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained widespread popularity, and for good reason. The film is an adaptation of Joseph Conrad’s novel *Heart of Darkness*, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, *Apocalypse Now* is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental narrative and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as those of *Heart of Darkness*. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character’s mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving *Apocalypse Now* a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been _____ . [3점]

* deranged: 제정신이 아닌

- ① a literal adaptation of the novel
- ② a source of inspiration for the novel
- ③ a faithful depiction of the Vietnam War
- ④ a vivid dramatisation of a psychological journey
- ⑤ a critical interpretation of contemporary civilisation

32. How many of the lunches that you ate over the last week can you recall? Do you remember what you ate today? I hope so. Yesterday? I bet it takes a moment’s effort. And what about the day before yesterday? What about a week ago? It’s not so much that your memory of last week’s lunch has disappeared; if provided with the right cue, like where you ate it, or whom you ate it with, you would likely recall what had been on your plate. Rather, it’s difficult to remember last week’s lunch because your brain has filed it away with all the other lunches you’ve ever eaten as *just another lunch*. When we try to recall something from a category that includes as many instances as “lunch” or “wine,” many memories compete for our attention. The memory of last Wednesday’s lunch isn’t necessarily gone; it’s that you lack _____ . But a wine that talks: That’s unique. It’s a memory without rivals.

[3점]

- ① the channel to let it flow into the pool of ordinary memories
- ② the right hook to pull it out of a sea of lunchtime memories
- ③ the glue to attach it to just another lunch memory
- ④ the memory capacity to keep a box of sleeping memories
- ⑤ the sufficient number of competitors in a battle for attention

33. In the less developed world, the percentage of the population involved in agriculture is declining, but at the same time, those remaining in agriculture are not benefiting from technological advances. The typical scenario in the less developed world is one in which a very few commercial agriculturalists are technologically advanced while the vast majority are incapable of competing. Indeed, this vast majority _____ because of larger global causes. As an example, in Kenya, farmers are actively encouraged to grow export crops such as tea and coffee at the expense of basic food production. The result is that a staple crop, such as maize, is not being produced in a sufficient amount. The essential argument here is that the capitalist mode of production is affecting peasant production in the less developed world in such a way as to limit the production of staple foods, thus causing a food problem. [3점]

* staple: 주요한 ** maize: 옥수수 *** peasant: 소농(小農)

- ① have lost control over their own production
- ② have turned to technology for food production
- ③ have challenged the capitalist mode of production
- ④ have reduced their involvement in growing cash crops
- ⑤ have regained their competitiveness in the world market

34. Over the past 60 years, as mechanical processes have replicated behaviors and talents we thought were unique to humans, we've had to change our minds about what sets us apart. As we invent more species of AI, we will be forced to surrender more of what is supposedly unique about humans. Each step of surrender — we are not the only mind that can play chess, fly a plane, make music, or invent a mathematical law — will be painful and sad. We'll spend the next three decades — indeed, perhaps the next century — in a permanent identity crisis, continually asking ourselves what humans are good for. If we aren't unique toolmakers, or artists, or moral ethicists, then what, if anything, makes us special? In the grandest irony of all, the greatest benefit of an everyday, utilitarian AI will not be increased productivity or an economics of abundance or a new way of doing science — although all those will happen. The greatest benefit of the arrival of artificial intelligence is that _____ . [3점]

* replicate: 복제하다

- ① AIs will help define humanity
- ② humans could also be like AIs
- ③ humans will be liberated from hard labor
- ④ AIs could lead us in resolving moral dilemmas
- ⑤ AIs could compensate for a decline in human intelligence

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the context of SNS, media literacy has been argued to be especially important “in order to make the users aware of their rights when using SNS tools, and also help them acquire or reinforce human rights values and develop the behaviour necessary to respect other people’s rights and freedoms”. ① With regard to peer-to-peer risks such as bullying, this last element is of particular importance. ② This relates to a basic principle that children are taught in the offline world as well: ‘do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you’. ③ Children’s SNS activities should be encouraged when we help them accumulate knowledge. ④ This should also be a golden rule with regard to SNS, but for children and young people it is much more difficult to estimate the consequences and potential serious impact of their actions in this environment. ⑤ Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act is crucial.

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

36.

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest.

- (A) For example, the *Columbia Journalism Review* is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like *Consumer Reports*, work toward objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.
- (B) However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues.
- (C) Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising.

* revenue: 수입

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

37.

To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

- (A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.
- (B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.
- (C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual. [3점]

* sanction: 제재

- 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.

Experiments show that rats display an immediate liking for salt the first time they experience a salt deficiency.

Both humans and rats have evolved taste preferences for *sweet* foods, which provide rich sources of calories. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly preferred food item, an item that has the highest caloric value. (①) Human newborn infants also show a strong preference for sweet liquids. (②) Both humans and rats dislike *bitter* and *sour* foods, which tend to contain toxins. (③) They also adaptively adjust their eating behavior in response to deficits in water, calories, and salt. (④) They likewise increase their intake of sweets and water when their energy and fluids become depleted. (⑤) These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the adaptive problem of food selection, and coordinate consumption patterns with physical needs.

* deficiency: 결핍 ** deplete: 고갈시키다

39.

It is postulated that such contamination may result from airborne transport from remote power plants or municipal incinerators.

An incident in Japan in the 1950s alerted the world to the potential problems of organic mercury in fish. Factories were discharging mercury into the waters of Minamata Bay, which also harbored a commercial fishing industry. Mercury was being bioaccumulated in the fish tissue and severe mercury poisoning occurred in many people who consumed the fish. (①) The disabling neurological symptoms were subsequently called Minamata disease. (②) Control over direct discharge of mercury from industrial operations is clearly needed for prevention. (③) However, it is now recognized that traces of mercury can appear in lakes far removed from any such industrial discharge. (④) Strictly controlled emission standards for such sources are needed to minimize this problem. (⑤) Fish advisories have been issued for many lakes in the United States; these recommend limits on the number of times per month particular species of fish should be consumed.

* postulate: 가정하다 ** incinerator: 소각로

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

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

* homogeneous: 동종의 ** emulate: 따라 하다



Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can _____ (A) _____ potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for _____ (B) _____ findings to happen.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① limit …… unexpected ② limit …… distorted
- ③ diversify …… misleading ④ diversify …… accidental
- ⑤ provide …… novel

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You've never murdered, but your murderer's rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you're not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters' emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this — and it is a very large problem — is that almost no one can view himself _____ on the page. As the writer, you're too close to your own complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a character who is not you. In fact, that's what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

* octogenarian: 80대의 사람 ** protagonist: 주인공

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels
- ② Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
- ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
- ④ Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
- ⑤ A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① objectively ② intuitively ③ devotedly
- ④ emotionally ⑤ favorably

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was the first day of the new semester. Steve and Dave were excited that they would be back at school again. They rode their bicycles to school together that morning, as they usually did. Dave had math on the first floor, and Steve was on the second with history. On his way to the classroom, Steve's teacher came up to him to ask if (a) he wanted to run for student president. Steve thought for a moment and answered, "Sure, it'll be a great experience."

(B)

Steve won the election. Upon hearing the result, Dave went over to Steve and congratulated (b) him, shaking his hand. Steve could still see the disappointment burning in his eyes. It wasn't until later that evening, on the way home, that Dave said apologetically, "I'm so sorry, Steve! This election hasn't damaged our friendship, has it?" "Of course not, Dave. We're friends as always!" Steve responded with a smile. As Steve arrived home, his dad was proudly waiting for him and said, "Congratulations on the win! How did Dave take it?" Steve replied, "We're fine now, best friends for life!" (c) His dad laughed, "Sounds like you won two battles today!"

(C)

After class, Steve spotted Dave in the hallway and ran to him excitedly, "I've got good news! I'm going for student president and I think mine will be the only nomination." Dave cleared his throat and replied with surprise, "Actually, I've just registered my name, too!" (d) He continued sharply, "Well, best of luck! But don't think you'll win the election, Steve." Dave walked quickly away and from that moment on, there was an uncomfortable air of tension between the two friends. Steve tried to be friendly toward Dave, but he just didn't seem to care.

(D)

When the election day came, Steve found that his bicycle had a flat tire, so he started to run to school. Just as he reached the end of the street, Dave's dad, who was driving Dave to school, pulled over to give him a ride. The dead silence in the car made the drive painful. Noticing the bad atmosphere, Dave's dad said, "You know, only one of you can win. You have known each other since birth. Don't let this election ruin your friendship. Try to be happy for each other!" His words hit Dave hard. Looking at Steve, Dave felt the need to apologize to (e) him later that day.

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 개학 날 아침에 Steve와 Dave는 함께 등교했다.
- ② Steve는 학생회장으로 당선되었다.
- ③ Steve는 Dave에게 선거 출마 사실을 숨겼다.
- ④ Dave의 아버지는 학교로 뛰어가던 Steve를 차에 태워 주었다.
- ⑤ Dave의 아버지는 선거로 인해 우정을 잃지 말라고 충고했다.

* 확인 사항

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

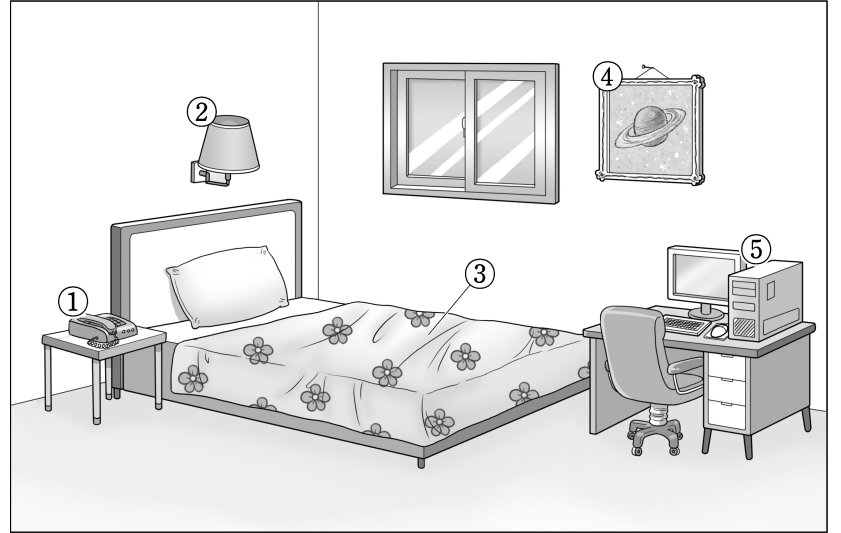
제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Sure. I'll need your phone number.
 - Of course. The stock prices are up.
 - No, thanks. I have enough books.
 - That's right. Biology isn't easy.
 - Sorry. I didn't book the tickets.
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - I'm not sure why I'm sick.
 - Can I reserve a table for five?
 - How come you have a sunburn?
 - It was a pleasure meeting with you.
 - I'd like to make an appointment at four.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 차량 관리 방법을 설명하려고
 - 이사 지침 준수를 요청하려고
 - 전기 절약 방법을 알려주려고
 - 건물 실내 소독 일정을 공지하려고
 - 관리 사무소 위치 이전을 안내하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 개별 활동이 조별 활동보다 효율적이다.
 - 교과목에 따라 효과적인 학습 방법에 차이가 있다.
 - 조별 과제를 할 때 일을 합리적으로 분담해야 한다.
 - 실수를 막기 위해 발표 자료를 미리 준비해야 한다.
 - 다양한 경로를 통한 자료 수집이 과제의 질을 높인다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - 사진작가 - 여행 가이드
 - 반려동물 주인 - 수의사
 - 서커스 관람객 - 동물 조련사
 - 고고학자 - 자연사 박물관 직원
 - 신문 기자 - 야생 동물 구조 센터 직원

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 장비 대여하기
 - 다과 준비하기
 - 현수막 주문하기
 - 운동 기구 교체하기
 - 문자 메시지 보내기
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 기숙사에서 나가려는 이유를 고르시오.
 - 과제에 집중할 수 없어서
 - 시설이 마음에 들지 않아서
 - 조부모를 병간호하기 위해서
 - 이사 온 가족과 살기 위해서
 - 룸메이트와 사이가 좋지 않아서
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
 - \$63
 - \$81
 - \$90
 - \$100
 - \$108
- 대화를 듣고, Tanzania Volunteer Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - 기간
 - 활동 내용
 - 참가비
 - 모집 인원
 - 지원 마감일
- 2018 Youth History Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - 역사에 대한 학생들의 관심 증진이 목적이다.
 - 7월 25일부터 7월 31일까지 진행된다.
 - 다섯 개의 도시를 방문할 예정이다.
 - 역사가가 안내할 것이다.
 - 여행자 보험료가 참가비에 포함되어 있다.

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

Big Sale on Dining Tables

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

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

Man: _____

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

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

Woman: _____

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

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

Marcus: _____

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

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

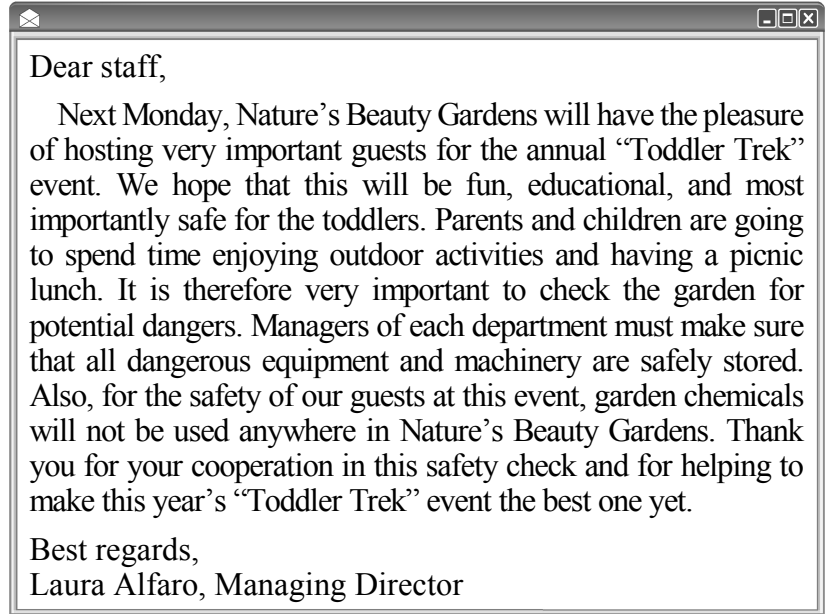
- ① reasons why creativity is essential to artists
- ② habits of famous artists to get creative ideas
- ③ jobs that are likely to disappear in the future
- ④ necessity of teaching how to appreciate artwork
- ⑤ relationship between job satisfaction and creativity

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

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

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



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

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

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

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

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* snap: 쉬운

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

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* entrepreneur: 사업가 ** inventory: 목록

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

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* perennial: 다년생의 ** ephemeral: 단명하는

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

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* rhetoric: 수사(학) ** castigate: 혹평하다

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

24. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KSFF International Exchange Program

Are you interested in participating in an international exchange program?

The Korea-Singapore Friendship Foundation (KSFF) will send high

school students to 6 schools in Singapore. This opportunity will be great for developing a global perspective and lifelong memories.



OPPORTUNITY and DATES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

ACCOMMODATIONS

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

More information is available at www.ksffexchange.net.

Please note: The application must be completed on our website by June 9, 2018.

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

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

2018 Tree Distribution Event

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



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

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

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

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

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

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

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

* slosh: 철벽철벽 튀다 ** devastate: 황폐시키다

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

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

* bellow: 고함치다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* inconsequential: 중요하지 않은

- ① rules prevent sports from developing a special meaning
- ② rules create a problem that is artificial yet intelligible
- ③ game structures can apply to other areas
- ④ sports become similar to real life due to rules
- ⑤ game cues are provided by player and spectator interaction

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

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

* inadvertently: 무심코 ** aloof: 냉담한

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

- 36.

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

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

* equilibrium: 평형 상태

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

37.

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

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

* clutter: 혼란

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

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

38.

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

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

* indigenous: 토착의

39.

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

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

* demeanor: 태도, 표정

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

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

* appendectomy: 맹장 수술



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

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

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

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

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

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

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
- ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
- ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
- ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
- ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

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

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

* Boxer: 복서(개의 한 품종)

(B)

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

(C)

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

(D)

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

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Rita는 수영을 배울 때를 제외하고 Princess와 항상 함께했다.
- ② Princess가 사고를 당하자 Rita의 어머니는 도움을 요청했다.
- ③ Princess는 Rita에 대한 사랑으로 물에 대한 두려움을 극복했다.
- ④ Rita의 어머니는 Rita와 Princess를 쇼핑몰에 데려갔다.
- ⑤ Rita와 Princess는 호숫가 산책로에서 놀고 있었다.

* 확인 사항

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

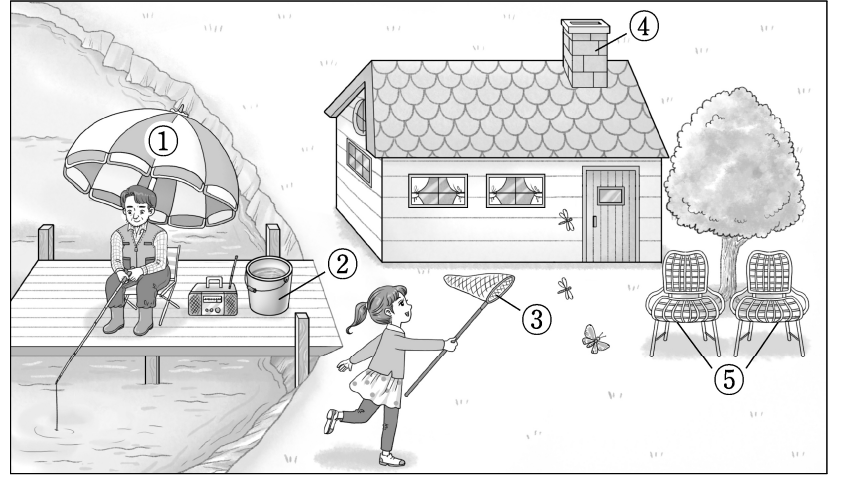
제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Let's learn some new skills.
 - I loved taking your craft class.
 - We don't have a community center.
 - I bought them from an online store.
 - I want to make curtains for my sister.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - Don't worry. We'll clean the room before we leave.
 - Really? I can't believe you lost the competition.
 - Good. The choir performance was a success.
 - I'm sorry. I can't play a musical instrument.
 - Right. You need to practice a lot.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 미술 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
 - 예술제 참여를 독려하려고
 - 미술 시험을 안내하려고
 - 미술실 이용 시간을 공지하려고
 - 박물관 관람 규칙 준수를 당부하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 어린이집 추가 설립의 필요성
 - 장난감 대여 서비스 이용의 장점
 - 어린이 대상 환경 교육의 중요성
 - 놀이가 아동 발달에 미치는 영향
 - 나이에 따른 장난감 선호도의 변화
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - 사진작가 - 무용가
 - 사회자 - 초청 강사
 - 음악 평론가 - 작곡가
 - 조명 기사 - 영화감독
 - 공연장 관리자 - 피아니스트

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



- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 소품 구매하기
 - 포스터 붙이기
 - 배우들 분장하기
 - 가을 축제 기획하기
 - 무대 배경 제작하기
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 농구경기에 출전하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.
 - 해외 출장을 가야 해서
 - 매출 보고서를 작성해야 해서
 - 지역 병원에서 봉사해야 해서
 - 정기 건강 검진을 받아야 해서
 - 아버지의 은퇴 파티에 참석해야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - \$140
 - \$160
 - \$180
 - \$240
 - \$260
- 대화를 듣고, Middleton Public Hearing에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - 주제
 - 개최 일시
 - 개최 장소
 - 전문가 패널
 - 질문 기회 유무
- Megan's Bites에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - 수제 과자로 유명하다.
 - 주인의 할머니가 만든 조리법을 사용한다.
 - 겉은 바삭하고 속은 부드러운 과자를 만든다.
 - 2017년에 Dessert Magazine에 의해 최고의 과자 가게로 선정됐다.
 - 다음 달에 New York에 2호점을 열 예정이다.

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

Laptop Backpacks

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

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

Woman: _____

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

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

Man: _____

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

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

Brian: _____

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

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

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

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Burke,

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

Best regards,
Carrie Wells

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

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Emma의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* hectic: 매우 바쁜

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

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

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

* patronage: 보호, 후원, 찬조

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

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

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

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

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

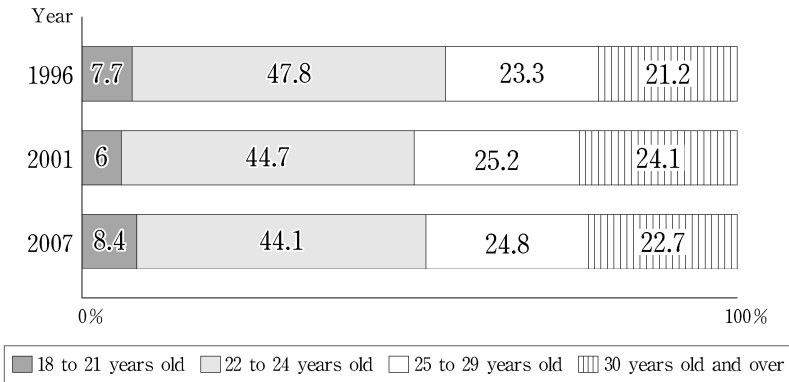
Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find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

* exacerbate: 악화시키다

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

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Age Distribution of University Graduates, Canada in 1996, 2001, and 2007



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

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

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

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

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

LnT-Bot

Your Child's Perfect Friend for Learning

◆ **Learning Modes**

LnT-Bot features three learning modes:

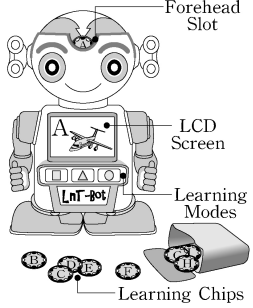
- alphabet letters and sounds
- names of objects
- numbers and counting

◆ **Learning Chips**

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

◆ **Fun Features**

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



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

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

2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest

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

■ **Submission**

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

■ **Divisions**

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

- Poetry
- Fiction
- Non-fiction

■ **Guidelines**

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

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

For more information, visit www.notachs.net.

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

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

* implacably: 확고히 ** subserve: 공헌하다

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

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

* deplete: 고갈시키다 ** synthetic pesticide: 합성 살충제

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

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

* salient: 두드러진

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

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

* nourish: 기르다

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

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

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

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

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

* infrastructure: 산업 기반 시설

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

36.

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

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

* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

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

37.

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

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

* poll: 여론 조사

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

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

38.

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

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

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

39.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

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

* malevolent: 악의 있는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

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

(B)

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

* binoculars: 쌍안경

(C)

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

(D)

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

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Sally는 두 달 동안 새를 공부하는 데 몰두해 왔었다.
- ② Jennifer는 대학교에서 근무하는 새 전문가이다.
- ③ Jason은 Sally가 새 관찰자로서 재능이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다.
- ④ Jason과 Sally는 Jennifer의 사무실을 방문했다.
- ⑤ Jennifer는 Sally가 희귀한 새를 보았다는 말을 처음부터 믿었다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 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.

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① No. You can't study with us.
 - ② Okay. I'll do the report by myself.
 - ③ Sure. I'll call you when I'm done.
 - ④ Yes. I'm pleased to join your team.
 - ⑤ Sorry. You have to finish by tomorrow.

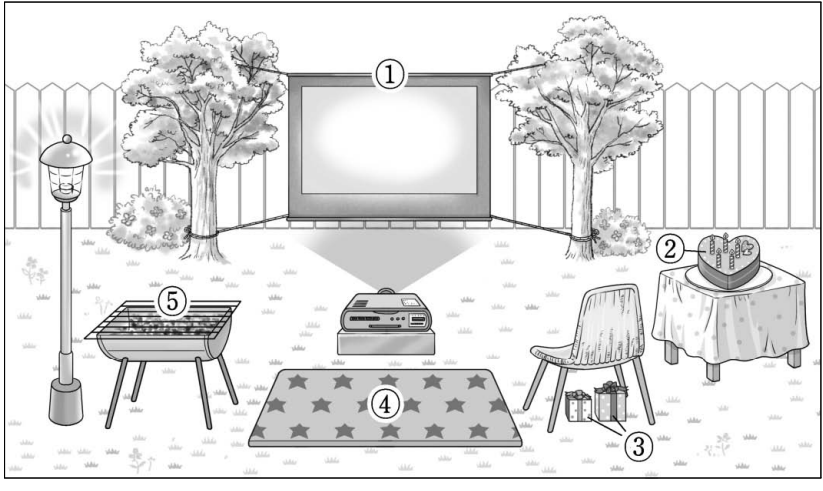
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Be careful. The roads are slippery.
 - ② I agree. The seats are very comfortable.
 - ③ Wonderful. Let's attend the program together.
 - ④ Great. I'll register my son for the program.
 - ⑤ I'm sorry. Your son has to wait longer.

- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 경기 취소를 공지하려고
 - ② 팬클럽 가입을 권유하려고
 - ③ 경기장 개장을 홍보하려고
 - ④ 웹 사이트 점검을 안내하려고
 - ⑤ 시상식 일정 변경을 사과하려고

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

- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 모델 - 사진작가
 - ② 기증자 - 박물관 직원
 - ③ 영화 관람객 - 티켓 판매원
 - ④ 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가
 - ⑤ 고객 - 가구점 직원

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 발표 주제 정하기
 - ② 식용 곤충 조사하기
 - ③ 설문 조사 결과 분류하기
 - ④ 사진 촬영하기
 - ⑤ 유인물 배부하기

- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 드론 비행 대회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 부모님이 방문하셔서
 - ② 취업 면접에 가야 해서
 - ③ 졸업식에 참석해야 해서
 - ④ 파트너를 구하지 못해서
 - ⑤ 드론을 갖고 있지 않아서

- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① \$120
 - ② \$140
 - ③ \$160
 - ④ \$180
 - ⑤ \$200

- 대화를 듣고, International Fireworks Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 개최 일시
 - ② 개최 장소
 - ③ 참가국
 - ④ 주제
 - ⑤ 교통편

- 2018 Upcycling Workshop에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 3일간 진행될 것이다.
 - ② 세미나실에서 열릴 것이다.
 - ③ 패션 디자이너가 가르칠 것이다.
 - ④ 모든 재료가 제공된다.
 - ⑤ 참가 연령에 제한이 없다.

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

Cutting Boards at Camilo's Kitchen

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

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

Man: _____

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

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

Woman: _____

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

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

Steve: _____

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

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

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

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Reese,

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

Best Regards,
Sophia Walker

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

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Dave의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* contingent: 불확정적인

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

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

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

* pinnacle: 정점

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

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* entity: 실재(물)

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

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

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

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

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* catastrophe: 큰 재해

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

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* grove: 과수원

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

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

Flying Eagle Zipline Ride

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

• Age requirement: 13 years old and over

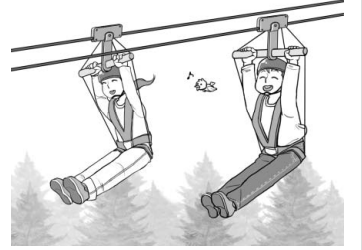
• Price: £20

• Zipline length: 500 metres

• Duration: 30 minutes
(including safety instruction)

• Restrictions:

- People with back problems or serious heart conditions
- Weight: over 125 kg
- Height: under 120 cm



※ We do not take responsibility for lost valuables.

※ No advanced reservations are necessary.

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

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

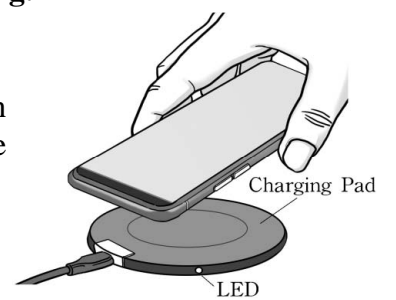
28. Wireless Charging Pad 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Wireless Charging Pad

– Instructions –

Wireless Smartphone Charging:

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



Charge Status LED:

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

Caution:

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

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

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

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

* gigantic: 거대한 ** primeval: 원시 시대의

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

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

* exploit: 이용하다 ** haul: 끌어당기다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

* consolidate: 공고히 하다

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could.

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

* render: 표현하다 ** configuration: 배치

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

36.

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

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

* replicable: 반복 가능한

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

37.

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

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

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

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

38.

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

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

* fidelity: 충실 ** propagate: 전파하다

39.

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

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

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

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

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

* upfront: 선행 투자의



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

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

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
- ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
- ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
- ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
- ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

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

* caterpillar: 애벌레

(B)

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

* wriggle: 꿈틀거리다

(C)

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

(D)

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

* pollen: 꽃가루

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 할머니는 Olivia와 Ellie에게 도움을 요청했다.
- ② Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭에 있는 애벌레를 잡지 않았다.
- ③ Olivia에게 양배추밭은 마치 전쟁터 같았다.
- ④ Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭이 얼마나 드넓은지 새삼 깨달았다.
- ⑤ 할머니는 Olivia에게 자연의 섭리를 일깨워주었다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① They'll let me know in a week.
- ② I'm excited to watch the musical.
- ③ I posted the results on the website.
- ④ I finally got the main role I wanted.
- ⑤ They'll start the audition in 10 minutes.

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

- ① Absolutely. You don't need it tomorrow.
- ② Alright. I'll return it to you this evening.
- ③ I know. But I haven't fixed mine yet.
- ④ Don't worry. You can repair it easily.
- ⑤ Sorry. I couldn't go to the workshop.

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

- ① 회사 발전 계획을 발표하려고
- ② 직원 연수 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 우수 직원상 신청을 권장하려고
- ④ 신입 사원 세미나를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 직장 근무 환경 개선을 촉구하려고

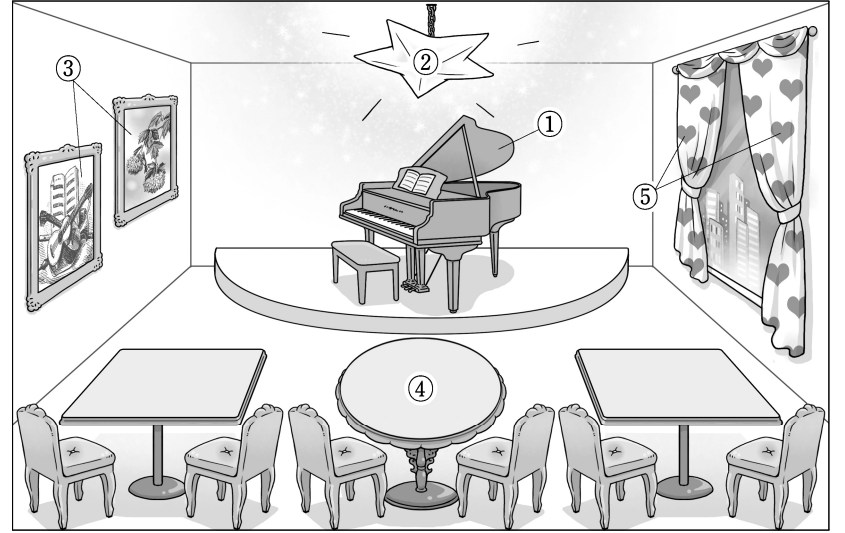
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 글씨체를 통해 사람의 성격을 파악할 수 있다.
- ② 컴퓨터 사용이 고객 관리에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 손으로 쓴 편지는 사람을 감동시킨다.
- ④ 신뢰 관계는 좋은 첫인상에서 비롯된다.
- ⑤ 글쓰기 능력은 꾸준한 노력을 통해 향상된다.

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

- ① 화가 - 패션모델
- ② 소설가 - 출판업자
- ③ 사진작가 - 요리사
- ④ 영화감독 - 만화가
- ⑤ 작곡가 - 신문 기자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 행사 광고지 인쇄하기
- ② 행사용 선물 주문하기
- ③ 사인회 작가에게 연락하기
- ④ 할인 행사용 도서 진열하기
- ⑤ 회원에게 문자 메시지 보내기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 농구 경기를 보러 가지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 야근을 해야 했기 때문에
- ② 티켓이 매진되었기 때문에
- ③ 딸을 돌보아야 했기 때문에
- ④ 경기 일정이 변경되었기 때문에
- ⑤ 갑자기 출장을 가야 했기 때문에

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36 ② \$40 ③ \$45 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$60

10. 대화를 듣고, 학생회장 선거에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선거 일자 ② 후보자 공약 ③ 후보 자격
- ④ 연설 장소 ⑤ 투표 방법

11. Sunstone City Library에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 8월 5일에 개관한다.
- ② Kingsbury Museum을 설계한 건축가가 설계했다.
- ③ 가상현실 기기를 무료로 사용할 수 있다.
- ④ Sunstone City에서 가장 많은 도서를 보유하고 있다.
- ⑤ 개관일에 방문객에게 선물을 줄 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 그림 액자를 고르시오.

Picture Frames

	Model	Price	Material	Color	Free Gift
①	A	\$30	Paper	Gold	Picture Key Ring
②	B	\$33	Ceramic	White	Picture Key Ring
③	C	\$42	Aluminum	Silver	Picture Magnet
④	D	\$35	Bamboo	Brown	Picture Magnet
⑤	E	\$28	Plastic	Blue	Picture Key Ring

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

Man: _____

- ① Thanks a lot. I hope he can help me out.
- ② No thanks. He's the last man I want to see.
- ③ Trust me. I'll keep the sound system updated.
- ④ That's fine. You'll learn from your experience.
- ⑤ Cheer up! You'll get another chance next time.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. I'll ask her to buy some shrimp on her way home.
- ② Great idea. Turkey sandwiches are always my favorite.
- ③ Yes. I'll take the shrimp pasta to her workplace now.
- ④ Good. Let me recommend several good restaurants.
- ⑤ No wonder. She took the day off from work today.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Peter가 Peter의 할머니에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Peter: _____

- ① I'm worried that you use your smartphone too much.
- ② Let me explain how to download apps on your phone.
- ③ Why don't you share your photos with your classmates?
- ④ How about taking a smartphone class at the senior center?
- ⑤ I'd better buy you a new smartphone with a larger screen.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique museums around the world
- ② the history of world-class museums
- ③ cultural festivals in different countries
- ④ worldwide efforts to preserve heritage
- ⑤ international etiquette of museum visitors

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① USA ② Egypt ③ India
- ④ Japan ⑤ Mexico

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Future Pilots,

We are very excited to announce that we will offer the Summer Aviation Flight Camp for student pilot certificates. It will be held from July 20 to August 3, 2019 at O’Ryan Flight School. The summer camp will include programs in which participants can receive flight instruction from professional pilots, go on field trips, try flight simulators, and do a lot more. Because of the aviation regulation for student pilots, the camp is limited to participants over 16 years old. Please see the attached document for registration and tuition information. If you have further questions about the camp, please contact the coordinator at 714-3127-1004.

Sincerely,
Todd O’Ryan
Director

- ① 항공 비행 캠프 변경 사항을 알리려고
- ② 항공 비행 캠프 개최에 대해 안내하려고
- ③ 항공 조종사 자격시험 장소를 공지하려고
- ④ 항공 조종사 면허 신청 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 항공 비행 캠프 참여자 선정 결과를 통보하려고

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

It was two hours before the paper submission. With the deadline close at hand, Claire was still struggling with her writing. Pressed for time and stuck in a deadlock, she had no idea how to finish the paper. She wasn't even sure whether she could submit it on time. What she found in her paper was scribbled words, half sentences, and a pile of seemingly strange and disjointed ideas. "Nothing makes sense," she said to herself. She looked at her writing and began reading it over and over. All of a sudden and unexpectedly, something was found in that pile of thoughts: the flow and connection of ideas she had not considered while she was writing. From this moment, the ticking of the clock sounded encouraging to her. "Yes, I can do it!" Claire said as she grabbed her pencil again.

* scribble: 휘갈겨 쓰다

- ① delighted → ashamed ② relieved → worried
- ③ nervous → confident ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ bored → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Learning a certain concept such as "molecules" requires more than just a single exposure to the idea. If a student is going to remember a science concept, he or she should experience it multiple times and in various contexts. That is one of the strengths of the learning cycle: the students have direct experience with the concept, then they talk about it, and then they have even more direct experience. Reading, watching videos, and listening to others' thoughts contribute to a more solid understanding of the concept. This suggests more than repetition. Each event allows the student to examine the concept from a different perspective. Ultimately this will lead to a substantive, useful understanding of the complexities and nuances of the concept.

- ① 과학 개념을 학습하려면 다양한 방식으로 여러 번 접해야 한다.
- ② 복잡한 과학 개념을 이해하기 위해서는 암기가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 과학 학습을 위해 기본 개념을 숙지할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 과학 원리는 쉬운 것부터 어려운 것 순으로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 시각 자료를 활용하여 과학 수업을 진행해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “Garbage in, garbage out”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many companies confuse activities and results. As a consequence, they make the mistake of designing a process that sets out milestones in the form of activities that must be carried out during the sales cycle. Salespeople have a genius for doing what’s compensated rather than what’s effective. If your process has an activity such as “submit proposal” or “make cold call,” then that’s just what your people will do. No matter that the calls were to the wrong customer or went nowhere. No matter that the proposal wasn’t submitted at the right point in the buying decision or contained inappropriate information. The process asked for activity, and activity was what it got. Salespeople have done what was asked for. “Garbage in, garbage out” they will delight in telling you. “It’s not our problem, it’s this dumb process.”

- ① In seeking results, compensation is the key to quality.
- ② Salespeople should join in a decision-making process.
- ③ Shared understanding does not always result in success.
- ④ Activities drawn from false information produce failure.
- ⑤ Processes focused on activities end up being ineffective.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers’ behaviour and business trends.

- ① 고객의 특성은 기업의 데이터 처리 과정에서 주요 고려 사항이다.
- ② 성공하는 기업은 사실에 기반한 판단을 통해 위기를 극복한다.
- ③ 기업 경쟁력은 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력에서 나온다.
- ④ 지식 정보화 시대에는 기초 데이터 확보의 중요성이 커지고 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터의 가치는 그것이 가지는 잠재적 수익성에 의해 결정된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

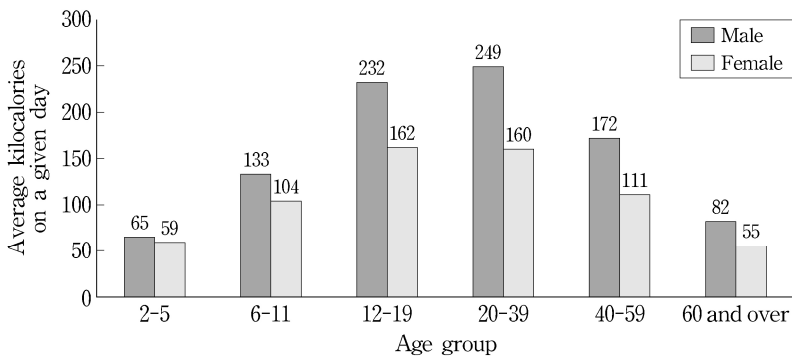
Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Kilocalorie Intake from Sugar-sweetened Beverages by the U.S. Population, 2011-2014



The graph above shows the average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages by age group and gender on a given day during 2011-2014 in the United States. ① In each age group, males had higher average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages than females did. ② Among the male groups, the group aged 20-39 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ③ Among the female groups, the group aged 12-19 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages, followed by the group aged 20-39. ④ Among the male groups, the group aged 2-5 had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ⑤ Among the female groups, likewise, the youngest group had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages.

26. Great Bear Rainforest에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Along the coast of British Columbia lies a land of forest green and sparkling blue. This land is the Great Bear Rainforest, which measures 6.4 million hectares — about the size of Ireland or Nova Scotia. It is home to a wide variety of wildlife. One of the unique animals living in the area is the Kermode bear. It is a rare kind of bear known to be the official mammal of British Columbia. Salmon are also found here. They play a vital role in this area's ecosystem as a wide range of animals, as well as humans, consume them. The Great Bear Rainforest is also home to the Western Red Cedar, a tree that can live for several hundred years. The tree's wood is lightweight and rot-resistant, so it is used for making buildings and furniture.

- ① British Columbia의 해안가를 따라 위치한다.
- ② Ireland와 Nova Scotia를 합친 크기이다.
- ③ Kermode 곰이 살고 있다.
- ④ 연어는 이 지역 생태계에서 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ⑤ Western Red Cedar의 서식지이다.

27. 2019 Fitness EXPO에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2019 Fitness EXPO

The 2019 Fitness EXPO is an annual event where you can experience new wellness products and enjoy fitness classes, competitions, and a lot more.

Dates & Time: June 22-23, 2019, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Place: Healfit Convention Hall

Admission: One-day Pass \$10 / Two-day Pass \$18
(Ages 12 and under enter for FREE.)

Accommodations

Healfit Hotel offers rooms at a special rate. Please book your stay at www.healfit hotel.com.

Activities

- Fitness Classes led by professional trainers
- Arm Wrestling Tournament, where the champion is given a trophy
- Dance Fitness Contest, where only amateurs can participate

For further information, visit our website at www.ibeingfit.com.

- ① 새로 나온 건강 제품을 체험할 수 있다.
- ② 12세 이하는 무료입장이다.
- ③ Healfit Hotel이 객실을 특별가로 제공한다.
- ④ 팔씨름 토너먼트 챔피언에게는 트로피가 수여된다.
- ⑤ 댄스 피트니스 경연은 전문가들이 참가할 수 있다.

28. 2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest

Mountain Today is hosting a photo contest for local high school students. We want to see your best wildflower photos.

- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 18:00 on June 7, 2019
- How to Submit: Upload to www.mountaintoday.com.

Submission Categories

- People with Wildflowers
- Landscape with Wildflowers

Prizes

- First Place: \$200 for one person from each category
- Second Place: \$100 for one person from each category
- Winners will be posted on the website on June 21, 2019. Individual notifications will also be issued to winners.

Details

- All photos should be uploaded in JPEG format.
- No photo editing is allowed.
- The total number of photos submitted is limited to four per student.

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 출품 분야는 세 가지이다.
- ③ 입상자들에게 개별 통지는 하지 않을 것이다.
- ④ 사진 편집이 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 학생 1인당 출품 사진 수에 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more ① appealing if everything about those things is not obvious the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and ② decide we like it. Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn't catch the first time, or we might notice ③ what the piano or drums are doing in the background. A special harmony ④ emerges that we missed before. We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. Sometimes, the longer ⑤ that takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture — we become.

* subtleties: 중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

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

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection. An employee who ① realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then ② forbid her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust. But distrust of one who is ③ sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself. Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are ④ suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not ⑤ breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

* forthright: 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 ** pervasive: 널리 스며 있는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow. All wildlife species act in ways that harm human interests. Thus, all species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones. One interesting example of this involves endangered peregrine falcons in California, which prey on another endangered species, the California least tern. Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species. In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species. The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without _____ the falcons.

* peregrine falcon: 송골매 ** least tern: 작은 제비갈매기

- ① cloning ② harming ③ training
④ overfeeding ⑤ domesticating

32. Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. In fact, the application of this 'scientific method' often ran into difficulties. The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed _____. In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

* excavation: 발굴 ** deduce: 추론하다

- ① from the data which they had discovered
② from comparisons of data in other fields
③ to explore more sites for their future studies
④ by supposing possible theoretical frameworks
⑤ by observing the hypothesis-testing procedures

33. Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don't have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods — like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity — that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if _____. Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: “Software eats everything.” [3점]

* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

34. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they _____. The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated. [3점]

* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When a dog is trained to detect drugs, explosives, contraband, or other items, the trainer doesn't actually teach the dog how to smell; the dog already knows how to discriminate one scent from another. Rather, the dog is trained to become emotionally aroused by one smell versus another. ① In the step-by-step training process, the trainer attaches an “emotional charge” to a particular scent so that the dog is drawn to it above all others. ② And then the dog is trained to search out the desired item on cue, so that the trainer can control or release the behavior. ③ This emotional arousal is also why playing tug with a dog is a more powerful emotional reward in a training regime than just giving a dog a food treat, since the trainer invests more emotion into a game of tug. ④ As long as the trainer gives the dog a food reward regularly, the dog can understand its “good” behavior results in rewards. ⑤ From a dog's point of view, the tug toy is compelling because the trainer is “upset” by the toy.

* contraband: 밀수품 ** tug: 잡아당김

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

36.

Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music.

- (A) Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it discourages improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance lacks the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition.
- (B) It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can re-create it. At the same time, there are downsides.
- (C) Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don't bother, and their art is much involved with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can't read music at all.

* improvisation: 즉흥 연주 ** aural: 청각의

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

37.

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people's extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

- (A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.
- (B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.
- (C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don't. [3점]

* extrapolation: 연장(延長) ** exoskeleton: 외골격 *** flaw: 결함

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

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

38.

Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. (①) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world's population. (②) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. (③) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. (④) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. (⑤) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of *that* kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

* culinary: 요리의 ** elixir: 특효약 *** transcendent: 뛰어난

39.

That puts you each near a focus, a special point at which the sound of your voice gets focused as it reflects off the passageway's curved walls and ceiling.

Whispering galleries are remarkable acoustic spaces found beneath certain domes or curved ceilings. A famous one is located outside a well-known restaurant in New York City's Grand Central Station. (①) It's a fun place to take a date: the two of you can exchange romantic words while you're forty feet apart and separated by a busy passageway. (②) You'll hear each other clearly, but the passersby won't hear a word you're saying. (③) To produce this effect, the two of you should stand at diagonally opposite corners of the space, facing the wall. (④) Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. (⑤) But when you whisper at a *focus*, the reflected waves all arrive at the *same* time at the other focus, thus reinforcing one another and allowing your words to be heard.

[3점]

* acoustic: 음향의 ** diagonally: 대각선으로

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

After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term "sustainability" widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing "green" products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

* buzzword: 유행어 ** abreast: 나란히



While the term "sustainability," in the initial phase, was popular among those who (A) to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would (B) their pro-environmental thoughts.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① pretended actualize | ② pretended disregard | | |
| ③ refused realize | ④ refused idealize | | |
| ⑤ attempted mask | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More’s book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato’s book the *Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
- ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
- ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
- ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
- ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master’s son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

* emulate: 열심히 배우다 ** virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. “Wow, that was quite wonderful,” he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. “I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create,” said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

“Well, did you get permission?” asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. “Um, I’m not sure,” answered Joe without confidence. “(c) You can tell us about it after practice,” Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, “I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert.” Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master’s dislike of crossover music was no secret. “Father,” Joe took a deep breath and continued, “I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don’t you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don’t like it, I will cancel.”

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
- ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
- ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
- ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
- ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단둘이 대화를 나눴다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Yes. The field trip was very exciting.
- ② Really? I'll go there tomorrow then.
- ③ Certainly. We're very close friends.
- ④ Sorry. I was so busy last week.
- ⑤ Great! It's going to be sunny.

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

- ① Good idea. I'll fix the fire alarm then.
- ② Thank you. That would be really helpful.
- ③ Never mind. I had breakfast this morning.
- ④ Don't worry. Let's start exercising tomorrow.
- ⑤ I disagree. You can go to the train station by bus.

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

- ① 졸업식 식순을 알려주려고
- ② 졸업 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ③ 사진 강좌 수강생을 모집하려고
- ④ 학교 도서관 이용 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 졸업 사진 촬영 장소 변경을 공지하려고

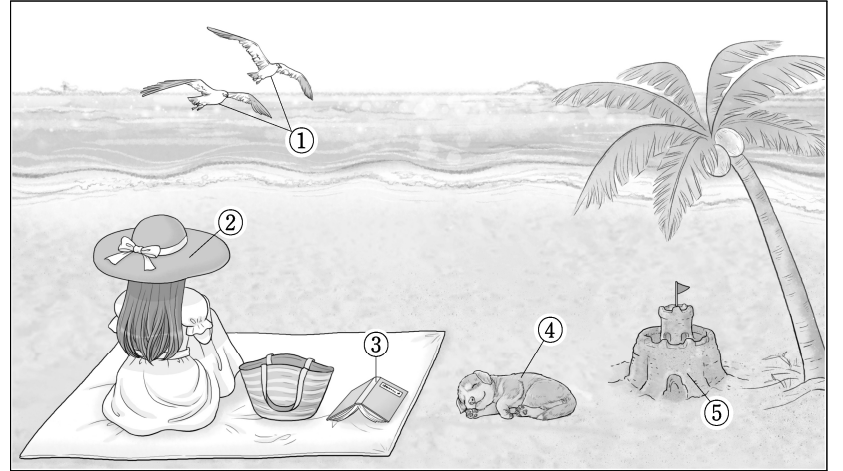
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 직접 만든 생일 선물이 감동을 준다.
- ② 생일 파티는 간소하게 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 친구에게 주는 생일 선물로는 책이 유용하다.
- ④ 받고 싶은 생일 선물의 목록을 만드는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 생일 축하하는 생일 전에 미리 하는 것이 의미가 있다.

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

- ① 의사 - 환자 보호자 ② 담임교사 - 학부모
- ③ 보험사 직원 - 고객 ④ 축구 감독 - 신문 기자
- ⑤ 물리치료사 - 육상 선수

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 블로그에 여행 계획 올리기 ② 방수 재킷 구입하기
- ③ 샌드위치 만들기 ④ 낚시대 장만하기
- ⑤ 예약 확인하기

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

- ① 도서관에서 일을 해야 해서
- ② 역사 시험 준비를 해야 해서
- ③ 친구 생일 파티에 가야 해서
- ④ 야구 경기를 보러 가야 해서
- ⑤ 로봇 쇼에 참가해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$12 ② \$19 ③ \$21 ④ \$22 ⑤ \$24

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 결혼식에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 식사 메뉴
- ④ 초대 인원 ⑤ 특별 이벤트

11. The International Air Show에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10개국에 참가할 것이다.
- ② 비행 공연 전에 사인 행사가 있을 것이다.
- ③ 방문객은 전시된 비행기 안에 들어갈 수 있다.
- ④ 8세 이하 어린이는 무료로 입장한다.
- ⑤ 무료 셔틀버스를 운행할 것이다.

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

Portable Speakers

	Model	Price	Weight	Battery Life	Design
①	A	\$30	0.7 kg	6 hours	Fabric
②	B	\$40	0.5 kg	10 hours	Fabric
③	C	\$50	0.8 kg	9 hours	Aluminum
④	D	\$55	1.4 kg	10 hours	Fabric
⑤	E	\$65	1.2 kg	12 hours	Aluminum

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

Woman: _____

- ① Don't worry. I know that you're very busy.
- ② That makes sense. I'll focus on practicing the flute.
- ③ Definitely. I can help you become a great journalist.
- ④ That's too bad. I'm sure you'll get elected next time.
- ⑤ You're right. I think I should leave the school orchestra.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. I'll inform my students about the quiz.
- ② Yes. I can't wait to go to Thailand for my vacation.
- ③ Sure. I'll try to find my pictures of Thai holidays.
- ④ Of course. I'm sure you're a very good cook.
- ⑤ Yeah. I bought an airline ticket for you.

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

Ms. Green: _____

- ① You'd better remove your personal information from the website.
- ② You should make sure the information you find online is correct.
- ③ I think it's important to meet the deadline of the presentation.
- ④ I'm worried that our presentation topic is inappropriate.
- ⑤ I'll explain how to connect to the Internet in the office.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that fight against colds
- ② preparing delicious cold foods
- ③ effective foods for losing weight
- ④ growing organic vegetables at home
- ⑤ bacteria that help the immune system

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① ginger ② mushrooms ③ spinach
- ④ yogurt ⑤ garlic

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear New Members,

Welcome to Rock Climbing Club and hope you will get the most out of this rewarding sport. As beginners, you may be nervous in anticipation of your first climb. Many of you have asked about what climbing equipment to buy, such as boots, ropes, helmets, and gloves. You don't have to bother yourself with these concerns. We offer a special service that will rent you all the equipment you will ever need for climbing. The rental service is always available for our members. Just come on Saturday, ask for the rental service, and be ready to have a fun climb. I look forward to seeing you all this Saturday at 9 a.m.

Sincerely,
John B. Snyder

- ① 일시적으로 통제되는 등반 구간을 공지하려고
- ② 암벽 등반의 긍정적인 효과에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 암벽 등반을 위한 장비 대여에 대해 알려주려고
- ④ 암벽 등반 클럽의 회비 납부 방법을 통보하려고
- ⑤ 암벽 등반에 필요한 안전 교육 일정을 안내하려고

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

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she was confined to the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting. She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the dull tick-tock of the clock, her phone vibrated. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile spread across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds lifted her spirits and made her day more pleasant.

* wren: 굴뚝새

- ① bored → delighted ② confident → nervous
- ③ pleased → upset ④ frightened → relieved
- ⑤ calm → annoyed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높이려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후 힘써야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of ‘cultural pollution’, ‘vulgarization’ and ‘phony-folk-cultures’. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

While genetic advancements are often reported as environmentally dependent or modest in effect size in academic publications, these are often translated to the public in deterministic language through the media. Sociologists of genetics argue that media portrayals of genetic influences on health have increased considerably over time, becoming part of the public discourse through which individuals understand symptoms, make help-seeking decisions, and form views of people with particular traits or conditions. The media is the primary source of information about genetic advances and their applications, but it does not provide a neutral discourse. Rather, information is selectively included or ignored, and scientific and clinical implications of genetic discoveries are often inaccurate or overstated. This “genetic optimism” has influenced public opinion, and research suggests that ordinary people are largely accepting of genetic explanations for health and behavior and tend to overestimate the heritability of common diseases for biological relatives.

- ① 유전학자들의 편견과 낙관주의는 유전학의 발전을 저해한다.
- ② 성격이 낙천적인 사람들은 유전의 영향을 덜 받는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 대중 매체는 건강에 관한 유전학의 성과를 부정확하게 전달한다.
- ④ 유전학은 대중 매체를 통해 이해할 수 있는 학문이 아니다.
- ⑤ 유전학의 발전으로 건강에 관한 지식이 대중화되었다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors’ contributions to a library’s reputation

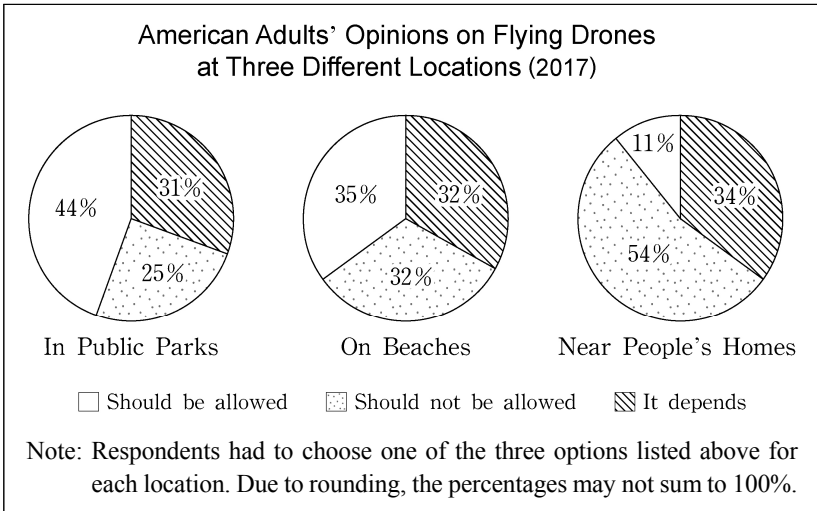
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

* senile: 노쇠한 ** deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The three pie charts above show the percentages of American adults' responses to a survey conducted in 2017. The survey asked whether people should be allowed to fly drones at three locations: public parks, beaches, and near people's homes. ① While 44% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones in public parks, 25% said people should not be allowed to do so. ② When asked if people should be allowed to fly drones on beaches, 35% of the respondents said it should be allowed and 32% said it should not. ③ More than half of the respondents said people should not be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ④ Less than 10% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ⑤ For each of the three locations, the proportion of the respondents who chose "It depends" is above 30%.

26. Carl Stokes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1927 in Cleveland, Ohio, Carl Stokes had a hard time early in his life. When he was a young child, his father died. As he grew up, he held many odd jobs to help his family. Stokes graduated from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and passed the bar exam. He established a law firm in 1962. A few years later, he ran for Mayor of Cleveland and lost, but he entered the race again in the next election and won. He became the first African-American mayor of the city. After retiring from politics, he moved to New York City and became a TV news anchor. Later in his life, he was appointed the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. His amazing life finally came to an end in his birth city in 1996.

- ① 어린아이였을 때 아버지가 돌아가셨다.
- ② 1962년에 법률 회사를 설립했다.
- ③ 재출마한 Cleveland 시장 선거에서 패배했다.
- ④ 정계 은퇴 후 TV 뉴스 앵커가 되었다.
- ⑤ Seychelles 공화국에 미국 대사로 임명되었다.


27. Glend High School's Family Dinner & Dance에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Glend High School's
Family Dinner & Dance**

Join us at our annual event. Enjoy a fun evening with your family and make special lifelong memories!

- When: Saturday, September 7, 6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
- Where: Glend High School Gym
- Who: students and their family (Students can invite up to four members of their family.)
- Tickets:
 - must be purchased in advance at the student council office.
 - are \$20 per student and \$25 for each family member.
 - include dinner and a 4×6 photo of the family.
- Dress Code: semi-formal for all participants
- ※ There will be a photographer on site to take family photos.

For any questions, email us at glenddance@glendhs.edu.



- ① 9월 7일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 학생은 자기 가족을 네 명까지 초대할 수 있다.
- ③ 입장권은 학생회 사무실에서 사전에 구매해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자의 옷차림에 제약이 없다.
- ⑤ 가족사진을 찍어 줄 사진사가 현장에 있을 것이다.

28. 2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations

New this autumn: discover the night sky from Mt. Hood! Before the night sky observations with telescopes, there will be a special lecture on astronomy.

Program


- Date: September 20
- Special Lecture
 - 9:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
 - Lecture Room # 101 in Mt. Hood Center (Seats are limited to 20.)
- Night Sky Observations
 - 10:30 p.m. – 11:30 p.m. in Mt. Hood Parking Lot # 5

Program Fee

- \$10 per person (Children 12 and under are FREE.)

Note

- You need to bring winter clothes because it can get extremely cold up on the mountain at night.



- ① 밤하늘 관찰 후 특강이 있을 것이다.
- ② 강의실 좌석은 30개로 한정되어 있다.
- ③ 밤하늘 관찰은 주차장에서 한다.
- ④ 12세 이하 어린이의 프로그램 참가비는 반값이다.
- ⑤ 겨울옷은 가져올 필요가 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ himself, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

* prestige: 명성 ** notoriety: 악명 *** latently: 잠재적으로

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

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new ① challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

* hoof: 발굽 ** gallop: 질주하다 *** predator: 포식자

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are _____ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

* retrieve: 회수하다 ** embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical ② beneficial ③ alien
- ④ prior ⑤ neutral

32. With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly _____. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

33. If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist* as that *facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on “*what*” post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person’s beliefs are threatened by an “inconvenient fact,” sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something _____ . [3점]

* subordinate: 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

34. The debates between social and cultural anthropologists concern not the differences between the concepts but the analytical priority: which should come first, the social chicken or the cultural egg? British anthropology emphasizes the social. It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society (such as kinship, economy, politics, and religion) are represented by specific institutions (such as the family, subsistence farming, the British Parliament, and the Church of England) which can be compared cross-culturally. American anthropology emphasizes the cultural. It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible. It does not assume that there are universal social domains, preferring instead to discover domains empirically as aspects of each society’s own classificatory schemes — in other words, its culture. And it rejects the notion that any social institution can be understood _____ . [3점]

* anthropology: 인류학 ** subsistence farming: 자급 농업
*** empirically: 경험적으로

- ① in relation to its cultural origin
- ② in isolation from its own context
- ③ regardless of personal preferences
- ④ without considering its economic roots
- ⑤ on the basis of British-American relations

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that’s not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. ① We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. ② Once we’ve solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. ③ But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it’s a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. ④ Tango musicians bring different genres of music together to attract a more diverse audience from varying backgrounds. ⑤ Imagine how little we’d accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

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

36.

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles’ tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. [3점]

* sovereign: 주권의 ** territorial: 영토의

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

37.

Because a main goal of science is to discover lawful relationships, science assumes that what is being investigated is lawful. For example, the chemist assumes that chemical reactions are lawful, and the physicist assumes that the physical world is lawful.

- (A) The determinist, then, assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes and that, if these causes were known, an event could be predicted with complete accuracy. However, knowing *all* causes of an event is not necessary; the determinist simply assumes that they exist and that as more causes are known, predictions become more accurate.
- (B) The assumption that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal laws is called determinism. Richard Taylor defined determinism as the philosophical doctrine that “states that for everything that ever happens there are conditions such that, given them, nothing else could happen.”
- (C) For example, almost everyone would agree that the weather is a function of a finite number of variables such as sunspots, high-altitude jet streams, and barometric pressure; yet weather forecasts are always probabilistic because many of these variables change constantly, and others are simply unknown.

* altitude: 고도(高度) ** barometric: 기압의

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

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

38.

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

* oppression: 억압

39.

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (①) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (②) Here, science clearly had the edge. (③) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (④) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. (⑤) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences. [3점]

* vocation: 소명 ** stature: 수준 *** render: 주다

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change — that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values — will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule — and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

* cloak: 망토 ** typology: 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become (A) in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to (B) its power to change us.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① fixed ····· share ② trapped ····· activate
- ③ standardized ····· control ④ localized ····· share
- ⑤ underestimated ····· activate

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Much of our knowledge of the biology of the oceans is derived from “blind” sampling. We use instruments to measure bulk properties of the environment, such as salinity and temperature, and we use bottle or net samples to (a) extract knowledge about the organisms living in the ocean. This kind of approach has contributed important knowledge but has also influenced the way we view marine life. It leads us to focus on abundances, production rates, and distribution patterns. Such a perspective is very (b) relevant in the context of the ocean as a resource for fisheries. It is also helpful in developing an understanding of biogeochemical issues such as ocean carbon fluxes. But on its own, this approach is (c) insufficient, even for those purposes. The kind of intuition that we develop about marine life is, of course, influenced by the way we (d) observe it. Because the ocean is inaccessible to us and most planktonic organisms are microscopic, our intuition is elementary compared, for example, to the intuitive understanding we have about (macroscopic) terrestrial life. Our understanding of the biology of planktonic organisms is still based mainly on examinations of (dead) individuals, field samples, and incubation experiments, and even our sampling may be severely biased toward those organisms that are not destroyed by our harsh sampling methods. Similarly, experimental observations are (e) extended to those organisms that we can collect live and keep and cultivate in the laboratory.

* salinity: 염도 ** flux: 흐름 *** terrestrial: 육지의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Blind Spot in the Research of Ocean Biology
- ② The Ocean under the Microscope: A Breakthrough
- ③ What Ocean Research Needs: Pattern Recognition
- ④ Intuition vs. Experiment: Issues in Ocean Biology
- ⑤ Plankton Destroyed, Oceans Endangered

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Nancy and her daughter, Carol, were at the Eiffel Tower, as the sun was setting over Paris. The sunset that they saw was beyond description. “Thank you, Carol. I can’t believe I am in Paris with you. It has been my lifelong dream to visit this beautiful city.” Nancy thanked her daughter for this special trip that she had prepared in secret. Their trip to France was Carol’s surprise gift for the sixtieth birthday of her mother — a woman who had sacrificed all (a) her life for her only daughter.

(B)

While they were enjoying dessert, a server approached them and asked, “Excuse me, who is Nancy Holloway between the two of you?” “I am,” answered Nancy with a curious look. Then he gave a lovely bouquet of roses to Nancy, saying, “This gift is from your daughter. (b) She called yesterday and asked us to prepare this celebration for you.” Surprised, she looked at her smiling daughter. Carol winked and said, “(c) You deserve this and more, Mom. Thank you for everything you have ever done for me.”

(C)

When at last they arrived at the restaurant, to make matters worse, they were charged three times more than the usual fare due to the heavy traffic. Yet a happy turn of events was waiting for them. The restaurant was fantastic and all the staff were very polite and kind. The French cuisine was delicious. “This is the best food (d) I have ever had! I will never forget this dinner with you,” said Nancy, thanking Carol for another surprise gift.

(D)

As the sky grew dark, Carol hurried because she had prepared another secret surprise for Nancy. “Mom, let’s go enjoy our dinner before it gets too late. I reserved a table at a French restaurant for (e) you.” Their pleasant evening, however, was unexpectedly interrupted as they waited to get a taxi. It took them a really long time to catch one. Even after they finally got in, the taxi got caught in heavy traffic. They were late for their reservation.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Nancy와 Carol은 에펠탑에서 석양을 바라보았다.
- ② Carol은 Nancy에게 꽃다발을 직접 전달했다.
- ③ 레스토랑의 직원들은 모두 예의 바르고 친절했다.
- ④ Carol은 Nancy를 위해 깜짝 선물을 다양하게 준비했다.
- ⑤ Nancy와 Carol은 예약한 저녁 식사 시간에 늦었다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

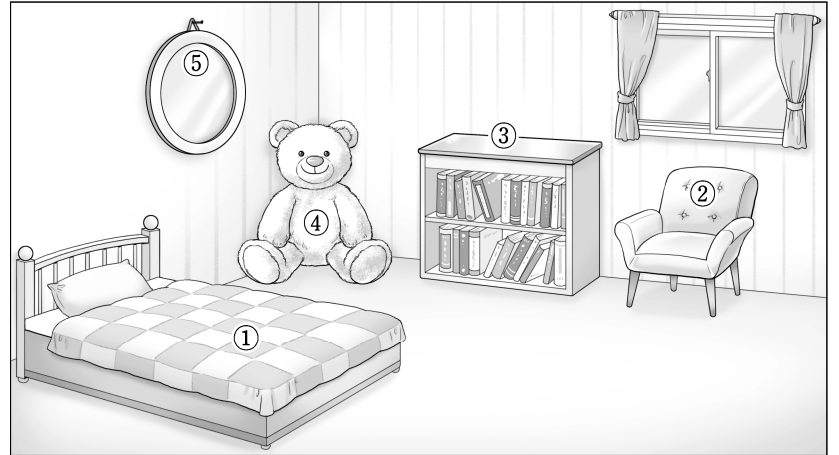
영어 영역

홀수형

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Okay. I'll send the address to your phone.
 - ② Yes. I'll have your dress cleaned by noon.
 - ③ Of course. I'll open the shop tomorrow.
 - ④ No. I'm not moving to a new place.
 - ⑤ Too late. I'm already back at home.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Unbelievable. I'm really going to be on stage today.
 - ② Absolutely. I'm so eager to see him sing in person.
 - ③ Not really. He wasn't as amazing as I expected.
 - ④ Sure. I'll find someone else to perform instead.
 - ⑤ Oh, no. You shouldn't have missed his performance.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 백화점 주말 특별 행사를 안내하려고
 - ② 백화점 층별 신규 매장을 소개하려고
 - ③ 주차장 이용 요금 변경을 공지하려고
 - ④ 고객 만족도 조사 참여를 요청하려고
 - ⑤ 백화점 회원 가입 방법을 설명하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 왼쪽 신체의 잦은 사용은 두뇌 활동을 촉진한다.
 - ② 수면 시간과 심장 기능은 밀접한 관련이 있다.
 - ③ 왼쪽으로 누워 자는 것은 건강에 도움이 된다.
 - ④ 규칙적인 운동은 소화 불량 개선에 필수적이다.
 - ⑤ 숙면은 정신 건강을 유지하는 데 중요한 요인이다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 곤충학자 - 학생
 - ② 동물 조련사 - 사진작가
 - ③ 농부 - 잡지기자
 - ④ 요리사 - 음식 평론가
 - ⑤ 독자 - 소설가

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



- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 간식 가져오기
 - ② 책 기부하기
 - ③ 점심 준비하기
 - ④ 설거지하기
 - ⑤ 세탁실 청소하기
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 요리 대회 참가를 포기한 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 다친 팔이 낫지 않아서
 - ② 조리법을 완성하지 못해서
 - ③ 다른 대회와 일정이 겹쳐서
 - ④ 입학시험 공부를 해야 해서
 - ⑤ 대회 전에 유학을 떠나야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① \$72
 - ② \$74
 - ③ \$76
 - ④ \$78
 - ⑤ \$80
- 대화를 듣고, Ten Year Class Reunion Party에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 장소
 - ② 날짜
 - ③ 회비
 - ④ 음식
 - ⑤ 기념품
- Green Ocean 영화 시사회에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 100명을 초대할 예정이다.
 - ② 다음 주 토요일 오후 4시에 시작할 것이다.
 - ③ 영화 출연 배우와 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
 - ④ 입장권을 우편으로 보낼 예정이다.
 - ⑤ 초대받은 사람은 극장에서 포스터를 받을 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 항공편을 고르시오.

Flight Schedule to New York City Area

	Flight	Ticket Price	Departure Time	Arrival Airport	Stops
①	A	\$600	6:00 a.m.	JFK	1 stop
②	B	\$625	10:00 a.m.	Newark	Nonstop
③	C	\$700	11:30 a.m.	JFK	1 stop
④	D	\$785	2:30 p.m.	JFK	Nonstop
⑤	E	\$810	6:30 p.m.	Newark	1 stop

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

Man: _____

- ① It's worthwhile to spend money on my suit.
- ② It would be awesome to borrow your brother's.
- ③ Your brother will have a fun time at the festival.
- ④ I'm looking forward to seeing you in a new suit.
- ⑤ You're going to build a great reputation as an MC.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Definitely! This book isn't as interesting as yours.
- ② Terrific! I'll check right away if there are any nearby.
- ③ Never mind. I won't take that course next semester.
- ④ Really? I didn't know you have a degree in philosophy.
- ⑤ Why not? You can join my philosophy discussion group.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Brian의 어머니가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Brian's mother: _____

- ① Make sure to call me whenever you go somewhere new.
- ② School trips are good opportunities to make friends.
- ③ I believe traveling broadens your perspective.
- ④ How about carrying the luggage on your own?
- ⑤ Why don't you pack your bag by yourself for the trip?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① animals used in delivering mail in history
- ② difficulty of training animals from the wild
- ③ animals' adaptation to environmental changes
- ④ endangered animals in different countries
- ⑤ ways animals sent each other messages

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① horses ② pigeons ③ eagles
- ④ dogs ⑤ camels

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Kayne,

I am a resident of Cansinghill Apartments, located right next to the newly opened Vuenna Dog Park. As I live with three dogs, I am very happy to let my dogs run around and safely play with other dogs from the neighborhood. However, the noise of barking and yelling from the park at night is so loud and disturbing that I cannot relax in my apartment. Many of my apartment neighbors also seriously complain about this noise. I want immediate action to solve this urgent problem. Since you are the manager of Vuenna Dog Park, I ask you to take measures to prevent the noise at night. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,
Monty Kim

- ① 애완동물 예방 접종 일정을 확인하려고
- ② 애완동물 공원의 야간 이용 시간을 문의하려고
- ③ 아파트 내 애완동물 출입 금지 구역을 안내하려고
- ④ 아파트 인근에 개장한 애완동물 공원을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 애완동물 공원의 야간 소음 방지 대책을 촉구하려고

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

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm. He had been looking forward to this field trip. It was the first field trip for his history course. His history professor had recommended it to the class, and Jonas had signed up enthusiastically. He was the first to board the bus in the morning. The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace. Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields. The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him. He had expected to see some old castles and historical monuments, but now he saw nothing like that awaiting him. "What can I learn from these boring fields?" Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

- ① excited → disappointed ② indifferent → thrilled
- ③ amazed → horrified ④ surprised → relieved
- ⑤ worried → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Probably the biggest roadblock to play for adults is the worry that they will look silly, improper, or dumb if they allow themselves to truly play. Or they think that it is irresponsible, immature, and childish to give themselves regularly over to play. Nonsense and silliness come naturally to kids, but they get pounded out by norms that look down on "frivolity." This is particularly true for people who have been valued for performance standards set by parents or the educational system, or measured by other cultural norms that are internalized and no longer questioned. If someone has spent his adult life worried about always appearing respectable, competent, and knowledgeable, it can be hard to let go sometimes and become physically and emotionally free. The thing is this: You have to give yourself permission to improvise, to mimic, to take on a long-hidden identity.

* frivolity: 경박함 ** improvise: 즉흥적으로 하다

- ① 어른도 규범에 얽매이지 말고 자유롭게 놀이를 즐겨야 한다.
- ② 아동에게 사회 규범을 내면화할 수 있는 놀이를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 개인의 창의성을 극대화할 수 있는 놀이 문화를 조성해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 시선을 의식하지 않고 자신의 목표 달성에 매진해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어른을 위한 잠재력 계발 프로그램에서 놀이의 비중을 늘려야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They're not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don't know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don't have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They're playing intellectual air guitar.

* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기한

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In retrospect, it might seem surprising that something as mundane as the desire to count sheep was the driving force for an advance as fundamental as written language. But the desire for written records has always accompanied economic activity, since transactions are meaningless unless you can clearly keep track of who owns what. As such, early human writing is dominated by wheeling and dealing: a collection of bets, bills, and contracts. Long before we had the writings of the prophets, we had the writings of the profits. In fact, many civilizations never got to the stage of recording and leaving behind the kinds of great literary works that we often associate with the history of culture. What survives these ancient societies is, for the most part, a pile of receipts. If it weren't for the commercial enterprises that produced those records, we would know far, far less about the cultures that they came from.

* mundane: 세속의 ** prophet: 예언자

- ① 고대 사회에서 경제 활동은 문자 기록의 원동력이었다.
- ② 고전 문학을 통해 당대의 경제 활동을 파악할 수 있다.
- ③ 경제 발전의 정도가 문명의 발달 수준을 결정한다.
- ④ 종교의 역사는 상업의 역사보다 먼저 시작되었다.
- ⑤ 모든 문명이 위대한 작가를 배출한 것은 아니다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are "genetically programmed" to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

* decency: 예의 ** inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

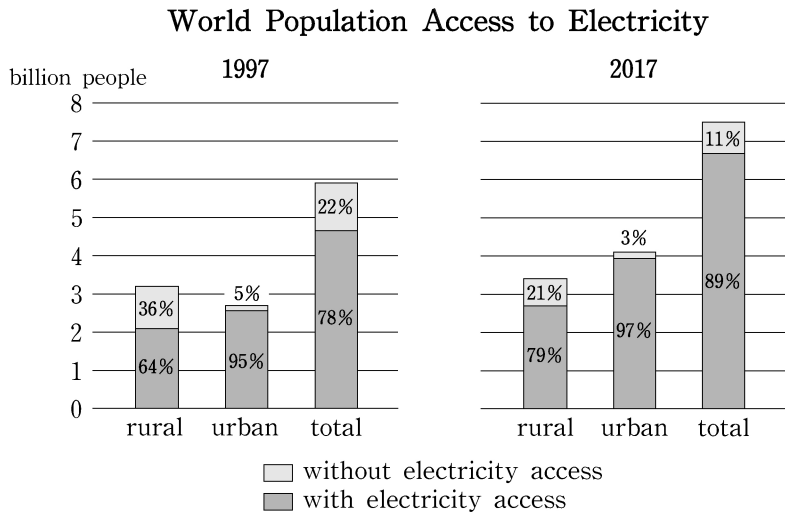
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning and thus understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The "biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis" by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton's time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** niche: 생태적 지위

- ① Carve Out More Empty Ecological Spaces!
- ② Guardian of Ecology: Diversity Resists Invasion
- ③ Grasp All, Lose All: Necessity of Species-poor Ecology
- ④ Challenges in Testing Biodiversity-Invasibility Hypothesis
- ⑤ Diversity Dilemma: The More Competitive, the Less Secure

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the world population access to electricity in 1997 and in 2017. ① The percentage of the total world population with electricity access in 2017 was 11 percentage points higher than that in 1997. ② Both in 1997 and in 2017, less than 80% of the rural population had access to electricity while over 90% of the urban population had access to electricity. ③ In 1997, 36% of the rural population did not have electricity access while 5% of the urban population did not have access to electricity. ④ The percentage of the rural population without electricity access in 2017 was 20 percentage points lower than that in 1997. ⑤ The percentage of the urban population without electricity access decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2017.

26. The Nuer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have.

- ① 주로 Nile River Valley에 거주한다.
- ② 소와 관련된 다양한 용어를 가지고 있다.
- ③ 자신들이 기르는 소의 이름으로 불리는 것을 선호한다.
- ④ 가장 일반적인 일상 음식은 유제품이다.
- ⑤ 어린 자녀의 수를 세는 것이 행운을 가져온다고 믿는다.

27. Green Tea Packaging Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Green Tea Packaging Design Competition

Take the opportunity to design the packaging box for brand-new green tea products of TIIS Tea in the competition!

Deadline: December 2, 2019, 6:00 p.m.

Participants: Lokota County residents only

Details

- Our company name “TIIS Tea” should appear on the design.
- The competition theme is “Go Green with Green Tea.”
- Entries (JPG format only) should be submitted by email to designmanager@tiisteam.com.

Evaluation Criteria

- Functionality
- Creativity
- Eco-friendliness

Awards

- 1st place: \$1,000
 - 2nd place: \$500
 - 3rd place: \$250
- (The first-place winner’s signature will be printed on the packaging box.)

Please visit www.tiisteam.com to learn more about the competition.

- ① 신제품 독차를 위한 포장 상자 디자인 대회이다.
- ② Lokota County 주민들만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작은 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 평가 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 1등 수상자의 서명이 포장 상자에 인쇄될 것이다.

28. 2019 Badminton Challenge for Charity에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Badminton Challenge for Charity

Join the charity tournament event hosted by Clifffield Community Center! This event supports Salke Children’s Hospital.

When & Where

- Saturday, November 23, 2:00 p.m.
- Clifffield Sports Center



How to Join the Tournament

- Make a two-member team.
- Pay your team’s \$100 entry fee as a donation.

Activities

- Challenge last year’s champion team to a 3-point match.
- With an additional \$20 donation, you can learn badminton skills from professional players.

※ Rackets and shuttlecocks will be provided.

[Click here to register now!](#)

- ① Salke Children’s Hospital이 주최한다.
- ② 3명이 한 팀을 구성해서 참가해야 한다.
- ③ 참가비는 한 사람당 100달러이다.
- ④ 20달러 추가 기부 시 배드민턴 기술을 배울 수 있다.
- ⑤ 라켓과 셔틀콕은 제공되지 않는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art ① rely heavily on analogies drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies. Such primitive societies, ② as Steven Mithen emphasizes in *The Prehistory of the Modern Mind*, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an integrated, animated totality. The dual expressions of this tendency are *anthropomorphism* (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and *totemism* (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of ③ which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures ④ inhabited their world becomes profoundly meaningful. Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also *good to think about*, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity “broods upon ⑤ itself and its place in nature.”

* speculation: 고찰 ** analogy: 유사점
*** brood: 곰곰이 생각하다

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

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from a severe phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then ① establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula’s fear really does concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she’s not afraid of snakes is entirely ② consistent with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations are ③ unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before ④ denying that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether other plausible options are being ignored or overlooked. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we’re insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which have been made explicit exhaust the ⑤ sensible alternatives.

* plausible: 그럴듯한 ** fallacy: 오류

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality—and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world—may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little _____ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 ** crude: 투박한

- ① question ② account ③ controversy
- ④ variation ⑤ bias

32. The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget frequently analyzed children’s conception of time via their ability to compare or estimate the time taken by pairs of events. In a typical experiment, two toy cars were shown running synchronously on parallel tracks, _____. The children were then asked to judge whether the cars had run for the same time and to justify their judgment. Preschoolers and young school-age children confuse temporal and spatial dimensions: Starting times are judged by starting points, stopping times by stopping points and durations by distance, though each of these errors does not necessitate the others. Hence, a child may claim that the cars started and stopped running together (correct) and that the car which stopped further ahead, ran for more time (incorrect).

* synchronously: 같은 시간에

- ① one running faster and stopping further down the track
- ② both stopping at the same point further than expected
- ③ one keeping the same speed as the other to the end
- ④ both alternating their speed but arriving at the same end
- ⑤ both slowing their speed and reaching the identical spot

33. The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in _____ . In previous eras, such as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age, the discovery of new elements brought forth seemingly unending numbers of new inventions. Now the combinations may truly be unending. We are now witnessing a fundamental shift in our resource demands. At no point in human history have we used *more* elements, in *more* combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies. This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Fortunately, rare metals are key ingredients in green technologies such as electric cars, wind turbines, and solar panels. They help to convert free natural resources like the sun and wind into the power that fuels our lives. But without increasing today's limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change. [3점]

* ingenuity: 창의력

- ① our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them
- ② our effort to make them as eco-friendly as possible
- ③ the wider distribution of innovative technologies
- ④ governmental policies not to limit resource supplies
- ⑤ the constant update and improvement of their functions

34. There have been many attempts to define what music is in terms of the specific attributes of musical sounds. The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded 'the measurable tone' as 'the primary and essential condition of all music'. Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches, whereas virtually all natural sounds consist of constantly fluctuating frequencies. And a number of twentieth-century writers have assumed, like Hanslick, that fixed pitches are among the defining features of music. Now it is true that in most of the world's musical cultures, pitches are _____. However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples. Japanese *shakuhachi* music and the *sanjo* music of Korea, for instance, fluctuate constantly around the notional pitches in terms of which the music is organized. [3점]

- ① not so much artificially fixed as naturally fluctuating
- ② not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps
- ③ hardly considered a primary compositional element of music
- ④ highly diverse and complicated, and thus are immeasurable
- ⑤ a vehicle for carrying unique and various cultural features

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although commonsense knowledge may have merit, it also has weaknesses, not the least of which is that it often contradicts itself. For example, we hear that people who are similar will like one another ("Birds of a feather flock together") but also that persons who are dissimilar will like each other ("Opposites attract"). ① We are told that groups are wiser and smarter than individuals ("Two heads are better than one") but also that group work inevitably produces poor results ("Too many cooks spoil the broth"). ② Each of these contradictory statements may hold true under particular conditions, but without a clear statement of when they apply and when they do not, aphorisms provide little insight into relations among people. ③ That is why we heavily depend on aphorisms whenever we face difficulties and challenges in the long journey of our lives. ④ They provide even less guidance in situations where we must make decisions. ⑤ For example, when facing a choice that entails risk, which guideline should we use — "Nothing ventured, nothing gained" or "Better safe than sorry"?

* aphorism: 격언, 경구(警句) ** entail: 수반하다

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

36.

Movies may be said to support the dominant culture and to serve as a means for its reproduction over time.

- (A) The bad guys are usually punished; the romantic couple almost always find each other despite the obstacles and difficulties they encounter on the path to true love; and the way we wish the world to be is how, in the movies, it more often than not winds up being. No doubt it is this utopian aspect of movies that accounts for why we enjoy them so much.
- (B) The simple answer to this question is that movies do more than present two-hour civics lessons or editorials on responsible behavior. They also tell stories that, in the end, we find satisfying.
- (C) But one may ask why audiences would find such movies enjoyable if all they do is give cultural directives and prescriptions for proper living. Most of us would likely grow tired of such didactic movies and would probably come to see them as propaganda, similar to the cultural artwork that was common in the Soviet Union and other autocratic societies.

* didactic: 교훈적인 ** autocratic: 독재적인

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

37.

Traditionally, Kuhn claims, the primary goal of historians of science was ‘to clarify and deepen an understanding of contemporary scientific methods or concepts by displaying their evolution’.

- (A) Some discoveries seem to entail numerous phases and discoverers, none of which can be identified as definitive. Furthermore, the evaluation of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards does not allow us to see how significant they may have been in their own day.
- (B) This entailed relating the progressive accumulation of breakthroughs and discoveries. Only that which survived in some form in the present was considered relevant. In the mid-1950s, however, a number of faults in this view of history became apparent. Closer analysis of scientific discoveries, for instance, led historians to ask whether the dates of discoveries and their discoverers can be identified precisely.
- (C) Nor does the traditional view recognise the role that non-intellectual factors, especially institutional and socio-economic ones, play in scientific developments. Most importantly, however, the traditional historian of science seems blind to the fact that the concepts, questions and standards that they use to frame the past are themselves subject to historical change. [3점]

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

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

38.

Thus, individuals of many resident species, confronted with the fitness benefits of control over a productive breeding site, may be forced to balance costs in the form of lower nonbreeding survivorship by remaining in the specific habitat where highest breeding success occurs.

Resident-bird habitat selection is seemingly a straightforward process in which a young dispersing individual moves until it finds a place where it can compete successfully to satisfy its needs. (①) Initially, these needs include only food and shelter. (②) However, eventually, the young must locate, identify, and settle in a habitat that satisfies not only survivorship but reproductive needs as well. (③) In some cases, the habitat that provides the best opportunity for survival may not be the same habitat as the one that provides for highest reproductive capacity because of requirements specific to the reproductive period. (④) Migrants, however, are free to choose the optimal habitat for survival during the nonbreeding season and for reproduction during the breeding season. (⑤) Thus, habitat selection during these different periods can be quite different for migrants as opposed to residents, even among closely related species.

* disperse: 흩어지다 ** optimal: 최적의

39.

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. (①) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. (②) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. (③) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. (④) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. (⑤) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. [3점]

* fragment: 조각나다 ** at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

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

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other’s mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I’m reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

* acquaintance: 지인 ** peck: 가벼운 입맞춤



The evolved greeting behaviors of elephants can serve as an indicator of how much they are socially _____ (A) and how long they have been _____ (B).

- (A) (B)
- ① competitive disconnected
- ② tied endangered
- ③ responsible isolated
- ④ competitive united
- ⑤ tied parted

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
- ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
- ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
- ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
- ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The colors of the trees looked like they were on fire, the reds and oranges competing with the yellows and golds. This was Nina’s favorite season, but she remained silent for hours while Marie was driving. Nina had been heartbroken after losing her championship belt. Now a former champion, she was thinking of retiring from boxing. Marie, her long-time friend and trainer, shared her pain. After another silent hour, Marie and Nina saw a sign: Sauble Falls. Marie thought this would be a good place for (a) them to stop.

(B)

Then, with a great push, a small one turned a complete circle and made it over the falls. “He made it!” Nina shouted at the success with admiration. More salmon then followed and succeeded. She felt ashamed to be looking at (b) them. After a moment, she turned to Marie and said, “Giving up is not in my vocabulary. Marie, I’ll get my championship belt back.” Marie nodded with a bright smile. “Our training begins tomorrow. It’s going to be tough. Are you ready?” Walking up the path and back to the car, (c) they could still hear the fish splashing in the water.

* splash: 물을 튀기다

(C)

Marie pulled over into the parking lot. Marie and Nina went down a path to watch the falls. Another sign: Watch Your Step. Rocks Are Slippery. (d) They found the falls spilling out in various layers of rock. No one was there except them. “Look at them!” Marie pointed to movement in the water moving toward the falls. Hundreds of fish tails were flashing and catching light from the sun, moving upstream. Beneath them in the water, they saw salmon slowly moving their bodies.

(D)

While Marie and Nina kept watching the salmon, a big one suddenly leapt. It threw itself up and over the rushing water above, but in vain. (e) They were standing without a word and watching the fish struggling. Another jumped, its body spinning until it made it over the falls. Another one leapt and was washed back by the power of the water. Watching the salmon, Marie noticed Nina fixing her eyes on their continuing challenge. Nina’s heart was beating fast at each leap and twist.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Marie가 운전하는 동안 Nina는 말이 없었다.
- ② Marie는 Nina의 오랜 친구이자 트레이너였다.
- ③ 폭포에서 Nina는 Marie에게 권투를 그만두겠다고 말했다.
- ④ 폭포에 있는 사람은 Marie와 Nina뿐이었다.
- ⑤ Nina는 폭포 위로 뛰어오르는 연어를 유심히 바라보았다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 발명 대회 참가 신청 마감일 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 수업 과제의 온라인 제출 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 학교 홈페이지 운영 도우미를 모집하려고
- ④ 발명 아이디어 우수 사례를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 발명가 초청 특별 강연을 홍보하려고

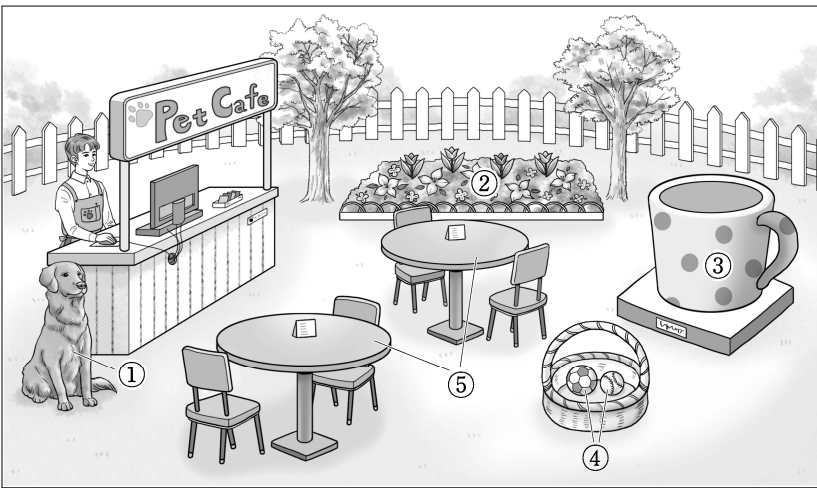
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 보고서 주제는 구체적이어야 한다.
- ② 도표 활용은 자료 제시에 효과적이다.
- ③ 설문 대상에 따라 질문을 달리해야 한다.
- ④ 설문 조사자를 위한 사전 교육이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 보고서 작성 시 도표 제시 순서에 유의해야 한다.

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

- ① 화가 - 기자
- ② 작곡가 - 가수
- ③ 시인 - 교사
- ④ 영화감독 - 배우
- ⑤ 무용가 - 사진작가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 저작권 확인하기
- ② 포스터 인쇄하기
- ③ 프린터 구매하기
- ④ 파일 전송하기
- ⑤ 만화 그리기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$55
- ③ \$60
- ④ \$63
- ⑤ \$70

7. 대화를 듣고, 동아리 봉사 활동이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 기부받은 옷 정리 시간이 더 필요해서
- ② 동아리 홍보 동영상 제작해야 해서
- ③ 중간고사 기간이 얼마 남지 않아서
- ④ 동아리 정기 회의를 개최해야 해서
- ⑤ 기부 행사 참가자가 부족해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Annual Charity Baseball Game에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 선수
- ② 일시
- ③ 입장료
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 장소

9. Kaufman Special Exhibition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1995년에 처음 개최되었다.
- ② 월요일에는 열리지 않는다.
- ③ 올해의 주제는 예술과 기술의 결합이다.
- ④ 일일 관람객 수를 100명으로 제한한다.
- ⑤ 예매를 통해 할인을 받을 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 등록할 강좌를 고르시오.

Community Center Classes in July

	Class	Fee	Location	Start Time
①	Graphic Design	\$50	Greenville	5 p.m.
②	Coding	\$70	Greenville	7 p.m.
③	Photography	\$80	Westside	7 p.m.
④	Flower Art	\$90	Westside	5 p.m.
⑤	Coffee Brewing	\$110	Greenville	8 p.m.

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

- ① I'll be back tomorrow.
- ② You liked the food there.
- ③ I go to the gym every day.
- ④ You should be here by six.
- ⑤ We finished dinner already.

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

- ① All right. I'll take the bus then.
- ② No. My bicycle is broken again.
- ③ No problem. I'll give you a ride.
- ④ Don't worry. I'm already at school.
- ⑤ Indeed. I'm glad it's getting warmer.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Absolutely. I was impressed after reading this script.
- ② No doubt. I think I acted well in the last comedy.
- ③ Great. I'll write the script for your new drama.
- ④ I'm sorry. I'm not able to direct the movie.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll let you know my decision soon.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's okay. You can reserve another place.
- ② I see. I should hurry to join your company event.
- ③ Why not? My company has its own sports facilities.
- ④ I agree. We should wait until the remodeling is done.
- ⑤ Thanks. I'll call now to see if they're available that day.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mary가 Steve에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mary: _____

- ① Why don't you take leave today and look after yourself?
- ② Your interests should be the priority in your job search.
- ③ You'd better actively support your teammates' ideas.
- ④ Let's find a way to increase sales of health products.
- ⑤ How about changing the details of the contract?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons why chemicals are harmful to plants
- ② ways that plants protect themselves from danger
- ③ difficulties in preventing plants from overgrowing
- ④ tips for keeping dangerous insects away from plants
- ⑤ importance of recognizing poisonous plants in the wild

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① roses ② tomato plants ③ clovers
- ④ cherry trees ⑤ walnut trees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,

My name is Daniel. Since I joined your youth sports program several years ago, I have really enjoyed swimming. Thanks to your program, I have become a good swimmer. Now I want to go one step further. I like helping people and hope to get a job as a lifeguard later. So I tried to sign up for your lifeguard training course this summer. But the course was so popular that the registration closed almost as soon as it opened. I couldn't register and was really disappointed. I heard some of my friends couldn't, either. I'm kindly asking you to open an additional course. I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,
Daniel Smith

- ① 구조원 양성 과정의 추가 개설을 요청하려고
- ② 구조원 양성 과정의 우수성을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동계 수영 강습 프로그램 수강을 신청하려고
- ④ 수영 강사 일자리가 있는지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 구조원 양성 과정의 등록 방법을 안내하려고

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

Sharon received a ticket to an upcoming tango concert from her friend. While surfing the Internet, she came across a review for the concert. The reviewer was harsh, calling it "an awful performance." That raised in Sharon's mind the question of whether it was worthwhile to go, but in the end, she reluctantly decided to attend the concert. The hall located in the old town was ancient and run-down. Looking around, Sharon again wondered what kind of show she could expect. But as soon as the tango started, everything changed. The piano, guitar, flute, and violin magically flew out in harmony. The audience cheered. "Oh my goodness! What fantastic music!" Sharon shouted. The rhythm and tempo were so energetic and sensational that they shook her body and soul. The concert was far beyond her expectations.

- ① excited → bored ② doubtful → amazed
- ③ calm → upset ④ ashamed → grateful
- ⑤ envious → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Occasionally individuals do not merely come out as well as clearly state what is troubling them and instead select more indirect means of expressing their annoyance. One companion might talk to the various other in a way that is condescending and also indicates underlying hostility. Numerous other times, partners may mope and even frown without genuinely dealing with an issue. Companions may likewise merely prevent discussing an issue by swiftly switching over topics when the subject turns up or by being incredibly vague. Such indirect ways of expressing temper are not useful since they don't provide the individual that is the target of the behaviors, an idea of exactly how to react. They understand their companion is irritated, but the absence of directness leaves them without advice regarding what they can do to solve the issue.

* condescend: 거들먹거리다 ** mope: 울적해하다

- ① 이성보다 감정에 호소하여 상대방을 설득해야 한다.
- ② 상대방의 기분을 상하게 하는 행동을 자제해야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 문제를 직접적으로 언급해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 입장을 이해하려면 경청하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 목표 달성을 방해하는 문제점을 지속적으로 파악해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 journey edges가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core at one time started out as journey edges. For example, retailers often boost sales with accompanying support such as assembly or installation services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission incomplete. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery, it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. Another example is the business-to-business service contracts that are layered on top of software sales. Maintenance, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself into a do-it-for-me solution originally resulted from exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 ** intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough to their core products
- ⑤ providing extra services beyond customers' primary purchase

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as "second class." For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as "recreational activity" rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

- ① 운동선수의 기량은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의는 신체 활동 참여와 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problem framing amounts to defining *what* problem you are proposing to solve. This is a critical activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby conditioning your approach to solving it. For an illustration, consider Thibodeau and Broditsky's series of experiments in which they asked people for ways to reduce crime in a community. They found that the respondents' suggestions changed significantly depending on whether the metaphor used to describe crime was as a virus or as a beast. People presented with a metaphor comparing crime to a virus invading their city emphasized prevention and addressing the root causes of the problem, such as eliminating poverty and improving education. On the other hand, people presented with the beast metaphor focused on remediations: increasing the size of the police force and prisons.

- ① importance of asking the right questions for better solutions
- ② difficulty of using a metaphor to find solutions to a problem
- ③ reasons why problem framing prevents solutions from appearing
- ④ usefulness of preventive measures in reducing community crime
- ⑤ effect of problem framing on approaching and solving problems

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A common error in current Darwinian thinking is the assumption that "selfish genes" are the prime mover in evolution. In strict Darwinism the prime mover is environmental threat. In the absence of threat, natural selection tends to *resist* change. It is un-biological to "explain" behavioural change as *resulting from* genetic change or the *ex vacuo* emergence of domain-specific brain modules. Evolutionary psychologists surely know why brains evolved: as Cosmides and Tooby point out, brains are found only in animals that move. Brains are behavioural organs, and behavioural adaptation, being immediate and non-random, is vastly more efficient than genetic adaptation. So, in animals with brains, behavioural change is the usual first response to environmental threat. If the change is successful, genetic adaptation to the new behaviour will follow more gradually. Animals do not evolve carnivore teeth and then decide it might be a good idea to eat meat.

* *ex vacuo*: 무(無)에서의 ** carnivore: 육식 동물

- ① Which Adapts First, Behaviour or Genes?
- ② The Brain Under Control of Selfish Genes
- ③ Why Animals Eat Meat: A Story of Survival
- ④ Genes Always Win the Battle Against Nature!
- ⑤ The Superior Efficiency of Genetic Adaptation

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Plastic Waste Generation by Industry in 2015

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	141	46.69
Textiles	38	12.58
Consumer and Institutional Products	37	12.25
Transportation	17	5.63
Electrical and Electronic	13	4.30
Building and Construction	13	4.30
Industrial Machinery	1	0.33
Others	42	13.91
Total	302	100

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not sum to 100%.

The above table shows global plastic waste generation by industry in 2015. ① The sector that generated plastic waste most was packaging, accounting for 46.69% of all plastic waste generated. ② The textiles sector generated 38 million tons of plastic waste, or 12.58% of the total plastic waste generated. ③ The consumer and institutional products sector generated 37 million tons of plastic waste, and the amount was more than twice that of plastic waste the transportation sector generated. ④ The electrical and electronic sector generated just as much plastic waste as the building and construction sector did, each sector accounting for 8.60% of the total plastic waste generation. ⑤ Only one million tons of plastic waste were generated in the industrial machinery sector, representing less than 0.50% of the total plastic waste generated.

26. William McDougall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1871, William McDougall left his mark on experimental and physiological psychology. After receiving a degree in natural sciences in Cambridge University, he became interested in human behavior. He believed human behavior to be based on three abilities—intellect, emotion, and will. Being a hardworking scholar, he held academic positions in several universities in England. He also wrote many books on psychology including the well-known *Introduction to Social Psychology*. In 1920, he published *The Group Mind* opposing mechanistic interpretations of human behavior. However, *The Group Mind* was poorly received when published. Somewhat disappointed, he moved to the United States in the same year to be a professor at Harvard University. Seven years later, he moved to Duke University, where he developed a psychology department and continued various research. Today many people read his books, and psychologists celebrate his intellectual achievements.

- ① Cambridge University에서 학위를 받았다.
- ② 인간 행동이 세 가지 능력에 근거한다고 믿었다.
- ③ *The Group Mind*는 출판되었을 때 매우 인정받았다.
- ④ Duke University에서 다양한 연구를 계속하였다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 심리학자들은 그의 지적 업적을 기린다.

27. Singing Tommy 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Singing Tommy

Congratulations! Tommy is now your singing friend. Read these instructions to learn how to play with and care for him. Tommy sings to you anytime, anywhere. An Internet connection is not required to play the songs!

Before Use

1. Remove the protective film covering Tommy's eyes.
2. Insert two AA batteries into the battery box and press the power button.
3. Choose your volume setting: LOW volume or HIGH volume.

Operation

1. Play
 - Touch Tommy's right ear to start a song.
2. Stop
 - Press Tommy's hat to stop the song.
3. Control
 - Choose from five songs.
 - Push Tommy's badge to skip to the next song.



Caution

Tommy is not waterproof. Be careful not to get Tommy wet!

- ① 인터넷에 연결되지 않아도 노래를 재생할 수 있다.
- ② 사용 전에 두 개의 AA 건전지를 넣어야 한다.
- ③ 모자를 누르면 노래가 시작된다.
- ④ 다섯 곡의 노래 중에 선택할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 방수가 되지 않는다.

28. 2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop

Come learn to be a top detective! In this workshop, you will investigate crime scenes and learn skills necessary to become a detective and solve mysteries!

When & Where

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 18, 2020
- Conference Room #103, ZBU Student Union

Who: Ages 14 and up

Participation Fee: \$20 (insurance not included)

Registration

- Call 555-540-0421, or email spyscience@zbu.edu by Wednesday, July 29, 2020.

Preparations

- Bring comfortable shoes and a bag to carry detective tools.
- Lunch and snacks are provided.

You will learn

- how to find traces of suspects.
- how to manage the scene of a crime.
- how to choose the right tools.

- ① 이틀 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가비에 보험이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 등록은 이메일로만 할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심과 간식은 제공되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 적절한 도구를 선택하는 방법을 배울 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People from more individualistic cultural contexts tend to be motivated to maintain self-focused agency or control ① as these serve as the basis of one's self-worth. With this form of agency comes the belief that individual successes ② depending primarily on one's own abilities and actions, and thus, whether by influencing the environment or trying to accept one's circumstances, the use of control ultimately centers on the individual. The independent self may be more ③ driven to cope by appealing to a sense of agency or control. However, people from more interdependent cultural contexts tend to be less focused on issues of individual success and agency and more motivated towards group goals and harmony. Research has shown ④ that East Asians prefer to receive, but not seek, more social support rather than seek personal control in certain cases. Therefore, people ⑤ who hold a more interdependent self-construal may prefer to cope in a way that promotes harmony in relationships.

* self-construal: 자기 구성

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

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd ① struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from ② memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made ③ improbable by remembering the musical *process*, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to ④ mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any random point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't simply recite the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retracing it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the ⑤ start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

* chunking: 덩어리로 나누기 ** bar: (악보의) 마디

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Research with human runners challenged conventional wisdom and found that the ground-reaction forces at the foot and the shock transmitted up the leg and through the body after impact with the ground _____ as runners moved from extremely compliant to extremely hard running surfaces. As a result, researchers gradually began to believe that runners are subconsciously able to adjust leg stiffness prior to foot strike based on their perceptions of the hardness or stiffness of the surface on which they are running. This view suggests that runners create soft legs that soak up impact forces when they are running on very hard surfaces and stiff legs when they are moving along on yielding terrain. As a result, impact forces passing through the legs are strikingly similar over a wide range of running surface types. Contrary to popular belief, running on concrete is not more damaging to the legs than running on soft sand. [3점]

* compliant: 말랑말랑한 ** terrain: 지형

- ① varied little
- ② decreased a lot
- ③ suddenly peaked
- ④ gradually appeared
- ⑤ were hardly generated

32. One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes _____ in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is *not* a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of damage? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

* punctuation: 구두점 ** infinitive: 부정사(不定詞)

- ① reveal your hidden intention
- ② distort the meaning of the sentence
- ③ prejudice your audience against you
- ④ test your audience's reading comprehension
- ⑤ create fierce debates about your writing topic

33. Even when we do something as apparently simple as picking up a screwdriver, our brain automatically _____ . We can literally feel things with the end of the screwdriver. When we extend a hand, holding the screwdriver, we automatically take the length of the latter into account. We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring. Furthermore, we instantly regard the screwdriver we are holding as “our” screwdriver, and get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations. The cars we pilot instantaneously and automatically become ourselves. Because of this, when someone bangs his fist on our car’s hood after we have irritated him at a crosswalk, we take it personally. This is not always reasonable. Nonetheless, without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive. [3점]

* probe: 탐색하다

- ① recalls past experiences of utilizing the tool
- ② recognizes what it can do best without the tool
- ③ judges which part of our body can best be used
- ④ perceives what limits the tool’s functional utility
- ⑤ adjusts what it considers body to include the tool

34. A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain’s visual strategies are _____ . [3점]

* flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② projecting images from within the mind out onto the world
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the most widespread, and sadly mistaken, environmental myths is that living “close to nature” out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best “green” lifestyle. Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction — artificial, crowded places that suck up precious resources. Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing could be farther from the truth. ① The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and pumping out exhaust to get to work, buy groceries, and take kids to school and activities. ② City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school. ③ The larger yards and houses found outside cities also create an environmental cost in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. ④ This illustrates the tendency that most city dwellers get tired of urban lives and decide to settle in the countryside. ⑤ It’s clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people gathering together in compact communities.

* compact: 밀집한

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

36.

Studies of people struggling with major health problems show that the majority of respondents report they derived benefits from their adversity. Stressful events sometimes force people to develop new skills, reevaluate priorities, learn new insights, and acquire new strengths.

- (A) High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. A follow-up study found a similar link between the amount of lifetime adversity and subjects’ responses to laboratory stressors.
- (B) Intermediate levels of adversity were predictive of the greatest resilience. Thus, having to deal with a moderate amount of stress may build resilience in the face of future stress.
- (C) In other words, the adaptation process initiated by stress can lead to personal changes for the better. One study that measured participants’ exposure to thirty-seven major negative events found a curvilinear relationship between lifetime adversity and mental health.

* resilience: 회복력

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

37.

The fruit ripening process brings about the softening of cell walls, sweetening and the production of chemicals that give colour and flavour. The process is induced by the production of a plant hormone called ethylene.

- (A) If ripening could be slowed down by interfering with ethylene production or with the processes that respond to ethylene, fruit could be left on the plant until it was ripe and full of flavour but would still be in good condition when it arrived at the supermarket shelf.
- (B) In some countries they are then sprayed with ethylene before sale to the consumer to induce ripening. However, fruit picked before it is ripe has less flavour than fruit picked ripe from the plant. Biotechnologists therefore saw an opportunity in delaying the ripening and softening process in fruit.
- (C) The problem for growers and retailers is that ripening is followed sometimes quite rapidly by deterioration and decay and the product becomes worthless. Tomatoes and other fruits are, therefore, usually picked and transported when they are unripe. [3점]

* deterioration: (품질의) 저하

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

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

38.

Compounding the difficulty, now more than ever, is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and confuse her thinking.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to seem larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. (①) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must come together a certain way for the leader to succeed. (②) Alternatively, the leader’s information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. (③) And the merits of a leader’s most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. (④) Instead those decisions involve a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. (⑤) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms. [3점]

* ergonomist: 인간 공학자 ** fragmentary: 단편적인

39.

When the team painted fireflies’ light organs dark, a new set of bats took twice as long to learn to avoid them.

Fireflies don’t just light up their behinds to attract mates, they also glow to tell bats not to eat them. This twist in the tale of the trait that gives fireflies their name was discovered by Jesse Barber and his colleagues. The glow’s warning role benefits both fireflies and bats, because these insects taste disgusting to the mammals. (①) When swallowed, chemicals released by fireflies cause bats to throw them back up. (②) The team placed eight bats in a dark room with three or four fireflies plus three times as many tasty insects, including beetles and moths, for four days. (③) During the first night, all the bats captured at least one firefly. (④) But by the fourth night, most bats had learned to avoid fireflies and catch all the other prey instead. (⑤) It had long been thought that firefly bioluminescence mainly acted as a mating signal, but the new finding explains why firefly larvae also glow despite being immature for mating.

* bioluminescence: 생물 발광(發光) ** larvae: larva(애벌레)의 복수형

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

Some environments are more likely to lead to fossilization and subsequent discovery than others. Thus, we cannot assume that more fossil evidence from a particular period or place means that more individuals were present at that time, or in that place. It may just be that the circumstances at one period of time, or at one location, were more favourable for fossilization than they were at other times, or in other places. Likewise, the absence of hominin fossil evidence at a particular time or place does not have the same implication as its presence. As the saying goes, ‘absence of evidence is not evidence of absence’. Similar logic suggests that taxa are likely to have arisen before they first appear in the fossil record, and they are likely to have survived beyond the time of their most recent appearance in the fossil record. Thus, the first appearance datum, and the last appearance datum of taxa in the hominin fossil record are likely to be conservative statements about the times of origin and extinction of a taxon.

* subsequent: 다음의 ** hominin fossil: 인류 화석 *** taxa: taxon(분류군)의 복수형



Since fossilization and fossil discovery are affected by (A) conditions, the fossil evidence of a taxon cannot definitely (B) its population size or the times of its appearance and extinction.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① experimental confirm ② experimental reveal
- ③ environmental clarify ④ environmental conceal
- ⑤ accidental mask

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In many mountain regions, rights of access to water are associated with the possession of land — until recently in the Andes, for example, land and water rights were (a) combined so water rights were transferred with the land. However, through state land reforms and the development of additional sources of supply, water rights have become separated from land, and may be sold at auction. This therefore (b) favours those who can pay, rather than ensuring access to all in the community. The situation arises, therefore, where individuals may hold land with no water. In Peru, the government grants water to communities separately from land, and it is up to the community to allocate it. Likewise in Yemen, the traditional allocation was one measure (*tasah*) of water to one hundred ‘*libnah*’ of land. This applied only to traditional irrigation supplies — from runoff, wells, etc., where a supply was (c) guaranteed. Water derived from the capture of flash floods is not subject to Islamic law as this constitutes an uncertain source, and is therefore free for those able to collect and use it. However, this traditional allocation per unit of land has been bypassed, partly by the development of new supplies, but also by the (d) decrease in cultivation of a crop of substantial economic importance. This crop is harvested throughout the year and thus requires more than its fair share of water. The economic status of the crop (e) ensures that water rights can be bought or bribed away from subsistence crops.

* irrigation: 관개(灌溉) ** bribe: 매수하다
*** subsistence crop: 생계용 작물

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Water Rights No Longer Tied to Land
- ② Strategies for Trading Water Rights
- ③ Water Storage Methods: Mountain vs. Desert
- ④ Water Supplies Not Stable in Mountain Regions
- ⑤ Unending Debates: Which Crop We Should Grow

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

“Congratulations!” That was the first word that Steven saw when he opened the envelope that his dad handed to him. He knew that he would win the essay contest. Overly excited, he shouted, “Hooray!” At that moment, two tickets to Ace Amusement Park, the prize, slipped out of the envelope. He picked them up and read the letter thoroughly while sitting on the stairs in front of his house. “Wait a minute! That’s not my name!” (a) he said, puzzled. The letter was addressed to his classmate Stephanie, who had also participated in the contest.

(B)

Once Steven had heard his dad’s words, tears started to fill up in his eyes. “I was foolish,” Steven said regretfully. He took the letter and the prize to school and handed them to Stephanie. He congratulated her wholeheartedly and she was thrilled. On the way home after school, his steps were light and full of joy. That night, his dad was very pleased to hear what he had done at school. “(b) I am so proud of you, Steven,” he said. Then, without a word, he handed Steven two Ace Amusement Park tickets and winked.

(C)

“If I don’t tell Stephanie, perhaps she will never know,” Steven thought for a moment. He remembered that the winner would only be notified by mail. As long as he kept quiet, nobody would know. So he decided to sleep on it. The next morning, he felt miserable and his dad recognized it right away. “What’s wrong, (c) Son?” asked his dad. Steven was hesitant at first but soon disclosed his secret. After listening attentively to the end, his dad advised him to do the right thing.

(D)

Reading on, Steven realized the letter had been delivered mistakenly. “Unfortunately,” it should have gone to Stephanie, who was the real winner. (d) He looked at the tickets and then the letter. He had really wanted those tickets. He had planned to go there with his younger sister. Steven was his sister’s hero, and he had bragged to her that he would win the contest. However, if she found out that her hero hadn’t won, she would be terribly disappointed, and (e) he would feel ashamed.

* brag: 허풍 떨다

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Steven은 집 앞 계단에 앉아 편지를 자세히 읽었다.
- ② 방과 후에 집으로 돌아오는 Steven의 발걸음은 무거웠다.
- ③ 아버지는 Steven에게 옳은 일을 하라고 조언했다.
- ④ 에세이 대회에서 우승한 사람은 Stephanie였다.
- ⑤ Steven은 여동생과 놀이공원에 갈 계획이었다.

* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 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 등교 시간 변경을 알리려고
- ② 학교 매점의 영업 재개를 안내하려고
- ③ 체육관 신축 공사 일정을 예고하려고
- ④ 교실 의자와 책상 교체 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 학교 급식 만족도 조사 참여를 독려하려고

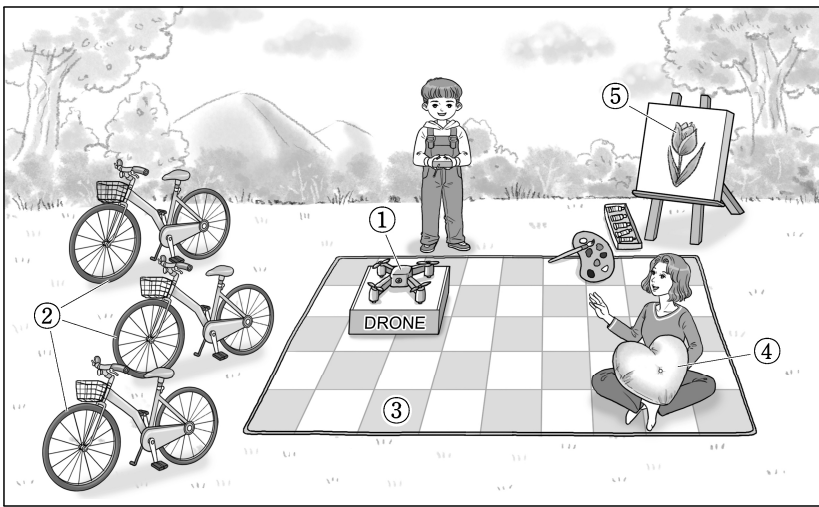
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 등산 전에는 과식을 삼가는 것이 좋다.
- ② 야생동물에게 먹이를 주지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 야외 활동은 가족 간의 유대를 돈독히 한다.
- ④ 산에서 야생동물을 만났을 때는 침착해야 된다.
- ⑤ 반려동물을 키우는 것은 정서 안정에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 스타일리스트 - 기상 캐스터
- ② 연출가 - 극작가
- ③ 매니저 - 뮤지컬 배우
- ④ 해군 장교 - 항해사
- ⑤ 디자이너 - 신문 기자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 프로젝터와 스크린 챙기기
- ② 담요 가져오기
- ③ 영화 선택하기
- ④ 접이식 의자 구매하기
- ⑤ 짐을 차에 싣기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$126
- ② \$130
- ③ \$140
- ④ \$144
- ⑤ \$150

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 송별회 장소를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 참석 인원 변경 사항이 생겨서
- ② 예약한 레스토랑의 평이 안 좋아서
- ③ 모임 장소로 가는 교통편이 불편해서
- ④ 송별회 주인공이 다른 메뉴를 원해서
- ⑤ 해산물 알레르기가 있는 동료들이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Run with Your Dog 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적
- ② 날짜
- ③ 복장
- ④ 장소
- ⑤ 참가비

9. Bluemont Salt Mine의 특별 행사에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 10일부터 10월 16일까지 진행된다.
- ② 가장 깊은 구역에 입장이 허용된다.
- ③ 사진 촬영이 가능하다.
- ④ 입장료는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 방문객들에게 선물을 준다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 크레용 세트를 고르시오.

Crayon Sets

Set	Number of Crayons	Price	Washable	Free Gift
① A	24	\$9	×	coloring book
② B	24	\$11	○	sharpener
③ C	36	\$15	×	sharpener
④ D	36	\$17	○	coloring book
⑤ E	48	\$21	○	coloring book

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

- ① I think so. I should be fine by then.
- ② I'm sorry. I forgot to bring my racket.
- ③ Of course. Keep me posted on his recovery.
- ④ I'm afraid not. The doctor's schedule is full today.
- ⑤ Good idea. Let's watch the tennis match at my house.

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

- ① I remember where I left my uniform.
- ② We can't participate in P.E. class now.
- ③ You should hurry before the cafeteria closes.
- ④ You can leave it with me and I'll find the owner.
- ⑤ I hope someone will bring it with your belongings.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll give it a try. What time shall we meet?
- ② Not yet. We need to wait for the food to be ready.
- ③ I don't know. Do you want me to send the recipe?
- ④ Absolutely. I'll stress the importance of education.
- ⑤ Cheer up. We can relax after our homework is done.

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

Man: _____

- ① Not now. It'll be easier to park there late at night.
- ② Sounds good. I'm glad to hear that you'll arrive soon.
- ③ Sure. I'll check the app for a spot and make a reservation.
- ④ One moment. The kids should be back from the museum.
- ⑤ No problem. I'll remove the app for the children's safety.

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

Jane: _____

- ① Make sure everybody is prepared for next week.
- ② I think you should wear this jacket for the festival.
- ③ Thank you for keeping all your things in perfect shape.
- ④ How about choosing just the items that are in a good state?
- ⑤ Why don't you buy secondhand items instead of new ones?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of plants on insects
- ② benefits of insects to human beings
- ③ various methods of insect reproduction
- ④ relationship between diseases and insects
- ⑤ ways to prevent insects from damaging crops

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① honeybees ② grasshoppers ③ silkworms
- ④ fruit flies ⑤ ladybugs

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Anderson:

My name is Sophia Willis, Events Manager of the 2020 Caroline County Art Contest. I am currently looking for a place for this year's contest exhibition. The Caroline County Art Contest has had over one hundred artworks submitted to us by local artists. For the theme, we wanted artists to explore the natural world of Caroline County. I believe the Garden Café Gallery would be a perfect place to host the event, as your gallery is well-known for its beautiful garden. The exhibition is usually held throughout October, and we very much hope that we can rent a space for the exhibition at the Garden Café Gallery during this time. I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,
Sophia Willis

- ① 출품 작품 전시회에 초대하려고
- ② 작품 제출 방법의 변경을 안내하려고
- ③ 출품 작품 전시 장소 대여를 문의하려고
- ④ 정원 박람회의 변경된 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 지역 예술가들에게 작품 제출을 독려하려고

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

The day of the Five Mile Fun Walk had arrived. Annette had been waiting for Reiner at the registration point for over an hour. There was still no sign of him. She started thinking that something bad might have happened to him. Getting concerned, she tried calling Reiner's phone again, but there was no response. At that moment, she heard a voice calling her name. She found Reiner coming toward her. "Thank goodness! What happened?" she asked. He explained that the traffic had been terrible. What was worse, he had left his phone at home. "I'm so sorry," he said. She started to relax. "I'm fine now. As long as you're here and safe. Why don't we go and register?" They headed into the event together.

- ① worried → relieved ② confident → nervous
- ③ calm → upset ④ regretful → grateful
- ⑤ bored → amazed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the right conditions, entrepreneurship can be fully woven into the fabric of campus life, greatly expanding its educational reach. One study showed that, within the workplace, peers influence each other to spot opportunities and act on them: the more entrepreneurs you have working together in an office, the more likely their colleagues will catch the bug. A study of Stanford University alumni found that those "who have varied work and educational backgrounds are much more likely to start their own businesses than those who have focused on one role at work or concentrated in one subject at school." To cultivate an entrepreneurial culture, colleges and universities need to offer students a broad choice of experiences and wide exposure to different ideas. They are uniquely positioned to do this by combining the resources of academic programming, residential life, student groups, and alumni networks.

* entrepreneur: 기업가 ** alumni: 졸업생

- ① 훌륭한 기업가가 되기 위해서 관심 있는 한 분야에 집중해야 한다.
- ② 대학은 학생들이 기업가 정신을 함양하도록 환경을 조성해야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 직장을 얻기 위해서 학업과 대외 활동에 충실해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 대학생들의 다양한 소모임 활동을 적극 지원해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대학생은 학업 성취를 위하여 경험과 생각의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. *Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail?* On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music is a human art form, an inseparable part of the human experience everywhere in the world. Music is social, and tightly woven into the tapestry of life, and young children are very much a part of this multifaceted fabric. The musical experiences they have provide opportunities for them to know language, behaviors, customs, traditions, beliefs, values, stories, and other cultural nuances. As they become musically skilled through experiences in song and instrumental music, young children can also grow cultural knowledge and sensitivity. Music is an extremely important aspect of culture, shaping and transmitting the above-mentioned aspects that characterize groups of people. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures brings them into the cultural conversation, allowing them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. Prior to the development of social biases and cultural preferences that all too easily turn into prejudices, the opportunity to know people through song, dance, and instrument play is a gift to all who work for the well-balanced development of young children into the responsible citizens they will one day become.

* tapestry: 색색의 실로 수놓은 장식 걸개 ** multifaceted: 다면의

- ① 아이들의 균형 잡힌 성장을 위해서는 다양한 경험이 중요하다.
- ② 사회적 편견과 문화적 선호도는 서로 밀접하게 관련되어 있다.
- ③ 어린 나이에 다양한 음악에 노출되면 예술적 감각이 향상된다.
- ④ 음악을 포함한 예술은 특정 문화에 대한 당대의 사회적 시각을 반영한다.
- ⑤ 음악은 아이들을 사회·문화적으로 균형 잡힌 시민으로 성장하게 해 준다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Conventional wisdom in the West, influenced by philosophers from Plato to Descartes, credits individuals and especially geniuses with creativity and originality. Social and cultural influences and causes are minimized, ignored, or eliminated from consideration at all. Thoughts, original and conventional, are identified with individuals, and the special things that individuals are and do are traced to their genes and their brains. The “trick” here is to recognize that individual humans are social constructions themselves, embodying and reflecting the variety of social and cultural influences they have been exposed to during their lives. Our individuality is not denied, but it is viewed as a product of specific social and cultural experiences. The brain itself is a social thing, influenced structurally and at the level of its connectivities by social environments. The “individual” is a legal, religious, and political fiction just as the “I” is a grammatical illusion.

- ① recognition of the social nature inherent in individuality
- ② ways of filling the gap between individuality and collectivity
- ③ issues with separating original thoughts from conventional ones
- ④ acknowledgment of the true individuality embodied in human genes
- ⑤ necessity of shifting from individualism to interdependence

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The discovery that man's knowledge is not, *and never has been*, perfectly accurate has had a humbling and perhaps a calming effect upon the soul of modern man. The nineteenth century, as we have observed, was the last to believe that the world, as a whole as well as in its parts, could ever be perfectly known. We realize now that this is, and always was, impossible. We know within limits, not absolutely, even if the limits can usually be adjusted to satisfy our needs. Curiously, from this new level of uncertainty even greater goals emerge and appear to be attainable. Even if we cannot know the world with absolute precision, we can still control it. Even our inherently incomplete knowledge seems to work as powerfully as ever. In short, we may never know precisely how high is the highest mountain, but we continue to be certain that we can get to the top nevertheless.

- ① Summits Yet to Be Reached: An Onward Journey to Knowledge
- ② Over the Mountain: A Single But Giant Step to Success
- ③ Integrating Parts into a Whole: The Road to Perfection
- ④ How to Live Together in an Age of Uncertainty
- ⑤ The Two Faces of a Knowledge-Based Society

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 7 Asia-Pacific Destinations (2018)

Rank	Destination	International Overnight Arrivals (million)	Average Spend per Day (USD)
1	Bangkok	22.8	\$184
2	Singapore	14.7	\$272
3	Kuala Lumpur	13.8	\$142
4	Tokyo	12.9	\$196
5	Seoul	11.3	\$155
6	Osaka	10.1	\$223
7	Phuket	9.9	\$247

The table above shows the top seven destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 by international overnight arrivals, with additional information on the average spend per day in those cities. ① Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 22.8 million international overnight arrivals, immediately followed by Singapore with 14.7 million international overnight arrivals. ② Kuala Lumpur was ranked in third place based on the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was more than \$150. ③ Tokyo was ranked in fourth place for the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was \$196. ④ The number of international overnight arrivals in Seoul was larger than that of Osaka. ⑤ Phuket was the only city where the number of international overnight arrivals was less than 10 million, and the average spend per day in this city was \$247.

26. Marc Isambard Brunel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marc Isambard Brunel (1769–1849) is best known for the design and construction of the Thames Tunnel. Originally born in France, Brunel escaped to the United States during the French Revolution. He later moved to London. When the Napoleonic Wars were at their height, he invented machines for making boots. During the Napoleonic Wars, Brunel's factory supplied British troops with boots. After the Wars ended, however, the government stopped buying his boots and he went out of business. A few years later, Brunel was imprisoned for several months because of his debt. At that time, London was very much divided by the River Thames and needed more ways for people and goods to move across it. In 1825, Brunel designed a tunnel under the river. The Thames Tunnel officially opened on 25 March 1843, and Brunel, despite being in ill health, attended the opening ceremony.

- ① 프랑스 혁명 중에 미국으로 돌아왔다.
- ② 부츠를 만드는 기계를 발명하였다.
- ③ 그의 공장은 영국 군대에 부츠를 공급한 적이 있다.
- ④ 빛 때문에 감옥에 수감되었다.
- ⑤ Thames Tunnel 개통식에 아파서 참석하지 못했다.

27. Springfield Science Invention Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Springfield Science Invention Contest

Springfield High School invites all students to participate in the Springfield Science Invention Contest. In this annual contest, you have the opportunity to invent a useful object and show your creativity!

Details

- Judging criteria are creativity and usefulness of the invention.
- Participants must enter in teams of four and can only join one team.
- Submission is limited to one invention per team.

Prizes

- 1st Place — \$50 gift certificate
- 2nd Place — \$30 gift certificate
- 3rd Place — \$10 gift certificate

Note

- Inventions must be submitted to the science lab by October 1, 2020.

For more information, visit www.hsspringfield.edu.

- ① 매년 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 심사 기준은 발명품의 창의성과 유용성이다.
- ③ 발명품은 한 팀당 두 개까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등은 50달러 상품권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 발명품은 과학 실험실로 제출해야 한다.

28. Poetry Writing Basics Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Poetry Writing Basics Workshop

Join our Poetry Writing Basics Workshop and meet the poet, Ms. Grace Larson!

All students of George Clarkson University are invited.

When: Thursday, September 24, 2020 (1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

Where: Main Seminar Room, 1st Floor, Student Union

After an introduction to the basic techniques of poetry writing, you will:

1. Write your own poem.
2. Read it aloud to the other participants.
3. Receive expert feedback from Ms. Larson.

Registration Fee: \$10

※ Register on or before September 18 and pay only \$7.

Any related inquiries should be sent via email to studentun@georgeclarkson.edu.

- ① 목요일 오전에 진행된다.
- ② 학생회관 3층에서 열린다.
- ③ 참가자는 자신이 창작한 시를 낭독할 것이다.
- ④ 9월 18일까지는 등록비가 10달러이다.
- ⑤ 관련 문의는 이메일로 할 수 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Competitive activities can be more than just performance showcases ① which the best is recognized and the rest are overlooked. The provision of timely, constructive feedback to participants on performance ② is an asset that some competitions and contests offer. In a sense, all competitions give feedback. For many, this is restricted to information about whether the participant is an award- or prizewinner. The provision of that type of feedback can be interpreted as shifting the emphasis to demonstrating superior performance but not ③ necessarily excellence. The best competitions promote excellence, not just winning or “beating” others. The emphasis on superiority is what we typically see as ④ fostering a detrimental effect of competition. Performance feedback requires that the program go beyond the “win, place, or show” level of feedback. Information about performance can be very helpful, not only to the participant who does not win or place but also to those who ⑤ do.

* foster: 조장하다 ** detrimental: 유해한

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

If I say to you, ‘Don’t think of a white bear’, you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, ‘thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them’. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much ① more about food. This process is therefore also known as the *rebound effect*. The ② ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts ③ unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by ④ inappropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤ accessible.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not _____. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

* savor: 음미하다 ** indiscernible: 식별하기 어려운
*** semantically: 의미적으로

- ① changed ② classified ③ preserved
- ④ controlled ⑤ interpreted

32. Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. However, humans have been replacing diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes. This has led in turn to a realization that _____ because they may harbor tomorrow’s drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

* monoculture: 단일 경작

- ① ecological systems are genetically programmed
- ② we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems
- ③ we need to stop creating genetically modified organisms
- ④ artificial organisms can survive in natural environments
- ⑤ living things adapt themselves to their physical environments

33. Since human beings are at once both similar and different, they should be treated equally because of both. Such a view, which grounds equality not in human uniformity but in the interplay of uniformity and difference, builds difference into the very concept of equality, breaks the traditional equation of equality with similarity, and is immune to monist distortion. Once the basis of equality changes so does its content. Equality involves equal freedom or opportunity to be different, and treating human beings equally requires us to take into account both their similarities and differences. When the latter are not relevant, equality entails uniform or identical treatment; when they are, it requires differential treatment. Equal rights do not mean identical rights, for individuals with different cultural backgrounds and needs might _____ in respect of whatever happens to be the content of their rights. Equality involves not just rejection of irrelevant differences as is commonly argued, but also full recognition of legitimate and relevant ones. [3점]

* monist: 일원론의 ** entail: 내포하다

- ① require different rights to enjoy equality
- ② abandon their own freedom for equality
- ③ welcome the identical perception of inequality
- ④ accept their place in the social structure more easily
- ⑤ reject relevant differences to gain full understanding

34. Protopia is a state of becoming, rather than a destination. It is a process. In the protopian mode, things are better today than they were yesterday, although only a little better. It is incremental improvement or mild progress. The “pro” in protopian stems from the notions of process and progress. This subtle progress is not dramatic, not exciting. It is easy to miss because a protopia generates almost as many new problems as new benefits. The problems of today were caused by yesterday’s technological successes, and the technological solutions to today’s problems will cause the problems of tomorrow. This circular expansion of both problems and solutions _____ . Ever since the Enlightenment and the invention of science, we’ve managed to create a tiny bit more than we’ve destroyed each year. But that few percent positive difference is compounded over decades into what we might call civilization. Its benefits never star in movies. [3점]

* incremental: 증가의 ** compound: 조합하다

- ① conceals the limits of innovations at the present time
- ② makes it difficult to predict the future with confidence
- ③ motivates us to quickly achieve a protopian civilization
- ④ hides a steady accumulation of small net benefits over time
- ⑤ produces a considerable change in technological successes

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a highly commercialized setting such as the United States, it is not surprising that many landscapes are seen as commodities. In other words, they are valued because of their market potential. Residents develop an identity in part based on how the landscape can generate income for the community.

① This process involves more than the conversion of the natural elements into commodities. ② The landscape itself, including the people and their sense of self, takes on the form of a commodity. ③ Landscape protection in the US traditionally focuses on protecting areas of wilderness, typically in mountainous regions. ④ Over time, the landscape identity can evolve into a sort of “logo” that can be used to sell the stories of the landscape. ⑤ Thus, California’s “Wine Country,” Florida’s “Sun Coast,” or South Dakota’s “Badlands” shape how both outsiders and residents perceive a place, and these labels build a set of expectations associated with the culture of those who live there.

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

36.

In the fifth century *B.C.E.*, the Greek philosopher Protagoras pronounced, “Man is the measure of all things.” In other words, we feel entitled to ask the world, “What good are you?”

- (A) Abilities said to “make us human” — empathy, communication, grief, toolmaking, and so on — all exist to varying degrees among other minds sharing the world with us. Animals with backbones (fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals) all share the same basic skeleton, organs, nervous systems, hormones, and behaviors.
- (B) We assume that we are the world’s standard, that all things should be compared to us. Such an assumption makes us overlook a lot.
- (C) Just as different models of automobiles each have an engine, drive train, four wheels, doors, and seats, we differ mainly in terms of our outside contours and a few internal tweaks. But like naive car buyers, most people see only animals’ varied exteriors.

* contour: 윤곽, 외형 ** tweak: 조정, 개조

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

37.

It can be difficult to decide the place of fine art, such as oil paintings, watercolours, sketches or sculptures, in an archival institution.

- (A) The best archival decisions about art do not focus on territoriality (this object belongs in my institution even though I do not have the resources to care for it) or on questions of monetary value or prestige (this object raises the cultural standing of my institution). The best decisions focus on what evidential value exists and what is best for the item.
- (B) But art can also carry aesthetic value, which elevates the job of evaluation into another realm. Aesthetic value and the notion of artistic beauty are important considerations, but they are not what motivates archival preservation in the first instance.
- (C) Art can serve as documentary evidence, especially when the items were produced before photography became common. Sketches of soldiers on a battlefield, paintings of English country villages or portraits of Dutch townspeople can provide the only visual evidence of a long-ago place, person or time. [3점]

* archival: 기록(보관소)의 ** prestige: 명성, 위신
*** realm: 영역

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

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

38.

As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a sufficient number to go around.

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. (①) For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ensure that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. (②) You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the initials of each of those present. (③) You have then solved this problem without resorting to arithmetic and without explicit counting. (④) There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely different characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. (⑤) What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

* arithmetic: 산수

39.

Rather, it evolved naturally as certain devices were found in practice to be both workable and useful.

Film has no grammar. (①) There are, however, some vaguely defined rules of usage in cinematic language, and the syntax of film — its systematic arrangement — orders these rules and indicates relationships among them. (②) As with written and spoken languages, it is important to remember that the syntax of film is a result of its usage, not a determinant of it. (③) There is nothing preordained about film syntax. (④) Like the syntax of written and spoken language, the syntax of film is an organic development, descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it has changed considerably over the years. (⑤) “Hollywood Grammar” may sound laughable now, but during the thirties, forties, and early fifties it was an accurate model of the way Hollywood films were constructed. [3점]

* preordained: 미리 정해진

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

Research from the Harwood Institute for Public Innovation in the USA shows that people feel that ‘materialism’ somehow comes between them and the satisfaction of their social needs. A report entitled *Yearning for Balance*, based on a nationwide survey of Americans, concluded that they were ‘deeply ambivalent about wealth and material gain’. A large majority of people wanted society to ‘move away from greed and excess toward a way of life more centred on values, community, and family’. But they also felt that these priorities were not shared by most of their fellow Americans, who, they believed, had become ‘increasingly atomized, selfish, and irresponsible’. As a result they often felt isolated. However, the report says, that when brought together in focus groups to discuss these issues, people were ‘surprised and excited to find that others share[d] their views’. Rather than uniting us with others in a common cause, the unease we feel about the loss of social values and the way we are drawn into the pursuit of material gain is often experienced as if it were a purely private ambivalence which cuts us off from others.

* ambivalent: 양면 가치의



Many Americans, believing that materialism keeps them from ___(A)___ social values, feel detached from most others, but this is actually a fairly ___(B)___ concern.

- (A) (B)
- (A) (B)
- ① pursuing …… unnecessary ② pursuing …… common
- ③ holding …… personal ④ denying …… ethical
- ⑤ denying …… primary

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To the extent that sufficient context has been provided, the reader can come to a well-crafted text with no expert knowledge and come away with a good approximation of what has been intended by the author. The text has become a public document and the reader can read it with a (a) minimum of effort and struggle; his experience comes close to what Freud has described as the deployment of “evenly-hovering attention.” He puts himself in the author’s hands (some have had this experience with great novelists such as Dickens or Tolstoy) and he (b) follows where the author leads. The real world has vanished and the fictive world has taken its place. Now consider the other extreme. When we come to a badly crafted text in which context and content are not happily joined, we must struggle to understand, and our sense of what the author intended probably bears (c) close correspondence to his original intention. An out-of-date translation will give us this experience; as we read, we must bring the language up to date, and understanding comes only at the price of a fairly intense struggle with the text. Badly presented content with no frame of reference can provide (d) the same experience; we see the words but have no sense of how they are to be taken. The author who fails to provide the context has (e) mistakenly assumed that his picture of the world is shared by all his readers and fails to realize that supplying the right frame of reference is a critical part of the task of writing.

* deployment: (전략적) 배치
** evenly-hovering attention: 고르게 주의를 기울이는 것

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Building a Wall Between Reality and the Fictive World
- ② Creative Reading: Going Beyond the Writer’s Intentions
- ③ Usefulness of Readers’ Experiences for Effective Writing
- ④ Context in Writing: A Lighthouse for Understanding Texts
- ⑤ Trapped in Their Own Words: The Narrow Outlook of Authors

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The children arrived at sunrise at their grandmother’s house. They always gathered at this time of year to assist with her corn harvest. In return, their grandmother would reward them with a present and by cooking a delicious feast. The children were all in great spirits. But not Sally. She disliked working in the corn field as she hated the heat and the dust. (a) She sat silently as the others took a sack each and then sang their way to the field.

(B)

Sally just wanted to get her present and leave the field because she was starting to get hot and feel irritated. (b) She had only filled her sack twice, but the others were now taking their third sacks to the granary. Sally sighed heavily. Then an idea struck her. To make the sack lighter and speed things up, she quickly filled her last sack with corn stalks. Sally reached the granary first, and her grandmother asked (c) her to put aside the final load and write her name on it.

* granary: 곡물창고 ** stalk: 줄기

(C)

They reached the field and started to work happily. Soon after, Sally joined them with her sack. Around mid-morning, their grandmother came with ice-cold lemonade and peach pie. After finishing, the children continued working until the sun was high and their sacks were bursting. Each child had to make three trips to the granary. Grandmother was impressed by their efforts and (d) she wanted to give them presents accordingly.

(D)

Grandmother asked the other children to do the same thing. Then, all of the children enjoyed their grandmother’s delicious lunch. “I am so pleased with your work,” she told them after lunch. “This year, you can all take home your final load as a present!” The children cheered for joy, gladly thanked her, and lifted their sacks to take home. Sally was terribly disappointed. There was nothing but useless corn stalks in (e) her sack. She then made the long walk home, pretending that she was carrying a heavy load.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아이들은 할머니의 옥수수 수확을 돕기 위해 모였다.
- ② Sally는 덥고 짜증나서 옥수수 밭을 떠나고 싶었다.
- ③ 아이들은 각자 세 번씩 옥수수가 담긴 자루를 곡물창고로 날리야 했다.
- ④ 할머니는 아이들에게 맛있는 점심을 제공했다.
- ⑤ Sally는 옥수수가 담긴 무거운 자루를 가지고 집으로 갔다.

* 확인 사항

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