

# 수능완성 수능완성



영어영역 | **영어**

# 이 책의 구성과 특징

## 유형편

### 약한 유형은 강화하고, 강한 유형은 놓치지 말자

최근 대학수학능력시험 및 모의평가 영어영역에 출제된 독해문제 유형 전부를 수록하여 2022학년도 수능을 준비하는 수험생들이 각 유형을 점검하고 연습할 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.

### Let's Check It Out

2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 읽기 유형으로 출제될 가능성이 있는 각 유형을 대표하는 문제를 풀고 자신이 어떤 유형에 강하고 약한지 점검할 수 있다.

Chapter 01 목적 · 심경 · 분위기

**Let's Check It Out** 100 · 100점

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? 21023-0001

Dear Max,

Welcome back to school after summer vacation. As a student volunteer, you did great work in my lab last semester. Currently, Professor Duffy and I are running a new research project on adolescent students' level of self-esteem in Toronto schools. We agree that we need to hire a research assistant who can help us with the data collection in these schools. This is a fantastic opportunity for you to gain experience with data analysis or psychological experiments. Data collection will involve administering surveys in Grade 7-8 classrooms and transcribing survey data for analysis. If you are interested in this position, please send a transcript and a statement of relevant experience to Logan Jones, lab manager of the Department of Psychology via email. If you have any questions regarding this matter, feel free to contact me as well.

Best regards,  
Professor Martin Meder

① 연구 보조 활동 시 유의 사항을 알려 주려고  
② 새로운 연구 프로젝트의 목적을 설명하려고  
③ 연구 보조원 자리에 지원할 것을 권하려고  
④ 자취물사적으로 도움을 준 것에 대한 감사문 표현하려고  
⑤ 연구에 필요한 설문 조사에 참여해 줄 것을 부탁하려고

**Vocabulary in Context**

<input type="checkbox"/> adolescent 청소년의 청소년	<input type="checkbox"/> self-esteem 자존감, 자부심
<input type="checkbox"/> assistant 보조원	<input type="checkbox"/> opportunity 기회
<input type="checkbox"/> analysis 분석	<input type="checkbox"/> psychological 심리학
<input type="checkbox"/> administrator 관리자, 운영자	<input type="checkbox"/> transcribe 기록하다
<input type="checkbox"/> transcript 성적 증명서	<input type="checkbox"/> relevant 관련 있는

8 10월 수능반영 100

### Let's Solve It with Strategies

Let's Check It Out에 소개된 대표 유형을 해결하는 3단계 전략을 통해 자신의 기존 문제풀이 전략을 점검 및 보완하여 각 유형의 해결 전략을 강화할 수 있다.

**Let's Solve It with Strategies**

**Step 1** 글의 주제에서 글의 유형과 중심 소재를 파악한다.  
교수가 학생에게 보내는 편지글이어서, 새로운 연구 과정에 대해 이야기하고 있다.

**Step 2** 글의 전개 과정에 나타난 글자의 의도를 파악한다.  
If you are interested in this position, please send a transcript and a statement of relevant experience to Logan Jones, ...에서 필자가 지 교를 쓴 글자가 연구 보조원 자리에 지원할 것을 권유하기 위한 정중함을 알 수 있다.

**Step 3** 보르리에 있는 학교장에 대한 문의가 학부생이 학부생을 대상으로 하는 연구에서 보조 업무를 도와줄 수 있는 연구 보조원 자리에 지원하여 참여할 기회를 얻을 수 있으므로, 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ②이다.

**Vocabulary Review**

같은 언어 영역 문제를 풀고자 하는데 필요한 다음 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 AAAD.

1. Competition provides a fair \_\_\_\_\_ to all the players.  
(a situation in which it is possible for you to do something that you want to do)

2. Scientists will carry out DNA \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the nature of the bones.  
(the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it)

3. These services \_\_\_\_\_ your voicemail into text.  
(to write a speech or text out in a different form from the one in which it exists)

**Answer & Translation**

1. opportunity (기회) 2. analyze (분석하다) 3. transcribe (기록하다)

Chapter 01 | 10월 수능반영 100

### Vocabulary Review

대표 유형에 소개된 지문 속의 중요 어휘를 영영사전 뜻풀이를 이용해 문맥 속 의미를 재점검함으로써 수능 핵심 어휘를 복습할 수 있다.



# 이 책의 차례

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## 정답과 해설



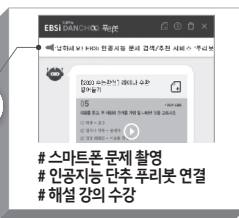
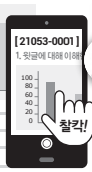
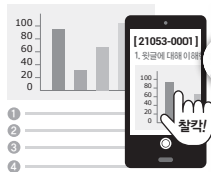
### EBS 스마트북 활용안내

EBS 스마트북은 스마트폰으로 바로 찍어 해설영상을 수강할 수 있고, 교재 문제를 파일(한글, 이미지)로 다운로드하여 쉽게 활용할 수 있습니다.

#### 학생 모르는 문제, 찍어서 해설 강의 수강

[21053-0001]

1. 뒷글에 대해 이해한 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

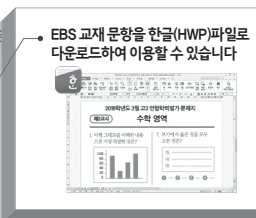
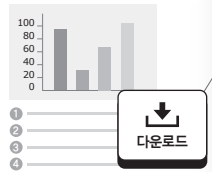


- ※ EBSi 고교강의 앱 설치 후 이용하실 수 있습니다.
- ※ EBSi 홈페이지 및 앱 검색창에서 문항코드 입력으로도 확인이 가능합니다.

#### 교사 교재 문항을 한글(HWP)문서로 저장

[21053-0001]

1. 뒷글에 대해 이해한 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ※ 교사지원센터(<http://teacher.ebsi.co.kr>) 접속 후 '교사 인증'을 통해 이용 가능



EBS 수능완성 영어영역 영어

# 유형편

Chapter 01 목적 · 심경 · 분위기

Chapter 02 필자의 주장 · 글의 요지

Chapter 03 글의 주제

Chapter 04 글의 제목

Chapter 05 도표

Chapter 06 세부 내용 파악

Chapter 07 실용문

Chapter 08 어법

Chapter 09 어휘

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Chapter 12 함축 의미 추론

Chapter 13 무관한 문장 파악

Chapter 14 글의 순서 파악

Chapter 15 문장 삽입

Chapter 16 요약문 완성

Chapter 17 장문의 이해 (1): 1지문 2문항

Chapter 18 장문의 이해 (2): 1지문 3문항

## 목적 · 심경 · 분위기

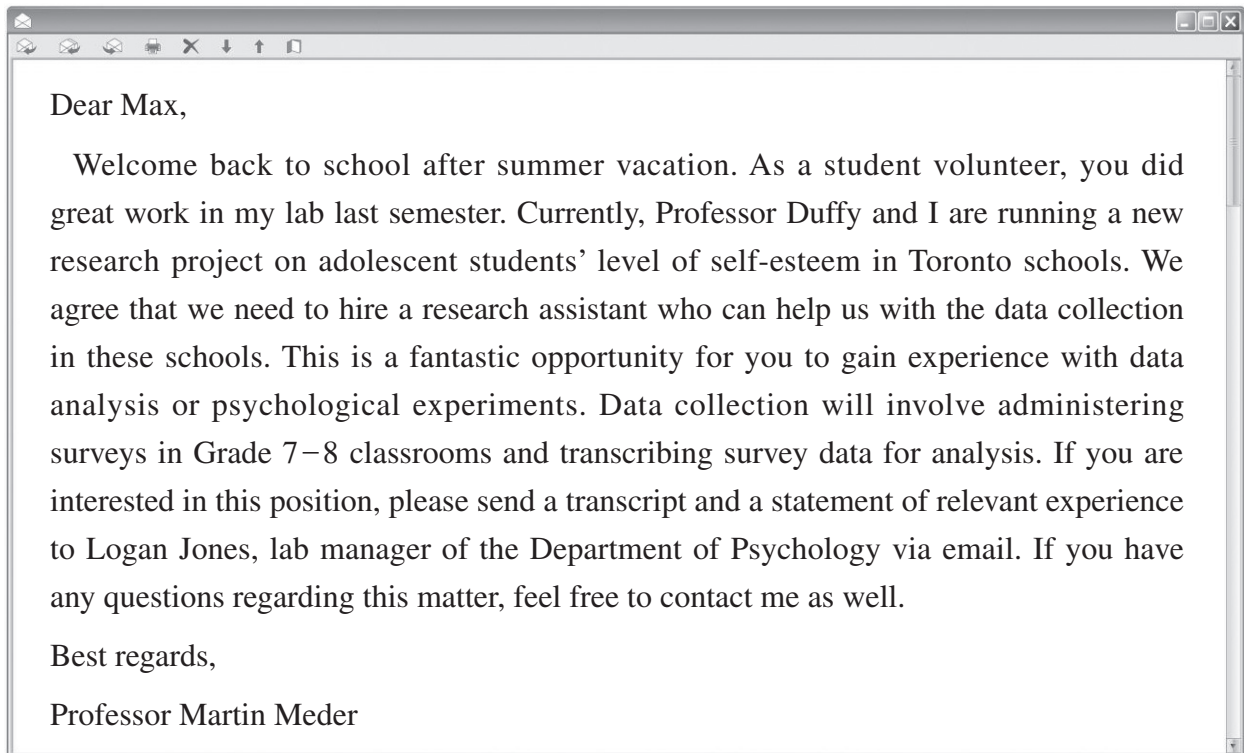
- 글의 목적을 묻는 문제는 필자가 글을 쓴 의도를 정확하게 파악하는 능력을 측정하는 유형으로 편지글이나 이메일이 주로 지문으로 사용된다.
- 등장인물의 심경이나 글의 분위기를 묻는 문제는 등장인물이 어떤 사건을 겪으면서 느끼는 감정이 드러나거나, 어떤 상황이나 장소에 대한 묘사를 통해 분위기가 나타나는 글이 주로 지문으로 사용된다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 2쪽

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶21053-0001



Dear Max,

Welcome back to school after summer vacation. As a student volunteer, you did great work in my lab last semester. Currently, Professor Duffy and I are running a new research project on adolescent students' level of self-esteem in Toronto schools. We agree that we need to hire a research assistant who can help us with the data collection in these schools. This is a fantastic opportunity for you to gain experience with data analysis or psychological experiments. Data collection will involve administering surveys in Grade 7–8 classrooms and transcribing survey data for analysis. If you are interested in this position, please send a transcript and a statement of relevant experience to Logan Jones, lab manager of the Department of Psychology via email. If you have any questions regarding this matter, feel free to contact me as well.

Best regards,

Professor Martin Meder

- ① 연구 보조 활동 시 유의 사항을 알려 주려고
- ② 새로운 연구 프로젝트의 목적을 설명하려고
- ③ 연구 보조원 자리에 지원할 것을 권유하려고
- ④ 자원봉사자로 도움을 준 것에 대한 감사를 표하려고
- ⑤ 연구에 필요한 설문 조사에 참여해 줄 것을 부탁하려고

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> adolescent 청소년기의; 청소년 | <input type="checkbox"/> self-esteem 자존감, 자부심 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> assistant 보조원         | <input type="checkbox"/> opportunity 기회       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> analysis 분석           | <input type="checkbox"/> psychological 심리학의   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> administer 실시하다, 운영하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> transcribe 기록하다      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transcript 성적 증명서     | <input type="checkbox"/> relevant 관련 있는       |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 글의 도입부에서 글의 유형과 중심 소재를 파악한다.

교수가 학생에게 보내는 편지글이며, 새로운 연구 과제에 대해 이야기하고 있다.

**Step 2** 글의 전개 과정에 나타난 필자의 의도를 파악한다.

If you are interested in this position, please send a transcript and a statement of relevant experience to Logan Jones, ~.에서 필자가 이 글을 쓴 목적이 연구 보조원 자리에 지원할 것을 권유하기 위한 것임을 알 수 있다.

**Step 3** 토론토에 있는 학교들에 재학 중인 청소년기 학생들을 대상으로 하는 연구에서 자료 수집을 도와줄 수 있는 연구

보조원 자리에 관심이 있다면 지원할 것을 권유하고 있으므로, 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉓이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Competition provides a fair \_\_\_\_\_ to all the players.

(a situation in which it is possible for you to do something that you want to do)

2. Scientists will carry out DNA \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the nature of the bones.

(the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it)

3. These services \_\_\_\_\_ your voicemail into text.

(to write a speech or text out in a different form from the one in which it exists)

### Answer & Translation

1. **opportunity** | 경쟁은 모든 선수에게 공정한 기회를 제공한다.

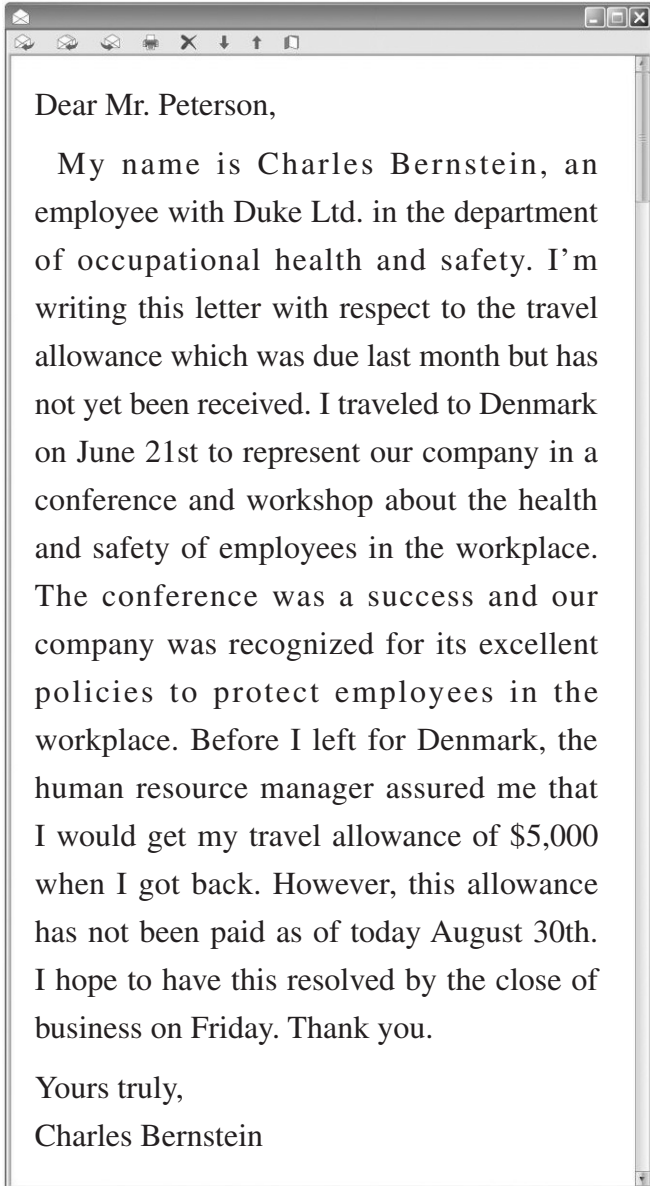
2. **analysis** | 과학자들이 그 뼈들의 성질을 알아내기 위해 유전자 분석을 시행할 것이다.

3. **transcribe** | 이 서비스는 여러분의 보이스메일을 문자로 기록한다.

01

▶21053-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 회의 참석 결과를 보고하려고
- ② 잘못 계산된 급여에 대해 항의하려고
- ③ 회의 업무 진행 협조에 대해 감사하려고
- ④ 미지급된 출장비 문제 해결을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 장기 출장으로 자리를 비우게 됨을 알리려고

02

▶21053-0003

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was December 18th. I checked my email. It had been a month since I had done so. I had 257 new emails. All of them came from stupid sites I had subscribed to, except one. It was from the HR department of *DU Times*, where I had applied for a job. The HR manager had given me her number and asked me to call, since I had not provided my number in the CV. I had received the email a week ago. I rushed to get my phone and dialed the number. Nobody picked up. I panicked. What if my place belonged to someone else now? I left a message at the number which was given in the email. After four hours of endless waiting, my phone rang. "Hello, Avantika. I'm Shruti, the HR Manager of *DU Times*." "Hi! I'm sorry. I just saw your email today," I said. "It's okay. You were already selected on the basis of your sample writing and CV. Welcome to the *DU Times* team," she said. I was selected. I felt like I was on top of the world. "Thank you!" I replied.

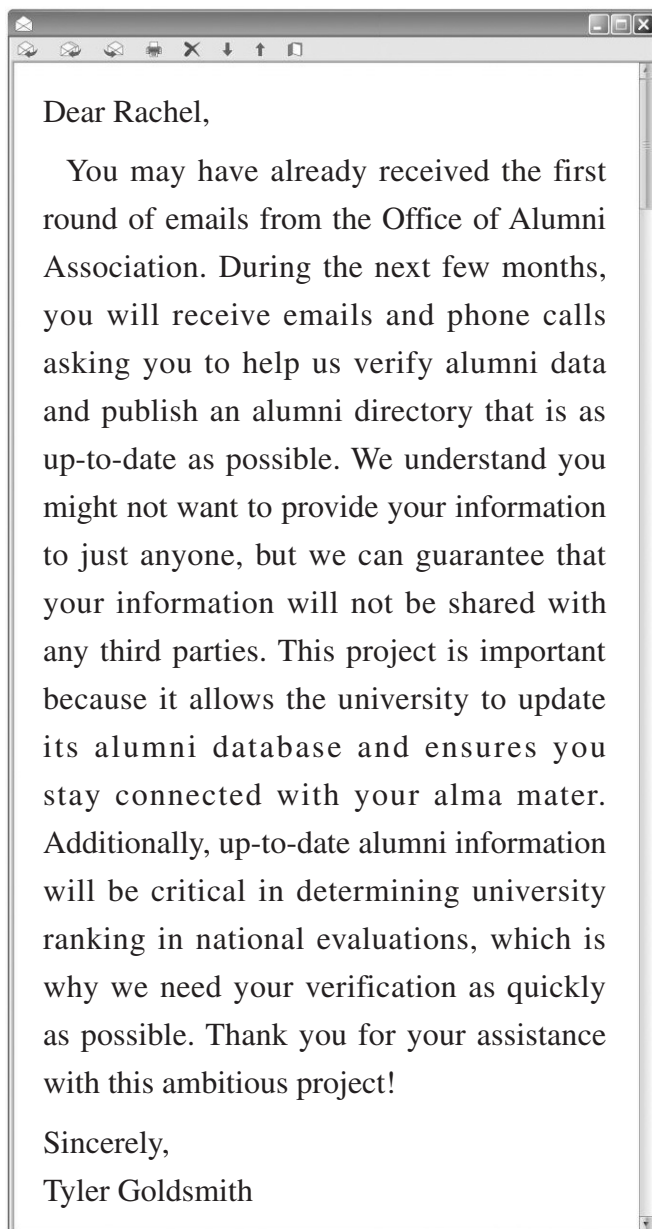
\*HR (Human Resources) (회사의) 인사부  
\*\*CV (Curriculum Vitae) 이력서

- ① bored → thrilled
- ② worried → overjoyed
- ③ furious → sympathetic
- ④ hopeful → disappointed
- ⑤ indifferent → bewildered

## 03

▶21053-0004

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



\*alumni 졸업생들 \*\*alma mater 모교

- ① 모교에 발전 기금 기부를 요청하려고
- ② 개인 정보 유출 사고로 인한 피해를 확인하려고
- ③ 개인 정보 보호를 위한 방안 마련의 중요성을 설명하려고
- ④ 동창회 기금 마련에 도움을 준 졸업생에게 감사를 표하려고
- ⑤ 졸업생 명부 발행을 위한 개인 정보 확인에 협조를 구하려고

## 04

▶21053-0005

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

During one of my stays on the East Coast I encountered what had to be one of the most powerful, destructive forces nature could hurl forth. It had been an almost perfect day when I noticed the sky beginning to change before my eyes. The clouds were rushing over my head; to look at them made me dizzy, and the wind began to pick up. It was breathtaking to watch, but I knew I had to get off the beach and find shelter. I was able to find a room in a motel with all the windows boarded up. The owner told me to stay in, and if the wind picked up real bad to go in the bathroom and close the door. I had been so out of touch with the world around me that I hadn't seen any TV or read any newspapers. I didn't know I was about to be engulfed by something monstrous.

\*hurl 내던지다 \*\*engulf 집어삼키다

- ① calm and romantic
- ② boring and gloomy
- ③ cheerful and festive
- ④ tense and threatening
- ⑤ ridiculous and terrible

- 필자의 핵심 의견이나 글의 중심 생각을 이해하는 능력을 측정하는 유형이다.
- 주장은 필자가 말하고자 하는 핵심적인 의견이고, 요지는 글 전반을 통해 드러나는 중심 생각이다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 4쪽

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 21053-0006

All too often, folks believe that technology is a “magic bullet” — the key to getting students motivated in their learning and that *any* technological integration will help prepare students for the future. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Technology is indeed an important motivator; the novelty of technology-based activities and lessons can capture students’ attention and engage them in their learning. However, if the technology overshadows the learning, is too challenging or complicated to use, or is not interesting or is overly repetitive to them, the students will become distracted by it and learning will not occur. Similarly, simply integrating technology into existing lessons or activities will not improve 21st century skills, make students technologically competent, or encourage mastery of the subject-matter content. Integration must be performed thoughtfully, with purpose, and with the intention of both motivating and instructing the audience.

- ① 개별 학생의 관심과 지적 수준을 고려해 수업을 계획해야 한다.
- ② 학생들에게 쉽고 실용적인 기술부터 단계적으로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ③ 미래 사회를 이끌 인재 양성을 위해 정보화 교육이 강화되어야 한다.
- ④ 과학 기술은 교육적 의도와 목적을 가지고 신중하게 수업에 통합되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 학습자들이 새로운 기술을 부담없이 익힐 수 있는 기회를 제공해 주어야 한다.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> folk (일반적인) 사람들     | <input type="checkbox"/> magic bullet 마법 같은 해결책  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> motivate 동기를 부여하다   | <input type="checkbox"/> integration 통합          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> novelty 참신함, 새로움    | <input type="checkbox"/> overshadow (~보다) 더 중요하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complicated 복잡한     | <input type="checkbox"/> repetitive 반복적인         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> distracted 주의가 산만해진 | <input type="checkbox"/> competent 유능한, 능숙한      |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글의 도입부에서 중심 소재를 파악한다.

첫 번째 문장에 등장한 **technology, getting students motivated in their learning, technological integration**을 통해 글의 중심 소재가 ‘과학 기술을 수업에 통합하는 것’임을 알 수 있다.

### Step 2 글의 논리적 전개를 따라가며 필자의 핵심 의견이 드러난 문장을 찾는다.

마지막 문장에서 과학 기술은 교육적 의도와 목적을 가지고 신중하게 수업에 통합되어야 한다는 필자의 주장이 드러난다.

### Step 3 예시나 보충 설명 등을 통해 필자의 핵심 의견이나 글의 중심 생각을 확인한다.

과학 기술은 중요한 동기 부여 요소이지만, 과학 기술을 기존 수업에 단순히 통합하는 것은 학생들과 학습에 도움이 되지 않을 것이기 때문에 교육적 의도와 목적을 가지고 수업에 통합되어야 한다는 내용이므로, 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ④이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. I was constantly being \_\_\_\_\_ by notifications on my phone.

(unable to concentrate or give attention to something)

2. Sarah wanted to emphasize the \_\_\_\_\_ of her research.

(the quality of being new and unusual)

3. His work shows successful \_\_\_\_\_ of tradition and modernity.

(the action or process of combining two or more things in an effective way)

### Answer & Translation

1. **distracted** | 나는 내 전화기의 알림에 의해 끊임없이 주의를 산만해지고 있었다.

2. **novelty** | Sarah는 자신의 연구의 참신성을 강조하기를 원했다.

3. **integration** | 그의 작품은 전통과 현대성의 성공적인 통합을 보여 준다.

## 01

▶21053-0007

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Attempts to describe and understand science have often focused on its component parts, which is a necessary process of any deep analysis of an entity. Efforts have been made to distinguish science from nonscience based on logical constructs, the sociology of science, the psychology of science, and the history of science. However, while each of these areas plays a central role in what it means to practice modern science, none of them tell us the whole story. Trying to understand science exclusively through analysis of its parts is like the ancient story of the three blind humans each studying a different part of an elephant. The person feeling the legs may think it's a tree, the person feeling the legs may think it's a tree, the person feeling the tail may think it's a rope, and the person feeling the trunk may assume it's a snake. Each is correct in their observations, but to understand what an elephant really is requires a broader view that merges the component parts into a greater system.

- ① 과학적 분석은 방대한 양의 데이터 확보로부터 시작된다.
- ② 탐구 능력은 다양한 실험 및 토론을 통해 향상될 수 있다.
- ③ 과학 발전을 위해서는 국가 차원의 적극적인 투자가 중요하다.
- ④ 과학을 이해하기 위해서는 전체적이고 통합적인 관점이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 과학과 비과학을 구분하는 기준은 과학 철학에서 핵심 논점이다.

## 02

▶21053-0008

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In authoritarian and totalitarian environments, cooperation means doing what one is told. In our increasingly democratic social atmosphere, cooperation means working together to meet the demands of the situation. Parents need to learn how to stimulate cooperation. Demanding cooperation by saying such things as “You do it or else” is a sure way of setting up a power contest, which can lead to situations of revenge by both parent and child. It is far easier and more productive to win cooperation than demand it. I believe that having individual special time, having a family council, implementing listening skills, and showing respect and deference for the child are all ways for parents to win cooperation and achieve family harmony. Parents who win children's cooperation are light years ahead of parents who are stuck in the demanding mode.

\*deference 존중

- ① 부모는 자녀에게 협력을 강요하기보다 협력을 얻어내야 한다.
- ② 부모는 존경과 존중을 통해 가족 구성원 간의 갈등을 해결해야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 훈육 시 자녀에게 긍정적이지만 단호한 어조를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 정서적 유대감 형성을 위해 자녀와 가족회의 시간을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀의 창의성 계발을 위해 협력을 기반으로 한 놀이를 자주 해야 한다.

## 03

▶21053-0009

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The recent surge of progress in artificial intelligence may suggest that we have finally discovered how to copy and even surpass human learning and intelligence. According to some self-proclaimed prophets, machines are about to overtake us. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, most cognitive scientists, while admiring recent advances in artificial neural networks, are well aware of the fact that these machines remain highly limited. In truth, most artificial neural networks implement only the operations that our brain performs unconsciously, in a few tenths of a second, when it perceives an image, recognizes it, categorizes it, and accesses its meaning. However, our brain goes much further: it is able to explore the image consciously, carefully, step by step, for several seconds. It formulates symbolic representations and explicit theories of the world that we can share with others through language.

\*surge 급증

- ① 인공지능의 개발은 윤리적인 접근을 필요로 한다.
- ② 인간과 인공지능의 공존 방법을 강구하는 것이 시급하다.
- ③ 인간의 뇌를 연구해야 인공지능을 더욱 발전시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 뇌에 대한 철저한 연구는 인공지능의 발전에 기여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 인간의 뇌는 인공지능이 가진 한계를 뛰어넘는 장점이 있다.

## 04

▶21053-0010

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's say you ask your teenager to fold the clean laundry. While doing it, she starts mumbling under her breath. Most of what she says, you cannot understand, but every now and then you hear something like, "They think I'm a slave around here. These aren't all my clothes. Why do I have to fold them for everyone? They're always making me do stuff. My brother never has to do anything." Although she is folding the wash as you have asked, you get annoyed and start reacting to the mumbling: "Speak up. What are you saying? You live in this house and you have duties too. Stop mumbling." With each statement your voice gets louder and louder and you become more upset. Probably the main reason that the child's mumbling continues is your reaction to it. Therefore, it should be ignored. A similar situation may occur when parents ground a child or make him do something that he doesn't want to do. If the behavior is ignored and the adolescent does not get a response from the parents, this type of behavior usually diminishes, because it does not serve a purpose.

\*ground (자녀에 대한 벌로) 외출하지 못하게 하다

- ① 자녀의 말에 충분히 공감한 후에 의견을 표현해야 한다.
- ② 집안일을 자녀에게 분담시켜 자립심을 키워 주어야 한다.
- ③ 자녀의 중얼거리는 불평을 고치려면 그것을 무시해야 한다.
- ④ 자녀와 좋은 관계를 유지하려면 권위적인 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 잘못된 행동을 스스로 돌아보는 기회를 자녀에게 제공해야 한다.

- '무엇에 관한 글인가'를 파악하는 유형이다. 글의 중심 내용을 파악한 다음, 이것을 명사구로 정확하게 표현한 선택지를 고른다.
- 글의 핵심 어구 및 중심 내용을 정확하게 파악하는 것이 필수적이다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 7쪽

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 21053-0011

In my junior year of college, I had a writing professor who said, “God is in the details.” The next semester, I had another professor who told us, “The devil is in the details.” Regardless of how you look at it, details can make or break your moviemaking project — especially if the details are not consistent from one shot to another. If you show two people on screen together in conversation, and then cut to a close-up reaction shot, does everything match? If you film the two shots outdoors at different times of day — for example, you shoot the *master shot* of both people talking at noon and the close-up reaction shot at 4 p.m. — shadows on the actors’ faces might not match because the position of the sun has changed.

- ① ways to act out detailed facial expressions
- ② shooting techniques to convey detailed emotions
- ③ importance of paying attention to details in moviemaking
- ④ choosing suitable lighting equipment for studio conditions
- ⑤ difficulties moviemakers have in portraying scientific details

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> detail 세부사항                              | <input type="checkbox"/> regardless of ~에 상관없이                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> make or break ~의 성패를 좌우하다                | <input type="checkbox"/> consistent 일관된, 변함없는                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shot 숏(한 번의 연속 촬영으로 찍은 장면)               | <input type="checkbox"/> conversation 대화                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cut to (다른 장면으로) 바꾸다                     | <input type="checkbox"/> reaction shot 반응 숏(얼굴에 나타나는 반응을 잡는 촬영 장면) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> master shot 마스터 숏(장면 전체를 파악할 수 있는 촬영 장면) |  |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글의 소재를 파악한다.

첫 두 문장에서 세부사항에 관한 교수의 언급이 제시되며 세부사항이 매우 중요하다는 점을 환기시킨다.

### Step 2 빠르게 읽으며 중심 내용을 파악한다.

세부사항에 대한 교수의 언급 다음에 영화 제작 프로젝트의 성패에 이것이 결정적인 영향을 미친다는 점과 특히 숫자마다의 일관성이 세부사항에서 영향을 받는 사례를 들어 설명하고 있으므로, 세부사항에 유의하는 것이 영화 제작에서 매우 중요하다는 것이 글의 중심 내용임을 알 수 있다.

### Step 3 주제를 가장 잘 표현한 선택지를 고른다.

세부사항이 영화 제작 프로젝트의 성패를 좌우할 수 있다는 진술 다음에 그 사례로 촬영에 시차를 두었을 때 배우의 얼굴에 지는 그림자가 서로 맞지 않을 수도 있음을 설명하고 있다. 그러므로 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은

- ③ '영화 제작에서 세부사항에 주의를 기울이는 것의 중요성'이다.
- ① 세부적인 얼굴 표정을 연기하는 방법
- ② 세부적인 감정을 전달하는 촬영 기술
- ④ 스튜디오 조건에 맞는 조명 장비 선택
- ⑤ 과학적 세부사항 묘사에서 영화 제작자들이 겪는 어려움

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. As we discussed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the plans, they became more finely tuned.  
(a small part of something)
2. They have been \_\_\_\_\_ and remained true to their beliefs.  
(continuing to happen or develop in the same way)
3. Key issues were discussed during the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(oral exchange of sentiments, observations, opinions, or ideas)

### Answer & Translation

1. **detail** | 우리가 계획의 세부사항을 토론할 때, 그것들은 더 정밀하게 조정되었다.
2. **consistent** | 그들은 일관되었고 자신들의 믿음에 충실했다.
3. **conversation** | 대화 중에 핵심적인 사안들이 토론되었다.

## 01

▶21053-0012

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recent measurements using radiometers on satellites suggest that solar energy, which is an input to our system, can vary considerably. Changes of the order of 0.1% of the total solar energy reaching the Earth have already been measured, within a period of less than 20 months. This kind of change could be linked to sunspot activity, which has a periodicity of 11 years. Sunspots are magnetic storms giving (or showing) cooler regions on the Sun's surface. Thus a sunspot maximum corresponds to a minimum of received solar energy. According to measurements during the period 1976 to 1980, the Sun's surface cooled by about 6°C corresponding to an increase in the number and the size of sunspots. These changes may alter the Earth's climate since, according to numerical climate models, a 0.5% change in solar output could be enough to change the climate. In addition, a decrease in solar energy of the order of 1% could lead to a decrease in the Earth's average temperature by 1.0°C.

- ① facts about the global greenhouse effect
- ② accuracy of satellite-derived measurements
- ③ ways to predict sunspot cycles based on sunspot numbers
- ④ universally-accepted measurement of the Earth's average temperature
- ⑤ potential effects of solar output variations on global climate change

## 02

▶21053-0013

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ability to communicate has always been and will remain an essential function for success. Think of communication in a broad sense as accurately conveying information in two directions. It consists of transmission to a target audience and reception back, for completion of a full communication cycle. Communication is complex, extending beyond human language and culture to dialog with computers and robots. A best overall practice for success is to first select your primary area of interest (say, electrical knowledge) and then develop a communication expertise customized to the primary audience. The communication plan might require learning a programming language, a foreign language, or, perhaps, learning to communicate with small children. It all depends on the needs of your primary target audience. The future economy will need smooth-talking marketing types, as well as techno geeks that speak machine language.

\*techno geek 기술 전문가

- ① trends of communication that are new in the Internet era
- ② communication characteristics of different language users
- ③ communication types that require knowledge of computer languages
- ④ processes that artificial intelligence uses to communicate with humans
- ⑤ necessity of developing skills to communicate with a primary target audience

## 03

▶21053-0014

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Traditionalism has often been urged precisely on the ground that if we follow our ancestors, we will not have to resolve the hard issues that divide us. People who tend to disagree, or who are not sure what they think, might be able to agree to follow the past. Long-standing practices might command assent, and deserve to command assent, precisely because they are long-standing. Those who have different views about liberty or equality might be willing to accept the authority of long-standing practices. And if diverse people are willing to listen to tradition, perhaps they will not go to unjustified extremes, even if like-minded people are speaking mostly to one another. Two central advantages of traditionalism seem to be its modesty and its anchoring effect — making it unnecessary for people to think anew about what should be done. If fresh thinking is a recipe for instability and error, traditionalism, in democracy and constitutional law, seems to be quite attractive.

\*assent 동의

- ① processes where a fresh idea spreads and becomes tradition
- ② inevitable conflicts between traditionalism and liberalism
- ③ benefits of following traditionalism to stabilize an existing system
- ④ cases where people are more willing to follow traditions than laws
- ⑤ different views toward traditionalism between the majority and the minority

## 04

▶21053-0015

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Career opportunities in sport communication have been greatly influenced by the convergence of the mass media — that is, the increasingly overlapping relationships between media entities — and, as a result, the variety of multimedia skills increasingly required of nearly all individuals who work in any aspect of the sport industry. Indeed, media convergence provides a wide array of opportunities for professionals who possess a strong skill set and an adaptable mind-set. For example, today's newspaper editors often work with both the print and the online versions of their publications; in fact, in recent years, the most successful newspapers have added in-house video production units or television studios. Similarly, it has become common, and even expected, for prominent sportswriters to cross over into sport broadcasting while continuing their writing careers. This is the case, for example, with longtime columnists Christine Brennan of *USA Today* and Mike Lupica of the *New York Daily News*, who, like many other print reporters (particularly columnists), serve as regulars on ESPN television and sports-talk radio programs.

\*convergence 융합, 수렴 \*\*entity 주제, 단체

- ① decrease in permanent positions in sport media companies
- ② falling demands for sport experts in the mass media industry
- ③ need for sport journalists to handle multiple job roles and skills
- ④ strict division of labor among journalists in sport communication
- ⑤ ongoing shifts in sport media's focus from printing to video production

- 글의 중심 내용을 가장 잘 표현하고 있는 제목을 찾는 유형이다.
- 제목은 주제처럼 핵심어 위주로 그대로 제시하거나 말을 바꾸어 표현하기도 하지만, 은유적이거나 함축적으로 또는 의문문이나 명령문 등의 다양한 형태로 표현하기도 한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 10쪽

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶21053-0016

For most of human existence, pay has been tied directly to output. We consumed only what we hunted successfully, later we bartered the crops we harvested and livestock we raised, and still later we would swap the skills we were good at for lodging or meals we needed. Even after the adoption of standardized currencies, we only received it for the goods we made or for specific services (e.g., shoeing a horse). But the Industrial Revolution and the nature of basic task work inside factories quickly broadened the practice of paying for time rather than performance. Unskilled factory workers were paid wages by the week or by the day, with many people working as many as 16 hours in a 24-hour period. Factory managers were paid by the week. In the 1800s, the English labor movement rallied around a pay-for-time slogan: “A Fair Day’s Wages for a Fair Day’s Work.” In the 1900s, a new army of white-collar office workers began receiving salaries based on annual estimates of time worked.

\*barter 물물교환하다 \*\*swap 맞바꾸다 \*\*\*rally around ~을 중심으로 집결하다

- ① The Harder You Work, the More Profit You Make
- ② Which One Matters More: Productivity or Efficiency?
- ③ The Payment Shift: From Output-Based to Time-Rated
- ④ How Did the Industrial Revolution Cause Income Inequality?
- ⑤ The Industrial Revolution: The Cause of Long Working Hours

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pay 보수, 급여         | <input type="checkbox"/> be tied to ~과 관련이 있다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> output 성과, 생산량     | <input type="checkbox"/> crop 농작물             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> harvest 수확하다       | <input type="checkbox"/> livestock 가축         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lodging 숙소, 하숙, 숙박 | <input type="checkbox"/> adoption 채택          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> currency 화폐, 통화    | <input type="checkbox"/> shoe 편자를 박다          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> broaden 확대시키다      | <input type="checkbox"/> unskilled 미숙련된       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> slogan 표어          | <input type="checkbox"/> annual 연간의           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> estimate 추정(치)     |   |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

- Step 1** 글 전체에서 특정 개념과 관련된 표현이나 반복적인 어구를 주의 깊게 살펴보고 글의 중심 내용을 추론한다.
- ▶ 특정 개념과 관련된 표현 및 그와 관련되어 의미상 반복되는 어구
  - ➔ For most of human existence, pay has been tied directly to output.
    - We consumed only what we hunted successfully ~ for lodging or meals we needed.
    - Even after ~ we only received it for the goods we made or for specific services
  - But the Industrial Revolution ~ broadened the practice of paying for time rather than performance.
    - Unskilled factory workers were paid wages by the week or by the day
    - the English labor movement rallied around a pay-for-time slogan
    - a new army of white-collar office workers began receiving salaries based on annual estimates of time worked
  - ▶ 중심 내용
  - ➔ 인간이 존재한 대부분의 시기 동안 보수는 성과와 직접적으로 관련이 있었지만, 산업혁명과 공장 내의 할당된 단순 과업의 특성으로 인해 성과보다는 시간에 대해 지급하는 관행이 빠르게 확대되었다.

- Step 2** 글의 중심 내용에서 핵심어를 고르고, 중심 내용을 압축한다.
- pay, output, time, performance 등이 핵심어이고, '보수가 성과에 대해 지급하는 것에서 시간에 대해 지급하는 것으로 변화했다'가 압축된 중심 내용이다.

- Step 3** 너무 지엽적이거나 일반적이지 않으면서 글의 압축된 중심 내용을 가장 잘 대표하는 제목을 고른다.
- 제시된 선택지 중에서 '보수가 성과에 대해 지급하는 것에서 시간에 대해 지급하는 것으로 변화했다'라는 글의 압축된 중심 내용을 가장 잘 대표하는 제목을 골라야 한다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '보수 지급 변화: 성과제에서 시간제로'이다.
- ① 더 열심히 일할수록, 더 많은 수익을 낸다
  - ② 어느 것이 더 중요한가: 생산성 또는 효율성?
  - ④ 산업혁명이 어떻게 소득 불평등을 가져왔는가?
  - ⑤ 산업혁명: 장시간 근무의 원인

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Now, let's make a rough \_\_\_\_\_ of annual heating energy consumption.  
(an approximate calculation of a quantity or value)
2. The widespread \_\_\_\_\_ of cell phones has impacted social connectedness.  
(accepting or starting to use something new)
3. Tourism is the country's major earner of foreign \_\_\_\_\_.  
(the money in use in a particular country)

### Answer & Translation

1. estimate | 자, 연간 난방 에너지 소비의 대략적인 추정치를 계산해 봅시다.
2. adoption | 휴대폰의 광범위한 채택이 사회적 유대감에 영향을 미쳤다.
3. currency | 관광업이 그 국가의 주요 외화 소득원이다.

## 01

▶21053-0017

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Assessing event probabilities is one province of *risk analysis*. Few risks have been analysed as thoroughly as car accidents. Most drivers would benefit from knowing about those analyses, rather than relying on their own intuitive risk perceptions. Although often sensible, risk perceptions are also often biased. For example, most drivers believe that they are safer than average, which could be true only for half of all drivers. One reason for this bias is that other drivers' mistakes are more visible than our own. We see when they cut us off in traffic more readily than we see ourselves doing the same. We see their misfortunes reported in the news and not our own. We also fail to see the cumulative risk from all the trips we take. Each individual trip seems so safe that driving as a whole seems safer than it is.

\*cumulative 누적되는

- ① Quantitative Risk Analysis: A Safeguard Against Bias
- ② Car Accidents Happen More Often Than Statistics Show
- ③ Traffic Accidents Lie Not in the Mistakes of Others But Yours
- ④ What Are the Predictive Tools for Estimating Road Accident Risk?
- ⑤ Perception Bias: What Makes You Underestimate the Risk of Car Accidents

## 02

▶21053-0018

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ancient Greek philosopher Plato thought that ethics could be taught. He argues that "All evil is ignorance." In other words, the only reason we do what is wrong is because we do not know or believe it is wrong. If we come to believe that something is right, however, it should then follow that we will necessarily do it. Now, we are free to disagree with Plato by appealing to our own experience. If I know that I should not have that second piece of pie, does this mean that I will not eat it? Ever? Plato might attempt to convince us that he is right by examining or clarifying what he means by the phrase "to know." If we were really convinced with our whole heart and mind that something is wrong, then we might be highly likely (if not determined) not to do it. However, whether ethics courses should attempt to convince students of such things is surely debatable.

- ① Wrongdoing: The Result of Poor Education
- ② Social Norms: A Moral Standard for Action
- ③ Morality Is Not Only Taught But Also Must Be
- ④ Does Knowledge Lead Us to the Right Action?
- ⑤ Why Is It Hard to Tell Ethical from Unethical Conduct?

## 03

▶21053-0019

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dolls have a wide appeal and a long history. They have been found as far back as 2000 B.C. in ancient Egyptian graves as “shabti” (servants to accompany the dead into their afterlife) and are ubiquitous today in our consumer culture both as children’s playthings and adult collectibles. In addition to being toys, dolls are created as ritual and spiritual objects, museum-quality art, collectibles, and commercial objects such as store mannequins. Every culture creates dolls in some form. For example, Japan has a long history of making dolls for both ritual and decorative use. The “hitogata” dolls were created at a time when it was believed that the sin of a person could be transferred to a doll by close personal contact. The effigy was then thrown into the river, carrying away the owner’s sorrow. In Ghana, girls of the Ashanti tribe wear carved flat wooden dolls called A’Kua-ba tucked into the small of their backs. This practice is said to train them to produce beautiful daughters and be good mothers.

\*effigy 인형 \*\*small of one’s back 허리의 잘룩한 부분

- ① How Dolls Reflect the Way We View Ourselves
- ② What Makes Dolls Truly Valuable Playthings in Childhood
- ③ Dolls: How They Have Been Used Historically and Culturally
- ④ Doll-Making Techniques: Why Are They Similar Across Cultures?
- ⑤ The Role of Dolls as Cultural Ideals of Beauty and Attractiveness

## 04

▶21053-0020

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The use of controls in biological experiments is now universally accepted, but there are many physical, chemical, medical, and industrial investigations where a greater use of this technique would be desirable. It is too easy to have a false confidence in one’s ability to identify all the important variables and keep them constant. During the Second World War certain absolute experiments on explosives were carried out in a setup which had performed successfully and reproducibly hundreds of times and which appeared to be well understood. At one point, however, results were obtained which seemed somewhat surprising and which further tests, using controls, showed to have been in error. Elaborate investigations were instituted to find the variable responsible, and it was finally found that after months of shipping the same kind of lumber for the frame of the apparatus, the lumber dealer had supplied a different wood just before the experiment went wrong. This was responsible despite earlier tests which had seemed to show that the frame had no influence. The continuous use of controls would have prevented this error.

\*apparatus 장치, 기구

- ① Using Controls Is What Matters in Experiments
- ② How to Set Up a Controlled Science Experiment
- ③ Error Prevention Is Preferable to Error Detection
- ④ The Relationship of Variables: Causal or Correlational
- ⑤ Double Checking: A Way to Minimize Experimental Errors



- 다양한 형태의 표, 막대그래프, 원그래프, 선그래프와 함께 이를 설명하는 글을 제시하고 세부사항의 일치 여부를 확인하는 유형이다.
- 도표나 표에 제시된 정보가 선택지 문장과 정확하게 일치하는지를 확인하는 것이 문제 해결에 필수적이다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 13쪽

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

▶ 21053-0021

**Top 10 OECD Countries  
with the Most Household Waste (2018)**

Country	Amount of Household Waste (tonnes)
Germany	37,699,000
Japan	29,880,000
Turkey	28,099,000
France	27,512,000
United Kingdom	26,576,000
South Korea	16,593,000
Australia	13,063,000
Poland	10,446,000
Netherlands	7,487,000
Austria	4,408,000

**Top 10 OECD Countries with the Most  
Recycled Household Waste (2018)**

Country	% of Recycled Household Waste
South Korea	59.18%
Germany	49.55%
Slovenia	42.52%
Luxembourg	38.03%
Ireland	31.50%
Denmark	31.29%
Norway	30.99%
Switzerland	30.87%
Finland	29.14%
Hungary	29.10%

The two tables above show the top ten OECD countries with the most household waste and those with the most recycled household waste in 2018. ① Germany produced the most household waste — around 37.7 million tonnes — followed by Japan, Turkey, France and the United Kingdom. ② Though these five countries were the top five producers of household waste, only Germany was among the top ten household waste recycling countries. ③ While South Korea was the sixth highest producer of household waste, it topped the list of recycling countries, recycling approximately 59 percent of its household waste. ④ Recycling more than 40 percent of its household waste, Slovenia came in at third place, followed by Luxembourg and Ireland. ⑤ Denmark and Norway recycled more than 30 percent of their household waste, while Switzerland, Finland and Hungary recycled less than 30 percent.


**Vocabulary in Context**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> top 상위의; 1위를 하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> household waste 생활폐기물 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recycle 재활용하다   | <input type="checkbox"/> table 표               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> million 백만      | <input type="checkbox"/> approximately 대략, 대체로 |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 표의 제목과 글의 첫 번째 문장을 통해 소재와 중심 내용을 파악한다.

1. 표의 제목: Top 10 OECD Countries with the Most Household Waste (2018), Top 10 OECD Countries with the Most Recycled Household Waste (2018)
2. 첫 번째 문장: 위의 두 표는 2018년에 생활폐기물이 가장 많은 OECD 상위 10개국과 생활폐기물을 가장 많이 재활용한 OECD 상위 10개국을 보여 준다.  
→ 생활폐기물 배출 및 재활용 OECD 상위 10개국(2018년)

**Step 2** 표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

1. 좌측 표의 1행: Country, Amount of Household Waste (tonnes)  
→ 생활폐기물 배출량을 기준으로 한 상위 10개 국가 제시
2. 우측 표의 1행: Country, % of Recycled Household Waste  
→ 생활폐기물 재활용률을 기준으로 한 상위 10개 국가 제시

**Step 3** 표와 선택지 내용의 일치 여부를 확인한다.

- ① 독일: 가장 많은 생활폐기물(약 3천 7백 70만 톤) 배출 / 일본, 터키, 프랑스, 영국이 다음 순위 → 일치
- ② 앞서 언급한 5개국: 생활폐기물 배출 상위 5개국, 생활폐기물 재활용 상위 10개국에 독일만 속함 → 일치
- ③ 한국: 생활폐기물 6위 배출 국가, 1위 재활용 국가(대략 59%를 재활용) → 일치
- ④ 슬로베니아: 3위 재활용 국가(40% 넘게 재활용) / 룩셈부르크, 아일랜드가 다음 순위 → 일치
- ⑤ 덴마크와 노르웨이: 30% 넘게 재활용, 스위스, 핀란드, 헝가리는 30% 미만 재활용 → 불일치  
→ 덴마크와 노르웨이 및 스위스가 생활폐기물을 30% 넘게 재활용했다. 따라서 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ⑤이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. She is among the \_\_\_\_\_ 3% of earners in this country.  
(at the highest level)
2. A new law says they have to figure out a way to \_\_\_\_\_ plastic bottles.  
(to put used objects or materials through a special process so that they can be used again)
3. The school has \_\_\_\_\_ 400 students.  
(close to a particular number or time, but not exactly that number or time)

### Answer & Translation

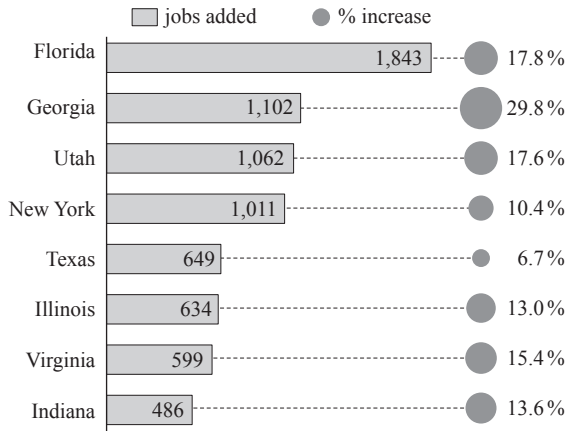
1. **top** | 그녀는 이 나라에서 상위 3퍼센트의 소득자에 속한다.
2. **recycle** | 새로운 법에는 그들이 플라스틱 병을 재활용하는 방법을 고안해야 한다고 되어 있다.
3. **approximately** | 그 학교에는 대략 400명의 학생이 있다.

01

▶21053-0022

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**U.S. States That Added the Most Solar Jobs  
(Between 2018 and 2019)**



The above graph shows the top 8 U.S. states that added the most solar jobs between 2018 and 2019.

① Florida saw its solar sector add 1,843 jobs, the most of any state. ② The state that added the second most jobs was Georgia, followed by Utah, and then by New York. ③ Texas and Illinois added 649 and 634 jobs, respectively, but the combined number of added solar jobs of the two states did not exceed the number of added jobs in New York. ④ When it came to the rate of increase in the number of solar jobs, Georgia ranked first, showing an almost 30 percent increase. ⑤ Virginia, which showed more than a 15 percent increase, ranked fourth in terms of the percentage of increase in the number of solar jobs.

02

▶21053-0023

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**10 Most Spoken Languages by the Number  
of Speakers (2019 *Ethnologue*, a language  
reference published by SIL International)**

Language	Total No. of Speakers	First Language		Second Language	
		No. of Speakers (million)	Rank	No. of Speakers (million)	Rank
English	1.268 billion	369.7	3	898.4	1
Mandarin Chinese	1.120 billion	921.5	1	198.7	4
Hindi	637.3 million	342.0	4	295.3	2
Spanish	537.9 million	463.0	2	74.9	9
French	276.6 million	77.3	15	199.3	3
Standard Arabic	274.0 million	—	—	274.0	—
Bengali	265.2 million	228.5	5	36.8	13
Russian	258.0 million	153.6	7	104.3	6
Portuguese	252.2 million	227.9	6	24.2	15
Indonesian	199.0 million	43.6	24	155.4	5

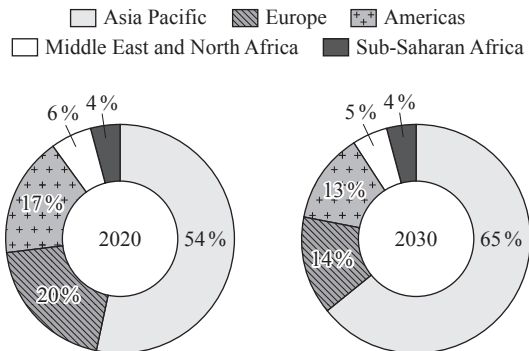
The above table, provided by the 2019 edition of *Ethnologue*, shows the top ten languages by the total number of speakers. ① According to the table, the total number of individuals who reported that they speak English either as a first or second language was more than one billion. ② The number of speakers of English as a second language was more than double that of speakers of English as a first language. ③ When it came to the number of first language speakers, Mandarin Chinese, with more than 920 million speakers, surpassed all the other languages. ④ Although there were fewer first language speakers of Hindi than Spanish, there were about 200 million more total speakers of Hindi than Spanish. ⑤ While more than 220 million people reported that they speak Portuguese as a first language, less than 25 million people reported that they speak it as a second language.

## 03

▶21053-0024

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Share of the Global Middle Class by Region (in percent)



\* middle class: household with incomes between \$11-\$110 per person/day in 2011

\*Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

The two pie charts above show the share of the global middle class in 2020 and its projected share for 2030, by region. ① More than half of the global middle class was in Asia Pacific in 2020, and 65 percent of the global middle class is expected to be in Asia Pacific in 2030. ② While the middle class in Europe accounted for 20 percent of the global middle class in 2020, its share is projected to decrease to 14 percent in 2030. ③ In the Americas, the share of the global middle class is projected to fall to 13 percent in 2030 from 17 percent in 2020. ④ The combined share of the global middle class in Europe and in the Americas is projected to decrease to 27 percent in 2030 from 37 percent in 2020. ⑤ The Middle East and North Africa had the second lowest share of the global middle class in 2020, and its share is projected to decrease to 4 percent in 2030.

## 04

▶21053-0025

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Average Annual Family Spending on Children's Sports (Ages 1-18) in 2019

Sport	Total Costs (\$)	Registration (\$)	Equipment (\$)	Lessons (\$)
Ice Hockey	1,412	634	389	389
Tennis	708	115	122	471
Bicycling	653	120	504	29
Martial Arts	635	82	86	467
Basketball	221	86	74	61
Skateboarding	153	20	109	24
Track and Field	118	51	47	20

The table above shows the average annual family spending on sports per child aged 1-18 in the United States in 2019. ① The total spending on ice hockey ranked the highest, at over \$1,400 in 2019. ② Tennis ranked second in total spending, with tennis lessons costing the most among the seven sports lessons. ③ Both bicycling and martial arts required totals at less than \$700 in 2019 in total spending respectively, but in spending on registration, bicycling cost more than twice as much as martial arts. ④ While basketball ranked higher than skateboarding in total spending, the amount of money spent on equipment for skateboarding cost more than that for basketball. ⑤ Track and field was the least expensive sport in total spending, with both its equipment and lessons costing the least among the seven sports.

## 세부 내용 파악

- 인물, 동식물, 사물 등 다양한 소재에 관한 글의 세부 내용을 파악하는 유형이다.
- 글의 내용을 세부적으로 이해하여 주어진 선택지가 글의 내용과 일치하는지, 또는 일치하지 않는지를 판단해야 한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 15쪽

Eero Saarinen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

▶ 21053-0026

Eero Saarinen was the son of the famous architect Eliel Saarinen and of Loja Saarinen, a gifted sculptor and artist. He was raised in a house that stressed drawing, painting, and professionalism. After studying architecture at Yale and then serving a two-year fellowship in Europe, Eero practiced in partnership with his father for several years. He won the competition to design a monument in St. Louis, which established him as an innovative, independent architect. He refused to be constrained by preconceived notions. His works moved easily between International Style and Expressionism. Striking, structurally innovative, sculptural forms, each with its own unique design solution, often drew upon their function for their imagery. Although he died young, at fifty-one, Eero left many masterpieces that expanded the boundaries of architecture.

\*constrain 구속하다 \*\*preconceived notion 선입견

- ① 소묘, 회화, 전문가 기질을 강조하는 집안에서 자랐다.
- ② 아버지와 동업한 후에, 유럽에서 특별 연구원직으로 근무했다.
- ③ St. Louis의 기념물 디자인 공모전에서 우승했다.
- ④ 그의 작품들은 국제 양식과 표현주의 사이를 수월하게 오갔다.
- ⑤ 건축의 경계를 넓힌 많은 걸작을 남겼다.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> professionalism 전문가 기질, 전문성 | <input type="checkbox"/> fellowship (대학의) 특별 연구원직 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in partnership 동업하여         | <input type="checkbox"/> monument 기념물, 기념비        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> draw upon ~을 이용하다           | <input type="checkbox"/> expand 넓히다, 확장하다         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> boundary 경계                 |   |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 글의 소재를 파악하고, 선택지의 정보를 통해 글의 내용을 예측한다.

소재: Eero Saarinen

- ① 소묘, 회화, 전문가 기질을 강조하는 집안에서 자람
- ② 아버지와 동업한 후에, 유럽에서 특별 연구원직으로 근무함
- ③ St. Louis의 기념물 디자인 공모전에서 우승함
- ④ 그의 작품들은 국제 양식과 표현주의 사이를 수월하게 오감
- ⑤ 건축의 경계를 넓힌 많은 걸작을 남김

**Step 2** 글의 내용과 선택지의 정보를 꼼꼼히 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.

- ① He was raised in a house that stressed drawing, painting, and professionalism. (그는 소묘, 회화, 전문가 기질을 강조하는 집안에서 자랐다. → 일치)
- ② After studying architecture at Yale and then serving a two-year fellowship in Europe, Eero practiced in partnership with his father for several years. (Yale 대학교에서 건축학을 공부하고, 그런 다음 유럽에서 2년 동안 특별 연구원직으로 근무한 후에, Eero는 몇 년 동안 아버지와 동업했다. → 불일치)
- ③ He won the competition to design a monument in St. Louis, ~. (그는 St. Louis의 기념물 디자인 공모전에서 우승했다. → 일치)
- ④ His works moved easily between International Style and Expressionism. (그의 작품들은 국제 양식과 표현주의 사이를 수월하게 오갔다. → 일치)
- ⑤ Eero left many masterpieces that expanded the boundaries of architecture. (Eero는 건축의 경계를 넓힌 많은 걸작을 남겼다. → 일치)

**Step 3** 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 선택지의 내용을 확인한다.

유럽에서 2년 동안 특별 연구원직으로 근무한 후에, 몇 년 동안 아버지와 동업했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ②이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. These recordings are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to his talent as a pianist.  
(an outstanding, enduring, and memorable example of something)
2. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ his business.  
(to make larger or more extensive)
3. Don't go over the \_\_\_\_\_ line.  
(something that indicates or fixes a limit or extent)

### Answer & Translation

1. **monument** | 이 음반들은 피아니스트로서의 그의 재능을 보여 주는 기념물이다.
2. **expand** | 그는 자신의 사업을 확장하려고 노력했다.
3. **boundary** | 그 경계선을 넘지 마라.

01

▶21053-0027

Moctezuma's crown에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Moctezuma was the Aztec leader at the time of the Spanish conquest of the Aztec empire, led by Hernán Cortés. Moctezuma's crown was made of colorful feathers (from birds such as macaw parrots and the quetzal bird), which were gathered into bunches and then sewn into a reed frame studded with precious stones. The long feathers of Moctezuma's crown are dark green and the reed frame is painted in bright reds and light blues. The provenance of the crown has come under much scholarly debate but there is evidence that the crown was given to Cortés by Moctezuma himself. The crown was sent back to Europe on one of Cortés' ships and given to Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor and king of Spain. The crown is currently in Austria, and negotiations are underway for the Austrian government to loan it back to Mexico for the first time in over five hundred years.

\*reed 갈대 \*\*studded with ~이 박혀 있는  
\*\*\*provenance 출처, 기원

- ① 새의 화려한 깃털로 만들어졌다.
- ② 갈대 틀은 밝은 빨간색과 옅은 청색으로 칠해져 있다.
- ③ Cortés가 강제로 빼앗아 갔다는 증거가 남아 있다.
- ④ Cortés의 배로 보내져 Charles 5세에게 바쳐졌다.
- ⑤ 현재 오스트리아에 있다.

02

▶21053-0028

Luigi Pirandello에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Luigi Pirandello was a Sicilian playwright, novelist, and short-story writer. At least one of his stories was made into a Hollywood movie starring Greta Garbo. He wrote plays as a student and published one in 1896, but he had no success at finding producers. In 1916, a friend introduced him to a producer who was in need of new scripts and who persuaded Pirandello, a respected novelist, to write one for his company. *Think, Giacomino!* was successful enough to earn Pirandello a good deal of money, and he turned virtually his full attention to the theater for the rest of his life. At the age of fifty, Pirandello embarked on what proved to be his primary calling. In the next eight years he wrote twenty-eight plays; he wrote forty in his lifetime, some in Sicilian. In 1934, he won the Nobel prize for literature and two years later died in Rome.

- ① 시칠리아의 극작가, 소설가, 단편 작가였다.
- ② 그의 작품 중에는 Greta Garbo가 주연한 Hollywood 영화로 만들어진 것도 있다.
- ③ *Think, Giacomino!*라는 작품으로 많은 돈을 벌지 못했다.
- ④ 평생 40편의 희곡을 썼는데, 일부는 시칠리아어로 썼다.
- ⑤ 1934년에 노벨 문학상을 받았고, 2년 후에 로마에서 사망했다.

## 03

▶21053-0029

Basilica of the Sacré Cœur에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Because of its site in Paris and its whiteness, the Basilica of the Sacré Cœur — almost universally referred to simply as Sacré Cœur — stands out in Paris as fully as the Eiffel Tower. It sits atop the hill of Montmartre, not far from the studios of such early twentieth-century artists as Braque and Picasso. Its striking whiteness is a result of the stone its architect chose, a special type of limestone from Chateau-Landon, that resists staining and dirt. Even when Paris was a smoke-darkened city, before the 1960s, Sacré Cœur shone white on the hill. Its silhouette of five elongated domes and its tall bell tower are immediately recognizable, and the view from the plaza in front of the church is one of the most spectacular in the city. On a clear day (or night), the whole of Paris spreads out; from the top of the dome, the highest point in Paris next to the Eiffel Tower, one can see 30 miles in all directions.

\*limestone 석회암 \*\*elongated 길쭉한

- ① 거의 일반적으로 간단히 Sacré Cœur라고 불린다.
- ② Montmartre 언덕 위에 자리 잡고 있다.
- ③ 1960년대 이전에는 건물의 흰색이 잘 드러나지 않았다.
- ④ 다섯 개의 길쭉한 돔의 윤곽과 높은 종탑이 바로 눈에 띈다.
- ⑤ 돔의 꼭대기는 파리에서 에펠탑 다음으로 가장 높다.

## 04

▶21053-0030

amaranth에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The amaranth really is the giant of the garden. This native of Peru, Africa, and India towers over most other plants, with some forms reaching up to 12 feet tall. Since ancient times, amaranths have served as edibles and ornamentals. Partially eaten seeds dating back 10,000 years have been discovered in Mexican caves, and grain types were a food staple for the Incas. Amaranths were also eaten by the Aztec priests, who mixed them with honey and molded them into figures of the gods. They instructed worshipers to eat the idols, too. Catholics who witnessed these ceremonies tried to stop the cultivation of amaranths by threatening to execute anyone who grew them. But some species escaped from cultivation and managed to naturalize in the wild. Eventually amaranths made their way to Europe, where they were embraced as garden novelties. Today there are about sixty known species still in existence.

- ① 페루, 아프리카, 인도의 토종 식물로, 키가 12피트에 이르기 도 한다.
- ② 고대부터 먹거리와 장식물로 이용되어 왔다.
- ③ 부분적으로 먹힌 흔적이 있는 씨앗이 멕시코 동굴에서 발견되었다.
- ④ 가톨릭 신자들이 식량 공급을 위해 경작을 장려했다.
- ⑤ 유럽에서 정원의 색다른 볼거리로 받아들여졌다.



## 실용문

- 다양한 소재의 실용문을 읽고 제시된 정보를 정확하게 이해하는 능력을 측정하는 유형이다.
- 보통 지문 내용과 선택지의 일치 또는 불일치 여부를 묻는 문항이 각각 한 문항씩 출제된다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 17쪽

2021 Green County Teen Short Story Writing Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? ▶ 21053-0031

## 2021 Green County Teen Short Story Writing Contest

We are proud to announce that the submission period for the 2021 Green County Teen Short Story Writing Contest is now open!

**Eligibility Requirements**

- Entrants must be 13 to 18 as of the submission deadline.
- Entrants must be Green County residents.
- Up to two entries may be submitted per entrant.
- Only single-author entries are accepted (no co-authors).

**Submission Requirements**

- Submit a piece of original fiction, no more than 2,000 words in length.
- Each entry must include a 200 to 300 word summary of the overall story.
- All pages of the entry must be numbered.

**Submission Deadline:** 11:59 PM on Saturday, August 14

**Prize:** The winner will receive a \$500 cash award.

Please visit [www.gcountytsswcontest.com](http://www.gcountytsswcontest.com) to learn more.

- ① 참가자는 제출 마감일 현재 13세에서 18세 사이여야 한다.
- ② 참가자는 Green County 거주자여야 한다.
- ③ 참가자당 한 작품만 출품할 수 있다.
- ④ 각 출품작은 200단어에서 300단어 사이의 요약문을 포함해야 한다.
- ⑤ 출품작의 모든 페이지에 번호가 매겨져야 한다.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> announce 알리다, 발표하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> submission 제출 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eligibility 자격     | <input type="checkbox"/> entrant 참가자   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> entry 출품작          | <input type="checkbox"/> fiction 소설    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> overall 전체의        |  |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 실용문의 소재를 파악한다.

2021 Green County 청소년 단편 소설 쓰기 대회에 관한 안내문으로, 자격 요건, 제출 요구 사항, 제출 마감 기한, 상에 대한 정보가 제시되어 있다.

### Step 2 글의 내용과 선택지의 정보를 꼼꼼히 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.

- ① Entrants must be 13 to 18 as of the submission deadline.  
(참가자는 제출 마감일 현재 13세에서 18세 사이여야 한다. → 일치)
- ② Entrants must be Green County residents.  
(참가자는 Green County 거주자여야 한다. → 일치)
- ③ Up to two entries may be submitted per entrant.  
(참가자 1인당 출품작은 최대 2편까지 제출할 수 있다. → 불일치)
- ④ Each entry must include a 200 to 300 word summary of the overall story.  
(각 출품작은 전체 이야기에 대한 200단어에서 300단어 사이의 요약문을 포함해야 한다. → 일치)
- ⑤ All pages of the entry must be numbered.  
(출품작의 모든 페이지에 번호가 매겨져야 한다. → 일치)

### Step 3 지문에 제시된 정보를 꼼꼼히 읽으면서 선택지와 일치·불일치 여부를 파악한다.

참가자 1인당 출품작은 최대 2편까지 제출할 수 있다고 했으므로, 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ③이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Although there is some minor damage on the inside of the product, the \_\_\_\_\_ quality is good.  
(general, including all the things or people that are involved)
2. The company will \_\_\_\_\_ its earnings today.  
(to tell people something officially)
3. The committee may require the \_\_\_\_\_ of additional information.  
(giving a document, proposal, etc. to a person in authority so that it can be studied or considered)

### Answer & Translation

1. overall | 비록 제품 내부에 사소한 손상 이 좀 있지만, 전체적인 품질은 좋다.
2. announce | 그 회사는 오늘 자사 수익 을 발표할 것이다.
3. submission | 위원회가 추가 정보 제 출을 요구할 수도 있다.

01

▶21053-0032

Sapiens Park Summer Poetry Reading & Conversation에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Sapiens Park Summer Poetry Reading & Conversation**

Sit under the Sapiens Park trees and enjoy beautiful poetry readings and talks by prominent poets throughout the summer. Among the poets will be Pulitzer-winners. The poets will read some of their poetry and then lead a conversation on creative writing.

- When: every Tuesday, from June 7 till August 27, 6 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- The event is free and open to the public. Books are available to purchase and for signing by the poets.
- In case of light showers, an on-site tent will be set up. In stormy weather, we will move the event to the indoor location listed on the event page of our website.

To see more details, please go to [www.sapienspark.org/events](http://www.sapienspark.org/events).

- ① 시인들이 창작에 관한 대화를 이끌 것이다.
- ② 6월 7일부터 8월 27일까지 매주 화요일에 열린다.
- ③ 무료이며 일반인에게 개방된다.
- ④ 약한 소나기가 오는 경우 현장에 천막이 설치될 것이다.
- ⑤ 폭풍우가 치는 날씨는 행사가 취소될 것이다.

02

▶21053-0033

Learning Activities in Motion에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Learning Activities in Motion**

Learning Activities in Motion is a learning toy best for ages 3 to 6 years, which teaches kids letters, words, and numbers. With vivid graphics and cool sound effects, Learning Activities in Motion provides a fun learning experience!



**Product Details**

- Dimensions: 6.7"H x 4.4"W x 1"D
- Uses 3 "AAA" batteries (included)
- 10 number buttons, 8 activity buttons, left and right arrow buttons, and an enter button

**How to Use**

- Press one of the activity buttons to choose any of the 8 activities.
- To confirm your choice, press the enter button.
- To use the motion sensor, tilt and hold the unit in one direction for 5 seconds.
- Press the left and right arrow buttons to adjust the screen contrast. They can also be used to adjust the volume.

\*tilt 기울이다

- ① 6세 이상의 아동에게 가장 적합하다.
- ② 건전지는 들어 있지 않다.
- ③ 10개의 활동 버튼이 있다.
- ④ 동작 센서를 사용하려면 좌우로 5초간 흔든다.
- ⑤ 좌우 화살표 버튼은 음량을 조절하는 데 사용될 수 있다.

## 03

▶21053-0034

Wimbley Zoo Sleepovers에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Wimbley Zoo Sleepovers

Spend a night at Wimbley Zoo! You can experience what the zoo is like behind the scenes after everyone else has gone home.

- When: Fridays 7 p.m. to Saturdays 9:30 a.m. in July and August (You are welcome to spend time in the zoo after your sleepover.)
- Participants: families with children ages 6 and up
- Fee: \$89 per person
- Activities: craft activity, campfire, guided nighttime stroll

#### Additional Information

- Dinner is not provided. Breakfast is available for an additional fee.
- Sleepovers happen rain or shine, and many of the activities are outside. Please plan for the weather and dress accordingly.
- Sleeping bags and pillows are not provided. Participants must bring their own.

- ① 7, 8월의 금요일과 토요일에 진행된다.
- ② 6세 미만의 아동이 있는 가족이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 추가 요금을 내면 저녁 식사가 제공된다.
- ④ 우천 시 취소된다.
- ⑤ 개인 침낭과 베개는 가져오지 않아도 된다.

## 04

▶21053-0035

Make My Ice Cream Cone Game에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Make My Ice Cream Cone Game

#### Components

- 12 cones (4 red, 4 green, 4 yellow)
- 12 ice cream balls (4 red, 4 green, 4 yellow)
- 30 picture cards



#### How to Play

1. Players take 1 cone of each color and 1 ice cream ball of each color.
2. Shuffle the picture cards and place them face down in the middle.
3. The youngest player starts each round by flipping over the top card.
4. Players should make an ice cream cone exactly like the one on the picture card as quickly as possible.
5. The first player to make an ice cream cone shouts "Ice Cream!" If their cone is exactly like the one on the picture card, they win the card.
6. The player who collects five cards first wins.

This game is designed for ages 5 and up and for 2-4 players.

\*shuffle (카드를) 섞다

- ① 30장의 그림 카드가 들어 있다.
- ② 참가자는 같은 색의 콘을 3개 가져간다.
- ③ 가장 어린 참가자가 각 라운드를 시작한다.
- ④ 카드 5장을 가장 먼저 모은 참가자가 이긴다.
- ⑤ 5세 이상을 위해 고안된 게임이다.

- 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 찾는 유형과 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법상 맞는 표현을 선택하는 유형이 있다.
- 문맥과 문장 구조에 비추어 어법상의 적절성을 판단하는 것이 문제 해결에 필수적이다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 19쪽

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

▶ 21053-0036

In 1991, as Michael Miller was snorkeling in the beautiful waters off the Big Island of Hawaii, he was suddenly caught in a riptide and carried a mile from shore. Though he swam as ① hard as he could, he soon realized that he was not going to make it back to land. Michael closed his eyes and began to meditate. ② Despite his desperate situation, love and tranquillity filled his being. When he opened his eyes, he saw ③ that he was surrounded by a group of sea turtles. The largest turtle swam directly under him, pausing so that he could easily cup his hand under the edge of ④ its shell. The greenish brown shell felt soft and leathery to his touch. The turtle swam Michael to shore and as they swam, Michael again ⑤ feeling flooded by tranquillity as he sensed the interconnection of all life. When they were close to the beach, he let go of the turtle, which turned and headed back to sea.

\*riptide 조류(특히 다른 조류와 부딪쳐 격랑을 일으키는 조류) \*\*tranquillity 평온

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> be caught in ~에 휘말리다, ~을 만나다 | <input type="checkbox"/> shore 해변               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> meditate 명상하다                | <input type="checkbox"/> desperate 절박한          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> surround 둘러싸다                | <input type="checkbox"/> turtle 거북              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cup (컵 모양으로) 동그랗게 모아 쥐다      | <input type="checkbox"/> edge 가장자리              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell (거북의) 등딱지, 껍질          | <input type="checkbox"/> greenish 초록빛을 띤, 푸르스름한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leathery 가죽 같은               | <input type="checkbox"/> flood (감정 · 생각이) 밀려들다  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sense 감지하다                   | <input type="checkbox"/> interconnection 상호 연결  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> let go of ~을 놓아주다            |   |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 글 전체를 훑어 읽으면서 글의 중심 생각을 파악한다.  
조류에 휘말린 사람이 바다거북의 도움으로 살게 된다.

**Step 2** 문장 구조에 비추어 밑줄 친 부분이 문장에서 하는 역할을 파악한다.

- ① 동사를 수식하는 부사                      ② 양보의 의미를 나타내는 전치사                      ③ 완전한 절을 유도하는 접속사  
④ 대명사의 소유격                              ⑤ 동사

**Step 3** 문맥과 문장 구조에 비추어 어법상 틀린 것을 판단한다.

- ① 동사 swam을 수식하는 부사 hard는 어법상 적절하다.  
② 명사구 his desperate situation이 이어지고 있으므로 전치사 Despite는 어법상 적절하다.  
③ 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절이 필요한 상황에서 he ~ turtles가 완전한 절이므로, 접속사 that은 어법상 적절하다.  
④ 문맥상 its는 The largest turtle을 가리키므로 단수형의 소유격 its는 어법상 적절하다.  
⑤ and가 이끄는 절에서 as they swam은 부사절이고, Michael이 주절의 주어이다. 따라서 현재분사 feeling을 슬어동사 felt로 고쳐야 한다. flooded by tranquillity는 동사 felt의 주격보어이다.  
→ 따라서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은 ⑤이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- I try to \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour every morning.  
(to think calm thoughts for a long period in order to relax or as a religious activity)
- In \_\_\_\_\_ situations of life or death, people come up with unheard-of wisdom.  
(involving extreme danger or possible disaster)
- They see the \_\_\_\_\_ of all things and honor the sacredness of all life.  
(connection with other things that are related to each other)

### Answer & Translation

- meditate** | 나는 매일 아침 30분 동안 명상을 하려고 노력한다.
- desperate** | 생사의 절박한 상황에서 사람들은 전례가 없는 지혜를 생각해 낸다.
- interconnection** | 그들은 만물의 상호 연결을 이해하고 모든 생명의 신성함을 존중한다.

01

▶21053-0037

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

Joseph Haydn invented the string quartet. Why he settled on the combination of two violins, viola, and cello (A) is / are not certain, but it may be that their individual pitch registers closely reflect the voices in a choir. The instruments, and the musicians to play them, would also have been readily available at the Hungarian court of the Esterházy family, where Haydn was composer-in-residence. The standard chamber music grouping before Haydn was the trio sonata, (B) which / in which a keyboard instrument was joined by two high-melody instruments (violin or flute), with a continuo instrument, such as a cello, doubling the bass line of the keyboard. Haydn's inspired use of four instruments of the string family effectively modernized an older tradition that Henry Purcell had developed a century earlier with his String Fantasias for up to six voices, (C) performing / performed on viols.

\*pitch register 음역 \*\*continuo 통주저음  
\*\*\*viol 비올(중세의 현악기로 바이올린의 전신)

- |   | (A) | (B)      | (C)        |
|---|-----|----------|------------|
| ① | is  | which    | performing |
| ② | is  | in which | performed  |
| ③ | is  | in which | performing |
| ④ | are | which    | performing |
| ⑤ | are | in which | performed  |

02

▶21053-0038

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When we are awake, our brains produce and store a chemical called adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to fuel cell activity. However, as ATP accumulates over the day, it begins to slow down brain activity, ① making us feel progressively more tired and drowsy. Eventually, with the contribution of other sleep-promoting factors too ② numerously to mention here, that system-wide state shift we call sleep takes over. ③ As anyone who has pulled an all-nighter can attest, the longer we have been awake previously, the longer and deeper we will sleep to make up for the loss. Scientists propose that a contra-parallel process ④ occurs while we sleep; other chemicals slowly accumulate until we cannot help but wake up and stay awake. It is a homeostatic mechanism ⑤ that is independent of the cycles of day and night.

\*attest 증명하다 \*\*homeostatic 항상성(恒常性)의

## 03

▶21053-0039

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

The will to live is a stand-alone instinct, yet it is augmented by other instincts, in (A) that / what, when the desires, wants, and needs of other instincts are satisfied, life becomes very pleasing. Thus, we want to extend life to the furthest extent possible to perpetuate the pleasure of living. And (B) it / this is through these instincts and their pertinent pleasures that we cling to our material world and our life at large. Our material world is not limited to material gain, but includes family and friends, recognition, power, glory, and so on. And the corporeal life pleasures consist of eating (due to hunger); drinking (due to thirst); sleeping (due to sleepiness); seeking shelter for protection against natural elements, such as cold and rain; and comfort at large. All of our satisfactions from material things (C) realize / are realized through our sensory system of sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste.

\*augment 증대시키다 \*\*pertinent 관련된, 속한  
\*\*\*corporeal 육체적인

- |   | (A)  | (B)  | (C)          |
|---|------|------|--------------|
| ① | that | it   | realize      |
| ② | that | it   | are realized |
| ③ | that | this | realize      |
| ④ | what | it   | are realized |
| ⑤ | what | this | are realized |

## 04

▶21053-0040

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When learners see the analogy between a familiar object or process and a difficult or nonobservable object or process, they make links between the object's parts and actions. Analogies are believed ① to increase students' interest and understanding by helping them visualize abstract concepts and by helping them compare similarities from the real world with the new concepts. While it is important that analogies ② be informative, they should not be trivial. Analogies are most effective when they explain processes and ③ stimulate high-level thinking rather than just dealing with superficial similarities. Thus describing in depth the scenario where a person walking up the down escalator is an analogy for homeostasis ④ being more useful to a student's understanding than just stating superficially that an atom is like a ball. The conditions ⑤ under which the analogy is seen to be correct do need to be discussed with students.

\*homeostasis 항상성(恒常性)

- 문맥상 적절한 낱말을 파악하는 유형으로, 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르는 유형과 세 개의 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르는 유형이 있다.
- 밑줄이나 네모 안에 제시된 낱말의 의미가 글의 흐름에 자연스럽게 잘 파악해야 한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 22쪽

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

▶21053-0041

Comprehensibility to its target audience is a critical requirement for a successful graphical symbol. In achieving wide comprehensibility there are a number of principles that can greatly ① assist. One is that the same symbol, or at least the same standardized image, should always be used for the same *referent* — the technical term for the idea or object that a graphical symbol is intended to ② represent. This would mean, for example, that a symbol for restaurant should always ③ contain the images of a fork (on the left) and a knife (on the right), both in a vertical orientation. The exact way in which these symbol elements are drawn may vary without necessarily ④ decreasing the symbol's comprehensibility. In the case of safety symbol signage it is good practice to adhere to common conventions such as the use of the red annulus and slash to indicate prohibition. Indeed, in some circumstances the ⑤ modification of these conventions is legally required.

\*annulus 동그라미, 환형

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> comprehensibility 이해 가능성  | <input type="checkbox"/> target audience 목표 대상 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> critical 결정적인, 중대한        | <input type="checkbox"/> assist 돕다             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> standardized 표준화된         | <input type="checkbox"/> referent 지시 대상, 지시물   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> technical term 전문 용어      | <input type="checkbox"/> represent 나타내다, 상징하다  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vertical 수직의              | <input type="checkbox"/> orientation 방향, 지향    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> signage (집합적으로) 기호[신호] 체계 | <input type="checkbox"/> adhere to ~을 고수하다     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> convention 관례, 관습         | <input type="checkbox"/> slash 사선, 굽기          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prohibition 금지            | <input type="checkbox"/> modification 수정       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> legally 법적으로, 법률상         |  |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 글의 도입부에서 중심 소재와 글의 주제를 파악한다.

중심 소재: 그래픽 상징

주제: 목표 대상의 이해 가능성은 성공적인 그래픽 상징의 결정적인 필요조건이다.

**Step 2** 밑줄 친 낱말이 들어 있는 문장 앞뒤에서 단서를 찾아 의미의 적절성을 파악한다.

- ① **assist**: 이해 가능성을 넓힐 수 있는 몇 가지 원칙이 있고, 그중 하나의 원칙이 구체적으로 서술되고 있으므로, '돕다'라는 뜻의 **assist**는 적절하다.
- ② **represent**: 동일한 상징 또는 동일한 표준화된 이미지가 동일한 지시 대상(**referent**)에 사용되어야 한다는 원칙을 설명하는 과정에서 **referent**가 그래픽 상징이 나타내고자 의도된 개념이나 사물에 대한 기술적 용어라고 부연 설명하는 것이 자연스러우므로 '나타내다'라는 뜻의 **represent**는 적절하다.
- ③ **contain**: 앞 문장의 원칙에 대해 구체적인 예로 식당에 대한 상징에는 수직 방향으로 포크와 칼의 이미지가 포함되어 있어야 한다는 내용이므로, '포함하다'라는 뜻의 **contain**은 적절하다.
- ④ **decreasing**: 상징 요소를 그리는 방법은 다양할 수도 있지만 이해 가능성을 감소시키지 않아야 한다는 내용과 함께 금지를 나타내는 안전 기호에 대한 예가 이어지고 있으므로, '감소시키는 것'이라는 뜻의 **decreasing**은 적절하다.
- ⑤ **modification**: 금지 표지판의 예처럼 흔한 관례를 고수하는 것이 현명한 일이라는 앞 문장의 내용에 이어 몇몇 상황에서는 이러한 관례를 유지하는 것이 법적으로 요구된다는 내용이 되어야 하므로, '수정'이라는 뜻의 **modification**은 적절하지 않다.

**Step 3** 문맥상 적절하지 않은 낱말을 대체할 낱말을 생각해 본다.

몇몇 상황에서는 관례를 유지하는 것이 법적으로 요구된다는 내용이 되어야 글의 흐름이 자연스러우므로, ⑤의 **modification**을 **maintenance**와 같은 낱말로 바꿔야 한다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. His new paintings challenge artistic \_\_\_\_\_s.  
(a way in which something is usually done)
2. A logo \_\_\_\_\_s the identity of a company, so there are many things to consider when creating a company logo.  
(to be a sign or symbol of something)
3. They all agreed with the \_\_\_\_\_ of illegal hunting to save wild animals.  
(the action of forbidding something, especially by law)

### Answer & Translation

1. **convention** | 그의 새로운 그림들은 예술적 관례에 도전한다.
2. **represent** | 로고는 회사의 정체성을 나타내므로 회사 로고를 만들 때 고려해야 할 많은 것들이 있다.
3. **prohibition** | 그들은 야생 동물을 구하기 위해 불법 사냥 금지에 모두 동의했다.

01

▶21053-0042

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

Conscientious citizens and political scientists may be troubled by the idea that affect and image can be such dominant factors in voters' decision-making. Anyone who ① subscribes to the conventional notion of democracy as a rational process would think that political judgments should be largely — if not solely — determined by logical thinking and reasoned discussion of key issues facing the society and nation. Most people would contend that affect or emotion harms and hampers rational reasoning and issue deliberation, and thus should be ② eliminated from the democratic system. This kind of thinking is normal, rooted in ancient Greek philosophy that argues for separating reason from passion, thinking from feeling, and advocates the former as ③ inferior to the latter. Similarly, we tend to associate emotion with chaos, backwardness, and being unscientific, unless it is a vehicle to ④ illustrate the truth, during which it is then embraced and encouraged. A case in point is debate and speech — emotions can be ⑤ stirred, but the orator's arguments must make sense and resonate with the audience; otherwise, emotions would be seen as distracting and counter-productive.

\*affect 정서 \*\*orator 연설가  
\*\*\*resonate with ~에게 반향을 불러일으키다

02

▶21053-0043

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

Cognition is often taken to be what permits flexible behavior and learning. Having flexible behavior means that you can do different things in similar situations, and learning means that you can change your behavior after certain experiences. Some animal behaviors (A) lack / possess the sort of flexibility assumed to be necessary for learning. The greylag goose, for example, will bring a displaced egg back into her nest by reaching out with her neck and rolling it toward the nest with her beak. If you were to place a golf ball or a doorknob on the edge of her nest, she would roll those items into her nest as well. The greylag goose's egg rolling behavior is a fixed action pattern for the species: a motor program that is (B) initiated / interrupted by anything that closely resembles an egg. The goose can't help but retrieve it. She doesn't need a concept of egg, or knowledge that eggs need to be kept safe in her nest, or that goslings will hatch from the egg. All she has is an (C) invariant / unpredictable response to egg-like stimuli.

\*retrieve 되찾아 오다 \*\*gosling 거위 새끼

- |   | (A)     | (B)         | (C)           |
|---|---------|-------------|---------------|
| ① | lack    | initiated   | unpredictable |
| ② | lack    | interrupted | unpredictable |
| ③ | lack    | initiated   | invariant     |
| ④ | possess | interrupted | invariant     |
| ⑤ | possess | initiated   | unpredictable |

## 03

▶21053-0044

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

Archaeologists have long discussed the motives that ① compelled people to begin growing crops and raising animals: Was it overpopulation or climate change that made them do so? Or was it a desire to settle down? It is likely that in many parts of the world, Mesolithic foragers had filled up the landscape, so when a hunting-gathering band had ② depleted its local resources, it could not simply move into a new unoccupied territory. If, in addition, the carrying capacity of the land was reduced, the need for new resources was even more ③ urgent. The search for security might have been a strong motive as well. In many places, sharp seasonal variations provided an incentive for people to put aside food for the lean months of the year by storing grains and nuts or by capturing and confining animals to be eaten later. Besides, even the ④ richest natural environments went through cycles of abundance and scarcity and seasons of plenty and want. Certain food sources, such as nut-bearing trees, ⑤ maintained their yields from year to year, even in a steady climate.

\*Mesolithic 중석기 시대의 \*\*forager 수렵 채집인

## 04

▶21053-0045

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

Fearmongering is a method used historically by many people in positions of power to control their population. They do this by intimidating their peoples with ideas of death, disease, or violence. They might try to assure their audience that the worst will come to pass if they (A) agree / refuse to join them or do what the person in power wants them to. Normal everyday people can also often use fearmongering against other people, often (B) assisting / threatening someone with social exclusion or being shunned from a group. This style of social engineering, using fear and shame to control whoever you want in whatever way you need, has been used to control and keep down the public for many years. Although the way that some people use this kind of (C) manipulation / prevention has evolved to fit the narrative of our modern lives over the years, the core values of the methods remain the same: you either persuade an audience by being open about your values and trying to get them to side with you, or you can get under that person's skin.

\*fearmongering 공포 유발 \*\*intimidate 겁을 주다  
\*\*\*shun 회피하다

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)         |       | (C)          |
|---|--------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | agree  | ..... | assisting   | ..... | manipulation |
| ② | agree  | ..... | threatening | ..... | prevention   |
| ③ | refuse | ..... | assisting   | ..... | prevention   |
| ④ | refuse | ..... | threatening | ..... | manipulation |
| ⑤ | refuse | ..... | threatening | ..... | prevention   |

유형  
소개

- 필자가 말하고자 하는 핵심 내용이나 그와 관련된 내용을 나타내는 압축된 단어 또는 짧은 어구가 빈칸으로 제시되는 유형이다.
- 글의 주제 및 중심 생각을 정확히 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 말과 연결시켜야 한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 25쪽

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 21053-0046

If you walk around the outside of a building you will be aware of each of its different sides and you will perceive each of those sides from a particular vantage point. If you are standing at street level looking up at a skyscraper in Tokyo, the side of the building will appear as a great looming rhomboidal form whereas if you look at the side of the same skyscraper from an adjacent skyscraper, you will be more aware of its horizontal span. From an airplane flying over the building, the vertical walls may be completely invisible and you may only be aware of the building's roof and have to co-intend the walls stretching down to the street. Each way of perceiving the skyscraper has its own validity from the particular vantage point from which it arises. No one \_\_\_\_\_ is more truthful than another.

\*looming 어렵듯한 \*\*rhomboidal 장사방형(직사각형같이 생긴 마름모꼴)

- ① aspect
- ② record
- ③ theory
- ④ intention
- ⑤ technology

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> be aware of ~을 알아보다, ~을 알다 | <input type="checkbox"/> perceive 인식하다, 인지하다                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> particular 특정한, 구체적인       | <input type="checkbox"/> vantage point 시점(視點), (무엇을 지켜보기에) 좋은 위치 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> skyscraper 초고층 건물          | <input type="checkbox"/> adjacent 인접한                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> horizontal 수평의             | <input type="checkbox"/> span 너비, 폭                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vertical 수직의               | <input type="checkbox"/> completely 전혀, 완전히, 전적으로                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> invisible 보이지 않는, 볼 수 없는   | <input type="checkbox"/> co-intend 같이 염두에 두다                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> validity 유효함, 타당성          | <input type="checkbox"/> arise (차츰) 시야에 들어오다, 발생하다               |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 글 전체를 훑어 읽으면서 글의 소재와 중심 생각을 파악한다.

글의 소재: 시점에 따라 달리 인식되는 건물의 형태

글의 중심 생각: 건물을 바라보는 특정한 시점에 따라 건물의 형태를 달리 알아보게 된다.

**Step 2** 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 파악하는 데 도움이 되는 단서를 찾는다.

도쿄의 한 초고층 건물을 바라보는 것을 사례로 들어 설명하고 있다.

1. 거리 높이에서 올려다볼 경우 → 옆면이 거대하고 어렴풋한 장사방형 형태로 보임
  2. 인접한 초고층 건물에서 옆면을 볼 경우 → 그 건물의 수평 너비를 더 잘 알아볼 수 있음
  3. 건물 위를 비행하는 비행기에서 볼 경우 → 건물 옥상만 알아볼 수 있음
- ➔ 초고층 건물을 인식하는 각각의 방법은 특정한 시점으로부터 자체의 유효함을 가진다.

**Step 3** 찾은 단서를 종합하여 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 선택지를 고른다.

초고층 건물을 인식하는 각각의 방법은 그것이 시야에 들어오는 특정한 시점으로부터 자체의 유효함을 가진다고 했고, 바라보는 방향에 따른 각각의 측면에서 진실성의 차이는 없다는 내용이다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '측면'이다.

- ② 기록 ③ 이론 ④ 의도 ⑤ 기술

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. We could \_\_\_\_\_ a faint light in the distance.  
(to notice or become aware of something)
2. The Empire State Building in New York is a famous \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a very tall building in a city)
3. An almost \_\_\_\_\_ haze of smoke was hovering over the village.  
(impossible to be seen)

### Answer & Translation

1. **perceive** | 우리는 멀리 있는 희미한 불빛을 인식할 수 있었다.
2. **skyscraper** | 뉴욕의 엠파이어 스테이트 빌딩은 유명한 초고층 빌딩이다.
3. **invisible** | 거의 눈에 보이지 않는 희뿌연 연기가 마을 상공에 떠 있었다.

## 01

▶21053-0047

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even with the emerging of nationalism in the nineteenth century, there was still great \_\_\_\_\_ in the shape of states. Both Germany and Italy were formed out of federations of smaller states. In the Middle East, the former Ottoman Empire was divided up into protectorates and newly formed states (with the later addition of Israel) whose boundaries were negotiated or imposed and therefore inherently unstable. Until the latter part of the twentieth century, even in Europe, there were changes in the borders and names of states — as happened particularly in the Balkans, with the break-up of the former Yugoslavia. The failure of Soviet communism in the 1980s profoundly affected the status of the previously satellite Soviet states, as they gained independence.

\*protectorate 피(被)보호국

- ① consensus
- ② flexibility
- ③ objectivity
- ④ consistency
- ⑤ concreteness

## 02

▶21053-0048

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1994, the American Anthropological Association predicted that anthropology would begin to place greater emphasis on the contemporary world and global change, become more interdisciplinary, and begin to investigate comparative global perspectives, global interdependencies, and internationalization. One example of this new direction is the investigation of global nomads, including Third Culture Kids (TCKs). A TCK is “a person who has spent a significant part of his or her developmental years outside the parents’ culture.” Anthropologist Ruth Hill Useem found that people living abroad, regardless of natal country or socio-economic status, were distinct enough to form a subculture or third culture. The studies carried out by anthropologists and other social scientists on TCKs are of particular relevance because these children are “uniquely suited for life in today’s increasingly global society.” TCKs are poised to take on future roles as \_\_\_\_\_; therefore, the anthropological study of global nomads, embedded in the study of ever-expanding globalization processes, is of increasing importance.

\*global nomad 글로벌 유목민 \*\*embed 깊이 결부하다

- ① foreign tourists
- ② cultural bridges
- ③ outside facilitators
- ④ participant observers
- ⑤ heartless decision makers

## 03

▶21053-0049

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the West since the time of René Descartes, a seventeenth-century French philosopher, the cognitively-based, transcendent aspects of being human have been privileged over the more immanent, corporeal ones. This can be explained in part by the Enlightenment's pursuit of unquestionable truth. Enlightenment science noticed how the sensory awareness afforded to the body can sometimes be faulty. We mistake ice on the road for glass, for instance; we perceive pools of water that deteriorate into mirages; we watch the sun set in the western horizon and conclude that it circles the Earth. Moreover, our experience of qualities such as color, weight, dimensions and taste is subject to individual interpretation. Our ears are not refined enough to hear certain pitches nor can our eyes see microscopic phenomena. Enlightenment science aspired to go beyond the abilities of such embodied constraints to discover immutable certainties about the world. The instrument for doing so was deemed to be our reasoning mind which, through exacting training and the use of the scientific method, could discover such \_\_\_\_\_ 'truths'.

\*immanent 내재적인 \*\*corporeal 물질적인

- ① realistic
- ② absolute
- ③ religious
- ④ empirical
- ⑤ temporary

## 04

▶21053-0050

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The social scientific study of consumption has been primarily concerned with a celebrated variety of this process known initially as mass consumption. Although this term is little used today, consumer studies remain as interested as ever in the modern, widespread propensity in the West to spend sometimes staggering amounts of money on popular goods and services. Moreover, most of the research and theory on such consumption has centered on its context — on its background social and personal conditions — with somewhat more work having been done on the first of these compared with the second. As a result the consumer's experience has been, in comparison, rather little studied, especially from the angle of leisure activity. Furthermore there is in the literature on mass consumption a tendency to say little about leisure other than to relate it generally to such consumption. This has created the impression among some observers that \_\_\_\_\_ is the only leisure there is. This tendency has a long history, dating at least to the influential anthology assembled in 1958 by Eric Larrabee and Rolf Meyerson.

\*propensity 경향 \*\*staggering 어마어마한 \*\*\*anthology 논문집

- ① an escape from the pressure of the labor market
- ② technological rationality disguised as affluence and liberty
- ③ the informal transfer of consumption-related information
- ④ mass leisure experienced by way of mass consumption
- ⑤ leisure travel carried out in the name of entertainment

## 빈칸 추론 (2)

- 글의 논리적 맥락을 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 긴 어구나 문장을 추론하는 능력을 측정하는 유형으로, 수능에서 매년 출제 비중이 크다.
- 글의 핵심적인 내용과 관련된 부분이 주로 빈칸으로 제시되기 때문에, 글의 주제와 요지를 정확하게 파악하는 것이 문제 해결에 필수적이다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 28쪽

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 21053-0051

In some cases, individuals may stay in groups that they could leave even though the costs of group membership clearly outweigh the benefits. You may know someone who remains working at a low-paying, demeaning job, even though she could probably receive other, better job offers if she made the efforts to search. And couples may remain together in romantic relationships that don't seem to benefit either of them. Remember, however, that social exchange suggests only that people will attempt to maximize their outcomes and not that they will necessarily obtain a lot of them. In addition to evaluating the outcomes that one gains from a given group membership, the individual also evaluates the potential costs of moving to another group or not being in a group at all. We might stay in a romantic relationship, even if the benefits of that relationship are not high, because \_\_\_\_\_.

\*demeaning 품위를 떨어뜨리는

- ① others feel jealous about the fact that we are included in the group
- ② group membership provides relational development within the group
- ③ we want to be accepted into a higher status group to improve identity
- ④ the costs of being in no relationship at all are perceived as even higher
- ⑤ maintaining a positive self-image is a fundamental need of human beings

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> outweigh (중요도나 영향력이) ~보다 더 크다 | <input type="checkbox"/> benefit 이득; 이득이 되다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> suggest 시사하다, 제안하다            | <input type="checkbox"/> attempt 시도하다       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> maximize 극대화하다                | <input type="checkbox"/> potential 잠재적인     |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글을 읽으면서 글의 중심 생각을 파악한다.

글의 중심 생각: 개인은 집단에 소속되는 데 드는 비용이 떠날 때 얻을 수 있는 이득보다 더 크더라도, 집단에 계속 머무르는 경향이 있다.

### Step 2 문장들 간의 논리적 관계를 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 말의 단서를 찾는다.

1. 집단에 소속되는 데 드는 비용이 이득보다 더 크더라도, 개인은 집단에 머무른다. → 구체적인 예: 보수가 낮은 일자리에 계속 일하거나, 이득이 되지 않는 연인 관계에 남아 있다.
2. 개인은 정해진 집단에서 얻는 결과뿐 아니라, 다른 집단으로 이동하거나 집단에 속하지 않을 때 드는 잠재적 비용도 평가한다. → 구체적인 예: 연인 관계에서 얻는 결과뿐 아니라, 연인 관계를 유지하지 않는 데 드는 비용이 더 크게 여겨지기 때문에 관계를 유지한다.

### Step 3 개인이 집단에 소속되는 것로부터 얻는 이득이 그리 크지 않더라도 집단 속에서 관계를 유지하는 이유는 다른 집단으로 이동하거나 집단에 속하지 않는 데 드는 비용보다는 집단에 그대로 속해 있는 것이 이득이 더 크기 때문이라는 내용의 글이다. 그러므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ ‘어떤 관계도 맺지 않음으로써 발생하는 비용이 훨씬 더 크게 여겨지기’이다.

- ① 다른 사람들이 우리가 집단에 속해 있다는 사실에 대해 질투하기
- ② 집단에 소속되는 것은 집단 내의 관계 발전을 제공하기
- ③ 정체성을 개선하기 위해 더 높은 지위의 집단에 받아들여지기를 원하기
- ④ 긍정적인 자기 이미지를 유지하는 것은 인간의 기본적인 욕구이기

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. He encouraged her to \_\_\_\_\_ new designs with different materials.  
(to try to do something, especially something difficult)
2. You should try to find a comfortable place where you can \_\_\_\_\_ your concentration.  
(to make something as great in amount, size, or importance as possible)
3. Although fruit juice contains a lot of sugar, its benefits \_\_\_\_\_ its disadvantages.  
(to be greater or more important than something else)

### Answer & Translation

1. **attempt** | 그는 그녀가 다른 재료로 새 디자인을 시도하도록 독려했다.
2. **maximize** | 여러분은 집중력을 극대화할 수 있는 편안한 장소를 찾도록 노력해야 한다.
3. **outweigh** | 비록 과일 주스가 많은 당분을 함유하고 있지만, 그것의 혜택은 그것의 단점보다 더 크다.

## 01

▶21053-0052

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The advantages of specialized roles were recognized long before Henry Ford invented the assembly line. In medieval farming villages, for example, it was probably good to have a blacksmith. But if everyone tried to be a blacksmith, the village would starve. The same goes for musicians, artists, and priests. When human groups advanced to the point that they did not need every person to be producing as much food as possible all the time, they became able to support musicians, artists, and priests. But if everyone in a tribe or village wanted to be a musician, the group would be unable to survive. Today, the same goes for teachers, police officers, physicians, plumbers, fortune-tellers, computer repair technicians, comedians, airline flight attendants, and barbers. Human roles only work in the context of a large system when \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① most other people do something else
- ② people in the group are fairly similar
- ③ they do not follow the failures of the past
- ④ members of the group overcome their biases
- ⑤ people try to specialize in more rewarding careers

## 02

▶21053-0053

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Intimate relationships are healthy when each partner can and will sacrifice his or her personal needs for the benefit of the partner and the relationship. What in the short term is a selfless act is often rewarded in the long term with stronger intimate ties. In this way, personal sacrifices lead to better relationships, which in turn benefit the self. This relationship-supporting cycle, however, seems to be hindered by decreased self-regulatory abilities. The ability to prioritize another's needs above one's own requires inhibition of one's selfish impulses. Research shows that responding in a supportive way to a partner's potentially destructive behavior leads to the most positive outcomes for the relationship, but at a cost of psychological resources. Responding in an accommodative fashion to a partner's transgression (e.g., constructively talking about the problem or allowing the incident to pass) has positive outcomes for the longevity of and personal satisfaction in the relationship, but doing so requires that one \_\_\_\_\_.

\*transgression 일탈

- ① attempt to win the conflict
- ② consider the relationship negative
- ③ exercise self-control in the process
- ④ treat oneself and the partner as equals
- ⑤ identify the causes of negative behaviors

## 03

▶21053-0054

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Laughter and weeping appear as subjective reactions to certain evaluations, and \_\_\_\_\_ . Katsenelinboigen distinguishes between subjective and individual values in the sense that the latter can be objectivized, but the former always remains a part of the unique that cannot be formalized. For example, one can analyze a customer's particular preferences for food and make a special menu and recipes so that anyone could prepare them. One can then say that the customer's individual values are objectivized. However, one may not be able to calculate which day the customer would ask for a certain combination of foods or ingredients because this would necessitate a consideration of a great number of initial and dual parameters and their various degrees.

\*parameter 매개 변수

- ① they are beneficial to us emotionally
- ② they are natural signs of incompatibility
- ③ their occurrences cannot be programmed
- ④ their functions vary depending on reactions
- ⑤ they are considered to be predictable phenomena

## 04

▶21053-0055

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Viewers usually like the kind of paintings they have grown up with. For example, students from Cornell University preferred those Impressionist paintings that were most frequently depicted in books in the Cornell University Library. Frequency with which depictions of paintings appeared was taken as a substitute for the frequency with which students had seen the painting in their lifetime. The same preference for more frequent paintings was found in older adults, but not in children, who obviously have not seen as many paintings as students or older adults. In a similar vein, people like the kind of music they grew up with. Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu observed that different social classes differ in their musical tastes because they grow up with different kinds of music in their homes. What people like and find beautiful depends on \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① who they have met recently
- ② what they have encountered before
- ③ how others describe and evaluate it
- ④ what purpose the artwork was created for
- ⑤ how impressive it was when they recently met it

- 뜻을 함축하고 있는 밑줄 친 말의 의미를 글의 문맥을 통해 추론하는 유형이다.
- 밑줄 친 부분을 직역한 후, 그것이 글 전체의 문맥 속에서 어떤 의미로 사용되었는지를 파악해야 한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 31쪽

밑줄 친 cross your palm with silver in return이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 21053-0056

The main reason readers buy the paid information products is that they want to learn a subject in greater depth than it is covered in the free content. But another reason readers are willing to pay money is patronage, or what Robert Cialdini in his book *Influence* calls “reciprocity.” When you publish and give away a large amount of free content to your readers, they will — provided they like your stuff — feel obliged to buy your book or other information products. People are basically honest, and they don’t usually want to take without giving something back in return. I know this for a fact. I have received many e-mails from readers of my free e-newsletter telling me the content is so good, and that they are so grateful that it is free, that they went to my site and purchased a product so they would not be “ripping me off.” Most people don’t enjoy being free riders; give stuff away for free, and many of your readers will cross your palm with silver in return.

\*patronage 후원

- ① pay more attention to the rest of your work
- ② highly appreciate you as the original creator
- ③ compensate you by purchasing your paid content
- ④ actively participate in your project as a co-creator
- ⑤ share or recommend your contents through mobile devices

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> subject 주제, 과목                | <input type="checkbox"/> cover 다루다, 덮다                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> free content 무료 콘텐츠           | <input type="checkbox"/> reciprocity 호혜성               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> publish 발표하다, 출간하다            | <input type="checkbox"/> give away ~을 나누어 주다, ~을 거저 주다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feel obliged to do ~해야겠다고 느끼다 | <input type="checkbox"/> in return 보답으로                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> grateful 고마워하는, 감사하는          | <input type="checkbox"/> rip ~ off ~을 뜯어먹다             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> free rider 무임승차자              |  |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글의 소재와 중심 생각을 파악한다.

글의 소재: 유료 정보 상품(the paid information products)

무료 콘텐츠(the free content)

글의 중심 생각: 무료 콘텐츠를 이용하는 사람들은 '호혜성'에 입각하여 해당 콘텐츠 제작자의 유료 정보 상품을 구매한다.

### Step 2 글 전체의 문맥을 확인하고, 밑줄 친 부분을 직역해 본다.

1. 글의 문맥: 무료 콘텐츠를 이용하는 사람들은 보답으로 무언가를 돌려주고 싶어 한다. 즉, 무임승차자가 되는 것을 즐기지 않는다.

2. 밑줄 친 부분 cross your palm with silver in return의 직역 의미

→ 보답으로 여러분의 손에 돈을 쥐여 준다

### Step 3 밑줄 친 부분의 문맥상 의미를 잘 보여 주는 선택지를 고른다.

밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바는 '콘텐츠를 무료로 제공받은 사람이 결국 유료 콘텐츠를 구매하게 된다'는 것이다. 따라서 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '여러분의 유료 콘텐츠를 구매함으로써 여러분에게 보상할'이다.

① 여러분의 나머지 작품에 더 많은 관심을 기울일

② 여러분을 원작자로서 높이 평가할

④ 공동 창작자로서 여러분의 프로젝트에 적극적으로 참여할

⑤ 모바일 기기를 통해 여러분의 콘텐츠를 공유하고 추천할

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. I would be \_\_\_\_\_ if you would keep it a secret.

(feeling or showing thanks)

2. The committee will \_\_\_\_\_ their activities on the website for all members to see.

(to make information available to people)

3. The two countries recently signed a new agreement based on \_\_\_\_\_ in trade.

(behavior in which two (groups of) people give each other help)

### Answer & Translation

1. grateful | 그것을 비밀로 해 주시면 감사하겠습니다.

2. publish | 그 위원회는 구성원 모두가 볼 수 있도록 자체 활동을 웹사이트에 발표할 것이다.

3. reciprocity | 그 두 나라는 최근에 무역에서 호혜성에 바탕을 둔 새 협정에 서명했다.

## 01

▶21053-0057

밑줄 친 pull your foot off the base가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reach out to support a friend in need, contribute to a group, and make a positive difference in the community. Not everyone can or will make these stretches, but if you do, the rewards are great — those you've helped will appreciate you, those who saw your effort will admire you, and you will feel satisfied and fulfilled. But, you have to also realize when a stretch is too far and you may risk doing more harm than good. In those situations, like the 1st baseman, you need to pull your foot off the base and not stretch further. Friends in trouble may “need you” to cheat, lie, cover up, behave recklessly or dangerously for them. Even if you mean well, those are all stretches that go too far. Know when to reach out, but also know when to pull your foot off the base, so the ball doesn't get past you and cause more damage.

- ① not invest in a venture business
- ② concentrate on your own strengths
- ③ put the whole community before yourself
- ④ deny an unreasonable request from a friend
- ⑤ not suspect the intentions of a helping friend

## 02

▶21053-0058

밑줄 친 nature says go and culture says stop이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Richard Tremblay has provided evidence that the most aggressive human beings are very young children. His research team observed toddlers in day-care settings and recorded that about 25% of interactions involve some kind of physical aggression (e.g., a child pushes another child out of the way and takes her toy). No adult group, not even violent youth gangs or hardened criminals, resorts to aggression 25% of the time. The high level of aggression among toddlers fits the theme that nature says go and culture says stop. Human children naturally rely on physical aggression to resolve their disputes, including influencing other toddlers to get what they want. Toddlers may resort to aggression 25% of the time, but as they grow up, they learn to inhibit aggression. The aggressive impulses may seem to increase again at adolescence, partly because suddenly there is much more at stake, but the long-term trend is still toward learning to restrain aggression.

- ① High level of aggression should be controlled by experts.
- ② Children's innate aggressiveness is restrained by cultural norms.
- ③ Humans are naturally cooperative and seek social harmony.
- ④ When children work together, some degree of conflict is inevitable.
- ⑤ Children's aggression arises naturally and is reinforced by society.

## 03

▶21053-0059

밑줄 친 부분이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A young teacher might begin with a highly principled but rigid idea that fairness is treating all students the same. A young doctor may begin with a highly principled but rigid idea that honesty means telling patients the unvarnished truth, with nothing held back. Then the teacher and the doctor both get “mugged” by experience. Given the context and what they are aiming at — the education of their students, the health of their patients — they discover that it just doesn’t make sense to treat all students alike and that the unvarnished truth can be incredibly hurtful. They begin to develop more nuanced categories. Their experience treating students differently and “varnishing” the truth gives them a family of examples of fairness and honesty. These examples differentiate and enrich their categories. Wisdom is not automatic. It must be nurtured by experience. But experience has excellent raw materials to work with.

\*unvarnished 있는 그대로의, 꾸미지 않은 \*\*mug 습격하다

- ① You learn to rely on strict rules as you experience more.
- ② Experienced mentors can help you grow and develop wisely.
- ③ Experience is a potential source from which you can get wisdom.
- ④ Life experience gives you the ability to treat everyone equally.
- ⑤ The more successful you are, the more efficiently you can work.

## 04

▶21053-0060

밑줄 친 부분이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We humans have an insatiable appetite for stories with identifiable heroes, the tension of a quest, obstacles overcome, and a happy (or at least emotionally satisfying) ending. Science writers know that if they can find features like these, nonscientists will stay interested even when they don’t really understand much about the science itself. At their best, such plotted histories of a scientific achievement may convey some of the science in ways that enable nonscientists to understand more than they could glean from journal articles or textbooks, or even from conversations with the scientists themselves. Of course, it’s not just the way science writers keep readers interested. Scientists, even Nobel laureates, succumb to the satisfaction, the pleasure, the release, sometimes even the catharsis of stories that explain the attractions of history to everyone else. Some write best sellers like James D. Watson’s autobiographical *The Double Helix*, and everybody, including scientists, reads them for the story. It’s everyone’s preferred mode of understanding.

\*insatiable 채울 수 없는 \*\*glean 얻다 \*\*\*succumb 굴복하다

- ① History and science are two sides of the same coin.
- ② Scientists use stories to solve the mysteries of science.
- ③ Writing is the best way to learn and understand a subject.
- ④ Using stories is a powerful tool for engaging people in science.
- ⑤ Writers and scientists are alike in that both care about the audience.

유형  
소개

- 주제나 요지와 무관한 문장을 찾는 능력을 평가하는 유형이다.
- 글의 논리적 전개를 파악하여 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 33쪽

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

▶ 21053-0061

In recent years it has been fashionable to allow children to try to copy letters and to record their thoughts from almost their first day at school. ① The attitude has been to let them play with letters and not correct or teach anything that might inhibit them from expressing their creativity. ② This may sound delightful — indeed young children’s preschool scribbles are fun for all concerned, but the problems that result from letting this playful attitude to letters continue for too long are only too obvious in our classrooms. ③ Once children can write as much as the letters of their own names, they need to be taught the correct movement of each letter. ④ When you put all those factors together, it’s no surprise that each person’s handwriting turns out different from others’. ⑤ If this is not done, incorrect movements become habits that are progressively more difficult to alter.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fashionable 유행하는            | <input type="checkbox"/> inhibit 억제하다          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> delightful 매우 기분 좋은[마음에 드는] | <input type="checkbox"/> scribble 휘갈겨 쓴 글씨, 낙서 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> playful 장난치는, 놀기 좋아하는       | <input type="checkbox"/> progressively 점차      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alter 고치다                   |  |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글의 주제와 요지를 파악한다.

글의 주제는 적절한 글자 쓰기 교육이 제때 이루어지고 있지 않은 점에 대한 우려이며, 요지는 잘못된 글씨 쓰기 습관이 굳어지기 전에 올바른 글자 쓰기 교육을 해야 한다는 것이다.

### Step 2 글의 요지에 부합하지 않는 문장을 찾는다.

어린이들이 적절한 방식으로 글씨를 쓰는 것을 배우지 않고 잘못된 방식으로 마음대로 글씨를 쓰는 것이 그대로 굳어질 위험이 있다는 것이 글의 주된 내용이므로, 모든 사람의 필체가 다르다는 ④는 글의 요지에 부합하지 않는다.

### Step 3 정답 문장을 제외한 다음, 글의 흐름이 자연스러운지 확인한다.

각 사람의 필체가 다르다는 내용의 문장 ④를 제외하면 문장 ③에서 언급한 '글자 하나하나에 대한 정확한 움직임'을 배워야 한다'는 것을 문장 ⑤에서 '이것'으로 받게 되어 글의 흐름이 자연스럽게 이어진다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- We hope this drug will \_\_\_\_\_ the progress of the disease.  
(to slow down a process or the growth of something)
- Transport by rail has been decreasing \_\_\_\_\_ since the 1970s.  
(gradually and steadily)
- People \_\_\_\_\_ their voices depending on whom they are speaking to.  
(to change something)

### Answer & Translation

- inhibit** | 이 약이 그 병의 진행을 억제하기를 바랍니다.
- progressively** | 철도를 이용한 수송은 1970년대 이후로 점차 줄어들고 있다.
- alter** | 사람들은 누구에게 말하고 있는지에 따라 자신의 목소리를 바꾼다.

## 01

▶21053-0062

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Every day you encounter a series of choices, forks in your life path that have the cumulative effect of defining you as a person. ① In thinking about these choices, you may discover that there are habitual patterns in your life that rarely change. ② If you find that your life is composed of a collection of similar activities and routines, don't despair; this is typical, not unusual. ③ However, it may be an indication that you are not living your life in the most thoughtful fashion possible, that your choices have become automatic, and that your experiences are fixed in certain "ruts." ④ This problem is due to a common belief that having the freedom of choice means having the right choice. ⑤ If this is the case, it may be time to reflect on your life, reevaluate the choices you are making, and consider living your life in a more reflective and creative fashion.

\*rut 틀에 박힌 생활

## 02

▶21053-0063

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

All forms of recording and communicating have been affected in some way by computerisation — most people would say for the better — but in some circumstances compromises have been necessary. ① These require balancing flexibility and personal expression on one side with general accessibility and convenience on the other. ② The standardisation and codification that has come about through the increasing mechanisation of music setting, culminating in computer setting, might be compared with the standardisation of spelling, for instance, that came about in England with the invention of printing. ③ Professional musicians explained how music is codified in a musical score and how the notes are written as symbols in a sequence. ④ Just as then, standardisation has obvious advantages but can mean the loss of local nuances and subtleties. ⑤ Computer setting might finally erase some of the expressiveness that could be discerned in a hand-written manuscript, and that had managed to survive, to a certain extent, the skilled hand setting of music.

\*codification 체계화, 집대성 \*\*culminate 최고조에 달하다

## 03

▶21053-0064

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the 1998 Nagano Olympics, world records in speed skating were continually broken by athletes using clap skates. The blade on a clap skate is hinged at the front of the shoe but not at the heel.

① The hinge allows the blade to stay in contact with the ice longer so that the skater is able to thrust at the ice for a longer time. ② The characteristic clapping noise occurs at the end of each stroke when the blade “claps” back into contact with the heel of the shoe. ③ Artificial ice entered the long track competitions in the 1960 Winter Olympics, and the competitions in 1956 on Lake Misurina were the last Olympic competitions on natural ice. ④ The clap skate requires a new technique in which the skater must push more directly backward and from the toe rather than out to the side and from the heel. ⑤ Athletes who were accustomed to the older skates (with the blade permanently joined to the boot at heel and toe) had to adapt to the new equipment and change their technique.

\*hinge 경첩을 달다; 경첩 \*\*thrust 밀다

## 04

▶21053-0065

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

For better or worse, the productivity and types of plants growing in a pasture are there as a result of past management decisions by the farmer. ① By gaining a deeper understanding of how pasture plants prefer to grow and how to build healthy soils — as well as a deeper appreciation of the incredible responsiveness of the pasture ecosystem — it is possible to use livestock grazing to create a highly diverse, productive, high-quality pasture. ② There are many different types of grasses, legumes, and other plants that grow in pastures. ③ By learning more about how each of these species responds differently to different types of grazing management, weather, and soils, we can further improve pasture health and vigor. ④ Bringing a new species of grazing animal on to an operation comes with plenty of challenges as well as opportunities that should be considered carefully. ⑤ This can allow us to capture as much sunlight as possible in our pastures to improve our environment, pasture productivity, animal welfare, and human health.

\*legume 콩과(科) 식물 \*\*vigor 활력

유형  
소개

- 주어진 글 다음에 이어지는 세 개의 글의 순서를 파악하는 유형이다.
- 글의 요지와 문장 간의 의미 관계를 파악하여 적절한 글의 순서를 찾는다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 36쪽

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 21053-0066

What has a nuclear chain reaction got to do with starfish? The answer stems from the nature of coral reefs.

- (A) Crown-of-thorns starfish in vast numbers were eating out the coral from entire reefs. Intensive research over the next few years revealed that overfishing in the north disrupted the ecosystem by removing predators that ate starfish larvae. The result was that starfish survived in plague numbers on some reefs.
- (B) Take the case of Australia's Great Barrier Reef. It is not a single reef at all. It actually consists of thousands of separate coral reefs scattered along the east coast of Queensland. In the mid-1980s there was widespread alarm in both the tourist industry and conservation agencies.
- (C) When they bred, ocean currents, moving from north to south, carried their larvae to other reefs, setting off starfish outbreaks there too. Like an atomic explosion, the outbreaks followed one another in a chain reaction that spread southwards down the coastline over a period of several years.

\*coral reef 산호초 \*\*larva 유충 (pl. larvae)

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

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> nuclear 핵의, 핵무기의      | <input type="checkbox"/> stem from ~에서 비롯되다     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in numbers 많은 수로, 다수로 | <input type="checkbox"/> disrupt 교란하다, 지장을 주다   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> predator 포식자          | <input type="checkbox"/> plague 이상 번식, 전염병      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scatter 흩트리다, 흩어져 있다  | <input type="checkbox"/> alarm 불안(감), 공포(감)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> conservation 보호       | <input type="checkbox"/> breed(-bred-bred) 번식하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> current 해류, 흐름        | <input type="checkbox"/> set off ~을 유발하다        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outbreak 발생           | <input type="checkbox"/> atomic 원자의             |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 주어진 글을 신속히 읽고 글의 주제와 중심 내용을 파악한다.

글의 주제는 해류의 이동에 따른 불가사리의 연쇄 확산과 산호초의 특성과의 관계이고, 중심 내용은 많은 수로 이상 번식한 불가사리의 유충이 해류를 따라 핵반응처럼 연쇄적으로 북쪽에서 남쪽으로 퍼져 나가면서 산호초를 파괴하게 되었다는 것이다.

### Step 2 문장 간의 논리적 관계와 글을 연결하는 단서(세부 정보, 연결사, 지시사, 대명사 등)를 찾는다.

- (A) 첫 문장(불가사리가 산호를 먹어 치우는 상황), 마지막 문장(산호초를 먹으며 많은 수로 이상 번식한 불가사리)  
: 북쪽에서의 불가사리 유충을 잡아먹는 포식자 남획으로 불가사리가 많은 수로 이상 번식하여 산호초를 먹어 치우는 상황을 설명함
- (B) 첫 문장(Take the case of ~로 사례 제시), 마지막 문장(widespread alarm으로 문제 상황 소개)  
: 큰 규모로 군락을 이루고 있는 호주의 산호초를 사례로 제시하고, 1980년대 중반에 관광 산업과 보호 단체에 불안감이 퍼져 있었다는 문제 상황을 소개함
- (C) 첫 문장(they는 문맥상 (A)에 언급된 starfish를 가리킴, 북쪽에서 남쪽으로 향하는 해류에 의한 불가사리 유충의 이동), 마지막 문장(남쪽으로 연쇄적으로 퍼져 나가는 불가사리)  
: 해류 흐름에 따라 불가사리가 계속해서 북쪽에서 남쪽으로 생겨나는 상황을 설명함

### Step 3 글의 흐름과 단서를 종합하여 글이 통일성, 일관성, 응집성이 있도록 순서를 정한다.

산호초의 특성에서 비롯되는 불가사리의 연쇄 확산에 대한 화두를 던지는 주어진 글 다음에, 큰 규모로 군락을 이루고 있는 호주의 산호초를 사례로 들고, 관광 산업과 보호 단체에 불안감이 퍼져 있었다는 문제 상황을 소개하는 내용의 (B)가 이어져야 하고, 불안감을 가지게 된 원인, 즉 북쪽에서의 포식자 부재로 불가사리가 많은 수로 이상 번식하여 산호초가 없어지는 상황을 설명하는 내용의 (A)가 이어져야 한다. 그다음에 (A)에 언급된 starfish를 they로 가리키며, 불가사리가 북쪽에만 머무르지 않고 남쪽으로 연쇄적으로 퍼져 나가는 상황을 해류의 이동으로 설명하는 내용의 (C)가 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은 ②이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- Dave began to \_\_\_\_\_ his toys all around the house.  
(to move apart in many directions, or to throw something in different directions)
- Supply uncertainty can \_\_\_\_\_ manufacturing.  
(to prevent something from continuing as usual or as expected)
- Many of the birds of prey \_\_\_\_\_ during the dry season.  
(to be engendered or produced)

### Answer & Translation

- scatter | Dave는 온 집안에 장난감을 흩트리기 시작했다.
- disrupt | 공급 불확실성은 제조업에 지장을 줄 수 있다.
- breed | 맹금 중 많은 수가 건기에 번식한다.

01

▶21053-0067

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The abundance of choice is associated with costs that might outweigh the benefits and are usually disregarded in economic theory. Choosing can entail huge transaction costs. Evaluating all the potential options takes up valuable time, which people could spend on more enjoyable activities.

- (A) Those customers exposed to the larger set were ten times less likely to actually buy a jam. In order to avoid complex decisions with too many options, people prefer not to choose at all. And even if they do choose, they are less satisfied with their choice and feel more regret.
- (B) In the famous jam experiment by Sheena Iyengar from Columbia University and Mark Lepper from Stanford University, customers in a supermarket could sample jams from a set of either 6 or 24 varieties and receive a one-dollar discount if they subsequently bought a jam.
- (C) Beyond these pure opportunity costs of time, choice can have psychological costs as well. People are afraid to make wrong decisions, and, because of loss aversion and hindsight bias, they may regret missed opportunities and suffer even more if their choices turn out badly.

\*loss aversion 손실 회피 \*\*hindsight bias 사후 과잉 확신 편향

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

02

▶21053-0068

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pesticides of various types are used in most sectors of the U.S. economy. In general terms, a pesticide is any agent used to kill or control undesired insects, weeds, rodents, fungi, bacteria, or other organisms.

- (A) These economic benefits from pesticide use are not achieved without potential risks to human health and the environment due to the toxicity of pesticide chemicals. For this reason, these chemicals are regulated under federal or state pesticide laws to avoid unacceptable risks.
- (B) Thus, the term “pesticides” includes insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, nematocides, and acaricides as well as disinfectants, fumigants, wood preservatives, and plant growth regulators. Pesticides play a vital role in controlling agricultural, industrial, home/garden, and public health pests.
- (C) Many crops, commodities, and services in the United States could not be supplied in an economic fashion without controlling pests using chemicals or other means. As a result, goods and services can be supplied at lower costs and/or with better quality.

\*pesticide 농약 \*\*rodent 설치류 \*\*\*fungus 균류 (*pl. fungi*)

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

## 03

▶21053-0069

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The encoding of information in terms of language-specific concepts influences its recall.

- (A) Participants had better memory for details of the descriptions that could be related in terms of a concept that had a name in the language in which they were read and in which they were presented than if they could not. Thus, individuals from different cultures may not differ in their perception of the physical stimuli they encounter.
- (B) Nevertheless, the language-specific concepts they apply to these stimuli may have features associated with them that are unique. If these concepts are later recalled and used as a basis for judgment rather than the original information to which the concepts were applied, these associated features could later bias their responses.
- (C) Evidence of this was obtained from a study by Hoffman, Lau, and Johnson where Chinese bilingual participants read personality descriptions in either Chinese or English. Some descriptions had a name in English but not in Chinese, and others had a name in Chinese but not in English.

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

## 04

▶21053-0070

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans, like other omnivores, experience the “omnivore’s dilemma”: they need to seek variety in their diets to meet nutritional requirements, but ingesting new substances can be potentially dangerous.

- (A) Studies with children show that preference increases with repeated opportunities to sample new foods, sometimes requiring 12 to 15 exposures. Once the foods are familiar, the preferences tend to persist. Similar results have been found for adults. In addition, tasting or actual ingestion was found to be necessary — not just looking at or smelling the food.
- (B) Although food neophobia, or negative reactions to new foods, is minimal in infants, it increases through early childhood so that 2- to 5-year-olds, like other young omnivores, demonstrate neophobia. This would have adaptive value because infants are fed by adults, but toddlers are beginning to explore their world and have not learned yet what is safe to eat and what is not.
- (C) However, neophobia can be reduced by experience with food, probably through a “learned safety mechanism.” That is, when eating a food is not followed by negative consequences, increased food acceptance results.

\*omnivore 잡식성 동물 \*\*ingest 섭취하다

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

유형  
소개

- 글의 논리적 흐름을 바탕으로 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 위치를 파악하는 유형이다.
- 글의 중심 내용과 이에 어울리는 문장 간의 논리적 연결성을 파악해야 한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 39쪽

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

▶ 21053-0071

However, sociologists also point out that what is labeled as common sense may not necessarily be accurate.

Sociologists recognize that what we generally refer to as common sense can be helpful to many people in many situations. ( ① ) Imagine how complicated life would be if we each had to stop and conduct a scientific study of our alternatives every time we were faced with a simple decision, such as whether to drive through an intersection on a yellow light! ( ② ) In everyday life, we use common sense to make many choices and solve many problems. ( ③ ) For example, long ago, before people understood the law of gravity and its application, the world was assumed to be flat. ( ④ ) This belief was based on a type of reasoning that dictated people, animals, and buildings would fall off if the world were not flat. ( ⑤ ) This type of flawed logic led to a commonsense understanding of the natural environment.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> sociologist 사회학자               | <input type="checkbox"/> point out ~을 지적하다  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be labeled as ~로 분류되다          | <input type="checkbox"/> common sense 상식    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accurate 정확한                   | <input type="checkbox"/> recognize 알다, 인식하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> refer to ~ as ... ~을 ...로 언급하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> complicated 복잡한    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> conduct (특정한 활동을) 하다, 실시하다     | <input type="checkbox"/> alternative 대안     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be faced with ~에 직면하다          | <input type="checkbox"/> intersection 교차로   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gravity 중력                     | <input type="checkbox"/> application 적용     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> assume 가정하다                    | <input type="checkbox"/> reasoning 추론       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dictate 언명하다, 단언하다             | <input type="checkbox"/> flawed 결함 있는       |



## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글의 중심 내용을 파악한다.

노란불에서 차를 몰고 교차로를 그냥 지나갈지의 여부와 같은 간단한 결정을 할 때처럼 상식이 효율성 면에서 도움이 되는 상황도 있지만, 세계가 평평하다고 가정되었던 상황처럼 상식으로 분류되는 것이 반드시 정확하지 않을 수도 있다는 내용의 글이다.

### Step 2 주어진 문장의 내용과 글 전체의 논리적 흐름을 파악한다.

주어진 문장의 내용은 사회학자들이 상식이 반드시 정확하지 않을 수도 있다고 지적한다는 것으로 **However**가 쓰였으므로, 글 내용의 전환이 이루어지는 곳에 들어가야 함을 알 수 있다. ② 다음에 있는 문장은 일상생활의 선택과 문제 해결에 있어 상식을 많이 이용한다는 내용이고, ③ 다음 문장은 오래전 사람들이 세계는 평평하다고 가정했다는, 정확하지 않은 상식에 대한 내용으로, 글의 내용이 전환되었음을 알 수 있다.

### Step 3 주어진 문장을 넣고 글의 흐름을 확인한다.

오래 전 사람들이 세계는 평평하다고 가정했다는 내용의 ③ 다음 문장은 상식이 반드시 정확하지 않을 수도 있다는 내용의 주어진 문장에 대한 예시에 해당하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- This is a very \_\_\_\_\_ problem, but the solution needs to be simple.  
(involving a lot of different parts, in a way that is difficult to understand)
- It may not be reasonable to \_\_\_\_\_ that the economy will recover soon from the recent crisis.  
(to think that something is true but sometimes wrongly)
- Under the current circumstances, we have no \_\_\_\_\_ but to put off the meeting.  
(something that can be chosen out of two or more possibilities)

### Answer & Translation

- complicated** | 이것은 매우 복잡한 문제지만 해결책은 간단한 필요가 있다.
- assume** | 최근의 위기에서 경제가 곧 회복될 것이라고 가정하는 것은 타당하지 않을 수도 있다.
- alternative** | 현재 상황에서 우리는 회의를 미루는 것 외에 다른 대안이 없다.

## 01

▶21053-0072

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Courts appeal to the Constitution, religions appeal to the writings of prophets, and institutions appeal to their traditions.

Because science is an empirical enterprise, it follows that new evidence is constantly being discovered that contradicts previous knowledge. Science is characterized by a willingness to let new evidence correct previous beliefs. ( ① ) This makes science different from perhaps every other human enterprise. ( ② ) Science, however, is characterized by a commitment to change based on empirical evidence. ( ③ ) A notable example is provided by the French Academy of Sciences, which had a debate in the 18th century about whether stones fell from the sky. ( ④ ) When the Academy concluded, on the basis of the best evidence at the time, that stones did not fall from the sky, museums discarded priceless collections of what we now know to be meteorites. ( ⑤ ) Today, as a direct result of more empirical evidence, the existence of meteorites is common knowledge.

## 02

▶21053-0073

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This means that informal assessments, where assessors claim to be able to ‘get to the real person’ over a drink in the bar or over dinner during an assessment centre, are not appropriate.

All assessment procedures should be structured in a way that ensures consistency across individuals and different assessment situations. For example, interviewers should ask the same or similar questions of all applicants in an employment interview. ( ① ) They should also ask the same questions as each other. ( ② ) In an appraisal context, a manager should apply the same criteria for judging all employees. ( ③ ) Having a structure improves reliability in much the same way that asking different applicants to answer the same questions contributes to the reliability of a psychometric questionnaire. ( ④ ) Structure also contributes to fairness by treating all people in the same way. ( ⑤ ) These unstructured meetings will vary from person to person and assessors are far more likely to base judgements on likeability rather than how well a person will perform the job.

\*assessment centre 인재 평가 \*\*psychometric 정신력을 측정하는

## 03

▶21053-0074

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Indeed, it can be argued that the socially optimum price for its use is zero, i.e., the public should be given free access to it.

Copyright is structured as a grant of exclusive rights to reproduction or use for a temporary period. The exclusive period is temporary because the system is a compromise between two goals, creation and utilization. ( ① ) On the one hand, creation of works will be maximized if creators enjoy maximum possible rewards. ( ② ) On the other hand, exclusive ownership typically results in restricted access to the work by the public. ( ③ ) This is because intellectual property can be characterized as a *public good*, meaning that use of the knowledge or aesthetic concepts does not deplete them; use incurs no marginal cost. ( ④ ) Clearly, though, not allowing any charge for use of a copyright would mean no compensation to the creator and would fail to achieve the purpose of providing an incentive to create. ( ⑤ ) As a compromise solution, society has chosen the principle of monopoly for a limited time.

\*deplete 고갈시키다 \*\*incur 초래하다

\*\*\*marginal cost 한계 비용(생산물 한 단위를 추가로 생산할 때 필요한 총비용의 증가분)

## 04

▶21053-0075

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Few people would argue that those whose taste for poetry has not survived the School Certificate are fundamentally insensitive to poetry.

Many people persuade themselves that they cannot understand mechanical things, or that they have no head for figures. These convictions make them feel enclosed and safe, and of course save them a great deal of trouble. But the reader who has a head for anything at all is pretty sure to have a head for whatever he really wants to put his mind to. ( ① ) His interest, say in mathematics, has usually been killed by routine teaching, exactly as the literary interest of most scientists has been killed by the set book and the Shakespeare play. ( ② ) Yet they cheerfully write off the large intellectual pleasures of science as if they belonged only to minds of a special cast. ( ③ ) Science is not a special sense. ( ④ ) It is as wide as the literal meaning of its name: knowledge. ( ⑤ ) The notion of the specialized mind is by comparison as modern as the specialized man, 'the scientist', a word which is only a hundred years old.

\*School Certificate 중등 교육 수료 시험

유형  
소개

- 글의 내용을 요약한 문장의 빈칸을 완성하는 유형이다.
- 글의 주제 및 요지를 정확히 파악한 후, 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 단어나 어구를 추론한다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 42쪽

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

▶ 21053-0076

Thomas Wolf reports the experience of a distinguished piano teacher and sight-reader, Boris Goldovsky, who discovered a misprint in a much used edition of a Brahms *Capriccio* only when a relatively poor pupil played the (musically impossible) printed note at a lesson. Goldovsky stopped the pupil, thinking her to have misread, but soon discovered that it was *he*, and countless other pupils and colleagues, who had misread, inferring a sharp sign in front of a note because in the musical context it *had* to be a G sharp, not, as printed, a G natural. So struck was he with his misperception, that he devised the 'Goldovsky experiment', which consisted in telling skilled readers that there was a misprint somewhere in the piece and asking them to find it. He allowed them to play the piece as many times as they liked and in any way that they liked. No musician ever found the mistake. Only when he told his subjects which bar the mistake was in did most of them spot it.

\*sight-reader 시주자(악보를 보고 즉석에서 연주하는 사람) \*\*sharp 올림표 \*\*\*natural 제자리표



Boris Goldovsky's experience and his subsequent experiment demonstrate that \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ musicians are likely to have difficulty in \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ small inaccuracies in a printed score.

- | (A)            | (B)               |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① gifted       | ..... ignoring    |
| ② innovative   | ..... accepting   |
| ③ experienced  | ..... recognizing |
| ④ incompetent  | ..... correcting  |
| ⑤ conventional | ..... eliminating |

**Vocabulary in Context**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> distinguished 유명한 | <input type="checkbox"/> misprint 오식, 오타      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> edition 판본, 판     | <input type="checkbox"/> misread 오독하다, 틀리게 읽다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> infer 추정하다        | <input type="checkbox"/> misperception 오인, 오해 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> devise 고안하다       | <input type="checkbox"/> subject 피실험자         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bar (악보의) 마디      |   |

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 요약문의 정보를 통해 글의 내용을 예측한다.

요약문: Boris Goldovsky의 경험과 그의 이어지는 실험은 \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ 연주자는 인쇄된 악보에서 작은 오류를 \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ 이 어려운 경향이 있다는 것을 입증한다.

### Step 2 글의 전개 과정에서 제시된 주요 내용이 무엇인지 알아낸다.

- Boris Goldovsky의 경험: 비교적 서투른 한 제자가 (음악적으로 있을 수 없는) 악보상의 음을 연주함 → Goldovsky는 제자가 (악보를) 오독했다고 생각함 → 오독했던 사람은 바로 '자신'과 수많은 다른 제자들과 동료들이었다는 것을 발견함
- Goldovsky 실험: 악보를 능숙하게 잘 읽는 연주자들에게 작품의 어딘가에 오석이 있다고 말하고 그것을 찾아달라고 부탁함 → 어떤 연주자도 그 실수를 전혀 발견하지 못함

### Step 3 선택지의 단어나 어구를 요약문의 빈칸에 넣어 요약문으로 적절하지 확인한다.

숙련된 연주자는 악보에서 잘못 표시된 부분을 연주할 때, 그 잘못 표시된 부분을 인식하지 못한 채, 음악적 맥락에서 당연히 옳다고 여겨지는 대로 연주한다는 내용이다. 따라서 요약문의 빈칸 (A)에는 experienced가, (B)에는 recognizing이 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

- ① 타고난 재능이 있는 - 무시하는 것
- ② 혁신적인 - 받아들이는 것
- ④ 무능한 - 교정하는 것
- ⑤ 진부한 - 제거하는 것

## Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Galway might be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for Galloway.  
(an error in printed text)
2. The task force is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ an alternative plan.  
(to plan or invent something by careful thought)
3. The researcher asked the \_\_\_\_\_ to complete a questionnaire.  
(a person who is the focus of scientific or medical attention or experiment)

### Answer & Translation

1. misprint | Galway는 Galloway의 오타일 것이다.
2. devise | 대책위원회는 대안을 고안해 내려고 노력 중이다.
3. subject | 그 연구자는 그 피실험자에게 설문지를 완성할 것을 요청했다.

01

▶21053-0077

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

As soon as we reveal our self-image to others, we open ourselves to attacks. Suppose that on learning of our self-image, someone questions whether it is an appropriate self-image — whether, that is, it corresponds to reality. If they challenge our self-image in private, their challenge can be quite painful: they might make us doubt that we are who we think we are. The attack on us, though not physical, is very real, inasmuch as it goes to the core of our self-perceived being. And if they challenge our self-image in public — by, say, creating a website that mocks us — the pain we experience is compounded: the challenge, besides making us doubt our self-image, can jeopardize our standing in the social hierarchy. Suppose we have been telling people that we should be admired for, say, being a gifted poet but that when they see our poems, they find them lacking. The people we were trying to impress, instead of looking up to us, will look down on us.

\*mock 조롱하다 \*\*jeopardize 위태롭게 하다



Done in private, an attack on our exposed self-image can cause us to doubt our \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, but done in public, an attack can additionally damage our \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ in society.

(A) (B)

- ① identity ..... status
- ② identity ..... creativity
- ③ future ..... interests
- ④ education ..... acquaintances
- ⑤ education ..... commitment

02

▶21053-0078

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

A long-standing stereotype depicts women as more emotional than men. Women are supposed to be more readily overcome with feelings and to be more guided by them, as opposed to men, who make decisions based on cool, rational deliberation. Is this stereotype accurate? A large-scale study by Larson and Pleck had adult married men and women carry beepers around. Whenever they heard a beep they were supposed to stop what they were doing and fill out a quick rating of their current mood and emotional state. Thousands of emotional reports were obtained in this study of what men and women felt as they went about their daily activities. The result? No gender differences. Men and women were remarkably alike in the degree to which they reported feelings at any point on the emotional continuum — strong bad emotions, strong good ones, mild bad, mild good, neutral. “There was simply no evidence that the husbands were less emotional than their wives,” concluded the researchers.

\*beeper 휴대용 무선 호출기



Larson and Pleck’s study yielded a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ result to the traditional stereotype of gender differences in emotion and showed that men and women were almost \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ in their emotional states.

(A) (B)

- ① expected ..... identical
- ② expected ..... different
- ③ contradictory ..... identical
- ④ contradictory ..... consistent
- ⑤ stereotypical ..... different

## 03

▶21053-0079

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

When we see a car driver make a mistake, we tend to think that he or she is incompetent, rather than thinking that he or she has been deflected by his or her child screaming in the back seat, or has heard an alarmingly ominous noise coming from the engine, or has had to avoid another driver. We tend to attribute other people's behaviour to dispositional factors — and this is the fundamental attribution error. This was famously illustrated in an experiment in the 1960s when participants were asked to judge the attitude of students writing pro- or anti- essays about Castro. When participants were told that the writers had been free to write what they wanted, they inferred that the pro-Castro writers were genuinely pro. However, when it was made clear to the participants that writers had been told what position to take, they still inferred that the writers believed what they had written.

\*deflect 빛나가게 하다 \*\*ominous 불길한



When judging others' actions, we tend to assume that their individual \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ are the causes of their actions while \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ situational factors as possible causes.

- | (A)             | (B)                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ① inclinations  | ..... disregarding    |
| ② inclinations  | ..... exaggerating    |
| ③ objectives    | ..... considering     |
| ④ circumstances | ..... overestimating  |
| ⑤ circumstances | ..... underestimating |

## 04

▶21053-0080

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

A difference between technique and practical wisdom is the location of the end pursued by each. The characteristic common to the artifacts of technique is their external nature: the technician produces something external to himself. Material goods obviously qualify, but so do nonmaterial objects and states of external affairs. Even the method and operation of a technique can itself be the object of a technique. All that is required of a technique is that it produce some artifact external to the technician. In contrast, the end of practical wisdom is the *person himself*. Practical wisdom is personal in a way that technique is not. In exercising practical wisdom, the person directs himself toward his good in its entirety, as an integrated pursuit of human goods. This good does not preexist in the mind of the acting agent. It is not like a man building a house; instead, it is akin to a house building *itself*. Through practical wisdom a human being moves himself toward his fulfillment — the fulfillment of bodily needs as well as the construction of a life that he has reason to value.



The goal of technique is to produce something external to technicians, whether it is \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ or not, but that of practical wisdom is personal in the sense that it drives humans toward the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of what is good for them.

- | (A)        | (B)                 |
|------------|---------------------|
| ① common   | ..... realization   |
| ② material | ..... realization   |
| ③ material | ..... explanation   |
| ④ required | ..... justification |
| ⑤ required | ..... explanation   |



## 장문의 이해 (1): 1지문 2문항

- 한 문단 혹은 두 문단 이상의 비교적 긴 지문이 제시된다.
- 긴 지문을 읽고 제목을 찾는 문항과 낱말의 적절성을 파악하는 문항이 제시된다.

### Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 45쪽

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Party identification — party ID, for short — is the tendency many people have to associate themselves mentally with one party over many years. Strong party identifiers habitually vote for that party without question. Weak identifiers can be swayed sometimes to vote for another party. People with no party ID are up for grabs and may (a) shift their votes with every election. Remember, party ID is something that people carry around in their heads; it is not something that parties carry around.

For some people, party ID is strong enough to be compared with a religious affiliation. It is heavily (b) influenced by one's parents and is instilled early in life. By the time they reach fourth grade, something like half of all schoolchildren consider themselves either Democrats or Republicans. And many never change the affiliation they inherited from their parents.

Why does party ID remain a (c) stable element throughout many people's lives? One reason is that what we learn as small children has a way of staying with us. Like a preference for certain foods learned in childhood, a preference for one party is (d) difficult to shake. Another reason is that it is easier to vote along party lines. Party identification provides the easiest means of marking the complicated U.S. ballots. It provides a shortcut for election decision making — a “standing decision.” Persons who call themselves Democrats are automatically predisposed toward any Democratic candidate, whether they realize it or not. When asked how they feel about the Republican candidate, they will probably express (e) approval of the candidate and his or her views.

\*affiliation 소속 \*\*ballot 투표 용지 \*\*\*predispose (~으로) 기울어지게 하다

### 01

▶21053-0081

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Who Benefits from Party Identification?
- ② Widening Gaps Between Major Political Parties
- ③ Party Identification Makes Voting Unpredictable
- ④ Effects of Having No Strong Party Identification
- ⑤ Why Do We Lean Toward a Certain Political Party?



## 02

▶ 21053-0082

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

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

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

### Step 1 글의 주제와 소재를 파악한다.

글의 소재는 정당 일체감으로, 각 문단의 주제는 첫 번째 문단은 정당 일체감의 정의와 특징, 두 번째 문단은 정당 일체감이 어린 시절에 정립될 수 있음, 세 번째 문단은 정당 일체감의 기능과 영향이다.

### Step 2 글의 제목으로 적절한 것을 찾는다.

정당 일체감은 특정한 정당과의 동일시 감정으로 어린 시절에 굳어지는 경향이 있고, 투표 대상자를 결정하는 고민을 덜어주어 투표를 쉽게 할 수 있게 해 주며, 본인이 지지하는 정당의 반대 정당 후보에 대해서는 부정적 선입관을 가지게도 된다는 내용에 가장 잘 부합하는 제목을 찾는다.

- ⑤ 왜 우리는 특정한 정당 쪽으로 기울는가? → 적절한 제목  
 ① 정당 일체감으로 득을 보는 사람이 누구인가? → ‘득을 보는 사람’이 글의 주안점이 아님  
 ② 주요 정당 사이의 넓어지는 격차 → 언급되지 않음  
 ③ 정당 일체감은 투표를 예측할 수 없게 만든다 → 글의 내용과 반대됨  
 ④ 강한 정당 일체감을 갖지 않는 것의 영향 → 글의 주안점이 아님

### Step 3 밑줄로 제시된 낱말이 문맥에 맞게 정확하게 쓰였는지 확인한다.

정당 일체감은 일체감을 느끼는 정당 후보에 대한 긍정적인 태도와 상대 정당 후보에 대한 부정적인 태도로 이어진다. 그러므로 (e)의 approval과 같은 긍정적인 낱말은 문맥상 적절치 않다. 따라서 approval을 suspicion과 같은 낱말로 고쳐야 한다.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> party identification 정당 일체감 | <input type="checkbox"/> associate oneself with ~을 지지하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mentally 마음속으로, 정신적으로       | <input type="checkbox"/> sway 흔들다                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> up for grabs 누구나 차지할 수 있는   | <input type="checkbox"/> instill 서서히 스며들게 하다            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Democrat (미국의) 민주당 지지자      | <input type="checkbox"/> Republican (미국의) 공화당 지지자       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inherit 물려받다                | <input type="checkbox"/> stable 변치 않는, 안정적인             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> element 요소                  | <input type="checkbox"/> have a way of doing 흔히 ~하게 되다  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complicated 복잡한             | <input type="checkbox"/> shortcut 지름길                   |

[01~02] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Your daughter, who will graduate from college next year, asks your advice on finding a job. Instead of suggesting companies to contact, you tell her that additional courses in accounting and finance will improve her chances on the job market. She (a) resists your attempt to broaden your role and says that she has already decided to take courses next year in history and economics, subjects that she particularly likes. Anyway, accounting is boring. Why can't you just tell her the names of some people to contact for a job?

At this point, you can tell her to find a job on her own, or you can (b) refuse to limit your role to identifying particular companies, making suggestions about her résumé, and helping her write introductory letters. To persist in urging her to change her academic program will only result in (c) conflict because you are trying to assume an advisory role that she has not agreed to. She wants your advice on jobs, not (d) academics. You can be an effective advisor only if you and your client agree on your role. If you feel strongly that she needs more accounting and finance, you might simply point out that in certain types of jobs additional courses in accounting and finance will give her an advantage but that in others a concentration in economics and history will also be (e) valuable.

## 01

▶21053-0083

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Your Job Search Must Be Consistent
- ② It's the Willingness to Help That Resolves a Problem
- ③ Academic Success Doesn't Guarantee Top Earnings
- ④ Negotiate Your Role as an Adviser to Reach Agreement
- ⑤ Accounting and Finance: Are They Important to Your Business?

## 02

▶21053-0084

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

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

[03~04] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The typical merchant is acutely aware of the ramifications of his customers' decisions to pay with credit cards. For the privilege of accepting credit cards, U.S. merchants pay banks a fee that is proportional to the dollar value of the sale. The merchant's bank then pays a proportional interchange fee to the consumer's credit card bank. Naturally, merchants (a) seek to pass the merchant fee to their customers. Merchants may want to recover the merchant fee only from consumers who pay by credit card. In practice, however, credit card companies impose a "no surcharge rule" (NSR) that prohibits U.S. merchants from doing so, and most merchants are (b) reluctant to give cash discounts. Instead, merchants mark up their retail prices for all consumers by enough to (c) recover the merchant fees from credit card sales.

This retail price markup for all consumers results in credit-card-paying consumers being subsidized by consumers who do not pay with credit cards. For simplicity, we refer to consumers who do not pay by credit card as cash payers, where "cash" represents all payment instruments other than credit cards: cash, checks, debit and prepaid cards, etc. "Subsidize" means that merchant fees are passed on to all buyers in the form of higher retail prices regardless of the means of payments buyers use to pay. Thus, cash buyers must pay (d) higher retail prices to cover merchants' costs associated with the credit cards' merchant fees. Because these fees are used to pay for rewards given to credit card users, and since cash users do not receive rewards, cash users also (e) earn part of the rewards given to credit card users.

\*ramification 결과 \*\*mark up 가격을 인상하다  
\*\*\*debit card 직불카드

### 03

▶21053-0085

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Many Credit Cards Will Make You Satisfied?
- ② How to Reduce Your Risk When Using Credit Cards
- ③ Is the U.S. on Its Way to Becoming a Cashless Society?
- ④ Advantages and Disadvantages of Giving Cash Discounts
- ⑤ Who Gains and Who Loses from Credit Card Payments?

### 04

▶21053-0086

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

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

## 장문의 이해 (2): 1지문 3문항

- (A), (B), (C), (D)로 구성된 장문을 읽고, 글의 순서 배열, 지칭 대상 파악, 세부 내용 파악 등 세 개의 문항을 해결하는 유형이다.
- 글 전체를 훑어 읽으면서 사건, 시간의 흐름을 파악하고, 세 개의 문항에 종합적으로 접근하는 것이 문제 해결에 필수적이다.

## Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 47쪽

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In the Great Circus, wild beasts were exhibited to the people. There were many savage beasts, brutes remarkable for their huge size and unusual ferocity. Beyond all others, the size of the lions caused excitement, and one in particular surpassed all the rest because of the huge size of his body, his terrifying and deep roar, his muscles, and his mane flowing over his strong shoulders. Many slaves were brought in, having been condemned to death. One was (a) the slave of an ex-consul.

\*ferocity 사나움 \*\*mane (사자의) 갈기 \*\*\*consul (로마 시대) 집정관

(B)

“Relieved by (b) my attention and treatment, the lion, putting his paw in my hand, lay down, and went to sleep.” Androcles and the lion lived in the cave together for three years. They became such good friends that the lion hunted for both of them. One day, Androcles was captured, sent back to Rome and condemned to death in the arena. After hearing this incredible story, Caligula, one of the cruelest emperors ever to live, decided to put their fate to a vote of the people. The people voted to free them both and Androcles and the lion remained friends for life.

(C)

He had decided to choose death, if he had to, rather than live the life of an abused slave. Then a lion entered the cave with a wounded paw, moaning in pain. “The lion,” Androcles said, “approached me with gentleness, and lifting up his foot, was evidently showing it to (c) me and holding it out to ask for help.” In his paw was a huge splinter, which Androcles removed and treated.

\*splinter (나무 따위의) 가시

(D)

When the great lion saw him from a distance, he stood still as if amazed, and then approached the slave slowly, in gradual recognition. Then, wagging his tail like a pet dog, the lion came close to the terrified man and gently licked his feet and hands. Then the man and lion greeted each other in joyful reunion. The emperor Caligula stopped the performance. For (d) he wanted to know why the lion had not eaten the man. The slave, Androcles, told how he had run away from his cruel master and into the lonely desert where (e) he had hidden in a cave.

## 01

▶21053-0087

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)

## 02

▶21053-0088

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

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

## 03

▶21053-0089

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 몸집이 눈에 띄게 큰 야수들이 사람들에게 공개되었다.  
 ② Androcles는 사형 선고를 받았다.  
 ③ 사자는 고통으로 신음하며 동굴에 들어왔다.  
 ④ Androcles는 사자의 입에 박힌 가시를 제거했다.  
 ⑤ 사자는 꼬리를 흔들며 다가와 남자의 발과 손을 핏었다.

## Let's Solve It with Strategies

**Step 1** 글 전체를 훑어 읽으면서 중심 내용을 파악한다.

Androcles가 자신이 돌봐주었던 사자와 다시 만나게 된 일화이다.

**Step 2** 각 단락의 중심 내용과 단서를 찾아 글의 순서를 파악한다.

1. 사자 앞에 사형 선고를 받은 노예가 끌려오는 내용의 (A) 다음에는, 황제가 집행을 중단하고 사자가 노예 Androcles를 공격하지 않은 이유를 묻는다는 내용의 (D)가 와야 한다. 그다음에는 도망자의 삶을 살다가 가시가 박힌 사자를 돕게 되었다는 Androcles의 사연이 있는 (C)가 오고, 마지막으로 사연을 듣고 백성의 투표 결과에 따라 Androcles와 사자는 자유의 몸이 된다는 내용의 (B)가 와야 한다.  
 → 따라서 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤이다.

**Step 3** 선택지에 제시된 지칭과 세부 내용을 확인한다.

2. (a), (b), (c), (e)는 모두 Androcles를 가리키고, (d)는 황제 Caligula를 가리킨다.  
 → 따라서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은 ④이다.  
 3. (C)의 마지막 문장에 사자의 발에는 커다란 가시가 있었고, Androcles가 그것을 제거했다고 언급되었다.  
 → 따라서 글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ④이다.

## Vocabulary in Context

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> savage 야생의, 사나운                | <input type="checkbox"/> brute 짐승              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> surpass 능가하다                   | <input type="checkbox"/> roar 포효               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be condemned to death 사형선고를 받다 | <input type="checkbox"/> arena (고대 로마의) 원형 경기장 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cruel 잔인한                      | <input type="checkbox"/> moan 신음하다             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recognition 알아봄, 인식            | <input type="checkbox"/> wag 흔들다               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reunion 재회                     |  |











EBS 수능완성 영어영역 영어

# 실전편

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실전 모의고사 1회

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실전 모의고사 2회

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실전 모의고사 3회

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실전 모의고사 4회

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실전 모의고사 5회

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문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

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

01

▶21053-0096

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

- ① 당일 여행 일정을 알려 주려고
- ② 방문 장소의 규칙 준수를 강조하려고
- ③ 여행 중 소지품 도난 예방을 당부하려고
- ④ 여행 중 사고 발생 시 대처 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 시내 관광 중 효과적인 이동 수단을 소개하려고

02

▶21053-0097

대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조깅은 하면 할수록 점점 더 쉬워진다.
- ② 운동의 강도는 서서히 높이는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 조깅하다가 힘든 순간을 견디면 기분이 좋아진다.
- ④ 본격적인 운동 전에 알맞은 준비 운동이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 관심에 따라 다양한 운동을 시도해 보는 것이 좋다.

03

▶21053-0098

대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 의사 - 환자
- ② 수의사 - 반려동물 주인
- ③ 반려동물 미용사 - 고객
- ④ 사회복지사 - 자원봉사자
- ⑤ 방송 진행자 - 반려동물 훈련사

04

▶21053-0099

대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



05

▶21053-0100

대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선물 주문하기
- ② 사진 찾아주기
- ③ 선물 포장하기
- ④ 동영상 편집하기
- ⑤ 동영상 자막 만들기

## 06

▶21053-0101

대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$75
- ② \$80
- ③ \$85
- ④ \$90
- ⑤ \$95

## 07

▶21053-0102

대화를 듣고, 여자가 티셔츠를 교환할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 할인 행사로 구매해서
- ② 티셔츠를 이미 입어서
- ③ 소매 일부가 손상되어서
- ④ 교환 가능 기한이 지나서
- ⑤ 영수증을 가져오지 않아서

## 08

▶21053-0103

대화를 듣고, Riverside Bike Ride에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 출발 장소
- ② 코스 길이
- ③ 소요 예상 시간
- ④ 행사 일시
- ⑤ 신청 방법

## 09

▶21053-0104

graduate tutoring position에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학생들의 작문을 평가하거나 성적을 매겨야 한다.
- ② 1주일에 9시간 개인 지도를 해야 한다.
- ③ 지원자는 작문 샘플과 함께 지원서를 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 작문센터 교직원이 작문 샘플과 지원서를 검토할 것이다.
- ⑤ 지원서가 통과되면 면접 일정을 잡기 위해 연락을 받을 것이다.

## 10

▶21053-0105

다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 신청할 음식 배달 서비스를 고르시오.

Meal Kit Services

	Option	Order per Week	Price	Delivery Cost	First Order Promotion
①	A	2 meals	\$14	\$5	×
②	B	2 meals	\$16	\$2	free delivery
③	C	3 meals	\$24	\$3	a gift card of \$5
④	D	3 meals	\$30	\$3	×
⑤	E	4 meals	\$28	\$2	free delivery

11

▶21053-0106

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

- ① You bet. I hope the weather is clear.
- ② Wow. It'll be an interesting experience.
- ③ Really? I can't believe it happened to you.
- ④ That's a shame. I hope it's going to rain soon.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. Let me check the weather forecast first.

12

▶21053-0107

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

- ① Good idea. Please ask your husband to return my call.
- ② Never mind. I'll have my cell phone working soon.
- ③ Oh, those things happen. You can use my cell phone.
- ④ Of course. Feel free to use my charger any time you want.
- ⑤ That's too bad. You should have checked your phone in advance.

13

▶21053-0108

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

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

- ① His office is located at the end of the corridor.
- ② You have to sign up for the class by this Friday.
- ③ You can send him an email to ask for permission.
- ④ Non-English majors are not allowed to take this class.
- ⑤ We will contact the first person on the waiting list via e-mail.

14

▶21053-0109

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

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

- ① Of course. Just call me whenever you want to look around my place.
- ② Okay. When I arrive home tonight, I'll measure it and give you a call.
- ③ Don't worry. I'll ask if they can be delivered prior to your move-in day.
- ④ If you don't like blinds, why don't you put curtains on your windows?
- ⑤ Absolutely. You need someone to accurately measure the windows in your room.

15

▶21053-0110

다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ella가 Gabriel에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ella: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Would you help me load my suitcase into the trunk?
- ② Can you bring the spare car key from my desk drawer?
- ③ Do you know how to change the battery in the smart key?
- ④ Are you sure you put my office key in the drawer of my desk?
- ⑤ Why don't you take the car to the mechanic to get it looked at?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

## 16

▶21053-0111

여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the effect of color on product choice
- ② the process of designing brand images
- ③ smart ways to choose the best products
- ④ the most popular colors among top brands
- ⑤ hidden meanings of colors used in artworks

## 17

▶21053-0112

언급된 색이 아닌 것은?

- ① blue
- ② gray
- ③ yellow
- ④ orange
- ⑤ white

## 18

▶21053-0113

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. William McCay,

Last week a questionnaire about transportation in Southern California was mailed to you. Your name was randomly drawn from residents of Orange and Riverside counties. If you have not yet sent back the questionnaire, please do so today. We hope that we can get as many responses as possible. Because it has only been sent to a small, but representative, sample of Southern California residents, it is extremely important that yours be included in the study to accurately understand travel behavior in Southern California. As you may recall, we are entering the names of those who return our questionnaire into a drawing for a cash prize of \$400. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter in advance.

Sincerely,

Gregory R. Jackson

\*travel behavior 교통수단 이용 방법

- ① 교통수단에 관한 설문지의 회송을 요청하려고
- ② 교통수단 이용에 관한 주민의 문의에 답하려고
- ③ 주민 발의에 따른 교통 정책 변경을 제안하려고
- ④ 교통수단 선호에 관한 설문 대상 선정 방식을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 교통수단 이용 방법에 관한 주민 설문 결과를 보고하려고

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

19

▶21053-0114

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

On Christmas morning, I opened a box with my name on it. Inside the box was lying a saddle. Then, my grandfather walked over and picked it up with me in tow. Outside we went, straight for the water trough. He never said a word; he walked and threw my new blessing into the water. I started to cry. Tears rolled down my face. My first saddle was wet and ruined! My heart broke into pieces. He told me to go get my horse. After he let the saddle soak for a long time, he saddled my horse and said, "Now, ride it till it's dry." I was still sobbing, but I did as I was told. That saddle molded to my shape and was the most comfortable saddle I ever rode in. The power of my grandfather's wisdom changed one little boy's perception of blessings. Now I wear a shirt that reads OLD GUYS RULE!

\*saddle (말에 엮는) 안장; (말에) 안장을 엮다 \*\*trough 물통, 여물통

- ① sad → pleased
- ② proud → sorry
- ③ excited → bored
- ④ curious → jealous
- ⑤ embarrassed → anticipative

20

▶21053-0115

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you have ever moved your office or home, you realize how much stuff you really have. It is estimated that we use 20% of what we possess only 80% of the time. So, why do we keep it all? You guessed it — because we think we might need it! As with other important things, letting go of information can be difficult because we are not sure of its value in the future. Thus, our tendency is to keep it all. But saving every scrap of information that comes our way makes it difficult to access the information we really do need. Who has time to sort through everything to find a particular piece of needed information? Thus, one of the first principles to organization is consolidating our information and data to weed out the stuff we don't need and group the data we do want to keep.

\*consolidate 통합 정리하다

- ① 낭비되는 시간을 확인하기 위해 업무 일지를 써야 한다.
- ② 업무 생산성이 떨어지면 먼저 사무실부터 정돈해야 한다.
- ③ 자료를 보관하는 방법에서 다양한 개인차를 인정해야 한다.
- ④ 정말 원하는 자료만 선별해 보관하고 불필요한 자료는 폐기해야 한다.
- ⑤ 사용하지 않는 정보도 필요할 경우에 대비해 자세히 분류해 보관해야 한다.

## 21

▶21053-0116

밑줄 친 you hit your “inside the park” home run이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Not every home run swing is perfect and not every home run clears the fence. “Inside the park” home runs happen when a batter hits one far enough into the outfield that he can get all the way around the bases before the fielders get the ball back home. The effect on the score is the same as when the ball leaves the park, but the hitter has no time to smoothly cruise home or take in the moment. He has to streak around the bases, running as fast as he can to beat the throw. You don’t reach every milestone in your life exactly the way you planned. Sometimes, the guidance and advice you get isn’t perfect, the people along the way haven’t been loving and selfless, the swing doesn’t come together the way it should, and you’re not able to clear the fence and smoothly cruise home. To get where you want to go, you may have to run much harder, making your own path and teaching yourself. But when you hit your “inside the park” home run, you can be very proud that you overcame the hardships on your way and scored despite them.

- ① You take a risk by trying a new way to succeed.
- ② You seize the perfect moment without hesitation.
- ③ You finally outshine your competitors by being persistent.
- ④ You strive to achieve your goal even in difficult conditions.
- ⑤ You find success by listening to the advice of trusted friends.

## 22

▶21053-0117

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-learning draws a lot from self-discipline because you are learning concepts or skills on your terms. There is a need for you to be particular with the way you spend your learning process time. Only so much time can be allocated to the learning, breaks, and everything else in between. Without the assistance of a formal structure, then you may run the risk of not accomplishing anything at all. That is one of the significant advantages when it comes to the curriculum of a formal educational institution. They have milestones for the syllabi that measure the progress of learning and there are particular time constraints. The thing with self-learning is that you have the freedom to rearrange the time allotted for skill attainment and you have the freedom to set up your own milestones. Provided they are reasonable and do not allow for massive procrastination, the self-set standards should work for your benefit.

\*syllabus (강의의) 요목, 시간표 (*pl. syllabi*)

\*\*procrastination 미루기, 꾸물거림

- ① 학습자에 맞춰 개별화된 학습 프로그램은 독학의 선행요건이다.
- ② 학습자가 스스로 학습 시간을 설정하면 학습 의욕을 올릴 수 있다.
- ③ 독학은 불필요한 내용의 학습에 드는 시간 낭비를 막을 수 있다.
- ④ 독학의 효과를 위해 객관적이고 공정한 평가 과정이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 독학에는 자신에게 맞는 조직적인 학습 시간 관리가 필요하다.

## 23

▶21053-0118

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

As mobile communication platforms such as smartphones become more standard, important information that is available in face-to-face (F2F) communication through facial expression and body language is absent. This change could have an effect on the connectedness of groups and contribute to misunderstanding in communications. Consequently, research on emoticons has largely been dedicated to determining whether emoticons can provide the necessary socio-emotional context required for meaningful communication. In general, some researchers have found that emoticons are useful to this end. These simple icons convey social and emotional cues that are otherwise not available in electronic communications. In F2F communication, these cues are critical for proper interpretation of the message, understanding intent, perceiving emotion, and a number of other reasons. Before emoticons were used, this information was largely lost in electronic communications. After the advent of emoticons, communicators could include emotional and non-verbal-like information to fill this gap. Emoticons can lighten the mood, add sarcasm, express annoyance, and provide a range of expressions to textual communications.

\*sarcasm 빈정댐

- ① ways to properly use emoticons in a live chat
- ② the process of interpreting the meaning of emoticons
- ③ the role of emoticons in enhancing digital communication
- ④ advantages and disadvantages of electronic communication
- ⑤ reasons why mobile communication is vital for group solidarity

## 24

▶21053-0119

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-control has been an important factor in Western civilization. In his recent economic history, Clark contended that it played a decisive role in the Industrial Revolution and the economic and cultural ascendancy of Western civilization. Noting that the Industrial Revolution occurred in England rather than other countries with similar governmental and other structures, Clark proposed that the key difference was that in England, the upper classes reproduced far more than the lower ones, and given the limited opportunities in the social structure, this entailed substantial downward mobility. As a result, the lower classes gradually filled up with people who had the genetic and environmental benefits of the upper classes, including self-control. This created the potential for a working class that could be relied on to be punctual, diligent, and effective at the factory work required for the Industrial Revolution — something Clark notes that many third world countries have been still unable to achieve centuries after the British showed the way.

\*ascendancy 우위

- ① Limited Self-Control and Long-Run Growth
- ② How Social Classes Created Divisions in England
- ③ Why the Industrial Revolution Occurred in England
- ④ The Industrial Revolution: Its Causes, Patterns, and Phases
- ⑤ Western Civilization: Its Contribution to World Civilization

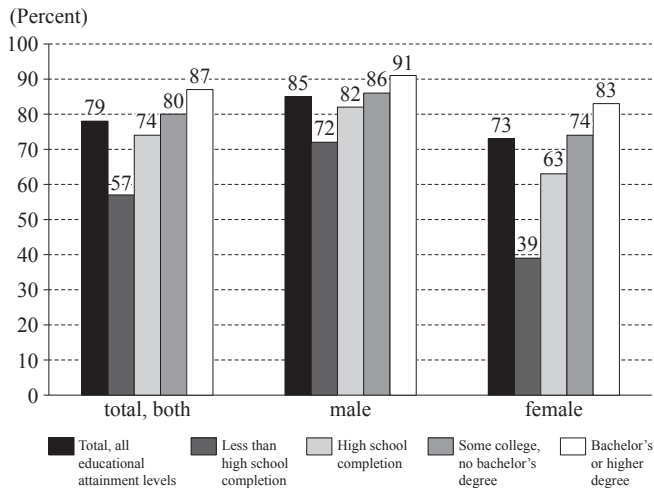


## 25

▶21053-0120

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Employment Rates of 25- to 34-Year-Olds by Gender and Educational Attainment (2019)**



The above graph shows the 2019 employment rates of 25- to 34-year-olds in the U.S. by gender and educational attainment. ① For both genders, the employment rate was highest for those who had a bachelor's or higher degree. ② Also, for both genders, the employment rate for those with some college experience without a bachelor's degree was higher than the rate for those who had completed high school, followed by the rate for those who had not completed high school. ③ The same pattern was observed among each gender, with the male employment rate being higher than the female employment rate for all educational attainment levels. ④ The difference in employment rates between males and females was biggest for those who had not completed high school. ⑤ However, the gender employment rate gap decreased with the increase of education level, with the gap for those with a bachelor's or higher degree being 12 percentage points.

## 26

▶21053-0121

Bohuslav Martinu에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Bohuslav Martinu, a brilliant Czech composer of operas and symphonic music, was born in a tiny room high atop the village church tower. His family lived there because the town employed his father as tower keeper. Young Martinu lived his first decade in the tower, daily walking up and down the 193 steps to attend school and to take violin lessons. Like his childhood, his life as a musician also had many ups and downs. Martinu was a prolific composer of operas, ballets, as well as choral, chamber, and orchestral music. After attending the Prague conservatory, he served a stint as a violinist with the Czech Philharmonic. His move to Paris profoundly influenced his compositions, but with the coming of World War II, Martinu fled France. He made his way to America, where he eventually became one of the most performed composers in the United States.

\*prolific 다작하는 \*\*conservatory 음악학교  
\*\*\*stint 일정 기간의 노동

- ① 교회 탑 꼭대기에 있는 작은 방에서 태어났다.
- ② 음악가로 큰 기복 없이 성공한 삶을 살았다.
- ③ 오페라와 발레곡도 작곡하였다.
- ④ 파리로의 이주는 그의 작곡에 깊이 영향을 미쳤다.
- ⑤ 미국에서 가장 많이 연주되는 작곡가 중 한 명이 되었다.

27

▶21053-0122

2021 Fall Flea Fest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2021 Fall Flea Fest**

Flea Fest is a truly unique flea market and festival coupled with delicious traditional southern Louisiana food. This year's fest will have over 300 vendors and attract more than 15,000 visitors!

Flea Fest's offerings include antiques, handcrafted items, toys, unique clothing, art work, comic books, furniture, gifts, unique jewelry, plants, and many other flea market style goods. And the food vendors will be selling wonderful delicious foods!

**DATES, TIMES & TICKETS**

- Saturday, November 13th – Sunday, November 14th
- 9 am – 5 pm: Admission \$5 each (kids 12 & under free)
- Tickets will be available exclusively at the event gates.
- Ticket sales are cash only.

**PARKING INFORMATION**

- Regular Parking: FREE!
- VIP Parking: \$2 per vehicle, admission is separate.  
(VIP parking area is located inside the event area and closer to the entrance.)

- ① 식품 노점상이 음식을 판매할 예정이다.
- ② 이틀 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 12세 이하의 입장료는 한 명당 5달러이다.
- ④ 입장권은 현금으로만 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ VIP 주차 구역은 행사장 안에 있다.

28

▶21053-0123

Adult Group Spelling Bee에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Adult Group Spelling Bee**

• **Teams and Registration**

- Each team must have a minimum of three and a maximum of five players.
- All players must be adults (18 years and older).
- All teams must register and pay their entry fee (\$100/team) prior to competing.

• **Competition Format**

- The emcee says a word out loud, gives its definition and uses in a sentence, and then says the word out loud again.

• **Preliminary Rounds**

- Each team is allowed 30 seconds in which they can spell and write a word on their board.
- Each round is over when all the teams had an opportunity to spell a word. Rounds continue until two teams are left. Eliminated teams may throw their vocal support behind another team.

• **Final Round**

- To determine the winner, five words are given. The teams are given two minutes in which they can write the words on a piece of paper. The team with the most correct answers wins.

- ① 최대 3명이 한 팀으로 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 사회자는 단어를 한 번만 말한다.
- ③ 예선에서 참가팀은 30초 안에 단어의 철자를 말해야 한다.
- ④ 예선에서 탈락한 팀은 다른 팀을 응원할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 결선 참가팀에게는 5개의 단어가 주어진다.

## 29

▶21053-0124

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Partly in response to Freud's ideas, Jean Piaget suggested that children up to the age of about seven years remain locked within a self-centered view of the world ① which he called cognitive *egocentrism*. This can be seen as midway between Freudian infantile autism and the fully ② socialized awareness that adults possess. Despite being able to talk, infants fail to realize that other people may perceive and know different things from ③ themselves. This means that the child does not understand itself properly as a thinking being since it has not realized that its own thoughts, perceptions, knowledge and memories ④ being dependent on its own particular experience and perspective. Only when children realize that other people can have systematically different experiences and perspectives from their own, are they able to take a perspective on their own thoughts and, one might say, ⑤ know about their own minds.

\*autism 자폐증

## 30

▶21053-0125

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

There are many factors that influence consumer and producer decisions. Take the example of a local newspaper, on sale every day in a particular city. On the occasion of a major news story — perhaps the success of the local football team — there might be a rush in demand and the newspaper sells out, leaving many ① dissatisfied customers. How is the market likely to respond to this *disequilibrium* situation where demand ② exceeds supply at the ruling market price? In this example we can predict that on the following day, ③ doubting continuing interest in the story, local shops and stallholders will order more newspapers to meet anticipated demand, and the printers will run off more copies. It is also possible that, to avoid disappointment, some consumers will leave the market — perhaps following the story on local TV and radio — rather than ④ risk unfulfilled demand a second time. In these circumstances, if suppliers have guessed correctly, the quantity of newspapers will adjust to secure the necessary equilibrium between demand and supply. Sales increase; all consumers are satisfied; the newspaper price remains ⑤ unchanged.

\*disequilibrium 불균형 \*\*stallholder 노점상

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31

▶21053-0126

Reading and writing are solitary activities, and yet there is a social component that comes into play when we tell someone else about what we have read. An additional pleasure of reading is that you can urge and sometimes even persuade people you know and care about, and even people you don't know, to read the book you've just finished and admired — and that you think they would like, too. We can talk about books to our friends, our colleagues, our students. We can form and enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ that we wouldn't have otherwise had. Read Proust and you have something in common with other readers of Proust: not only the thrill of experiencing a marvelous and complex work of art, but the fact that you and those others now have, as your mutual acquaintances, his enormous cast of characters. You can gossip about people you know in common. *Can you believe what happens to the Baron de Charlus by the end of the novel?*

\*baron 남작

- ① theories
- ② curricula
- ③ communities
- ④ beliefs
- ⑤ habits

32

▶21053-0127

The satisfaction of private preferences, whatever their content and origins, does not respond to a persuasive conception of autonomy (or freedom). Many preferences are a result of social norms and conditions that make them far from autonomous. The notion of autonomy should refer instead to decisions reached with a full and vivid awareness of available opportunities, with reference to relevant information, and without illegitimate or excessive constraints on the process of preference formation. When these conditions are not met, decisions \_\_\_\_\_; for this reason, it is most difficult to identify autonomy with preference satisfaction. If preferences are a product of available information, existing consumption patterns, social norms or pressures, and governmental rules, it seems odd to suggest that individual freedom lies exclusively or by definition in preference satisfaction, or that current preferences should, on grounds of autonomy, be treated as the basis for settling political issues. It seems even odder to suggest that all preferences should be treated equally, independently of their basis and consequences, or of the reasons offered in their support. [3점]

\*autonomy 자율성

- ① are a violation of the rights to free speech
- ② should be explained to the affected individuals
- ③ should be described as unfree or nonautonomous
- ④ can hide the determining power of social conditions
- ⑤ are the result of exercising autonomous learning approaches

## 33

▶21053-0128

St. Thomas Aquinas teaches that \_\_\_\_\_. He argues that in order for us to know a thing, we must recognize the category of things to which it belongs and be able to differentiate it from other things. For instance, when you see a particular animal, you recognize that it belongs to the cat species and you grasp how it's distinct from other animals. Categories are non-physical. You can't see, hear, or touch a category. Since categories are immaterial, anyone who comes to know a thing knows something immaterial. But only an immaterial substance can acquire knowledge of immaterial things. When we acquire knowledge, we gain something that can't be heard, weighed, or seen. Acquiring knowledge is not a bodily act like acquiring breath or food. Once air and food are taken into our bodies, they are changed. But when we know a thing, we aren't changing it. The human soul, which knows things in a non-physical way, is a non-physical or immaterial substance. [3점]

- ① knowledge is different from beliefs in terms of probability
- ② understanding something involves the feeling of connection
- ③ the human being's cognitive abilities are not merely bodily
- ④ any attempt to categorize nature is limited by nature's infinity
- ⑤ the categories we recognize are based on superficial features

## 34

▶21053-0129

Modernist art often assaults the concept of genre. A genre is a kind of contract between the artist and the consumer, an agreement that certain means will be employed in the pursuit of specific aesthetic pleasures; but in the twentieth century this contract may have disconcertingly open terms. For instance, the score to Igor Stravinsky's *Renard* identifies its genre as *burlesque* — a contract that may indicate the kind of pleasure the audience may expect, but that specifies little about the dramatic or musical form, the manner of staging (if any), or the sorts of performers. But given the bizarre resources used in *Renard* — acrobats and dancers on stage costumed as animals, with singers who take random turns acting like the characters — Stravinsky had no simple way of naming his genre. According to Jean Cocteau, the only command that Sergei Diaghilev — the impresario of the Ballets Russes, one of the central engines of the Modernist movement — gave him was: *Astound me*. And *Astound me* is the sort of demand that \_\_\_\_\_: an audience that wishes astonishment can't ask for any sort of expected delight, only for Something Completely Different. [3점]

\*disconcertingly 당황스럽게 \*\*burlesque (통속적인) 희극  
\*\*\*impresario 기획자

- ① loosens the genre contract
- ② analyzes the concept of genre
- ③ reduces the audience's expectations
- ④ makes the pursuit of pleasure meaningless
- ⑤ draws unexpected attention to Modernist art

35

▶21053-0130

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Use of animals in research is sometimes opposed because animal models do not always identically mimic humans. ① As models, animals may provide additional insights into pathophysiology or disease, but they can also lead research astray. ② Opponents of animal research argue that each species has subtle but significant differences that cannot be predicted or fully understood to extrapolate to humans. ③ Ongoing research using animals has led to the development of a number of vaccines and drugs beneficial to human medicine. ④ For example, in a study looking at compounds that reduced ischemic stroke in rodents, none of the compounds were efficacious in human trials. ⑤ The lack of efficacy was potentially due to the difference between natural strokes that develop over time in humans versus the experimentally induced strokes produced in the rodents over a period of weeks.

\*pathophysiology 병리 생리학 \*\*extrapolate 추론하다  
\*\*\*ischemic stroke 뇌경색

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

36

▶21053-0131

Water, energy, and civilization go hand in hand. The various multicentury Chinese empires survived as long as they did in part by controlling floods in the Yellow River.

- (A) One interpretation of this idea is that the justification for forming large cities in the first place is to manage water, and that large water projects enabled the rise of megacities; cities and water projects go together.
- (B) Indeed, water and politics go hand in hand for many societies and cultures, not only the Chinese. In the social sciences, there's a hydraulic theory of civilization in which water is the unifying context and justification for many large-scale civilizations, and we can see it playing out in a variety of contexts throughout history.
- (C) This political and imperial power is captured in the word *zhi*, which has simultaneous meanings "to rule" and "to regulate water." In fact, an article by the *Economist* in 2009 noted that "the Chinese word for politics (*zhengzhi*) includes a character that looks like three drops of water next to a platform or dyke. Politics and water control, the Chinese character implies, are intimately linked." [3점]

\*hydraulic 수력학의 \*\*dyke 제방

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



37

▶21053-0132

Once they leave their mother, primates have to keep on making decisions about whether new foods they encounter are safe and worth collecting. Using themselves as guinea pigs is one option, but social primates have found a better way. Kenneth Glander calls it “sampling.”

- (A) “I’ve seen this happen,” says Glander. “The other members of the troop are watching with great interest — if the animal gets sick, no other animal will go into that tree. There’s a cue being given — a social cue.”
- (B) When howler monkeys move into a new habitat, one member of the troop will go to a tree, eat a few leaves, then wait a day. If the plant harbors a particularly strong toxin, the sampler’s system will try to break it down, usually making the monkey sick in the process.
- (C) By the same token, if the sampler feels fine, it will reenter the tree in a few days, eat a little more, then wait again, building up to a large dose slowly. Finally, if the monkey remains healthy, the other members figure this is OK, and they adopt the new food. [3점]

\* guinea pig 실험 대상, 기니피그

- 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

▶21053-0133

Conversely, depressed affect and grief are characterized by a quite different physiological reaction pattern, aimed at the conservation of energy.

Emotions are generally the result of the appraisal of events. ( ① ) Dependent on the outcome of appraisal, a coordinated set of responses involving behavioral and physiological systems is triggered. ( ② ) Thus, emotions trigger specific action tendencies and the necessary physiological support, facilitating overt action. ( ③ ) A well-known example of this process is the fight-flight reaction involving increased heart rate and blood pressure, expansion of the bronchi and increased blood flow to the muscles, preparing the body for action. ( ④ ) This is expressed in a passive reaction, often accompanied with a reduced muscle tone with the head directed downward. ( ⑤ ) This passive condition may be adaptive, because it saves energy and it may act as a signal to indicate that the person is in need of emotional or instrumental support from others.

\* affect 감정    \*\* appraisal 평가  
 \*\*\* bronchus 기관지 (pl. bronchi)

39

▶21053-0134

However, many organizations inject competition into the workplace in ways that result in unintended negative consequences.

When does a competitive response to conflict make sense? ( ① ) Some situations such as elections or sporting events are inherently structured as competitions and call for competitors. ( ② ) For example, an internal sales competition may result in attempts to steal clients from other team members rather than from other firms or to sabotage the efforts of team members in order to win. ( ③ ) The trick with the competitive spirit is to harness its energy in positive directions while remembering to correctly identify those areas in which competition results in the best possible outcomes. ( ④ ) When done correctly, competition can result in increased productivity and healthy camaraderie. ( ⑤ ) When done poorly, competition pits team members against each other, leading to hard feelings and negative outcomes.

\*sabotage 방해하다 \*\*harness (동력원으로) 이용하다  
\*\*\*camaraderie 동지애

40

▶21053-0135

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

Gift giving is one of the most mysterious areas of shopping. Irrational behavior is almost the norm in this area of consumer spending and it is tolerated, expected, and even encouraged. Gift giving is less about shopping and more about the emotions of the shopper. This helps to explain the extreme nature of gift shopping and the illogical nature of the whole process. From the consumer's point of view, shopping for gifts is an emotional process that one gets caught up in. It is an area where the laws of supply, demand, and price go out the window as anxious shoppers do their utmost to bring pleasure to another person, and thereby, to themselves. The shopper shopping for gifts is the most susceptible of all shoppers. Smart retailers are ready to take advantage of the defenseless and emotionally vulnerable gift buyer. Meanwhile, the shopper knows he is vulnerable, but he is also unwilling to defend himself. Pleasing the recipient and conveying the intended emotional message are often more important than the price.

\*susceptible 쉽게 영향을 받는



When shopping for gifts, consumers exhibit a(n) \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ consumption pattern because they are driven usually by \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- | (A)            | (B)           |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① strategic    | ..... supply  |
| ② strategic    | ..... demand  |
| ③ defensive    | ..... emotion |
| ④ unreasonable | ..... supply  |
| ⑤ unreasonable | ..... emotion |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

On average, animal protein production in the US requires 28 calories of energy input for every calorie of protein produced for human consumption. Beef and lamb are the most (a) costly, in terms of fossil fuel energy input to protein output at 54:1 and 50:1, respectively. Turkey and chicken production require 13:1 and 4:1, respectively. The result is that 80% of the grain produced in the United States each year is fed to animals, resulting in the (b) loss of about 34 million tons of protein. David Pimentel calculates that it takes nearly twice as much fossil energy to produce a typical American diet than a pure vegetarian diet. This works out to about an extra 150 gallons of fossil fuels per year for a meat-eater. When we look at how much extra fuel it takes to feed them, meat-eaters are effectively “driving” an extra eleven miles every day whether they really drive or not. A recent study shows that the average American family would more effectively (c) reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by adopting a vegan diet (one that uses no animal products), than by switching to a hybrid car.

Factory farming is even more (d) sparing of water than fossil fuels. Agriculture accounts for 87% of all the fresh water consumed each year in the United States. It takes 25 gallons of water to produce one pound of grain, and 2,500 gallons to produce one pound of meat. When water shortages occur, citizens are often requested to not wash cars or water lawns, and to use low-flow shower heads. However, cutting back on meat consumption would (e) save much more water than these sacrifices. Ten pounds of steak equals the water consumption of the average household for a year.

## 41

▶21053-0136

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do Not Waste Animal Wastes
- ② Factory Farming Ruins Water Quality
- ③ Meat-Oriented Diet Wastes Resources
- ④ Use of Animals for Many Different Purposes
- ⑤ Impacts of Factory Farming on Animals' Welfare

## 42

▶21053-0137

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

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



문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

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

01

▶21053-0141

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

- ① 레스토랑 영업시간이 변경되었음을 공지하려고
- ② 손님이 많아 기다리고 있는 고객에게 사과하려고
- ③ 재료가 다 떨어져서 더 이상 주문을 받을 수 없음을 알리려고
- ④ 여행객에게 나초를 무료로 제공하는 행사를 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 성수기라 예약이 마감된 것에 대해 양해를 구하려고

02

▶21053-0142

대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 문자메시지를 보낼 때는 짧고 간결하게 보내야 한다.
- ② 약속을 지키기 어려운 상황이 생기면 미리 말해야 한다.
- ③ 어려운 문제가 있으면 시간을 두고 신중히 결정해야 한다.
- ④ 문자메시지를 받으면 가능한 한 빨리 답을 하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 팀 프로젝트를 위해서는 팀을 다양하게 구성하는 것이 좋다.

03

▶21053-0143

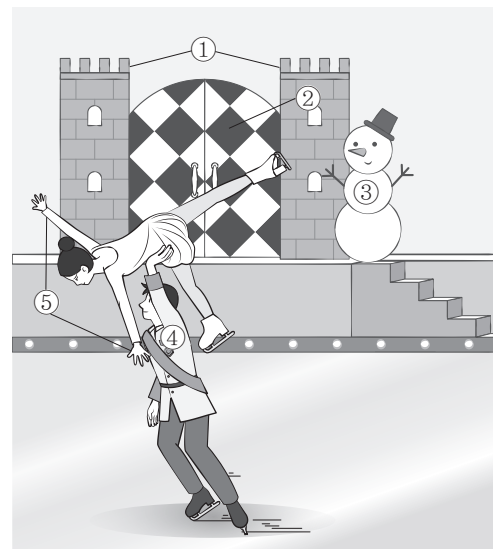
대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사진작가 - 모델
- ② 등산가 - 동료
- ③ 탐험가 - 기자
- ④ 지리 교사 - 학생
- ⑤ 관광 가이드 - 여행객

04

▶21053-0144

대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



05

▶21053-0145

대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 단편 소설 쓰기
- ② 인터넷 검색하기
- ③ 공공 도서관 가기
- ④ 문학 시험 준비하기
- ⑤ 문학 보고서 주제 정하기

06

▶21053-0146

대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$ 30
- ② \$ 50
- ③ \$ 90
- ④ \$ 100
- ⑤ \$ 110

07

▶21053-0147

대화를 듣고, 남자가 항공권을 취소한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 복통이 나아지지 않아서
- ② 여행지를 변경하게 되어서
- ③ 새로운 프로젝트를 맡게 되어서
- ④ 더 나은 조건의 항공권이 있어서
- ⑤ 다른 교통수단을 이용하게 되어서

08

▶21053-0148

대화를 듣고, Mexican cooking class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리 종류
- ② 수강료
- ③ 수업 시간
- ④ 수강 인원
- ⑤ 수업 장소

09

▶21053-0149

Penguins Ice Hockey Camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 5세에서 14세 사이의 초보자를 위한 캠프이다.
- ② 일주일 동안 매일 6시간 진행된다.
- ③ 현 국가대표 아이스하키 선수가 지도할 것이다.
- ④ 참가자는 기술에 대한 서면 평가를 받게 될 것이다.
- ⑤ 참가자에게 일부 하키 장비를 대여해 준다.

10

▶21053-0150

다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 책장을 고르시오.

Best Selling Bookcases

	Model	Material	Number of Shelves	Price	Back Panel
①	A	Particle Board	6	\$ 35	closed back
②	B	Plywood	5	\$ 50	open back
③	C	Metal	4	\$ 75	closed back
④	D	Tempered Glass	3	\$ 101	closed back
⑤	E	Solid Wood	2	\$ 121	open back

## 11

▶21053-0151

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

- ① All right, then I'll stop at the next rest area.
- ② Don't worry, your car will be fixed by then.
- ③ I'm sorry, but can you give me a ride to my car?
- ④ Yeah, I'd better put a new navigation device in my car.
- ⑤ Well, I'm considering if I need to go to the sleeping clinic.

## 12

▶21053-0152

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

- ① Then, what about changing the background color to a lighter one?
- ② Well, I don't think it's a good idea to make the font size bigger.
- ③ I agree. Too much text on a slide can make the audience bored.
- ④ I know, but do you think we can get it done by the deadline?
- ⑤ Thank you for reminding me. I'll change it to black.

## 13

▶21053-0153

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

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

- ① No pressure. You don't have to read my essay.
- ② Don't worry. I'm sure your essay is wonderful.
- ③ Right. I need to choose another topic for my essay.
- ④ I know. I don't think the statistic is interesting enough.
- ⑤ Good idea. I'll look for the one that can get my essay published.

## 14

▶21053-0154

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

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

- ① Great. Opening a new club will be an exciting challenge.
- ② If you say so. I'll tell them to revise the narration they wrote.
- ③ Of course. I'm sure they can keep the audio from the old video.
- ④ I agree. Learning from a voice actor will help them progress.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll ask them if they're interested in recording the narration.

## 15

▶21053-0155

다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jonathan이 Nina에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Jonathan: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① It's important that you never let down your readers.
- ② Please tell the author that we can delay the deadline.
- ③ Being in a hurry leads nowhere, so be careful next time.
- ④ Cheer up. Your book has been well received by readers.
- ⑤ Don't be too hard on yourself. Everyone makes mistakes.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

### 16

▶21053-0156

남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of rice on weight gain
- ② healthy diets in various Asian countries
- ③ essential wholegrain foods for healthy diets
- ④ impact of globalization on food consumption
- ⑤ nutritional comparison between rice and wheat

### 17

▶21053-0157

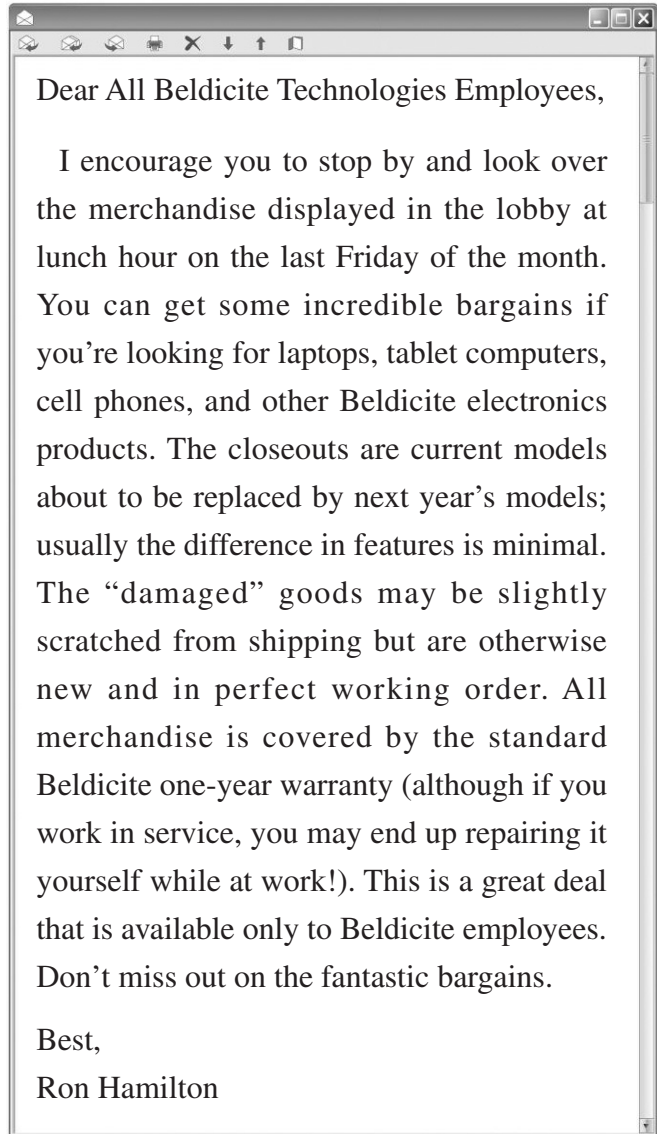
언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① China
- ② India
- ③ Japan
- ④ Korea
- ⑤ Iran

### 18

▶21053-0158

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



\*closeout 재고 정리 상품

- ① 회사의 변경된 복지 정책을 공지하려고
- ② 판촉 행사에 대한 아이디어를 모집하려고
- ③ 직원 대상 재고 정리 상품 할인 행사를 안내하려고
- ④ 최근 출시된 상품의 판매 성과를 축하하려고
- ⑤ 판매한 제품의 보증 조건을 설명하려고

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

## 19

▶21053-0159

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I tiptoed back up the steps and slid into a corner of the landing, shielded from direct light, but with a clear view of the entire warehouse below. I listened hard but heard nothing. I saw nothing else of note. I stayed still. Eric, maybe. Eric often shifted boxes, organizing things, rearranging packing materials. Not at this hour, though. Not on this day. He'd left hours ago, tired and dirty. I shook my head. Everyone was gone. I scolded myself that I was making much ado about nothing, that I was tired and stressed, and that actually there was nothing there. As I was girding myself to step out from behind my hiding place, I heard another rustling sound and stopped cold, allowing myself to trust my instincts. I wasn't imagining things. I'd heard something, a movement, a kind of rubbing, fabric maybe, brushing against wood. My heart was pounding so hard I was having trouble breathing. It was like I was paralyzed with fear.

\*ado 법석 \*\*gird 준비하다 \*\*\*rustle 바스락거리다

- ① lonely and jealous
- ② calm and satisfied
- ③ bored and indifferent
- ④ nervous and frightened
- ⑤ disappointed and regretful

## 20

▶21053-0160

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even though economists are generally trying to measure the short-term societal benefits of more tangible and immediate research, selecting a lag time is merely a choice of analytical convenience. There were decades between the development of quantum physics and technologies based on quantum theory: transistors, lasers, magnetic resonance imaging, and so on. The theory is over a century old and yet new technologies, such as quantum computers, are still in development. It would be hard to argue that these were impractical or unimportant benefits that could be left out of a realistic benefits assessment. It would seem even a field of research that has yet to yield useful results should not be dismissed as long as it still has intellectual inspirational value; one never knows what is yet to transpire. Likewise, how does one measure the benefits of long-term research that may require decades to yield significant findings.

\*quantum (물리) 양자(量子)

\*\*magnetic resonance imaging 자기 공명 영상법(MRI)

\*\*\*transpire 일어나다

- ① 경제 현상 분석에도 과학적 연구 방법론을 도입해야 한다.
- ② 과학 기술의 부정적 영향을 장기적 관점에서 분석해야 한다.
- ③ 과학 발전이 경제 발전에 기여한 바를 분명히 인정해야 한다.
- ④ 학문 분야에 대한 예산은 실질적 결과물을 토대로 편성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아직 성과를 내지 못한 연구라도 그 가치 평가는 신중해야 한다.



21

▶21053-0161

밑줄 친 “All seeing is *seeing as*.”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Russ Hanson famously said, “All seeing is *seeing as*.” While Hanson’s focus was upon the interaction between scientific theories and their corresponding observations, his dictum clearly applies in everyday contexts as well. As he noted, “seeing a bird in the sky involves seeing that it will not suddenly do *vertical snap rolls*.” To see an object in the sky *as a bird* is to see the object knowingly, to see it as potentially flapping its wings, but not as potentially maneuvering like a fighter plane. His point is completely general: we do not *see* patches of color, vague figures, outlines, surfaces, and edges. What we do see is a world of definite objects. Presumably *visual sensation* consists of the aforementioned patches of color, vague figures, and so on, but *seeing* — the visual experience — does not. Seeing consists of observing the world as peopled by objects. Objects, in this case, are *interpretations* of our sensory experience.

\*dictum 의견 \*\*snap roll 급격한 회전, (비행기의) 급횡전(急橫轉)  
\*\*\*maneuver 기동하다, 움직이다

- ① Our identity is shaped by what we see around us.
- ② Images are rich sources of our understanding of the world.
- ③ Seeing objects as they are is essential to our perception.
- ④ Our interpretation of the world enriches our imagination.
- ⑤ The objects we see are cognitively reconstructed with our knowledge of the world.

22

▶21053-0162

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Multiple intelligences theory has advocated that some students may have lower logical/mathematical intelligence than others, and some students might experience difficulties in learning mathematics through traditional instruction. Using arts to enhance children’s enjoyment and understanding of mathematical concepts and skills, can help students gain access to mathematics through new intelligences. For example, music (linked with musical intelligence), visual arts (linked with spatial intelligence), dance (linked with bodily-kinesthetic intelligence) and drama (linked with linguistic intelligence) all can be used to promote the development of intellectual domains of mathematics. Different forms of art can enable students to use different learning styles and prior knowledge, pulling together diverse cognitive and affective experiences and organizing them to assist understanding. As an application of multiple intelligences theory, teaching mathematics integrated with arts facilitates students to complete the process of knowledge transfer; as a result, students whose strengths lie in areas other than the logical-mathematical intelligence can learn mathematics more easily.

\*kinesthetic 운동 감각의

- ① 수학 지식은 예술적 재능의 발달에 영향을 미친다.
- ② 수학과 예술의 통합 수업은 수학 학습에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 흥미 위주가 아닌 본질에 집중한 수학 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 실생활과 연관된 수학 교육은 학생들의 흥미를 유발한다.
- ⑤ 창의력 발달을 위한 수학 교육의 필요성이 강조되고 있다.



## 23

▶21053-0163

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Genetic engineering is likely to further diminish the role of the farmer. Genetically Engineered (GE) seeds are designed to be grown in a large scale agricultural system in which farmers become laborers or “renters” of seed technology. Desperate to increase their yields to make up for low prices, many U.S. farmers have adopted the “high-yielding” GE seeds. In doing so, they have been forced to sign contracts legally binding them to use proprietary chemicals on their transgenic crops and in some cases to permit random inspections of their fields by biotechnology company representatives who check that farmers are not saving and reusing the licensed seed. Despite the premium farmers pay for high tech seeds, they receive no warranty for the performance of these seeds as the contracts protect biotechnology seed companies in the event of seed failures.

\*proprietary 독점적인

- ① effects of adopting GE seeds on the environment
- ② subjection of farmers to the manufacturers of GE seeds
- ③ impracticality of legal systems restricting the use of GE seeds
- ④ productivity problems caused by high failure rates of GE seeds
- ⑤ necessity to strengthen the role of farmers in marketing GE seeds

## 24

▶21053-0164

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that babies can experience basic emotions reflects the early emergence of biologically rooted emotional brain systems that include the limbic system and the brainstem. Significant advances in emotional development occur during infancy and childhood as a result of changes in neurobiological systems that can exert control over the more primitive limbic system. As children develop, maturation of the cerebral cortex allows a decrease in unpredictable mood swings and an increase in the self-regulation of emotion, all of which lead to development of social emotions and social emotion management skills. Caregivers play a vital role in this development because most of a newborn’s emotional experience is tied in with that of his carer; he learns that his caregiver can make him happy and soothe his distress. The baby also learns that his emotions can exert great influence on those around him. This is the baby’s first encounter with the role that emotions play in a world beyond himself.

\*limbic system (대뇌의) 변연계 \*\*cerebral cortex 대뇌피질

- ① All Learning Is Social and Emotional
- ② Learning Through Play: The Role of Caregivers
- ③ Warning Signs of Emotional Development Problems
- ④ How Do Children Learn to Experience Social Emotions?
- ⑤ Nature vs. Nurture: Does Education Make a Difference?

25

▶21053-0165

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Total Passenger Traffic and Year-Over-Year Percentage Change at the World's Top 10 Busiest Airports in 2019**

Rank		International Airport	2019 Total Number of Passengers	2019 vs. 2018 % Change
2019	2018			
1	1	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta	110,531,300	2.9
2	2	Beijing Capital	100,011,438	-1.0
3	4	Los Angeles	88,068,013	0.6
4	3	Dubai	86,396,757	-3.1
5	5	Tokyo Haneda	85,505,054	-1.7
6	6	Chicago O'Hare	84,649,115	1.7
7	7	London Heathrow	80,888,305	1.0
8	9	Shanghai Pudong	76,153,455	2.9
9	10	Paris Charles de Gaulle	76,150,009	5.4
10	15	Dallas/Fort Worth	75,066,956	8.6

The above table shows the passenger traffic at the world's top 10 busiest airports in 2019 and the changes in rank and percentage compared to 2018. ① More than 110 million passengers flew through Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport in 2019, making it the busiest airport in the world. ② In 2019, Beijing Capital International Airport, despite a decrease of 1.0 percent from the previous year, ranked second, with more than 100 million passengers. ③ Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Beijing Capital International Airport, Tokyo Haneda International Airport, Chicago O'Hare International Airport, and London Heathrow Airport saw no change in their ranks from 2018 to 2019. ④ The only airport on the list whose rank dropped in 2019 was Dubai International Airport, showing a 3.1 percent decline in the number of passengers. ⑤ The airport with the biggest jump in rank was Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, showing over a 10 percent increase in the number of passengers.

26

▶21053-0166

Arne Næss에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Arne Næss was born in 1912 in Slemdal, Norway. After earning his doctorate, he spent a short period in the USA, where he studied animal behaviour. However, he felt so sorry for the rats that he abandoned the job. In 1939, although only 27 years old, he was appointed full professor at the University of Oslo. Since his teens Næss was passionate about mountaineering. In 1950 he led the first expedition to climb Tirich Mir, a 7,708 m high mountain peak in Pakistan. Næss turned his attention to environmental issues after reading Rachel Carson's influential book *Silent Spring*. He participated in Green Party politics and was the leader of the Norwegian branch of Greenpeace. Næss was one of the originators of the concept of deep ecology, which asserted the interconnectedness and equality of all organisms and sought fundamental reorientation of human values and practices to reflect that interconnectedness. Næss died in 2009, at the age of 97.

- ① 미국에서 동물 행동을 연구했다.
- ② 27세에 Oslo 대학교 정교수로 임명되었다.
- ③ 파키스탄의 고봉인 Tirich Mir를 등반하는 원정대를 이끌었다.
- ④ Greenpeace의 노르웨이 지부 지도자 역할을 사양했다.
- ⑤ 심층생태론 개념의 창시자 중 한 명이었다.

## 27

▶21053-0167

Blue Dragons for Hope Charity Party에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Blue Dragons for Hope Charity Party

Support the community while watching a Blue Dragons game replay!

Sunday, June 27th from noon – 4 p.m.

Dragons Ballpark E-7 Cafeteria

- Blue Dragons game videos will be played.
- Join Dean Brown while he hosts the event as if it's a live Blue Dragons game!
- In between innings, there will be Blue Dragons quiz questions. Winners get prizes!
- A \$20 donation gets you unlimited food.

#### Sponsorship Opportunities

- For a \$150 donation, your business's logo will be displayed on a banner and your business marketing materials will be distributed at the event.

All the donations will go to supporting needy families in the community.

**Tickets are limited so make sure to get yours now!**

Questions? Contact Martin Brandon: (267) 987-2345 or bforhope@goodmail.com.

- ① 6월 27일 오후에 4시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② Blue Dragons의 경기 영상이 상영될 것이다.
- ③ 이닝 사이에 상품을 탈 수 있는 퀴즈 문제가 있을 것이다.
- ④ 20달러를 기부하면 음식을 무제한으로 먹을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 100달러를 기부하면 사업체의 로고가 현수막에 게시된다.

## 28

▶21053-0168

Summer Curling Camp for Teens에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Summer Curling Camp for Teens

Enroll your child in the Team Reynolds Curling Camp for Teens for a fun, memorable experience this summer!

**Location: ReMax Ice Rink**

**Dates and Times: August 17 – 22**

**9 a.m. – 4 p.m. daily**

**(lunch included)**

**Registration opens on July 14!**

Fee: \$150 per participant (due at registration)

Levels: novice, intermediate, and competitive

Each group of eight participants is paired up with one instructor, and there are two on-ice assistants.

#### Age Requirements

Participants must be 12 to 17 years old on August 17.

#### Cancellation/Refund Policy

Full refund: prior to July 20

Half refund: from July 20 to August 12 (no refund after August 12)

Inquiries can be directed to Joanna Bell, camp program director, at (306) 789-6543-7894 or curling@teamreynolds.ca.

- ① 점심은 참가자 각자가 준비해야 한다.
- ② 등록비는 등록일이 지나서 납부해도 된다.
- ③ 참가자 10명에게 강사 1명이 배정된다.
- ④ 참가자는 8월 17일에 12세에서 17세 사이여야 한다.
- ⑤ 8월 12일에 취소하면 전액을 환불받을 수 있다.

29

▶21053-0169

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

The fact that other astronomers, and particularly Galileo, set out to prove all of the things that Copernicus claimed helped a lot, but it was still an uphill struggle, with perhaps only a couple of dozen people (A) agreed / agreeing with Copernicus even 100 years after his death. Galileo used the newly invented telescope to show that the Universe was quite different to the old-fashioned fixed notion and that there were lots of things moving about out there that could only be explained in terms of Copernicus's newfangled ideas. Not unnaturally, the Pope wasn't having any of this radical nonsense and had Galileo (B) put / putting under house arrest for the rest of his life. This proved that there would always be resistance to radical ideas. Over the next few hundred years, this would happen again and again. Unfortunately for the general reader, the more we learn about the Universe, the more (C) complicated / complicatedly it seems to get.

\*newfangled 신식의, 최신의

- |            | (A)   | (B)     | (C)                 |
|------------|-------|---------|---------------------|
| ① agreed   | ..... | put     | ..... complicated   |
| ② agreed   | ..... | putting | ..... complicatedly |
| ③ agreeing | ..... | put     | ..... complicatedly |
| ④ agreeing | ..... | putting | ..... complicatedly |
| ⑤ agreeing | ..... | put     | ..... complicated   |

30

▶21053-0170

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

Animals would have difficulty eating enough food to maintain a brain the size of the human brain. Anthropologists have theorized about humans' success in supporting such a huge brain size and the ① failure of other apes to do so. Harvard anthropologist Richard Wrangham has ② suggested that the discovery of fire may have fueled the eventual large size of the human brain. With fire came the ability to cook food so that meat and tough vegetables could be softened for easier chewing and digestion (requiring less energy) — an advancement that paved the way for securing enough caloric energy to maintain the impressive human brain. This advancement likely led to the eventual ③ diminished tooth and stomach sizes so that less energy was needed to be diverted to these areas. No longer needing to chew tough vegetables hours and hours a day, the mouth may have evolved toward a structure that became ④ more conducive to spoken language. Language also likely fueled unprecedented brain advances. Thus, our brains and associated neurocognitive functions may have ⑤ shrunk when our stomachs constricted.

\*conducive to ~에 도움이 되는 \*\*constrict 수축되다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31

▶21053-0171

A striking example of the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ was the finding in 2011 that neutrinos appeared to move faster than the speed of light, discovered by timing their journey over a path from Switzerland to Italy. That observation was remarkable, for it violated everything we know about physics, especially the “law” that nothing can exceed the speed of light. Predictably, the first thing that the physicists (and almost every scientist) thought when hearing this report was simply, “What went wrong?” Although if such an observation were correct it would surely garner a Nobel Prize, one would risk a lifetime of embarrassment to publish it without substantial replication and checking. And, sure enough, immediate checks found that the neutrinos had behaved properly, and their anomalous speed was due simply to a loose cable and a faulty clock. [3점]

\*neutrino (물리) 중성미자 \*\*garner 얻다 \*\*\*anomalous 이례적인

- ① doubt
- ② innovation
- ③ imagination
- ④ confidence
- ⑤ honesty

32

▶21053-0172

Because our most urgent desires don't reach far into the future, or far beyond our homes, our intentions to display long-range empathy are usually ineffective, as scientific research on judgment now reveals. In order to close the empathy gap, we naturally employ a rule of thumb, a cognitive shortcut: we \_\_\_\_\_. For example, in an experiment that has people read a scenario about a camper lost for several days in the wilderness, hungry people say the lost camper's dominant desire is for food. Thirsty people say it is for drink. It seems that empathy is egocentric. When deciding whom to help, people tend to assume that they are the measure of everyone else's emotional or visceral states. This shortcut is at play in some of our most cherished institutions, such as the courts. For example, it leads to biased jury verdicts that grant higher damage awards to plaintiffs residing nearby.

\*visceral 본능적인 \*\*plaintiff 원고

- ① assume that others are like us
- ② focus on our survival instincts
- ③ tend to generalize a specific case
- ④ see everything in black and white
- ⑤ believe we are less biased than others

## 33

▶21053-0173

Sometimes survey responses can be distorted through the \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the Detroit Area Study asked the following question: “People feel differently about making changes in the way our country is run. In order to keep America great, which of these statements do you think is best?” When the only two response choices were, “We should be very cautious of making changes” or “We should be free to make changes,” only 37% said that we should be free to make changes. However, when a stronger response choice was added suggesting that we should “constantly” make changes, 24% chose that response and another 32% still chose the “free to make changes” response. So instead of 37%, we now had a total of 56% who seemed open to making changes in the way our country is run. Including the more extreme positive alternative (“constantly” make changes) made the less extreme positive alternative more attractive. [3점]

- ① lack of good alternative answers
- ② improper sequence of the questions
- ③ mix of positive and negative alternatives
- ④ questions touching upon more than one issue
- ⑤ inclination to give socially desirable responses

## 34

▶21053-0174

American linguist Noam Chomsky refers to language as a mirror of the mind. ‘Thus language is a mirror of mind in a deep and significant sense. It is a product of human intelligence, created anew in each individual by operations that lie far beyond the reach of will or consciousness.’ This places language beyond individual agency, and indeed Chomsky proposes the notion of Universal Grammar, which is an initial structure for language, deeply embedded and innately built into the human species. It is ‘Universal Grammar’ which, according to Chomsky, accounts for human acquisition of language within such a short space of time. There is therefore a specific capacity for language within the mind, which receives and processes language from outside the mind with apparently very little difficulty. Chomsky compares the time it takes to learn one’s own language fluently with the act of gaining a similarly comprehensive knowledge of physics, where the latter would take much longer because, unlike language, \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

- ① knowledge of physics is specialized and specific
- ② we are not biologically programmed to learn physics
- ③ no interaction is needed to acquire knowledge of physics
- ④ theories in physics are not universal but change with time
- ⑤ we need to accumulate factual information to understand physics



## 35

▶21053-0175

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The stimulus-response bond was to be the elementary unit in learning theory, akin to the role played by the atom in physics. From these fundamental units, complex understandings were thought to develop. ① Yet behaviorism never explained adequately how higher-order thinking abilities emerged from bonds connecting stimulus with response. ② In addition, it did not adequately explain how we acquire such abilities as language learning or the ability to engage in abstract conceptualization. ③ The idea of a bond connecting stimuli with responses might have been sufficient to explain habits and reflexes, but was inadequate to explain why certain forms of prior learning create a readiness for new learning while other forms do not. ④ The logical place to activate prior knowledge is at the first part of any lesson, although activating prior knowledge may be used whenever a new topic or concept is introduced. ⑤ As experimental evidence mounted, psychologists began searching for better explanations than behaviorism could offer.

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

## 36

▶21053-0176

One of the primordial functions of the brain is to obtain knowledge about the world. How it does that is a problem that, today, belongs firmly in the field of neuroscience in its broadest sense.

- (A) For Plato and his successors in the Western philosophic tradition, the problem revolved critically around the doctrine that Plato ascribed to Heraclitus, which has therefore become known as the Herclitan doctrine of flux. In general terms, this reflects the reality that things are never the same from moment to moment.
- (B) But long before neuroscience existed as a discipline, the same problem exercised philosophers. Indeed, the problem of knowledge, of how we acquire it and how certain we can be of what we know, has been a cornerstone of philosophical debate ever since the time of Plato.
- (C) The task for the brain thus becomes one of acquiring knowledge about the essential, permanent and constant properties of objects and situations, when the information reaching the brain is never the same from moment to moment and everything is in a continual state of flux. [3점]

\*primordial 근본적인 \*\*flux 유전(끊임없는 변천)

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

37

▶21053-0177

A trait that is often deemed a necessary ingredient of creativity is fluency. Fluency is shown when a person generates many different yet suitable responses to a stimulus within a set amount of time.

- (A) Other types of fluency include word fluency, the ability to easily state a large number of words containing a given letter, and associational fluency, the ability to easily state synonyms for a given word.
- (B) It is thought that a person who is able to come up with a large number of responses has a greater chance of producing a creative response. Most common in creativity testing is ideational fluency, the ability to name things that belong to a given class.
- (C) A person might, for example, be asked to name as many things as they can in 1 minute that are long. While initial responses such as “pole” or “stick” may lack in originality, ideas produced later in a sequence are often more original, such as “a frog’s tongue.”

- 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

▶21053-0178

This seaweed protects itself by producing a toxin, so there are relatively few species that can eat it.

Large areas of seabed in the northern Mediterranean are now carpeted by *Caulerpa taxifolia*, an invasive seaweed that pushes out native marine life, disrupts ecosystems, and affects fishermen’s livelihoods. In the late twentieth century it was very popular in the aquarium trade. The public aquarium in Monaco apparently released small amounts of the seaweed into the wild. ( ① ) After remaining as a patch in front of the aquarium for a while, it expanded and covered the seabed along 190 km of coast. ( ② ) By 2001, it had spread to many other harbors around the Mediterranean on boat anchors or fishing nets. ( ③ ) It starts out by overgrowing and shading native seaweeds or seagrasses, and then affects animals that rely on the native species for food. ( ④ ) Animals that cannot move away quickly, such as shellfish, are smothered. ( ⑤ ) One species that does is the Mediterranean bream, which accumulates the toxins but is not directly harmed.

\* smother 질식사시키다 \*\* bream (어류) 도미



39

▶21053-0179

However, the advancement of machines and tooling that enabled the development of machines for producing goods appears most significant.

The industrial revolution must be characterized as an evolutionary and emergent development. ( ① ) Since various developments contributed to the industrial revolution, there is no single development or innovation that can be considered as the prime driving force behind the industrial revolution. ( ② ) The innovation of the steam-driven machine by Thomas Newcomen was followed later by the rotating steam engine of James Watt, which made the powering of many production machines in factories possible. ( ③ ) This also made possible the large-scale factory-oriented production of goods. ( ④ ) Consequently, many enterprises emerged in areas such as textiles, gas, mining, oil refinery, transport (train and ship), and communication (telegraph). ( ⑤ ) Construction of roads and canals made concentrated factory production of goods possible at locations distant from those where products were eventually used or where the basic raw or production materials were available. [3점]

40

▶21053-0180

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

Interpretation in the context of literary studies can be defined as the methodologically reflected procedure we employ in order to understand a literary text. As such, interpretation is a response to the experience of textual complexity. In our everyday lives we are surrounded by information that is self-evident in the sense of being semantically transparent to such a degree that there is no need for a sustained effort of understanding. However, such self-evidence is rare in literature. Whether due to the historical or cultural distance that separates authors from readers or to the difficulty of literary language itself, the literary text tends to meet us with a certain degree of foreignness that sometimes makes us give up in frustration, but more often stimulates our curiosity and encourages further investigation. It is ultimately this encounter with incomprehensibility, which is central to the reading of literary texts, that forces us to reflect on the questions of interpretation and understanding.



It is literature's quality of being \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, which is different from that of everyday words, that usually \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ a deeper analysis of it.

- | (A)         | (B)             |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ① original  | ..... inspires  |
| ② original  | ..... enables   |
| ③ ambiguous | ..... inspires  |
| ④ ambiguous | ..... falsifies |
| ⑤ fictional | ..... falsifies |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

If we show babies a sphere that moves in a straight line, jumps over a wall, then heads to the right, little by little, they will get bored of it. Are they simply getting used to this peculiar motion? No, in fact, they understand much (a) more. They deduce that this is an animate being with a specific intention: it wants to move to the right! Moreover, they can tell the object is highly (b) motivated, because it jumps over a high wall in order to get there. Now let's remove the wall. In this scenario, babies are not surprised if they see the sphere change its motion and move to the right in a straight line, (c) without jumping — this is simply the best way to attain its goal. On the other hand, babies open their eyes wide if the sphere continues to jump in the air for no particular reason, since the wall has vanished! In the (d) presence of a wall, the same trajectory as in the first scenario leaves the babies surprised, because they do not understand what strange intention the sphere might have. Other experiments show that children routinely infer people's intentions and preferences. In particular, they understand that the higher the wall is, the (e) greater the person's motivation must be in order to jump over it. From their observations, babies can infer not only the goals and intentions of those around them, but also their beliefs, abilities, and preferences.

\*trajectory 궤적, 경로

## 41

▶21053-0181

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Educational Play Activities for Babies
- ② Do Babies Move Things Intentionally?
- ③ Boost Your Baby's Brainpower: Use Moving Toys
- ④ How to Develop Your Baby's Visual Tracking Skills
- ⑤ Babies' Ability to Infer the Intention of Moving Things

## 42

▶21053-0182

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

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

One day someone told Tom of a farmer nearby who fed some native birds. Much interested in the success he heard (a) this man had in taming wild birds, Tom visited the farmer one cold January morning. Tom had walked only partway up the farmhouse's snow-covered driveway when he heard a flutter of wings. Before he realized what was happening, a chickadee alighted on his shoulder! Filled with wonder at this experience, Tom stood still, not daring to move. The tiny bird looked up into his face, a question clearly showing in its beady black eyes.

\*flutter 퍼덕임 \*\*chickadee 박새

(B)

Tom felt a slight tickling of his face as the bird's feet touched his chin, the momentary clasp of its claws as it gently pecked the peanut from his lips, and then the light flutter of its wings as it flew up to the branch of a tree to eat its prize. (b) The farmer's grin showed Tom how astonished he looked. It was the first time that Tom had ever had a wild bird come to him with no more fear than if he were a tree or a bush.

(C)

Tom has never forgotten the thrill of that experience and what it taught (c) him about the trust that he can instill in a wild creature by showing it patience, kindness, and understanding. Since that day he has had many chickadees and other kinds of songbirds come to his hands to feed. He believes that everyone who feeds birds should make it their goal to gain the trust of at least one wild bird at their feeder, or feeders, so that it will come to them, to their children, and to their guests for food.

(D)

Suddenly (d) a man spoke. "Take some of these peanuts. Blacky wants to be fed." Tom moved slightly and the chickadee flew from his shoulder to the woolen cap of the ruddy-faced farmer who stood by a tree near his house a few yards away. "Here!" (e) He tossed his human visitor a handful of shelled peanuts. "Put half a kernel on your lower lip and don't move." Tom did as he was told and Blacky the chickadee came flying directly for his face. As the little bird neared him it swooped downward, then up.

\*kernel 알맹이

## 43

▶21053-0183

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

▶21053-0184

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

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

## 45

▶21053-0185

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 박새는 Tom의 어깨에 내려앉았다.  
 ② 새의 발이 턱에 닿았을 때 Tom은 간지러움을 느꼈다.  
 ③ Tom은 그날 이후 새들이 자신의 손으로 날아와 먹이를 먹게 했다.  
 ④ 박새는 Tom으로부터 농부에게로 날아갔다.  
 ⑤ Tom은 농부에게 들은 대로 땅콩을 자신의 손에 올려놓았다.

문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

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

01

▶21053-0186

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

- ① 변경된 재활용품 수거일을 홍보하려고
- ② 택배 상자를 잘못 가져간 입주민을 찾으려고
- ③ 재활용품 수거가 당분간 중단될 것임을 알리려고
- ④ 판지 상자의 새로운 분리배출 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 관리실에 맡겨진 택배 상자를 찾아갈 것을 공지하려고

02

▶21053-0187

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

- ① 전자책의 다양한 장점
- ② 독서를 즐기는 사람들의 특징
- ③ 속독이 지식 습득에 미치는 영향
- ④ 온라인에서 정보를 찾는 것의 한계
- ⑤ 전자책이 종이책을 대신할 수 없는 이유

03

▶21053-0188

대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 미술관
- ② 여행사
- ③ 영화관
- ④ 사진관
- ⑤ 구내식당

04

▶21053-0189

대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



05

▶21053-0190

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

- ① 현 옷 정리하기
- ② 트럭에 물건 싣기
- ③ 이삿짐센터 예약하기
- ④ 손님용 침실 청소하기
- ⑤ 중고품 판매 사이트 알아보기

## 06

▶21053-0191

대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$50
- ② \$54
- ③ \$57
- ④ \$60
- ⑤ \$70

## 07

▶21053-0192

대화를 듣고, 여자가 축구 경기를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 대입 면접을 봐야 해서
- ② 입장권을 구하지 못해서
- ③ 친구와 만날 약속이 있어서
- ④ 영어 능력 시험을 봐야 해서
- ⑤ 장학금 수여식에 참석해야 해서

## 08

▶21053-0193

대화를 듣고, 학생회장 선거에 대해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 후보자 수
- ② 후보자 연설일
- ③ 당선자 발표일
- ④ 투표 방법
- ⑤ 임기 시작일

## 09

▶21053-0194

Big Sing Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 9월 19일 오후 3시에 열린다.
- ② 50명의 합창단원들이 관객들과 함께 노래한다.
- ③ 특별 초대 손님들도 합류한다.
- ④ 무대 위의 화면에 노래 가사를 띄운다.
- ⑤ 성인 입장권의 가격은 어린이의 두 배이다.

## 10

▶21053-0195

다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 태블릿 케이스를 고르시오.

Tablet Cases

	Model	Material	Color	Stylus Pen	Price
①	A	nylon	pink	×	\$30
②	B	plastic	blue	×	\$35
③	C	plastic	black	○	\$38
④	D	leather	brown	○	\$45
⑤	E	leather	yellow	○	\$52

11

▶21053-0196

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

- ① Sorry, but we don't have any tables available yet.
- ② Please hold on. I'll check on your order to find out.
- ③ We're all out of that. Would you like something else?
- ④ Okay. I'll send a server over who can take your order.
- ⑤ Unfortunately, we don't have an online ordering system.

12

▶21053-0197

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

- ① Thanks. It'll help me do well on my exam.
- ② Yeah. I'm so happy that I passed the exam.
- ③ I'm so sorry for you. Let's go find one now.
- ④ Do your best. I wish you good luck on your exam.
- ⑤ The exam was tough. I didn't have much time to study for it.

13

▶21053-0198

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

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

- ① That's good. Then it won't make so much noise all day.
- ② I agree. I'll delete unnecessary apps on my smartphone.
- ③ I see. I'll be sure to update my apps regularly from now on.
- ④ Okay. I'll turn off my smartphone alarm in public places.
- ⑤ Thanks. I didn't know that some apps can slow down my phone.

14

▶21053-0199

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

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

- ① Well, cutting down on fast food is not easy.
- ② Sorry, but I'm pretty strict with the foods that I eat.
- ③ Then, you won't rush because you can't finish early.
- ④ Perfect. Having a conversation is a sure way to slow eating.
- ⑤ Right. Many people overeat simply because they're being stressed.

15

▶21053-0200

다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Kevin이 Lucy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Kevin: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① That type of plant is a good choice for a houseplant.
- ② In that case, use outdoor containers or hanging baskets.
- ③ Having houseplants is an excellent way to purify the air.
- ④ You can start getting into gardening by having houseplants.
- ⑤ Try to open your windows frequently so that the plant can get fresh air.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

## 16

▶21053-0201

남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① creative approaches to using leftovers
- ② tips on organizing foods in a refrigerator
- ③ proper ways to keep your refrigerator clean
- ④ foods that should not be stored in the fridge
- ⑤ various recipes that use up leftover vegetables

## 17

▶21053-0202

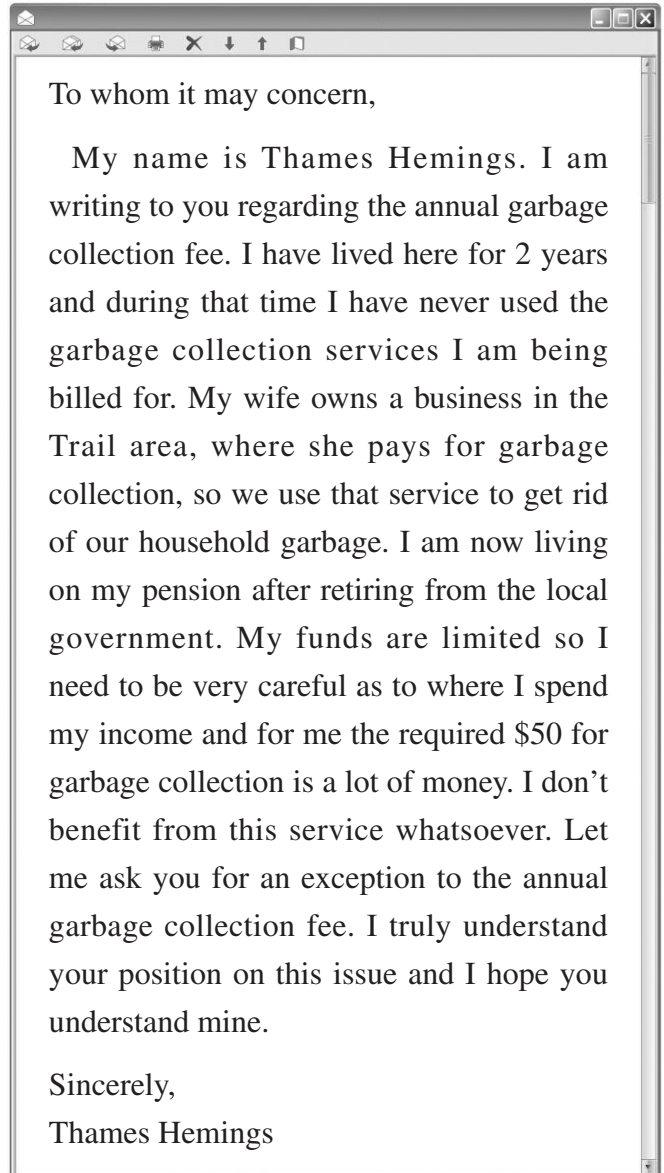
연금된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① sandwich meat
- ② yogurt
- ③ grapes
- ④ eggs
- ⑤ ketchup

## 18

▶21053-0203

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 생활 쓰레기 처리 방법에 대해 문의하려고
- ② 쓰레기 수거 비용의 납부 면제를 요청하려고
- ③ 생활 쓰레기 처리 비용의 절감 방안을 제안하려고
- ④ 퇴직 연금 수급 요건의 대폭적인 완화를 건의하려고
- ⑤ 은퇴자를 위한 지방 정부의 경제적 지원을 촉구하려고

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



19

▶21053-0204

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

After saying some loud words, Ebony placed her hands in a diving position, before she plunged into the waves, her head first. Abigail and Jennifer, Ebony’s friends, watched her swimming with wonder as they thought that Ebony’s act was a brave one. Ebony spent the next couple of minutes underwater, and then as her head came to the surface again, they all laughed and began to play in the waves. Their joyful laughter was carried over to the beach, where the remaining people noticed that the girls were having fun. Some outsiders envied the girls for their youth and energy. The girls spent the next fifteen minutes swimming, before they decided to come out of the water.

- ① sad and gloomy
- ② calm and peaceful
- ③ cheerful and lively
- ④ urgent and frightening
- ⑤ boring and monotonous

20

▶21053-0205

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Renewable energy offers the opportunity to contribute to a number of sustainability goals. These include: climate change mitigation; improved health and environmental outcomes; and social and economic development. However, renewable energy should not be seen as a magic bullet, for all energy sources have some environmental impact. It would be wrong to suggest that renewable energy offers a perfect public policy solution to the challenges of sustainability and climate change. However, renewable energy, used in a judicious and efficient way and in the context of a clear recognition of the ecological limits of the planet, is the best available policy option we have. Simply using renewable energy to go on as we have been doing, pursuing traditional notions of economic growth and consumerism, is not the approach we need. Renewable energy should be a central element of a new paradigm. It should not be used to breathe life into an old and discredited one.

\*mitigation 완화 \*\*judicious 신중한

- ① 재생 에너지 전환 정책을 추진하기 위한 법을 제정해야 한다.
- ② 기존 재생 에너지 기술의 취약점을 보완할 수 있는 방법을 강구해야 한다.
- ③ 인류가 직면한 환경 문제 해결을 위해 재생 에너지 도입을 서둘러야 한다.
- ④ 지역별 특성을 고려하여 그 지역에 가장 적합한 재생 에너지를 개발해야 한다.
- ⑤ 재생 에너지는 신중하고 효율적인 방식으로 새로운 패러다임에서 사용되어야 한다.

## 21

▶21053-0206

밑줄 친 the sound from one hand clapping이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I was younger, I was the head of the taekwondo club at the college where I studied. I always encouraged other students to join the club. There was a student who wanted to join very badly, but she didn't have enough money to buy a taekwondo uniform. I knew if I gave her money to buy the uniform, for the rest of the month I'd need to skip one meal every day, but I gave her the money anyway. What happened next? She came to practice one time, then never showed up again. How would you feel? Disappointed? Angry? Or would you feel betrayed because of your sacrifice? I didn't feel betrayed, disappointed, or angry because I'd helped her just for the sake of helping her, period. I am proud that I was able to buy her uniform even though my budget was so tight. I still "heard the beauty of the sound from one hand clapping."

- ① giving and getting help when needed
- ② receiving help without being ashamed
- ③ keeping one's faith in spite of self-doubt
- ④ fulfilling one's duty without the help of others
- ⑤ helping others without expecting anything in return

## 22

▶21053-0207

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Critics of globalization see it as having led to a homogenization of cultures, with loss of cultural identity in some countries. This isn't primarily an economic argument, but it's worth considering. Globalization has undoubtedly caused some homogenization of world cultures, just as the proliferation of television across the United States homogenized our country's regional cultures in many ways. Some aspects of Western culture, and specifically some aspects of US culture, have taken root in less developed countries, but aspects of virtually every other national culture in the world have also worked their way into American life. The fear that local cultures will dissipate or disappear is not unfounded, but it has to be balanced against the benefits that societies gain from the cultural cross-pollination that has accompanied globalization.

\*proliferation 확산 \*\*dissipate 밀려나다, 소멸하다

- ① 세계화는 경제 정책적인 요인에 의해 가속화된 측면이 있다.
- ② 세계화는 문화적 특수성에 의한 편견을 제거하는 데 큰 역할을 한다.
- ③ 하위문화의 구분은 단순히 집단에 따른 문화의 다양성만을 의미하지 않는다.
- ④ 다양한 기준들이 수많은 집단을 만들고 이들은 각기 독특한 자기 문화를 공유한다.
- ⑤ 문화 동질화에 대한 우려는 세계 간 문화 교류를 통해 얻는 이익과 비교 평가되어야 한다.

## 23

▶21053-0208

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea behind the scientific attitude is simple to formulate but difficult to measure. It nonetheless plays a crucial role both in explaining how science operates and in justifying the uniqueness of science as a way of knowing. Science is successful precisely because it embraces an honest and critical attitude toward evidence (and has created a set of practices like peer review, publication, and reproducibility to institutionalize this attitude). Of course, science is not always successful. One can have the scientific attitude and still offer a flawed theory. But the power of caring about empirical evidence is that we (and others) may critique our theory and offer a better one. When we are trying to learn about the empirical world, evidence must overrule other considerations. The evidence may not always be definitive, but it cannot be ignored, for the check that it gives us against reality is the best means of discovering (or at least working toward) the truth about the world.

- ① roles of logical justifications in defending science
- ② credibility of science coming from experimental processes
- ③ importance of evidence being at the core of the scientific attitude
- ④ conditions for telling the difference between science and nonscience
- ⑤ limitations of scientific work lacking the cooperative spirit of scientists

## 24

▶21053-0209

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As communities become more diverse, a basic understanding of the cultures and their values is critical in caring for families with obesity issues. It is important to understand the cultural perception of weight to address the health risks associated with being overweight or obese. If the family does not believe that their child is overweight, they are less likely to understand the need for lifestyle changes, resulting in a negative impact on the child's overall health. There is a strong need to have culturally and linguistically competent nurses, even being from the same culture or community, to help facilitate health promotion communication. These nurses are better suited to help families with lifestyle changes to promote weight loss, and can present information on nutrition and physical activity in a culturally sensitive manner. Nurses within these communities can lead by example, such as by preparing ethnic foods in healthier ways or by promoting physical activity through modeling. Culturally sensitive nurses can help families of other cultures understand health related consequences and implement healthy lifestyles.

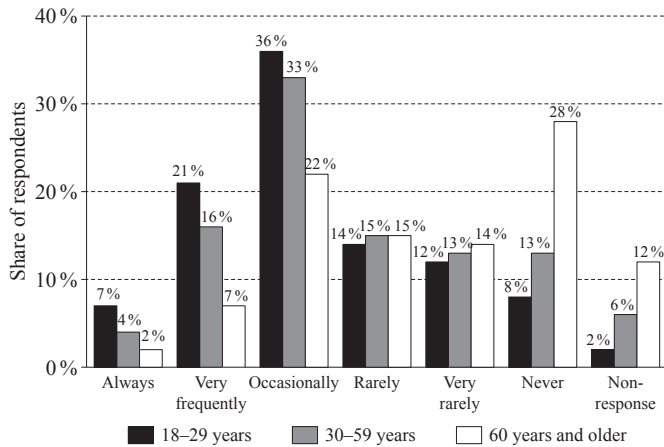
- ① How Culture May Influence Patients' Attitudes
- ② Nursing Competency: What It Is and How It Develops
- ③ How to Care for Patients with Serious Health Problems
- ④ The Role of Nurses as Allies Against Racial Discrimination
- ⑤ What Is Needed to Fight Obesity: Nurses with Cultural Competence

## 25

▶21053-0210

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**How Often Consumers in the United States Shopped for Clothes Online by Age Group (May 2017)**



The graph above shows how often consumers in the United States shopped for clothes online by age group, in May 2017. ① The 18–29 years age group had the highest percentage of people who responded that they occasionally shopped online for clothes. ② In the 18–29 years age group, the percentage of those who stated that they always shopped online for clothes was twice as high as that of those saying that they rarely shopped online for clothes. ③ In the 30–59 years age group, the percentage of those who said that they very rarely shopped online for clothes was the same as that of those who answered they never did. ④ In the 30–59 years age group, about one out of three people said that they occasionally shopped online for clothes. ⑤ In the 60 years and older age group, the percentage of those who said that they never shopped online for clothes was the highest.

## 26

▶21053-0211

Rosalie Allen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rosalie Allen was known as the Queen of the Yodelers and was the first woman inducted into the Country Music DJ Hall of Fame. Born on June 27, 1924, she grew up in a large, poor Pennsylvania family. At the age of nine she worked and boarded in a restaurant and sent her earnings home. Fascinated with singing and listening to the radio, she ignored her parents' wishes and hit the road with a country music band at age thirteen. She became one of the female radio pioneers, finding popularity as the first female country disc jockey with her *Prairie Stars* show on New York's WOV Broadcasting. She made the transition to TV with a country music program and was the owner of New York City's first country record shop. She also wrote columns for fan magazines. When her *Prairie Stars* show ended, she elected to stay home to raise her daughter. Allen died of heart failure on September 24, 2003.

\*induct (명예의 전당에) 올리다

- ① 요들 가수의 여왕으로 알려져 있었다.
- ② 아홉 살 때 음식점에서 일하면서 자신이 번 돈을 집으로 보냈다.
- ③ 부모의 뜻에 따라 열세 살 때 컨트리 음악 밴드를 따라갔다.
- ④ 뉴욕시 최초의 컨트리 음악 음반 가게의 주인이 되었다.
- ⑤ 팬 잡지에 칼럼을 쓰기도 했다.

27

▶21053-0212

Homecoming Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Homecoming Day**  
Welcome back!

Homecoming Day, which has been put on every other year since 1995, is coming up this year.

**When:** August 28, 3:00 pm – 9:00 pm  
**Where:** The Business Center at George University

**Registration fee:** \$80 per person

- The event offers a great opportunity to reconnect with old friends.
- There will be a main seminar. The theme is “Corporate Social Responsibility.”
- The Alumni of the Year will be announced during dinner, which will be catered by a Finnish fine dining restaurant.
- Photos and videos of previous events can be found at our website.
- Cancellation policy: Refunds requested by email must be submitted by the day before the event.
- If you have any questions, please email us at alumni@george.edu.

- ① 1995년부터 2년마다 개최해 오고 있다.
- ② 등록비는 1인당 80달러이다.
- ③ 핀란드 고급 식당에서 음식을 공급한다.
- ④ 이전 행사의 사진과 동영상은 웹사이트에서 볼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 행사 당일까지 이메일로 환불을 요청할 수 있다.

28

▶21053-0213

XPR 300에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Battery Operated Ride-On Vehicle  
XPR 300**

**Vehicle / Battery Specifications**

- Ages: 3 and up
- Maximum Capacity: 30 kg
- Maximum Speed: 3.0 – 4.5 km/h
- Battery Type: Sealed lead-acid rechargeable (rechargeable up to 3 years)

**Charging Information**

- Turn the power switch to “OFF” when charging.
- Charge the battery for 8 – 10 hours before the first use.
- Do not charge the battery for more than 16 hours to avoid overheating.
- It is normal for the charger to feel warm during charging. If the charger feels hot, stop charging, unplug the charger and check the battery and charger.

**Note**

If you have any missing or damaged parts or need assembly assistance, please contact our service center directly. Do not return this product to the retailer, as they do not stock replacement parts.

\*lead-acid (battery) 연축전지, 납축전지

- ① 3세 이하의 아동을 위한 기구이다.
- ② 최대 수용 무게는 30kg이다.
- ③ 전원 스위치를 켜 상태에서 충전해야 한다.
- ④ 처음 사용하기 전에 16시간 이상 충전해야 한다.
- ⑤ 부품을 교체하려면 소매상을 방문해야 한다.

## 29

▶21053-0214

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

An important parallel to the development of financial contracts was the mathematical capability of analyzing ① them. Babylonian mathematics was surprisingly sophisticated. It was based initially on a sexagesimal (base 60) system that made ratios and multiples ② easy to calculate and typically used linear interpolations to approximate such nonlinear phenomena as the motions of the planets and compound interest. Among the many mathematical texts that survive from the Old Babylonian period (1800–1600 B.C.) ③ being study texts working out the solution to the accrual of interest. For example, a tablet in the Berlin Museum analyzed by the historian of science Otto Neugebauer asks how long it would take for a unit of silver ④ to grow to 64 times its value if it doubled every five years — by any measure a long-term investment. This corresponded to a 20 percent annual interest rate ⑤ that only compounds every five years.

\*sexagesimal 60진법의 \*\*interpolation 보간법, (중간항의) 삽입  
\*\*\*accrual 증식

## 30

▶21053-0215

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

According to the *restorative theory*, sleep allows the body, including the brain, to rest and repair itself. Various kinds of evidence ① support this theory: After people engage in vigorous physical activity, such as running a marathon, they generally sleep longer than usual. Growth hormone, released primarily during deep sleep, ② facilitates the repair of damaged tissue. Sleep apparently enables the brain to replenish energy stores and also ③ strengthens the immune system. More recently, researchers have demonstrated that sleep may help the brain clear out metabolic by-products of neural activity, just as a janitor takes out the trash. Neural activity creates by-products that can be ④ toxic if they build up. These by-products are removed in the interstitial space — a small fluid-filled space between the cells of the brain. During sleep, a 60 percent increase in this space ⑤ disturbs efficient removal of the debris that has accumulated while the person is awake.

\*replenish 보충하다  
\*\*interstitial space 간질 공간(세포 사이의 체액을 이루는 공간)



[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31

▶21053-0216

Digital information plays a part in the increasing \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge. First, the infinitude of information now accessible through the Internet dwarfs any attempt to master a subject — it is simply no longer possible to know what is to be known in any area. The response is to focus on ever narrower or more esoteric disciplines or interests, or to admit that all that can be done is to sample the field. Second, the stature of knowledge is challenged, because the quality of what can be accessed is often unknown. In the printed book, the signs of quality — publisher, author affiliation, and so on — are usually clearly marked. But the quality of information on the Internet is not always so obvious, sometimes deliberately veiled, sometimes simplistic but loud. Even the encyclopedic is not guaranteed: *Wikipedia* bills itself as ‘the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit’. Despite the theory that correct material will usually overcome incorrect, there is nevertheless a caveat that knowledge is always relative. [3점]

\*esoteric 소수만 아는 \*\*affiliation 소속 \*\*\*caveat 경고

- ① depth
- ② spread
- ③ monopoly
- ④ uncertainty
- ⑤ commercialization

32

▶21053-0217

Acts of remembering extend beyond the acknowledgment of collective sites of memory, historical documents, and oral traditions. They engage motives for remembering and question on whose behalf one remembers. Precisely because acts of remembering are relational, they are implicated in how people understand the past and make claims about their versions of the past. Thus memory is an inescapably intersubjective act, as W. J. T. Mitchell insightfully suggests: “Memory is an intersubjective phenomenon, a practice not only of recollection of a past *by* a subject, but of recollection *for* another subject.” Memory is a means of “passing on,” of sharing a social past that may have been obscured, thereby activating its potential for reshaping a future of and for other subjects. In sum, acts of personal remembering \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① depend on historical documents
- ② help to record the history as it was
- ③ can in no way change one’s memory
- ④ are fundamentally social and collective
- ⑤ are helpful in improving one’s personality



## 33

▶21053-0218

\_\_\_\_\_ even when genetic effects are very strong. For example, myopia (nearsightedness) is highly heritable, and nearsighted parents are likely to have nearsighted children. Yet studies of hunter-gatherer eyesight show that there are almost no nearsighted hunter-gatherers. There are various aspects of modern life that might cause myopia — perhaps it's all the close work we do, perhaps it's reading, perhaps it's working in low light — but whatever the cause, the genes that lead to myopia are actually genes that make people sensitive to environmental factors that cause myopia. People who have myopia genes and live in modern environments usually develop nearsightedness; people who have myopia genes but live as hunter-gatherers almost never do. So even effects that are largely genetic can at the same time be largely environmental. [3점]

\*myopia 근시

- ① Some genetic diseases manifest symptoms later in life
- ② Interactions between genes and environment emerge
- ③ Medical technology determines the average life expectancy
- ④ People develop distinct dietary habits and physical strengths
- ⑤ The relationship between physical and mental health is complex

## 34

▶21053-0219

Industry's use of science to support its interests in resource conflicts is seen in efforts to develop its own expertise as a means of \_\_\_\_\_. Industrial fisheries, for example, often no longer rely on government stock assessments, but hire their own scientists to conduct assessments, in part to ensure their interests are taken into consideration in management decisions. Industry-funded "contested stock assessment" is expected to become more common as individual transferable quotas become more widely used. In such situations experts may simply seek whatever information will enable them to act as advocates for their employer. Fishing interests have been described as having instructed their scientific consultants to "just find some holes in the government assessment: this will provide us with the opening we need with the politicians." Science becomes, in effect, an instrument used to increase uncertainty concerning resource stocks, thereby reducing pressure for controls on their exploitation. [3점]

\* individual transferable quota 양도성 개별 할당량

- ① contesting government policies
- ② reducing the influence of consumers
- ③ negotiating with other resource users
- ④ supplementing government assessments
- ⑤ considering political and environmental factors

### 35

▶21053-0220

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Successful dieters must learn to correctly identify the body's needs and the satisfaction of these needs. The boundary between hunger and satiation is referred to as the diet boundary. ① This distinction, the diet boundary, is complicated by the fact that people frequently eat for other reasons than the body's need for nutrients. ② For example, people may eat to escape boredom, to cope with stress, or as a means of social interaction. ③ Deficiencies of essential vitamins and minerals rob children of their vitality at every stage of life and undermine the health and well-being of children. ④ Hence, dieters face a dilemma of maintaining an adequate diet boundary as they are immersed in a social world, surrounded by an array of circumstances and food choices. ⑤ In the midst of these situations, dieters must determine when to eat, how much to eat, and what types of food are appropriate.

\*satiation 포만감

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

### 36

▶21053-0221

The sweet part of the "old book smell" comes from the molecule lignin, which is present in all wood-based paper. Books printed after about 1850 use paper made from soft or hard woods.

- (A) By "degrade," I mean that chemical bonds break, resulting in smaller compounds splitting away from the larger lignin molecule. These smaller pieces are released as a gas having the odor we associate with old books.
- (B) A molecule of *lignin* has a complex structure, with a molecular weight in excess of 10,000 g/mol. By comparison, most organic molecules weigh only a few 100 g/mol. Portions of the molecule react to environmental stressors, resulting in lignin degrading as the years pass due to the effects of ultraviolet light, humidity, oxygen, and even acids in the paper.
- (C) Prior to this, most books were made from cotton or linen. The switch was made simply to save money; trees are much less expensive to harvest in great quantities than cotton. Being wood based, most modern paper is composed primarily of cellulose and also significantly of lignin molecules.

\*lignin 목질소

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

## 37

▶21053-0222

Why don't flies drop off ceilings? How do flies hold on, even when they are upside down? People just assumed that flies' feet had suckers on them, a bit like those rubber suckers used to stick hooks on doors.

- (A) This would mean that flies should not be able to keep their grip inside a bottle if there was no air in it. He trapped a fly in a bottle and pumped out the air. The fly didn't fall off the bottle sides and continued to walk about as normal. What this shows is that a fly's feet can't be working like suckers.
- (B) John Blackwall wasn't convinced by this explanation. He knew that suckers won't work if there is no air because without air there's no air pressure to press them in place.
- (C) So, how do they walk on ceilings? Blackwall examined a fly's foot with a microscope and saw that it had a sticky liquid on it. He concluded that flies do not drop off ceilings because this sticky liquid holds them in place. [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

▶21053-0223

The process of destruction may be temporarily halted, however, if a substantial flood breaks the river banks and sweeps over the plain, depositing a layer of sediment over any bones and remains, thereby protecting them from the surface elements.

A rare collection of factors is necessary to preserve the body of an animal in fossil form. ( ① ) In even the best environments for fossil formation, such as a river floodplain, most animal remains are destroyed quickly by natural decay — scattered, trampled, and gnawed while being eroded by wind, water, and sun. ( ② ) The combination of physical and chemical erosion is unrelenting — before long, no trace of the animal is left to join the geological record. ( ③ ) The completeness of the fossil record in this environment is thus largely determined by the frequency of flooding, which can occur at intervals ranging from tens to thousands of years. ( ④ ) The resulting fossils form a series of snapshots in time rather than an ideal continuum. ( ⑤ ) In less ideal environments where there is little chance of sedimentary deposition, the record becomes even more scant. [3점]

\*sediment 침전물 \*\*gnaw 닳아 없어지게 하다 \*\*\*scant 빈약한

39

▶21053-0224

After conditioning the rats, he gave them saccharine water without the Cytoxan and watched to see how long it would take for them to forget the connection between the two.

In 1975, Professor Robert Ader made a discovery that many consider central to establishing the link between mind and body for the immune system. He was investigating conditioned response. He was testing to see how long a conditioned response could last in laboratory rats by using a combination of saccharin-laced water and the nausea-inducing drug Cytoxan. ( ① ) He trained the rats to associate the sweet solution with a bad bellyache, which was caused by the Cytoxan. ( ② ) Unexpectedly, in the second month, the rats started to die off from disease. ( ③ ) Puzzled by this development, Ader researched the properties of the nausea-inducing Cytoxan and learned that one of its side effects was an immune suppressant. ( ④ ) The rats had been conditioned to associate the sweet water with not only nausea, but with a shutdown of their immune systems. ( ⑤ ) The conclusion was clear: Their minds were controlling their immune systems. [3점]

\*saccharin-laced 사카린이 가미된

40

▶21053-0225

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

In *The Oxford Dictionary of the English Language*, the 50 most frequently used words have 1,278 separate and distinct definitions. That’s an average of twenty-five meanings per word. Take the word “run.” What a variety of meanings it has! “Beth is moving rapidly — watch her run.” “In the coming election, Carmen will run for mayor.” “Both believe stocks will do better than bonds in the long run.” “Michelle has a run in her stocking.” “The Yankees just scored another run.” “Starting next month, Juan will run the accounting department.” And so forth with eighteen additional meanings of the word “run” in our dictionary. It’s no wonder that people don’t always agree on the meaning of what’s been said. Although listeners often select the appropriate meaning of the words they hear, this characteristic of language can result in misunderstandings.



Words that have a variety of meanings can be a major source of \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_, because each listener may attach a \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ meaning to the word they hear.

- | (A)          | (B)             |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ① confusion  | ..... similar   |
| ② confusion  | ..... different |
| ③ knowledge  | ..... clear     |
| ④ knowledge  | ..... deeper    |
| ⑤ creativity | ..... random    |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Suppose that you and another candidate are interviewing for a job at a company. If this other candidate makes a mistake that you can easily correct for him, do you help him out? Your (a) willingness to do so will probably be affected by whether you are both interviewing for the same job. If you are, and if there is only one position, then any help you give to him will directly harm you because it (b) increases the likelihood that he will get the job instead of you. All of your competition is against this one person, and this “local” competition (c) undermines your incentives to cooperate with each other. If you are interviewing for different jobs, then you are not in competition, and you could both benefit from helping each other to compete against your respective competitors. In this case, you have no local competition, because you are both competing against (d) separate pools. How about an intermediate situation? If you are both competing for a position, but there are many positions, then you could still benefit from helping each other because this puts you both in a better position to compete with the larger pool of candidates. You would still be partly in competition with each other, and this would somewhat (e) boost your incentives to cooperate, but most of the competition is with others.

## 41

▶21053-0226

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Is Cooperation Above Competition?
- ② Is Human Nature Competitive or Cooperative?
- ③ Using Competition in the Workplace to Motivate People
- ④ A Successful Interview: A Way to Stand Out from Competitors
- ⑤ Scale of Competition: A Determinant of the Level of Cooperation

## 42

▶21053-0227

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)

Once again the Yankees lost the World Series to the Giants, who swept them in four with one tie. It had been a bad season for Babe Ruth. During the 1922 season, (a) he batted .315 with 35 home runs. Two suspensions and an illness limited him to 110 games.

(B)

Stung by Walker's words, Babe stood up and apologized. "I know as well as anybody else just what mistakes I made last season," (b) he told the audience. "There's no use in me trying to get away from them. But let me tell you something. I want the New York sportswriters and fans to know that I've had my last drink until October. I mean it. Tomorrow I'm going off to my farm. I'm going to work my head off."

\*farm 마이너리그 팀

(C)

New York buzzed with gossip about Babe's eating and drinking too much, partying, and staying out all night. The Babe's earlier remarks about the fans were true. They didn't care about his private life as long as he performed well, but now they felt his bad habits hurt the team. That winter Babe attended a dinner in New York where the city's future mayor, James J. Walker, addressed the audience. He openly accused Babe of letting down the "dirty-faced kids" who idolized him. "Are you going to keep on letting those kids down?" (c) he asked.

(D)

In 1923 the Yankees started the season in their new home, Yankee Stadium. True to (d) his word, Babe reported to spring training in good condition, his weight down to 215 pounds. The Yankees opened on April 18 before 74,000 fans who packed the new park and were rewarded with a 4-1 win

over the Red Sox. Babe marked the occasion with a three-run homer that sailed over the right field wall, the first of 41 (e) he blasted that year. It was also the first home run hit in Yankee Stadium, which became known as "the house that Babe Ruth built."

\*blast (홈런 등을) 날리다, 치다

### 43

▶21053-0228

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

▶21053-0229

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

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

### 45

▶21053-0230

윗글의 Babe Ruth에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 1922년 시즌 동안 두 번의 출전 정지와 질병 때문에 110경기만 출전했다.
- ② 팬들은 그의 나쁜 습관이 팀에 해를 끼친다고 느꼈다.
- ③ James J. Walker가 청중에게 연설하는 만찬에 참석하지 않았다.
- ④ 몸무게를 215파운드까지 줄여 좋은 몸 상태로 봄 훈련에 나왔다.
- ⑤ Yankee Stadium에서의 첫 홈런은 우측 담장을 넘어갔다.

문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

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

01

▶21053-0231

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

- ① 야생 동물 구조 방법을 알려 주려고
- ② 안전한 산행을 위한 필수 장비를 소개하려고
- ③ 공원에서의 반려동물 산책 규칙을 공지하려고
- ④ 야생 동물 서식지 보호의 중요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 하이킹 시 야생 동물을 피하는 방법을 안내하려고

02

▶21053-0232

대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자녀가 읽을 책을 부모가 선택해 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀가 수준에 맞는 책을 읽도록 지도해야 한다.
- ③ 어린 자녀에게 책을 읽어 줄 때는 큰 소리로 읽어 주어야 한다.
- ④ 자녀가 매달 독서 목록을 작성하여 계획적으로 책을 읽도록 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자녀에게 독서 습관을 들이려면 가족이 함께 독서하는 시간을 가져야 한다.

03

▶21053-0233

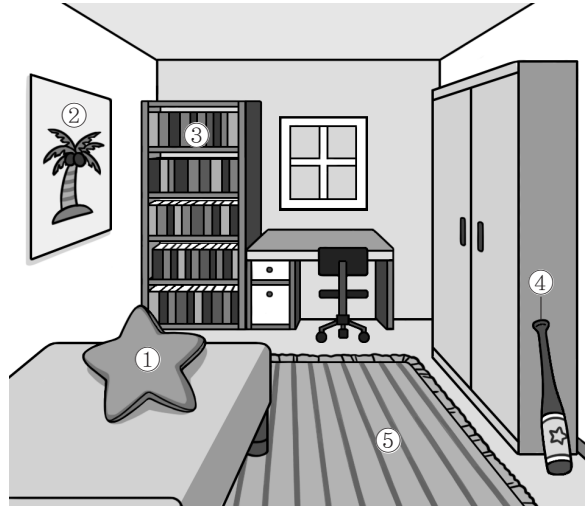
대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사진작가 - 잡지사 기자
- ② 영화감독 - 신문 편집자
- ③ 식물학자 - 식물원 직원
- ④ 화가 - 토크쇼 진행자
- ⑤ 미술 강사 - 수강생

04

▶21053-0234

대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



05

▶21053-0235

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

- ① 피자 주문하기
- ② 두통약 구입하기
- ③ 과제물 출력하기
- ④ 책상 서랍 정리하기
- ⑤ 잉크 카트리지를 사 오기



### 06

▶21053-0236

대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$20
- ② \$35
- ③ \$40
- ④ \$43
- ⑤ \$48

### 07

▶21053-0237

대화를 듣고, 남자가 다음 주에 서핑 수업을 수강할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 형을 만나러 가야 해서
- ② 수강 인원이 초과되어서
- ③ 다른 수업과 시간에 겹쳐서
- ④ 학교 식당에서 일을 해야 해서
- ⑤ 대학원 시험 준비를 해야 해서

### 08

▶21053-0238

대화를 듣고, 3D Printing Summer Camp에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 연령 제한
- ③ 참가비
- ④ 장소
- ⑤ 등록 방법

### 09

▶21053-0239

2021 Teen Winter Job Fair에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 토요일에 진행되는 행사이다.
- ② Jacksonville에 사는 고등학생과 학부모를 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 채용 담당자를 만날 수 있다.
- ④ 모든 참석자에게 텀블러를 준다.
- ⑤ 간식과 음료를 제공한다.

### 10

▶21053-0240

다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 탁상용 선풍기를 고르시오.

Desk Fans

	Model	Price	Speed Settings	Timer	Color
①	A	\$17	3	×	Blue
②	B	\$19	4	○	Black
③	C	\$20	4	○	Red
④	D	\$24	5	×	Gray
⑤	E	\$30	5	○	Pink

## 11

▶21053-0241

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

- ① Then let's get in a check-out line.
- ② Just stay here while I go get them.
- ③ I know of a good coffee shop nearby.
- ④ We don't have to go grocery shopping.
- ⑤ First, let's make a shopping list for the party.

## 12

▶21053-0242

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

- ① I can lend it to you if you want.
- ② I'm going to buy it online tomorrow.
- ③ How about going to another library?
- ④ Get the textbook at the campus bookstore.
- ⑤ That's why you should learn speed reading.

## 13

▶21053-0243

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

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

- ① I'd love to, but I can't. I just don't have the time.
- ② That sounds like a good idea. I'll start doing that.
- ③ Right. That video sharing website is really popular.
- ④ You should try it. Watching the video helps me sleep better.
- ⑤ Thanks! I've been looking for a good app to watch videos.

## 14

▶21053-0244

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

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

- ① Thanks, but you don't have to. I've got help.
- ② Okay. Then I should move the conference back a day.
- ③ I feel the same way. I hope the meeting goes well.
- ④ I really appreciate it. It'll make things a lot easier.
- ⑤ No worries. I'll talk to the buyers about the issues.

## 15

▶21053-0245

다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jason이 호텔 프런트 사무원에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Jason: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① It seems that this room key is not working.
- ② How much does it cost to upgrade my room?
- ③ Do you have any vacancies for this weekend?
- ④ I'd like to switch to another nonsmoking room.
- ⑤ I have to cancel my reservation for next weekend.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

### 16

▶21053-0246

남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① influence of living environments on health
- ② best-known Pacific islands for healthy living
- ③ highly developed countries for medical treatment
- ④ regions where people live exceptionally long lives
- ⑤ nutritional factors associated with a longer life expectancy

### 17

▶21053-0247

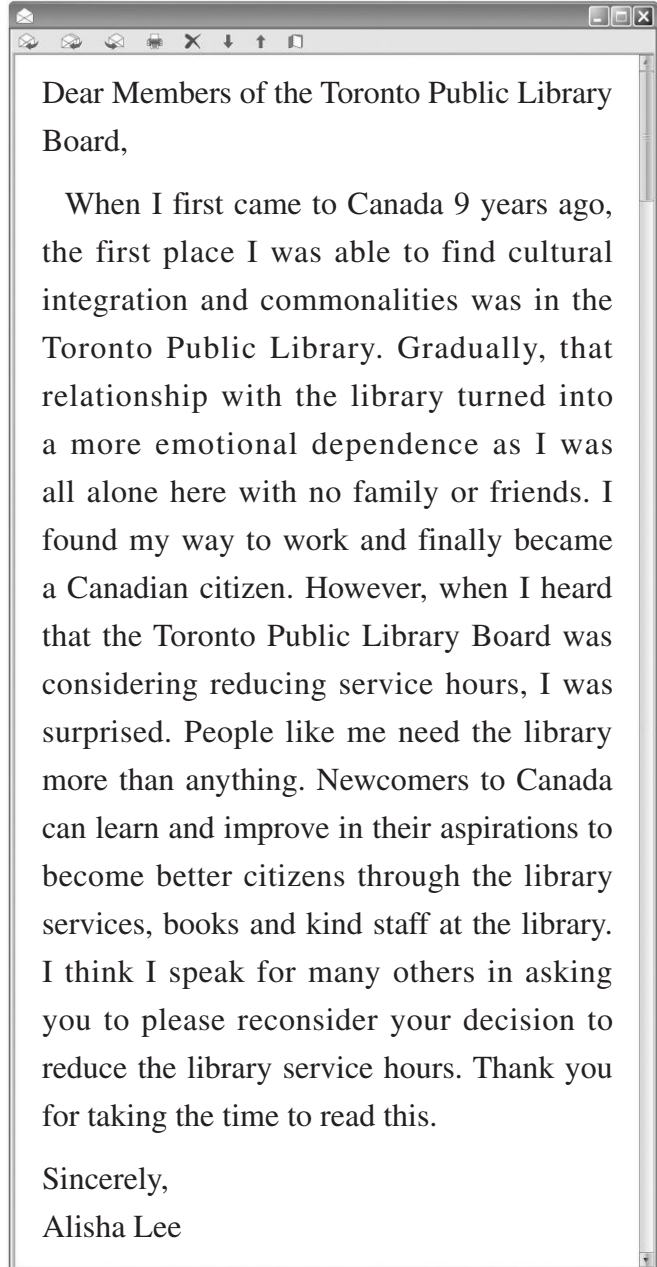
언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Switzerland
- ② Italy
- ③ Greece
- ④ Japan
- ⑤ the U.S.A.

### 18

▶21053-0248

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 도서 대출 시스템 개선 방안을 제안하려고
- ② 도서관에 다양한 문화 행사 개최를 건의하려고
- ③ 도서관 이용 시간 단축을 재고할 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 도서관에 희망 도서 구입 신청 방법을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 호의를 베풀어 준 도서관 사서에게 고마움을 표현하려고

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

## 19

▶21053-0249

다음 글에 드러난 Anna의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anna held the blue antique jar up to the light and hoped the treasure it held was beyond her wildest dreams. Her grandmother had left the strange jar to Anna in her will, hinting that wealth lay inside. Fascinated, she pecked at the jar's wax seal with her index finger, but the wax would not move at all. Carrying the heavy jar to the sink, she soaked it in hot water until the seal dissolved. Quickly, she dried the jar and slowly lifted the lid. Several handfuls of pearly granules lay inside, smelling of salt. Frowning, she stuck her finger into the granules and tasted. Salt. It was only salt. Grandma had left money and jewelry to Anna's cousins, yet to her, Grandma's favorite, she'd left a jar of salt. Anna asked herself, "Is this all I got?" Shaking her head, Anna slammed the jar down on the table.

\*granule 작은 알갱이

- ① bored → amused
- ② gloomy → excited
- ③ curious → horrified
- ④ ashamed → relieved
- ⑤ anticipating → disappointed

## 20

▶21053-0250

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Creating good alternatives requires receptivity — a mind expansive, unrestrained, and open to ideas. One idea leads to another, and the more ideas you entertain, the more likely you are to find a good one. Bad ideas will almost certainly emerge along with good ones. That's a necessary part of the process and something you shouldn't be concerned about at this point. Don't evaluate alternatives while you're generating them. That will slow the process down and dampen creativity. An obvious shortcoming, even a potentially fatal flaw, should not keep you from listing an alternative. If some aspect of the alternative is promising enough, it may be worth the effort to try to eliminate the inadequacy later. Evaluation narrows the range of alternatives. At this stage, your task is to broaden the range by bringing forward as many alternatives as possible.

- ① 대안을 생각해 내는 중에는 대안에 대한 평가를 지양해야 한다.
- ② 다른 이들의 생각을 존중할 줄 아는 겸허를 갖춰야 한다.
- ③ 평가 시 평가자는 자신의 주관에 배제해야 한다.
- ④ 여러 대안을 비교 평가하려면 판단 기준이 분명해야 한다.
- ⑤ 창의적인 대안을 찾으려면 우선 문제의 원인을 파악해야 한다.

21

▶21053-0251

밑줄 친 these connections가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a professor of medieval history at the University of Strasbourg in the 1920s and the 1930s, before moving to the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936, Marc Bloch encouraged his students to consider the landscape as a historical document. If written texts provided a view into conscious historical processes, topography, he suggested, provided valuable insight into phenomena that were unconscious and invisible, such as social, economic, and political structure. Bloch described rural history as a “vibrant human interaction with the soil.” Studying the form of agricultural fields as seen from an airplane, he contended, provided insight into the society that had produced them. Bloch demonstrated these connections as he took his students on field trips into the countryside near Strasbourg to see the elongated fields of Alsace, which he considered to be characteristic of all of northern Europe. According to Bloch, students of history could best understand historical processes by looking at historical processes that were still very much alive.

\*topography 지형학 \*\*elongate 길게 늘이다

- ① Geographical features are related to one another.
- ② Historical events are connected to the present moment.
- ③ Rural history and the form of agricultural fields are linked.
- ④ Soil is vital to sustaining the agricultural production system.
- ⑤ Conservation of cultural heritage is combined with economic benefits.

22

▶21053-0252

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Few lawyers ever take a course in public health law or even in the law’s impact on public health. The law school course that generally comes closest is the course on health law; but that, not surprisingly, has followed the market and focuses generally on the regulation and provision of medical services. Few textbooks in the field devote any attention to public health; and in those that do, public health is clearly a minor theme in the major tale of the medical marketplace. Moreover, the vast majority of lawyers do not take even that course. Instead, in their courses on torts and constitutional and administrative law, they learn the values of individual rights and the perspective that economic analysis bears on decision making. That those decisions may affect dramatically the health of a population and that a discipline exists that sheds light on the nature and degree of those effects are barely ever noted.

\*tort 불법 행위

- ① 법학계에서 공중 보건에 관한 내용이 경시되고 있다.
- ② 법조계에 공중 보건법에 정통한 변호사가 많지 않다.
- ③ 의료 산업 분야에서의 많은 법적 문제가 해결되지 않고 있다.
- ④ 공중 보건에 관한 개정 법률안 중 일부가 헌법에 합치하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 의료 전문 법률가를 양성하는 교육 과정이 제대로 이행되지 않고 있다.

## 23

▶21053-0253

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Adornment has long had a place in the house of power. It may show the position of a person in a hierarchical system of authority; it may be visible proof of affiliation with a particular political party, or dedication to one political ideology and opposition to another. If political power passes from one ideological group to another, sometimes the entering group will adopt the symbolic dress of their predecessors. Napoleon reintroduced types of dress that were symbols of state from the old regime to support the legitimacy of his empire visually and to unite the old and new elite. At other times a group will institute its own symbols of dress, as did Castro and his followers when they adopted drab fatigue uniforms. At yet other times, subtle modifications in dress, rather than radical change, may occur among the politically sensitive. For example, the military coups in Nigeria in the 1960's resulted in de-emphasis of the Nigerian "national" dress among the Ibo politicians and civil servants of eastern Nigeria, because the "national" dress symbolized the peoples of the west and north, that is, their political opposition.

\*adornment 치장 \*\*predecessor 전임자 \*\*\*drab 칙칙한

- ① key nature of symbols in politics
- ② use of dress as a political symbol
- ③ power of clothing in policy protests
- ④ importance of outfits for the workplace
- ⑤ communicative value of military dress codes

## 24

▶21053-0254

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some plant species want their seeds to be taken as far away as possible so that the seedlings do not compete with each other as they grow. When they are ready to germinate, these species make their seeds as enticing as possible by covering them in a nice, sweet, fleshy coating that will encourage herbivores to eat them. The sugary flesh provides the herbivore with energy in exchange for carrying the seeds away in their gut; a day or so later, the seeds will be excreted some distance away where they can now germinate. In fact, the seeds of some species will not germinate at all if they have not first passed through a herbivore's gut: the acids in the stomach help prepare the seed for germination (for example, by weakening the casing so that it will break open and allow the seedling to emerge).

\*germinate 싹트다 \*\*excrete 배설하다

- ① How Herbivores Adapt to Plant Defenses
- ② What Role Do Plants Play in an Ecosystem?
- ③ Animals vs. Plants: Which is More Helpful for Nature?
- ④ The Impact of Interactions Between Plants on Animals
- ⑤ Survival of Plants: Using Animals as Seed Spreaders

25

▶21053-0255

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Top 10 Countries with the Fastest Internet Speed in the World**

First Quarter 2017			Second Quarter 2017		
Rank	Country	Speed (Mbps)	Rank	Country	Speed (Mbps)
1	South Korea	28.6	1	Hong Kong	54.1
2	Norway	23.5	2	South Korea	48.8
3	Sweden	22.5	3	Japan	42.2
4	Hong Kong	21.9	4	Latvia	37.5
5	Switzerland	21.7	5	Romania	37.4
6	Finland	20.5	6	Belgium	32.7
7	Singapore	20.3	7	Switzerland	32.4
8	Japan	20.2	8	Bulgaria	31.1
9	Denmark	20.1	9	Israel	30.9
10	United States	18.7	10	Singapore	30.9

\*Mbps=megabit per second

The above table shows the list of the top ten countries with the fastest Internet speed in the world in the first two quarters of 2017. ① In the first quarter of 2017, South Korea was the country with the fastest Internet speed in the world, followed by Norway. ② In the second quarter of 2017, the Internet speed of both Hong Kong and Japan improved more than double that of the previous quarter, placing the two countries in first and third places, respectively. ③ On the other hand, three out of the top five countries in the first quarter of 2017 — Norway, Sweden and Switzerland — fell out of the list of the top ten countries in the second quarter of 2017. ④ Israel ranked in the top ten countries with the fastest Internet speed in the second quarter of 2017, but not in the previous quarter. ⑤ The top ten countries in the second quarter of 2017 all had an Internet speed of more than 30 megabits per second, faster than the fastest speed among all the countries in the previous quarter.

26

▶21053-0256

kagu에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Found only in New Caledonia, the kagu is one of the world's rarest and most endangered birds. It has blue-gray plumage and an elegant, swept-back crest, together with long legs and a probing bill. Practically flightless, it lives on forested mountainsides, and spends almost all its life on the ground. This puts kagus at special risk from introduced predators such as cats and dogs, which eat eggs as well as the adult birds. Their numbers have sharply declined since the 18th century, when European colonists arrived on their island home. Kagus feed on earthworms and other small animals, and have an unusual hunting technique. Instead of keeping on the move, they repeatedly stop and wait for signs of movement in the soil or among fallen leaves, and snap up their prey with a quick peck. Kagus mate for life, and often build their nests next to a stump or a fallen tree. Both parents help incubate the egg, and protect the young chick.

\*plumage 깃털 \*\*crest (새의) 볏 \*\*\*stump (나무의) 그루터기

- ① 세계에서 가장 희귀하고 가장 멸종 위기에 처한 새 중 하나이다.
- ② 거의 평생을 땅 위에서 지낸다.
- ③ 18세기 이후부터 수가 급격히 감소했다.
- ④ 계속 이동하면서 먹이를 빠르게 쫓아 낚아챈다.
- ⑤ 흔히 나무 그루터기나 쓰러진 나무 옆에 둥지를 튼다.



## 27

▶21053-0257

Newport Sandcastle Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Newport Sandcastle Contest

Come with your family and friends to this free event. You can either participate in the event or just stroll down the beach to watch all the budding sand artists hard at work. This year's theme is "Sea Creatures."

#### Date

Saturday, June 19th

#### Time

- Registration starts at 9:00 a.m. and ends at 10:00 a.m.
- Judging starts at noon until approximately 1:00 p.m.

#### Location

Newport Beach, 3100 Ocean Blvd.

#### Prizes

1st place – \$200, 2nd place – \$100, 3rd place – \$50

#### Additional Information

- Only sand, water, and other natural beach materials found on the beach that day can be used for construction.
- You need to bring your own shovel and buckets.
- All event participants receive a free T-shirt.
- For more information, please visit our website at [www.newpscattlecontest.com](http://www.newpscattlecontest.com).

- ① 올해의 주제는 해양 생물이다.
- ② 심사는 약 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 2배이다.
- ④ 삽과 양동이는 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가자에게 무료 티셔츠를 제공한다.

## 28

▶21053-0258

Leather Bag Making Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Leather Bag Making Workshop

This workshop is led by our experienced instructor Sean Aquino. He will teach attendees how to make a handmade leather bag. This is a two-day weekend class.

- Dates: Saturday, September 4th and Sunday, September 5th
- Time: 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
- Location: School of Visual Philosophy, 10th Ave San Jose, CA
- Tuition: \$400 (A full refund is available up to 7 days before the workshop.)
- Notice
  - There are no age limits, but participants under 18 must bring a consent form signed by a parent or guardian.
  - Attendees are allowed to bring a camera to take pictures and record the class.
  - There will be a short lunch break: attendees are encouraged to bring lunch and light snacks.
  - Parking is available in the parking lot behind our building.

Please visit [www.bagmakingschool.org](http://www.bagmakingschool.org) for more information.

- ① 주말 중 하루 동안 진행된다.
- ② 워크숍 5일 전까지 전액 환불 가능하다.
- ③ 수업 중 사진 촬영과 수업 녹화는 금지된다.
- ④ 가벼운 점심 식사가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 주차장 이용이 가능하다.

## 29

▶21053-0259

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

There is a lesson for museums in Dewey's philosophy of experience. If museums are ① to foster experience that is meaningful, they must balance objective environmental conditions with unknown possible consequences. They must guide visitors purposively into a world of expanding subject matter. Aimlessly presenting a succession of excitations without a form that sustains them throughout ② fails to lead to growth, yielding ultimate incoherency and arrest. At the same time, enforcing the necessity of doing one thing as a coerced antecedent to the occurrence of ③ another is equally stifling. Dewey suggests that an end is not simply a last and closing term, but is a phase of a continuing process composed of prior ends ④ of which it becomes a productive part. Museums can use their resources creatively, ⑤ conferred upon them through their interactions qualities previously unrealized or unrecognized. And through such material engagements new orders of experiential consequences are generated.

\*antecedent 선행 과제, 전례

## 30

▶21053-0260

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

How do scientific paradigms change? According to Thomas Kuhn, not very easily. First, there must be persistent observations that a currently ① accepted paradigm cannot explain; these are called anomalies. Usually, a single scientist or a small group of scientists will propose an ② alternative viewpoint, one that will account for most of the phenomena that the prevailing paradigm accounts for and will also explain the anomalies. Kuhn indicated that there is typically great ③ resistance to the new paradigm and that converts to it are won over very slowly. Eventually, however, the new paradigm wins out and displaces the old one. According to Kuhn, this describes what happened when Einstein ④ supported the Newtonian conception of the universe. Now the Einsteinian paradigm is generating its own normal science and will continue to do so until it is ⑤ overthrown by another paradigm.

\*anomaly 변칙 사례

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31

▶21053-0261

Although there is a general tendency to show in-group favoritism, in at least some cases this does not occur. One situation in which in-group favoritism is less likely to be found is when the members of the in-group are clearly \_\_\_\_\_ on an important dimension. The players on a baseball team that has not won a single game all season are unlikely to be able to feel very good about themselves as a team, and are pretty much forced to concede that the out-groups are better, at least as far as playing baseball is concerned. In fact, a number of studies have shown that members of low-status groups show less in-group favoritism than do members of high-status groups and may even display out-group favoritism, in which they admit that the other groups are better than they are. If individuals from low-status groups cannot gain positive social identity through their group memberships, it is likely that they may seek to leave the in-group entirely, and the group may therefore disband.

- ① strict
- ② passive
- ③ inferior
- ④ sensitive
- ⑤ exclusive

32

▶21053-0262

Some organisms happen to have traits which boost their chances of surviving and reproducing. Lions that have sharper teeth get more food and survive for longer than their blunt-toothed comrades; gazelles that have faster hooves evade the clutches of sharp-toothed lions more reliably than their sluggish running mates. In both cases, these higher achievers produce more offspring, and thus the traits that helped them to do so become more common in the population. As the generations fly by, lions' fangs get sharper and sharper; gazelles' hooves get faster and faster. In effect, nature \_\_\_\_\_: It "chooses" which individuals get to reproduce and which don't, and over long periods of time, adapts organisms to their environments. Of course, no one actually chooses anything. Instead, some traits just happen to persist for longer than others, and these are the traits we tend to see around us in the world.

\*comrade 동료 \*\*hoof (말 등의) 발굽

- ① functions as a giant animal breeder
- ② keeps predators and prey in balance
- ③ provides animals with better habitats
- ④ teaches us powerful lessons on sustainability
- ⑤ encourages species to become more complex

## 33

▶21053-0263

The obvious role of sugar in ice cream is to sweeten the product. However, sugar also plays a role in determining the \_\_\_\_\_ of the frozen ice cream, because sugar causes the freezing temperature of the mixture to drop. In fact, a cup of sugar in a quart of the ice cream mixture will decrease the freezing point by approximately 2°F. This means that the ice cream must be chilled below the normal freezing temperature of water if ice crystals are to form. The greater the content of sugar in an ice cream, the lower the freezing point. This delayed freezing temperature helps to keep the size of crystals in the ice cream very small because a reasonable amount of stirring can be done during the freezing process to help break up any ice crystal aggregates as they slowly form. [3점]

\*aggregate 집합체

- ① aromatic flavor
- ② nutritional value
- ③ preservation period
- ④ artificial food coloring
- ⑤ textural characteristics

## 34

▶21053-0264

Why does the brain reward you for wanting something and then take the reward away as soon as you have it? Put in the context of our evolutionary drives, the brain is motivating us for survival. Many things that give us pleasure are also key to our survival. We need to always be seeking out vital things in order to survive. If we were suddenly content when we got what we wanted, we wouldn't feel a need to seek out and obtain more of it. The carrot needs to be kept dangling. Satisfaction and contentment — at least of the longer-term variety — is at odds with survival. This is why the brain experiences satisfaction and pleasure all too briefly — or, more accurately speaking, why the brain experiences less pleasure the moment satisfaction is reached. Evolution \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\*dangle 매달리다

- ① forced us to hide our inferior traits
- ② made us realize the value of what we have now
- ③ built this mechanism to push us to always want more
- ④ modified this process to teach us to be cautious about novel stimuli
- ⑤ stimulated us to pursue lifetime happiness by sticking to the present

## 35

▶21053-0265

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A central issue in art education, as in general education, is access to instruction. ① In very early times the arts were either learned through group rituals that were an integral part of worship or taught to a selected few through arduous apprenticeship. ② While some societies regarded knowledge of the arts as the privilege of a social elite, others thought that the visual arts were subjects fit only for slaves and the children of artisans. ③ In the nineteenth century working-class women in Europe could study the decorative arts, while study of the fine arts, except under highly unusual circumstances, was for men. ④ Diverse patronage created conditions that fostered a degree of competition among artists, which, in turn, encouraged each artist to emphasize his or her own individual style. ⑤ Thus all through the history of art education, access to instruction was affected by class, gender, and the general social status of the visual arts as a subject for study.

\*arduous 고된, 몹시 힘든

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

## 36

▶21053-0266

To be candidates for domestication, animals had to tolerate being crowded together in a small space without panicking and be willing to reproduce in captivity.

- (A) Such qualities were particularly useful when animals migrated to a new territory, as happened frequently during and after the Ice Age. Humans took advantage of these behaviors by capturing young animals, keeping those who retained their juvenile behaviors longest, and letting them mate.
- (B) Only a few animals possessed these qualities. Their domestication usually involved a mutation called neoteny, or retaining youthful physiology and behavior into adulthood. Young mammals are full of curiosity, unafraid of animals of other species, and eager to learn new tricks; house cats, for instance, act like the kittens of wild cats.
- (C) After a few generations, they had animals that were permanently juvenile in behavior and kept their juvenile appearance, such as shorter muzzles, rounded heads, crowded teeth, and smaller brains. [3점]

\*juvenile 성장기의 \*\*neoteny 유형 성숙  
\*\*\*muzzle (동물의) 주둥이

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

37

▶21053-0267

The capacity for human reasoning is extraordinary. Reasoning involves making suppositions and inferring their consequences. This may be complicated — involving mathematics, for example.

- (A) Almost all known experiments confirmed his predictions, but there were some odd studies suggesting that the speed of light did not depend on the speed of the source from which it was emitted. In trying to understand this, Einstein somehow came up with the idea that the speed of light was constant, which meant that time had to be relative.
- (B) All previous physicists, including Newton, had assumed time to be absolute. From this immensely creative idea, with the help of a great deal of complex mathematics, came the theories of special and general relativity that revolutionized physics.
- (C) But what makes great thinking so difficult is having the imagination to ask the right questions, or the ability to see things from a completely new perspective. When Einstein developed his theory of relativity, the physics of Isaac Newton was so strongly supported by available evidence that there seemed no reason to question it. [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

▶21053-0268

In our brains, by contrast, the highest-level information, which reaches our consciousness, can be explicitly stated to others.

Our species is the only one that voluntarily shares information: we learn a lot from our fellow humans through language. ( ① ) This ability remains beyond the reach of current neural networks. ( ② ) In these models, knowledge is encrypted, diluted in the values of hundreds of millions of synaptic weights. ( ③ ) In this hidden, implicit form, it cannot be extracted and selectively shared with others. ( ④ ) Conscious knowledge comes with verbal reportability: whenever we understand something in a sufficiently clear manner, a mental formula resonates in our language of thought, and we can use the words of language to report it. ( ⑤ ) The extraordinary efficiency with which we manage to share our knowledge with others, using a minimum number of words (“To get to the market, turn right on the small street behind the church.”), remains unequalled, in the animal kingdom as in the computer world. [3점]

\*encrypt 암호화하다 \*\*dilute 희석하다  
\*\*\*resonate 공명하다[조화를 이루다]

## 39

▶21053-0269

This can be difficult, especially assigning monetary values to things such as the recreational and aesthetic value of clean water.

How does a community or society determine how many productive resources to devote to water quality or to any other energy or environmental problem? The economic concept of marginalism helps to answer this question. ( ① ) The basic idea of “optimality” is that, after some point, it is not wise to devote additional productive resources to water quality since the additional costs of continuing to improve water quality become greater than the additional benefits. ( ② ) After some point, it is better to devote scarce productive resources to other valuable purposes. ( ③ ) Marginal analysis includes careful consideration of monetary estimates of the costs and benefits of policy options. ( ④ ) For different people, these values will vary. ( ⑤ ) Despite the difficulties, marginal analysis gives policymakers their best tool in analyzing energy and environmental issues.

\*marginalism 한계주의

## 40

▶21053-0270

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

To make decisions and move forward, the brain has to generate and maintain a consistent sense of self; if we're going to make predictions about what is going to be good or bad for us, we have to understand who we are. Memory is key here — it's the glue that keeps our selfhood intact, the means by which our continuity is maintained. In reality, we're constantly evolving and changing. As T. S. Eliot described it, “You are not the same people who left that station / Or who will arrive at any terminus.” As a matter of biology, even our very cells completely recycle every seven years or so. Through all this change, our sense of self persists because of memory and its ability to connect us to the past. You wake up every morning as a slightly different physical entity, but memory stitches you together as a single consistent, coherent being.



Thanks to memory, we are able to maintain the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ of our selfhood, despite all the changes we continuously \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- | (A)            | (B)              |
|----------------|------------------|
| ① consistency  | ..... experience |
| ② morality     | ..... experience |
| ③ consistency  | ..... pursue     |
| ④ subjectivity | ..... resist     |
| ⑤ morality     | ..... resist     |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Our ancestors learned to capture wild flames to produce their own fires. This was a giant step in our relationship with fire, so it is remarkable to note that some populations of Australian raptors, including black kites, also have a fire-spreading culture. Known to Aboriginal people as “firehawks,” the birds pick up flaming twigs from wildfires and then (a) deliberately start fires elsewhere, in order to flush out prey from grasses. It is easy to picture our smart ancestors doing the same, millions of years ago, and then carrying embers from camp to camp. Good, dependable social networks would have been essential to (b) maintain these legacy fires sustainably over time and across different locations. So, as we became ever more reliant on fire, we thus became more reliant on each other.

Fire was a security blanket. Whereas our earliest human ancestors had bedded down in tree nests for safety, fire protected their descendants from predators and the cold, (c) forbidding them to sleep in open savannahs. In other words fire culture was adapting our species’ habitat for their survival; as fire made our world safer, we altered the environmental selection pressures acting on our genes. We were not the first animal to alter its environment, of course, but most other creatures do this instinctually, meaning they are genetically programmed to (d) modify their environment in a species-specific way. Beavers may construct dams and ants make complex mounds, but never vice versa. Humans, by contrast, are not preprogrammed to any specific environmental modification but we are exceptionally (e) creative, and over time our ancestors’ genes evolved in response to this new, culturally determined environment.

\*raptor 맹금 \*\*ember 타다 남은 불

## 41

▶21053-0271

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Safety and Fear: Two Faces of Fire
- ② How Humans Evolved to Cooperate
- ③ Who Used Fire First — Humans or Animals?
- ④ Wildfires Are Both Necessary and Dangerous
- ⑤ Fire: A Spark for Human Social and Adaptive Evolution

## 42

▶21053-0272

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)

Amy was trying to explain to her grandmother how to use the new video. “I’ve got it now,” said Gran. “This button is ‘play’.” “No, that’s ‘stop’,” said Amy. “I must go, but I’ll come back tomorrow and explain again.” The next day, Amy stopped at her Gran’s after work. She found (a) her happily watching a film from the day before. Gran told Amy, “A young man has just moved into the house next door. He did it for me. He said he will help me every day.”

(B)

Amy thought it was not good to give money to a next-door neighbor. “Will you see him today?” she asked. “Oh yes, he’s coming at six for the John Wayne film,” Gran said. As she left the house, Amy saw there were tulips in the garden next door. Some were missing. (b) She phoned her husband and explained the situation. She told him that he must come to Gran’s at six to meet the young man next door. “Yes, that’s incredible! Taking money for setting up a video. Easy money!” he replied.

(C)

A few days later, when Amy visited her grandmother again, she saw there was a bouquet of tulips on Gran’s TV. Gran said, “Do you like the flowers my young man gave me? He’s charming, but he needs his hair cut, it’s too long.” “(c) You don’t give him money, do you?” Amy asked. “Just a few pence for setting up the video. I promised him a present if he gets his hair cut. He wants a car, but I don’t know if they’re expensive,” Gran answered.

(D)

At ten to six, Amy arrived at her Gran’s. In front of the video was a young man. He had short hair and two front teeth missing. Amy decided he must

be seven years old. His name was Daniel. “Thank you, young man,” said Gran. (d) She handed him ten pence. “He lives with his dad. I look after him while his dad is decorating the house,” Gran explained. Daniel took a red car from his pocket. “So you bought the car,” said Amy, laughing. “Yes. It only cost 50 pence at the market, and his dad pays (e) me two pounds an hour to look after him. Easy money!” said Gran.

43

▶21053-0273

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

▶21053-0274

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

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

45

▶21053-0275

윗글의 Amy에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 할머니에게 새 비디오 사용법을 설명해 주려고 했다.  
 ② 할머니의 옆집 정원에 튜립이 심어져 있는 것을 보았다.  
 ③ 옆집 젊은이에게 돈을 주는지 할머니에게 물었다.  
 ④ 할머니 맥에서 앞니 두 개가 빠진 Daniel을 만났다.  
 ⑤ 빨간색 장난감 자동차를 사다가 Daniel에게 주었다.

문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

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

01

▶21053-0276

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

- ① 재택근무제의 장점과 효과를 홍보하려고
- ② 부서 간 협업과 생산성 증진 노력을 촉구하려고
- ③ 재택근무 연장에 관한 설문 조사 응답을 요청하려고
- ④ 재택근무 종료에 따른 사무실 근무 재개를 알리려고
- ⑤ 회사 규정 개선을 위한 직원 건의 사항을 공유하려고

02

▶21053-0277

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

- ① 해양 오염의 다양한 원인
- ② 오염된 해산물 섭취의 위험성
- ③ 효과적인 플라스틱 재활용 방법
- ④ 일상생활에서의 플라스틱 사용 실태
- ⑤ 플라스틱이 생태계에 미치는 부정적 영향

03

▶21053-0278

대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 고객 - 가전제품 판매원
- ② 판매 사원 - 가구점 매니저
- ③ 의뢰인 - 인테리어 디자이너
- ④ 공사 감독관 - 건축 설계사
- ⑤ 출판사 직원 - 서점 주인

04

▶21053-0279

대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



05

▶21053-0280

대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요가 매트 구매하기
- ② 인도행 항공권 예약하기
- ③ 요가 맛보기 강좌 등록하러 가기
- ④ 친구 여동생 연락처 보내주기
- ⑤ 요가 강좌 수강 후기 쓰기

## 06

▶21053-0281

대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$38
- ② \$40
- ③ \$73
- ④ \$78
- ⑤ \$80

## 07

▶21053-0282

대화를 듣고, 남자가 이번 주말에 수영하러 가지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 친구를 만나러 다른 도시에 가야 해서
- ② 입원한 가족을 간호해야 해서
- ③ 자전거 여행 계획과 겹쳐서
- ④ 비가 온다는 예보가 있어서
- ⑤ 다친 다리가 낫지 않아서

## 08

▶21053-0283

대화를 듣고, Early Bird Club에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 회원 수
- ② 모임 장소
- ③ 모임 요일
- ④ 회원의 의무
- ⑤ 회비

## 09

▶21053-0284

Golden Beans Barista Championship에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 40세 이하의 바리스타가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 참가 신청서를 10월 15일까지 이메일로 보내야 한다.
- ③ 최종 라운드 진출자는 한국행 항공권을 받는다.
- ④ 최종 라운드에서는 지정된 음료를 30분 안에 준비해야 한다.
- ⑤ 우승자에게는 4천 달러와 트로피가 수여된다.

## 10

▶21053-0285

다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 스포츠 물병을 고르시오.

## Sports Water Bottles

	Model	Material	Capacity	Price	Manufacturer
①	A	Stainless steel	20 ounces	\$19	Happy
②	B	Stainless steel	34 ounces	\$24	Speed
③	C	Plastic	20 ounces	\$8	Speed
④	D	Plastic	20 ounces	\$13	Healthy
⑤	E	Plastic	34 ounces	\$18	Healthy

11

▶21053-0286

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

- ① Thank you. The warm water helped me relax.
- ② Too bad. Hot water doesn't come out of the sink tap.
- ③ Sorry. I promise I'll turn off the tap properly next time.
- ④ Okay. I'll always wash my hands before I eat anything.
- ⑤ Yeah. People brush their teeth every morning and night.

12

▶21053-0287

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

- ① Don't worry. You can buy the software online.
- ② Great! You can develop a new software system in no time.
- ③ You're right. The software takes a lot of hard disk space.
- ④ Thanks for your advice, but the manual isn't helpful at all.
- ⑤ I'll send the file to you now. You'll have no problems after that.

13

▶21053-0288

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

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

- ① I'm happy to hear that your sneakers are so popular.
- ② Yeah. Just follow the instructions and you'll succeed.
- ③ Didn't you know that? These sneakers are in fashion.
- ④ Thank you. I can't wait to see how my shoes will look.
- ⑤ I bought them at an online store, but I forgot the price.

14

▶21053-0289

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

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

- ① Great. I already started editing the video I took.
- ② Not really. I'm just a minor celebrity in my town.
- ③ Really? If so, you should subscribe to my channel.
- ④ My advice is to never give up. Keep uploading videos.
- ⑤ It'll be uploaded by the end of the year. You'll love it.

15

▶21053-0290

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

Neal: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I agree. Then, let's go on a cooler day.
- ② Let's relax and have a drink before the show starts.
- ③ I don't think so. Half an hour is too long to just wait.
- ④ You should have seen it. The penguins were adorable.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll hold your place while you go to the bathroom.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

## 16

▶21053-0291

여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① designs of socks for special purposes
- ② basic features of modern footwear design
- ③ accessories that add an accent to an outfit
- ④ changes in the materials and designs of socks
- ⑤ technological innovation that affected fashion

## 17

▶21053-0292

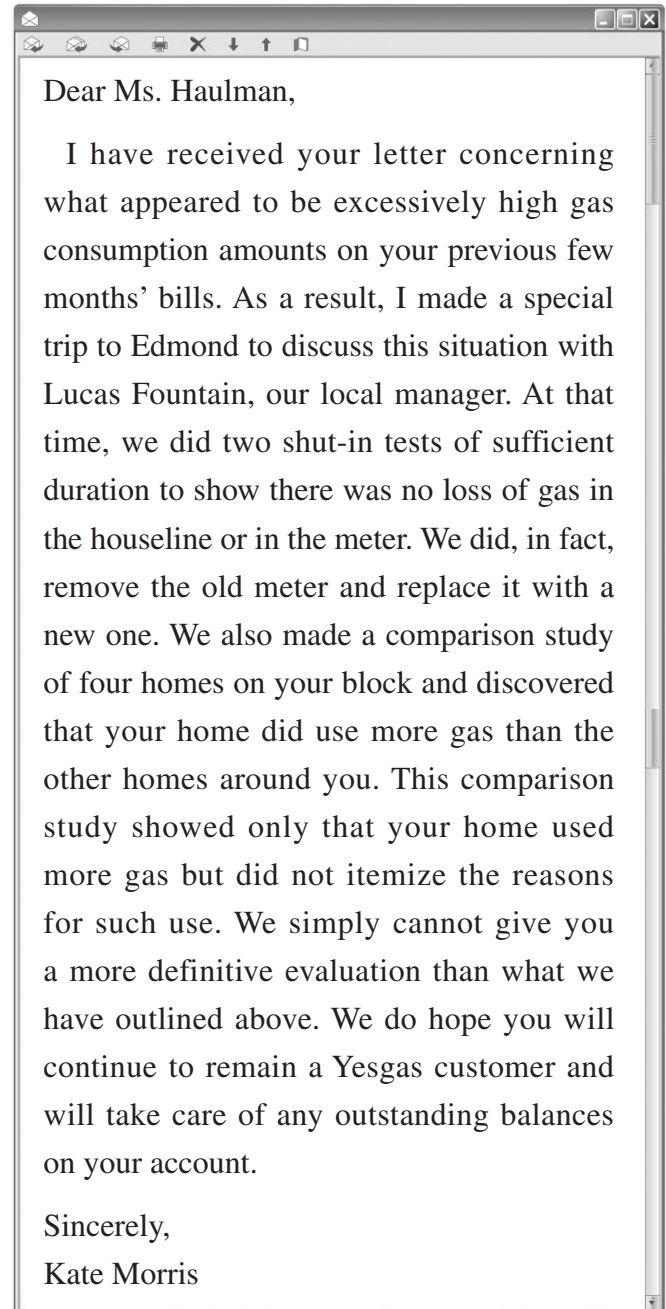
언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① animal skins
- ② linen
- ③ wool
- ④ cotton
- ⑤ nylon

## 18

▶21053-0293

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



\*outstanding 미결제의

- ① 가스 요금 관련 민원에 대한 조치 내용을 알리려고
- ② 가스 안전 진단 결과에 따른 시정 조치를 당부하려고
- ③ 가스 누출 예방 조치와 관련된 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ④ 가스 요금 청구서에 오류가 있었던 점에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 가스 요금 절감 요령과 자가 안전 진단 방법을 소개하려고

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

## 19

▶21053-0294

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I heard what sounded like crying, so I stopped and listened. There it was again — not a cry, a cat's meow. I followed the mews until I found a kitten with spotted fur curled up under a tree in front of a house. It was like finding a present under the Christmas tree. Beaming, I kneeled down and gently stroked its little head, but the kitten's eyes were crusted shut and wouldn't open. I dug through my backpack, found a napkin, dampened it with water from my water bottle, and carefully wiped away the crust. Before long, it opened its eyes, and I smiled because the kitten's eyes were hazel...the same green-blue-brown color eyes as my mom's. "How did you get here?" I asked as I picked it up and cradled it like a baby. I had been wishing for a cat for months. Was it possible that one of my wishes was finally coming true? I smiled inside and out.

\*crusted 딱지가 앉은 \*\*hazel 녹갈색의

- ① joyful and happy
- ② proud and confident
- ③ calm and indifferent
- ④ sympathetic and sorry
- ⑤ confused and ashamed

## 20

▶21053-0295

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I often hear parents saying that they feel guilty because they don't want to play Barbies or Transformers or Spider-Man, etc. You don't have to! We assume that we need to play whatever game our child wants to play, but children also love to be involved in grown-up activities. What seems mundane to us, because we have done it hundreds of times, is still new and exciting to our children. So take the time to involve your children in all the ordinary chores and errands that you have to do, rather than thinking that you need to get those tasks out of the way before you can relax and play with the kids. It's inevitable that involving one of the children in your own tasks will slow you down a bit. But you'll find that it's worth spending the extra time because you're taking care of three important responsibilities at the same time: You're completing the task; you're teaching your child valuable life skills that lead to self-reliance; and you're spending Special Time with your child.

\*mundane 평범한, 일상적인

- ① 자녀가 좋아하는 일이 무엇인지 파악하라.
- ② 자녀에게 역할극을 통해 삶의 기술을 가르치라.
- ③ 자녀가 약속된 시간 안에 일을 끝내는지 점검하라.
- ④ 일상적으로 해야 하는 집안일에 자녀를 참여시키라.
- ⑤ 일상적인 일을 멈추고 자녀와 특별한 시간을 보내라.



## 21

▶21053-0296

밑줄 친 부분이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[3점]

A crucial component of teaching effectively with metaphors is clarity. *New York Times* columnist William Safire emphasizes the importance of keeping metaphorical comparisons clear and simple. “Mixing the elements,” he says, “especially mixing clichés, invites ridicule.” Safire cites language mash-ups from the 2008 presidential election that stunned voters as well as foreign policy experts. “In the metaphor mixer, you hear examples like ‘that isn’t rocket surgery’ and ‘he’s cut out of the same mold,’” Safire continues. “A radio show host once gave listeners a sinking feeling when he reportedly said, ‘I knew enough to realize that the alligators were in the swamp and that it was time to circle the wagons’.” Some of us might get the gist of these comparisons because we’re familiar with such clichés. Others might stumble on the meaning — or miss it entirely — because the metaphors are as clumsy as Frankenstein’s monster walk. If nothing else, these examples provide good justification for teachers to fine-tune the discordant discourse through intentional and effective metaphorical instruction.

\*cliché 상투적인 문구

\*\* language mash-up (둘 이상의 어구를 혼합한 언어 표현)

- ① The mixed metaphors can mistakenly give rise to fear.
- ② Prior knowledge is needed to understand the metaphors.
- ③ Political intentions are cleverly hidden in the metaphors.
- ④ The meanings of the metaphors are intentionally distorted.
- ⑤ The unrelated metaphors are illogically combined and used.

## 22

▶21053-0297

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social capital’s importance to well-being cannot be overstated. A striking example of its power — and thus, the power of relationships — comes from Finland. Researchers noticed that, in one coastal province, the Swedish-speaking minority lived longer active lives than the Finnish-speaking majority. Although the two communities were similar in most respects — including genetic profile, socioeconomic status, education, and use of health services — there were remarkable disparities in morbidity, disability, and mortality. Swedish-speaking men lived 77.9 years on average, while Finnish-speaking men lived an average of only 69.2. The researchers suggest that these dramatic inequalities cannot be explained by conventional health-related risk factors. Instead, they point to indications of higher levels of social capital in the Swedish community, including more extensive voluntary associational activity, friendship networks, and religious involvement.

\*morbidity (어느 한 지방의) 질병률(질병에 걸린 사람 수의 비율)

- ① 사회 경제적 지위와 삶에 대한 만족도는 정비례한다.
- ② 공동체 전체의 경제력과 개인의 행복은 밀접한 관계가 있다.
- ③ 사용하는 언어의 특성이 공동체 구성원의 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ④ 사회적 관계를 중요하게 생각하는 개인의 노력이 공동체를 변화시킨다.
- ⑤ 사회적 관계가 풍요로운 공동체의 구성원이 건강한 삶을 사는 경향이 있다.

## 23

▶21053-0298

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1821, French astronomer Alexis Bouvard published a detailed table describing the orbit of Uranus as it should be according to Newton's laws. However, his observations of the planet soon showed substantial discrepancies with his table's predictions. The irregularities of its orbit suggested a gravitational pull from an eighth, more distant planet. By 1845, two astronomers — Frenchman Urbaine Le Verrier and Briton John Couch Adams — were independently using Bouvard's data to calculate where in the sky to look for the eighth planet. Telescopes were trained on the predicted area, and on September 23, 1846, Neptune was discovered within just one degree of where Le Verrier had predicted it would be. Its existence confirmed Bouvard's theory and provided powerful evidence of the universality of Newton's laws.

\*Uranus 천왕성 \*\*train 겨누다, 조준하다 \*\*\*Neptune 해왕성

- ① discovery of a new planet based on Newton's laws
- ② astronomical observations of orbital changes of planets
- ③ unexpected astronomical discoveries caused by curiosity
- ④ correlation between astronomical and telescope development
- ⑤ effects of the gravitational pull of the earth on planets' orbits

## 24

▶21053-0299

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The great social psychologist Floyd Henry Allport said "Socialized behavior is ... the supreme achievement of the cortex." He was right. If you think about this for a moment, you will realize that the social world is our main focus, and it takes up an extraordinary amount of our time and energy. When was the last time that you were not thinking of something social? It shouldn't come as any surprise to you that most of your thinking is social: Why are they doing that? What was she thinking? Does he like me? I owe them a dinner. And on and on. It can drive you crazy! All these social thoughts are reflected in our conversations. Consider all those cell phone conversations that you overhear. Ever hear anyone talking about particle physics or prehistoric stone axes? Social psychologist Nicholas Emler has studied the content of conversations and found that 80 to 90 percent are about specific names and known individuals, that is, social small talk.

\*cortex 대뇌 피질

- ① Human Beings as Innate Social Problem Solvers
- ② Social Thoughts That Are Deep-Rooted in Our Lives
- ③ The Ethical Dimensions of Issues in the Social World
- ④ Standards and the Development of Socialized Behavior
- ⑤ The Role of Conformity in Social Motivational Behavior

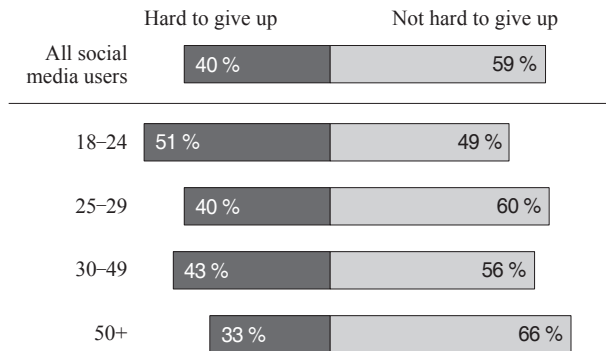
## 25

▶21053-0300

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

## How Easily Could You Give Up Social Media? (2018)

Among U.S. social media users, the % of those who say it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to give up social media



• NOTE: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. social media users in different age groups who said it would be hard to give up or not hard to give up social media in 2018. ① More than half of all social media users said it would not be hard to give up social media. ② In each age group, the percentage of users who answered it would be hard to give up was smaller than that of users who said it would not be hard to give up, except for the 18–24 age group. ③ Among the 25–29 age group, the percentage of users who said it would not be hard to give up social media was one and a half times that of users who said it would be hard to give up. ④ The percentage of the 25–29 age group users who would find it hard to give up social media was lower than that of the 30–49 age group users who felt the same. ⑤ Among the 50 and over age group, the percentage of users who said it would not be hard to give up social media was more than three times that of users who said otherwise.

## 26

▶21053-0301

James McNeill Whistler에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

James McNeill Whistler was one of the great characters of his era. He painted wonderful works but was never associated with any particular style of art. Whistler left America as a young man and lived the rest of his life in Europe. He was born in Massachusetts and spent a large part of his childhood in Russia, where his father worked building a railroad. Whistler's butterfly signature first developed in the 1860s out of his interest in Asian art. One story about Whistler's most famous painting, *Whistler's Mother*, tells how he wanted to paint his mother as a standing figure, but she was uncomfortable standing for so long, and so brought in her own chair for the portrait session. Apparently Whistler went along with her wishes, and a great painting was created. Whistler founded an art school in 1898, but his poor health led to its closure in 1901. He died in London on July 17, 1903, six days after his 69th birthday.

- ① 어떤 특정한 미술 양식과도 관련되지 않았다.
- ② 젊어서 미국을 떠나 유럽에서 여생을 살았다.
- ③ 아시아 미술에 대한 관심으로 나비 모양의 서명을 개발했다.
- ④ 작품 *Whistler's Mother*에서 앉아 있는 모습으로 어머니를 그리고 싶어 했다.
- ⑤ 1898년에 미술 학교를 설립했지만, 1901년에 건강 문제로 문을 닫았다.

## 27

▶21053-0302

HED Wireless Headset에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### HED Wireless Headset

HED Wireless Headset significantly reduces surrounding noise to help you focus on what you want to listen to.



#### Charging the Headset

1. Insert the supplied USB connector cable into the USB jack located on the bottom of the right cup of the headset.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to a suitable USB power source.
3. The LED will blink red while charging and change to green when complete.

#### Basic Operations

1. Power and volume
  - Press and hold the power button for 3 seconds to power ON/OFF the headset.
  - Adjust the volume using your connected device.
2. Low Battery Warning
  - HED Wireless Headset will provide a “Battery Low” warning sound every 20 minutes when battery voltage is low.

#### Warranty

HED Wireless Headset comes with a one-year warranty from the date of original purchase.

- ① USB 잭은 헤드셋의 오른쪽 컵 아래쪽에 있다.
- ② 충전 중에는 LED가 적색으로 깜박인다.
- ③ 헤드셋에 있는 버튼을 이용해 볼륨을 조절한다.
- ④ 배터리 전압량이 낮을 때 20분마다 경고음을 낸다.
- ⑤ 보증 기간은 최초 구매일로부터 1년이다.

## 28

▶21053-0303

Volunteer Reader Recruitment에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Volunteer Reader Recruitment

The Rainbow Volunteer Center is looking for readers willing to donate their time. One of the things we do is to record the news, books and magazines for the visually impaired and to distribute the recordings to them through different platforms.

#### ▪ How to Volunteer to Read

To become a volunteer reader, you must pass an audition, which includes a 200-word pronunciation test and several short readings from newspapers and books.

#### ▪ Volunteer Commitment

We ask for a one-year minimum commitment of one to two hours per week except for holidays.

#### ▪ Age Requirement

The minimum age is 20. Many of our listeners prefer adult voices.

#### ▪ How to Apply

Please fill out and submit the application form by post. Emailed or faxed application forms will not be accepted. You will be contacted within ten days of submitting the application.

For more information, call 555-1004.

- ① 오디오에는 신문과 도서에서 발췌한 긴 글 읽기가 포함된다.
- ② 낭독 봉사 지원자는 주 1회 최소 2시간 이상 1년 동안 참여해야 한다.
- ③ 낭독 봉사 지원자에 대한 나이 제한은 없다.
- ④ 지원서 접수는 이메일이나 팩스로도 가능하다.
- ⑤ 낭독 봉사 지원자는 지원서 제출 10일 이내에 연락을 받는다.

## 29

▶21053-0304

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The natural sciences do not study entities that reflect on their actions and reason about them. Natural scientists and engineers care about where the object falls, the speed ① at which the chemical reaction occurs, or whether or not the bridge falls down. These realities are observable, and their nature is not clouded by the self-awareness of the objects, chemicals, and bridges. We cannot ask the objects, chemicals, or bridges ② to justify their behavior even if we want to. The “matter” of natural science is physical, and scientists can invoke a set of unchanging natural laws that operate on the physical world, ③ acting as causes. The reality that is of interest to natural scientists ④ is external and observable. They can know how ⑤ closely a model is to reality by measuring the behavior of physical things such as rocks, chemicals, and bridges.

## 30

▶21053-0305

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

People tend to acquire rigid habits of perception and one of the functions of art is to ① challenge these habits so that things may be seen with a fresh awareness. For instance, the work of Henry Moore or Graham Sutherland stimulates an interest in the ② suggestiveness of shapes which makes us realise how one object can evoke many different things. Similarly, a study of impressionist paintings makes us more ③ conscious of the infinite variety of colour change brought about by the play of light. Another interesting influence on our visual habits comes from photography. In the past, artists of the naturalistic traditions tended to avoid depicting familiar objects from unfamiliar points of view because this would have been ④ acceptable to their contemporaries. Since the invention of photography we have become used to seeing things in unusual light conditions and distorted by foreshortening. On the other hand, the so-called “infallibility of the camera” often ⑤ leads to the belief that the only true perception of the physical world is in terms of photographic images. Yet a portrait in oils can be a better likeness than a photograph.

\*infallibility 무과실성

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31

▶21053-0306

Bacteria, like all other living organisms, live to multiply. They will produce offspring as long as conditions allow, and they will adapt their lifestyle to the local conditions that apply, as long as this is within their capabilities. Some bacteria have a very limited repertoire of lifestyle possibilities, so that you always find them living in more or less the same conditions, whereas others are real universalists and can be detected in a variety of environments. It would be silly to treat bacteria in general terms only, pretending they are all alike. A zebra is not very “typical” of all animals, especially if it has to serve as an example for insects, worms, and squid, as well as mammals. Likewise, *E. coli*, which is probably the most generally known bacterial species, is not “typical” of all bacteria. We can only pay respect to the true nature of bacteria if we recognize their \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① stability
- ② diversity
- ③ mobility
- ④ animality
- ⑤ adaptability

32

▶21053-0307

Many scientists report having key insights while engaged in discussion with colleagues — both those working in the same area, and those working in radically different spheres of human inquiry. Top scientists realize that scientific creativity depends on conversations, and they do all they can to create \_\_\_\_\_. In the days before the Internet, biologist George Klein created a worldwide network of like-minded intellectuals, held together with old-fashioned letters and stamps. After decades of such networking, Klein became a clearinghouse of ideas from physicists to poets, passing on letters to others he knew would be interested. The files of his correspondence take up dozens of cabinets near his office. Jonas Salk, the inventor of the polio vaccine, was inspired to create the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, as a forum where diverse interdisciplinary perspectives could come together in everyday hallway discussions.

\*polio 소아마비

- ① higher standards for projects
- ② more collaborative connections
- ③ more advanced laboratory equipment
- ④ better alternatives for decision making
- ⑤ more diverse experimental environments



## 33

▶21053-0308

Some species of mammals form social groups consisting of many individuals. Within this group, \_\_\_\_\_ . Within the group, each pair of individuals will come to a mutual agreement about which will be “boss” over the other. This agreement is reached during their initial encounters, and determines which individual will back down during future encounters. From then on, when that pair of individuals approaches an item of mutual interest, like food, the higher ranking individual takes the item and the other moves on. If each encounter instead resulted in the death of one of the group members then pretty soon there would be no members left and the species would disappear from the earth. When the members of a species do not fight to the death then those members are more likely to live long enough to have children.

- ① some individuals are naturally born to be leaders
- ② the companionship of others is rarely accessible to all
- ③ young animals are usually dominated by older animals
- ④ fighting is often limited by forming a dominance hierarchy
- ⑤ an individual’s position in the hierarchy is generally based on size

## 34

▶21053-0309

Fleeing has been perfected to a fine art, inspiring mythic levels of speed, endurance, and agility in prey species. Plains animals, such as antelopes, gazelles, and zebras, have also learned to \_\_\_\_\_ . Knowing that lions, leopards, and cheetahs are capable of only short bursts of speed, the hoofed residents rarely panic at the sight of a cat as long as they have running room and a head start. The important thing is to keep an eye out so the predator doesn’t “steal the bases” and get close enough for a deadly sprint. Against hunting dogs and wolves, however, prey animals know they can’t depend on their endurance alone. Canines are not as fast as cats, but they can run for a long time, long enough to exhaust weak, old, or sick prey. [3점]

\*agility 민첩성 \*\*hoofed 발굽이 있는 \*\*\*canine 개과의 동물

- ① run zigzag rather than in a straight line
- ② blend into their surroundings for protection
- ③ measure their attackers’ talents against their own
- ④ startle their attackers by making an unexpected move
- ⑤ distract their predators and buy themselves some time



### 35

▶21053-0310

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As a resource, landforms and landform processes can be a natural tourism attraction. One of the most well-known examples of a landform-based natural attraction is the Grand Canyon, but others include Uluru (also known as Ayers Rock) in Australia, the Rock of Gibraltar on the Iberian Peninsula, or the fairy chimney rocks at Göreme, Turkey. ① Cultural values are often attributed to these landforms, and they are visited for that reason. ② For example, Mount Emei is one of the Four Sacred Buddhist Mountains in China. ③ Places where we can safely see the physical (internal) forces of landscape formation at work can also become tourism attractions. ④ In particular, administrators at mountain destinations have long had to manage accessibility issues, and it can be a difficult process to extend ground transportation lines to resorts in those areas. ⑤ Arenal Volcano became one of Costa Rica's most popular sites, where tourists witnessed the almost constant effusive eruptions — with ash plumes and lava flow — that occurred up until 2010.

\*effusive eruption 일출식 분출 \*\*plume 기둥  
\*\*\*lava flow 용암류(熔岩流)

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

### 36

▶21053-0311

Values and virtues reflect why — and how — you show up; goals are where you hope to arrive (and virtues are how you get there). When we practice living according to our values, we have a different quality of attention than when we focus on our goals.

- (A) You also may think about health on a larger scale rather than narrowly defining it in terms of your weight goal. You may commit to actions consistent with the larger value of health, such as seeking medical care and facing appointments and tests with willingness.
- (B) For example, you may show up in class to learn (value) while you aim to earn a good grade (goal). If your value is learning, you may choose a course that is difficult, and you may not necessarily earn a top grade.
- (C) If you are goal-oriented and your goal is excellent grades, you might avoid the more difficult class. Your focus shifts, and your choices may shift too. If you value health and your goal is to lose weight, you might not experiment with risky diets. [3점]

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

37

▶21053-0312

Industrialization was one of the key defining phenomena of the modern world. In Britain, the discovery of steam power inspired the invention of numerous new machine tools and production techniques.

- (A) That seemingly simple modification represented an important shift from the working process of the craftsman, who depended upon tacit skills, to that of the designer, who needed to engage in rational planning. It brought with it radical changes in many manufacturing sectors, among them fabric printing ceramics production.
- (B) Those discoveries transformed the production of the traditional decorative arts. In textile production, for example, the Spinning Jenny and the Jacquard loom revolutionized the ways in which textiles were both conceived and made, requiring designers to make decisions in advance of manufacture, unlike craft workers, who had been able to make aesthetic and material choices as they went along.
- (C) In turn, those new tools facilitated the manufacture of new consumer machines. New materials, cast iron among them, were responsible for dramatic changes in the design of products and the environment, making possible new forms of decoration. [3점]

\*tacit 암묵적인, 침묵의

- 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

▶21053-0313

Rather, they assert that outcomes are predetermined, so there may be little point in worrying about them.

Hope of a different sort is found in terms expressing the sentiment that life will somehow unfold as it is supposed to. Consider the Icelandic *Petta reddast*, which *Iceland Magazine* called the country's motto. Roughly translated as "It will all work out okay," the phrase is commonly used as a rallying cry when outcomes are not especially promising. ( ① ) Many such terms leave the future in the hands of God or destiny. ( ② ) These include the Arabic *In sha' Allah*, which translates as "may God wish it," or the Russian particle *avos*, which expresses faith placed in luck or fate. ( ③ ) Such terms do not convey assurance per se that a hoped-for event will occur. ( ④ ) Indeed, one might decide that any result is for the best, regardless of appearances — that events necessarily reflect some benevolent or at least unfathomable plan. ( ⑤ ) Such beliefs can be a powerful resource, as Nada Eltaiba and Maria Harries observed in patients struggling with mental health conditions. [3점]

\*rallying cry 구호 \*\*per se 그 자체로는  
 \*\*\*unfathomable 헤아릴 수 없는

39

▶21053-0314

They have, however, provided therapists with a rich and fruitful source of ideas about emotional development and about relationships.

Psychodynamic therapies, including psychoanalysis, are based on extensive and sophisticated theories about human development, from infancy onward. ( ① ) The infant's development is understood in the context of relationships with others. ( ② ) Psychodynamic therapists have developed methods for increasing awareness of their own and of other people's feelings, in order to use the therapeutic relationship to help people to continue to develop. ( ③ ) The theories underpinning these therapies were developed while experimental psychology was young, and they have not been amenable to scientific confirmation. ( ④ ) Nor has it been easy to assess the effectiveness of the therapies derived from them, both because they take so long and because their goals are so complex. ( ⑤ ) Debates about the extent to which early patterns of relationships determine later functioning continue, but now have to be understood in the context of the proven effectiveness of other forms of psychotherapy.

\*amenable (확인·검사 등을) 받을 수 있는

40

▶21053-0315

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

A set of cultural worldviews that have been studied extensively is how people approach contradictions. Compared with Westerners, Easterners are more comfortable reconciling seemingly inconsistent claims. Notably, Americans resolve conflicting viewpoints by selecting the one that best represents their view of the world. Conversely, East Asians use a dialectical approach to synthesize propositions and counter-propositions that Americans may deem inconsistent. For example, given two contradictory research findings (one more plausible than the other), Peng and Nisbett provided evidence that American participants tended to rate the stronger argument as more plausible when they were presented with both findings than when presented only with the stronger argument. In contrast, Chinese participants tended to rate the weaker argument as being more plausible when presented with both findings — indicating that they may have felt obligated to find merit in the weaker argument when presented with both findings.

\*dialectical 변증법적인



In dealing with apparently opposing arguments, Americans are inclined to choose the argument most \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to their worldview, compared to the Chinese, who are likely to seek \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- | (A)             | (B)               |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① relevant      | ..... compromise  |
| ② relevant      | ..... rationality |
| ③ specific      | ..... validity    |
| ④ contradictory | ..... ambiguity   |
| ⑤ contradictory | ..... agreement   |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Most markets exhibit some form of imperfect or monopolistic competition. There are fewer firms than in a perfectly competitive market and each can create (a) barriers to some degree. A firm may own a crucial resource, such as an oil well, or it may have an exclusive operating licence, which restricts other competitors from entering the business. Operating on economies of scale for a large firm may also have a significant competitive (b) advantage as it may enjoy a large volume of production at lower costs which may further lead to the price leadership with low retail prices. Such strategy would also prevent potential competitors from entering the business. An incumbent firm may make it hard for a would-be entrant by incurring huge sunk costs with high budget advertising. In view of such strategy any new entrant may strive to compete effectively but may (c) lose the market share if the attempt to compete would fail. The sunk costs are costs that have been incurred and cannot be reversed such as spending on advertising or researching a product idea. They can be a barrier to entry. If potential entrants would have to incur similar costs, which would not be recoverable if the entry (d) failed, they may be scared off. Another radical strategy may be used by the powerful firms to (e) encourage entry by raising exit costs, for example, by making it an industry norm to hire workers on long-term contracts, which would build the escalated cost barriers for rival companies. Thus firms can earn some excess profits without a new entrant being able to compete to bring prices down.

\*incumbent 현재 활동 중인 \*\*incur 발생시키다

## 41

▶21053-0316

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Big Firms Do Not Always Make a Profit
- ② Monopolistic Competition: What Makes the Fight Unfair
- ③ The Myth of Monopoly: Is the Monopoly Price Always Higher?
- ④ What Causes the Rate of Profits to Fall in a Competitive Market?
- ⑤ Reconstructing the Market Structure: From Monopoly to Competition

## 42

▶21053-0317

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)

A young man once went to see a wise man to seek his advice. The man was obsessed with worries that endlessly raced around in his head and felt totally out of his control. The wise man walked into his kitchen, picked up a large glass jar, and said, "Come, follow me." They walked through a narrow forest path and reached the banks of a river where waters raced over rocks in a series of rapids. "What do you notice?" asked the wise man. "The river is muddy and dirty," said the young worrier. "It is endlessly racing by, churning over and over." It felt like (a) he was describing his own thoughts.

\*churn (파도 따위가 기슭 등에) 부딪히며 물러나다

(B)

When they arrived, he asked the man to set the jar on a shelf. Then (b) he asked, "What do you notice?" "The water is muddy and murky." "Good, keep sitting and quietly watching it for a while." Now that the water was still, the mud began to settle, the water gradually growing clearer. As (c) he kept his focus on the still water, his mind too began to grow calmer and clearer. "What are you going to do now?" asked the wise man when he saw the worried man had observed the changes that came through mindfully attending to something.

(C)

"Do you think you can control the turbulent waters?" enquired the wise man. "I would have to admit I couldn't." said the man. The wise man handed the younger his glass jar and said, "Here, fill this jar with some water from the river." When (d) he had, the wise man asked, "Do you have control of the water in the jar?" The man replied, "I guess I control it, but only this small bit." The wise man smiled and began to walk back to the house with the man following.

(D)

"Perhaps I need to take a walk by the river when feeling worried or troubled," replied the man peacefully, "collect a jar of water that I can set on a shelf at home and spend time quietly observing it." "Ah," commented the wise man. "However, it is not just the water that has cleared but also your own mind. You need to practice just quietly sitting and letting your mind clear like the water, even without a jar of muddy water." At this (e) he nodded quietly and affirmatively.

### 43

▶21053-0318

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

▶21053-0319

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

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

### 45

▶21053-0320

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 현자는 자신의 부엌으로 걸어가서 커다란 유리병을 집어 들었다.
- ② 현자는 젊은이에게 선반에 유리병을 놓으라고 요청했다.
- ③ 현자는 젊은이에게 유리병에 강물을 채우라고 말했다.
- ④ 현자가 강에서 집으로 돌아갈 때 젊은이는 따라가지 않았다.
- ⑤ 젊은이는 걱정이나 근심이 있을 때 강가에서 산책해야 할 것 같다고 말했다.

## 한눈에 보는 정답

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## 실전편

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01 ⑤	02 ⑤	03 ①	04 ④	05 ⑤
06 ③	07 ①	08 ③	09 ④	10 ②
11 ②	12 ①	13 ②	14 ④	15 ④
16 ④	17 ①	18 ③	19 ⑤	20 ①
21 ③	22 ①	23 ②	24 ⑤	25 ③
26 ④	27 ④	28 ⑤	29 ⑤	30 ④
31 ③	32 ①	33 ⑤	34 ③	35 ④
36 ②	37 ④	38 ④	39 ④	40 ①
41 ⑤	42 ③	43 ②	44 ②	45 ⑤

## 실전 모의고사 2회

본문 99~115쪽

01 ③	02 ④	03 ④	04 ⑤	05 ③
06 ⑤	07 ②	08 ④	09 ⑤	10 ②
11 ①	12 ①	13 ⑤	14 ⑤	15 ⑤
16 ①	17 ③	18 ③	19 ④	20 ⑤
21 ⑤	22 ②	23 ②	24 ④	25 ⑤
26 ④	27 ⑤	28 ④	29 ⑤	30 ⑤
31 ①	32 ①	33 ①	34 ②	35 ④
36 ②	37 ③	38 ⑤	39 ②	40 ③
41 ⑤	42 ④	43 ④	44 ③	45 ⑤

## 실전 모의고사 5회

본문 150~166쪽

01 ③	02 ⑤	03 ③	04 ④	05 ③
06 ④	07 ①	08 ②	09 ④	10 ④
11 ③	12 ⑤	13 ④	14 ⑤	15 ②
16 ④	17 ②	18 ①	19 ①	20 ④
21 ⑤	22 ⑤	23 ①	24 ②	25 ⑤
26 ④	27 ③	28 ⑤	29 ⑤	30 ④
31 ②	32 ②	33 ④	34 ③	35 ④
36 ③	37 ⑤	38 ④	39 ⑤	40 ①
41 ②	42 ⑤	43 ②	44 ②	45 ④

## 실전 모의고사 3회

본문 116~132쪽

01 ④	02 ①	03 ①	04 ⑤	05 ⑤
06 ②	07 ④	08 ④	09 ⑤	10 ③
11 ②	12 ①	13 ①	14 ③	15 ⑤
16 ②	17 ④	18 ②	19 ③	20 ⑤
21 ⑤	22 ⑤	23 ③	24 ⑤	25 ②
26 ③	27 ⑤	28 ②	29 ③	30 ⑤
31 ④	32 ④	33 ②	34 ①	35 ③
36 ⑤	37 ②	38 ③	39 ②	40 ②
41 ⑤	42 ⑤	43 ②	44 ③	45 ③

