

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 수험 번호

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

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

- ① 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

2. 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

3. 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

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



5. 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

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 언급된 색이 아닌 것은?

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

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

18. 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

19. 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 얹는) 안장: (말에) 안장을 엮다
 ** trough 물통: 여물통

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

20. 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. 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. 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 선행조건이다.
- 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. 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

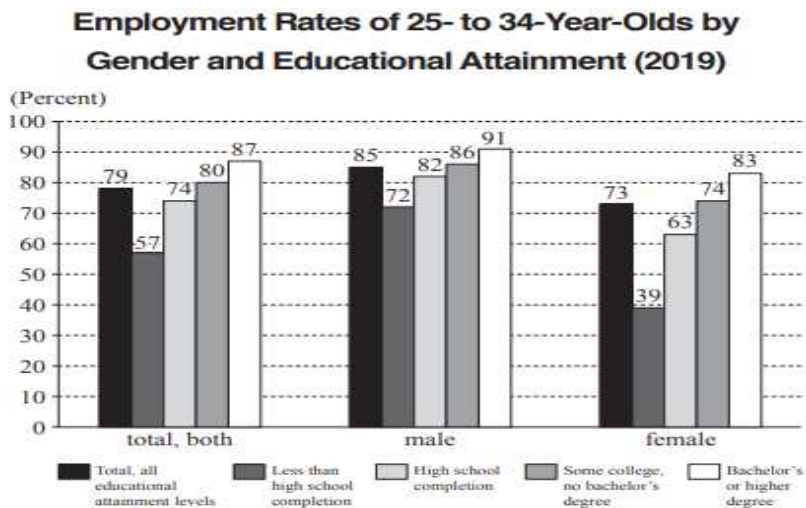
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

Water, energy, and civilization go hand in hand. The various multientury 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: 수리학의 ** dyke: 제방

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

37.

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.

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.

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. 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).

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

Recently, Carl, one of my colleagues, had to meet a new manager named Martin, a man taking over the role from his old manager, Ted, whom Carl had worked with for several years. Carl had always got on very well with Ted. Ted was a rather dry and elderly gentleman with not much of a sense of humour, but (a) my colleague and he saw eye to eye and worked well together. The new appointee was very different. Apart from a keen sense of fun, (b) he brought an intellectual mind to his work. He was younger and more creative and innovative.

(B)

One day the inevitable took place. Martin suggested that the three meet together to discuss the year ahead. Carl's heart sank. This would be the first time (c) he had met both men together. The thought of being a ‘pig in the middle’ of these two was daunting. It would mean that he would be forced to reveal aspects of his personality that he had spent time shielding from both.
 * daunting: 위협적인

(C)

Despite two very different personalities, Carl managed to interact well with both men. (d) He carefully nurtured both relationships. He did not pretend to be anyone other than himself, but did take care which aspects of his personality were on show at any one time. With Martin, the younger man, he was more jolly and fun to be with. They shared a lot of laughs and bounced many workable, creative ideas off one another. Meanwhile, Carl admired Ted, the older man, for his careful and dedicated approach to the job. He was slow and invariably took the traditional path but, in his slightly pedantic way, managed to run an extremely efficient department.
 * jolly: 쾌활한 ** pedantic: 세세한 것에 얽매이는

(D)

It was a difficult meeting and Carl survived – but only just. The problem lay in the fact that the two relationships had flourished apart. If Carl had worked jointly with both men, I expect (e) his behaviour would have been more even and appealing to both personalities. There is no such thing as a *right or wrong* personality. Whatever our personality, it will work both for and against us and is interdependent on the personalities of others.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
 ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
 ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
 ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
 ① 나이 많은 관리자는 유머 감각이 많지 않았다.
 ② 새로 임명된 사람은 더 창의적이고 혁신적이었다.
 ③ Martin은 다음 해 일을 논의하기 위해 셋이 만날 것을 제안했다.
 ④ 서로 다른 성격 때문에 Carl은 두 사람과 잘 지낼 수 없었다.
 ⑤ Carl은 어려운 모임을 견뎌 냈다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 수험 번호

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

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

- ① 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

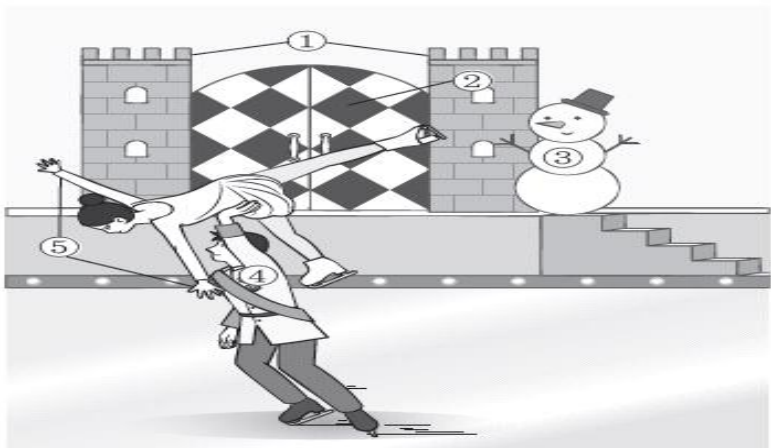
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 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.

3. 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

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



5. 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

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

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

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 항공권을 취소한 이유를 고르시오.

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

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

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

9. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

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

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear All Beldicite Technologies Employees,
 I encourage you to stop by and look over the merchandise displayed in the lobby at lunch hour on the last Friday of the month. You can get some incredible bargains if you're looking for laptops, tablet computers, cell phones, and other Beldicite electronics products. The closeouts are current models about to be replaced by next year's models; usually the difference in features is minimal. The "damaged" goods may be slightly scratched from shipping but are otherwise new and in perfect working order. All merchandise is covered by the standard Beldicite one-year warranty (although if you work in service, you may end up repairing it yourself while at work!). This is a great deal that is available only to Beldicite employees. Don't miss out on the fantastic bargains.
 Best,
 Ron Hamil
 * 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

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. (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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

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

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 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.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 수험 번호

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

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

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

2. 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

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

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

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



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

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

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

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

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,
 My name is Thames Hemings. I am writing to you regarding the annual garbage collection fee. I have lived here for 2 years and during that time I have never used the garbage collection services I am being billed for. My wife owns a business in the Trail area, where she pays for garbage collection, so we use that service to get rid of our household garbage. I am now living on my pension after retiring from the local government. My funds are limited so I need to be very careful as to where I spend my income and for me the required \$50 for garbage collection is a lot of money. I don't benefit from this service whatsoever. Let me ask you for an exception to the annual garbage collection fee. I truly understand your position on this issue and I hope you understand mine.
 Sincerely,
 Thames Hemings

- 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

19. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

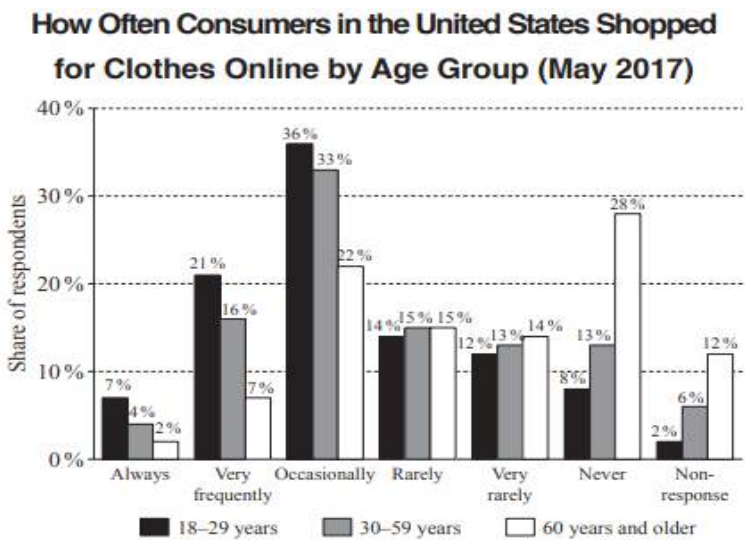
- ① roles of logical justifications in defending science
- ② credibility of science coming from experimental processes
- ③ importance of evidence being at the core of the scientific attitude
- ④ conditions for telling the difference between science and nonscience
- ⑤ limitations of scientific work lacking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

24. 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. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. _____ 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. 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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 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.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 수험 번호

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

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

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

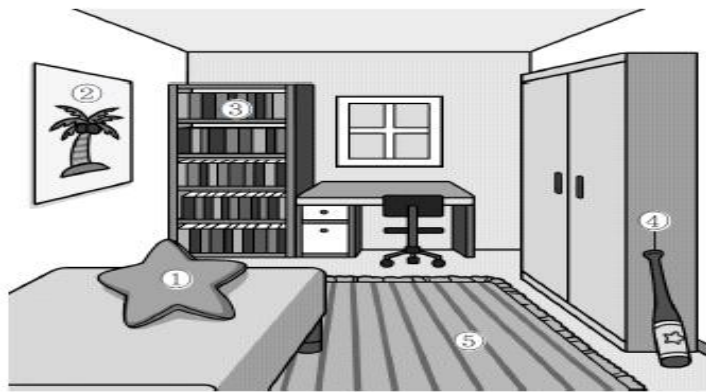
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자녀가 읽을 책은 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.

3. 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

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



5. 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 카트리지 사 오기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

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

7. 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

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

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

9. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 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. 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. 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. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Switzerland ② Italy ③ Greece
- ④ Japan ⑤ the U.S.A.

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Members of the Toronto Public Library Board,
 When I first came to Canada 9 years ago, the first place I was able to find cultural integration and commonalities was in the Toronto Public Library. Gradually, that relationship with the library turned into a more emotional dependence as I was all alone here with no family or friends. I found my way to work and finally became a Canadian citizen. However, when I heard that the Toronto Public Library Board was considering reducing service hours, I was surprised. People like me need the library more than anything. Newcomers to Canada can learn and improve in their aspirations to become better citizens through the library services, books and kind staff at the library. I think I speak for many others in asking you to please reconsider your decision to reduce the library service hours. Thank you for taking the time to read this.
 Sincerely,
 Alisha Lee

- 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

19. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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).

- 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. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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. 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 남아챤다.
- ⑤ 흔히 나무 그루터기나 쓰러진 나무 옆에 둥지를 튼다.

27. 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.newpscandlecontest.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. 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 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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. 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. 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. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
 - ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
 - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 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 댁에서 앞니 두 개가 빠진 Daniel을 만났다.
- ⑤ 빨간색 장난감 자동차를 사다가 Daniel에게 주었다.

* 확인 사항

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

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 수험 번호

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

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

- ① 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

2. 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

3. 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

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



5. 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

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$38 ② \$40 ③ \$73 ④ \$78 ⑤ \$80

7. 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

8. 대화를 듣고, Early Bird Club에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 회원 수 ② 모임 장소
- ③ 모임 요일 ④ 회원의 의무
- ⑤ 회비

9. 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. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 탁상용 선풍기를 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① animal skins ② linen ③ wool
- ④ cotton ⑤ nylon

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Haulman,
 I have received your letter concerning what appeared to be excessively high gas consumption amounts on your previous few months' bills. As a result, I made a special trip to Edmond to discuss this situation with Lucas Fountain, our local manager. At that time, we did two shut-in tests of sufficient duration to show there was no loss of gas in the houseline or in the meter. We did, in fact, remove the old meter and replace it with a new one. We also made a comparison study of four homes on your block and discovered that your home did use more gas than the other homes around you. This comparison study showed only that your home used more gas but did not itemize the reasons for such use. We simply cannot give you a more definitive evaluation than what we have outlined above. We do hope you will continue to remain a Yesgas customer and will take care of any outstanding balances on your account.
 Sincerely,
 Kate Morris

* 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

19. 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 meows 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. 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. 밑줄 친 the metaphors are as clumsy as Frankenstein's monster walk가 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 어구들) 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. 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. Swedishspeakingmen 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. 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. 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.

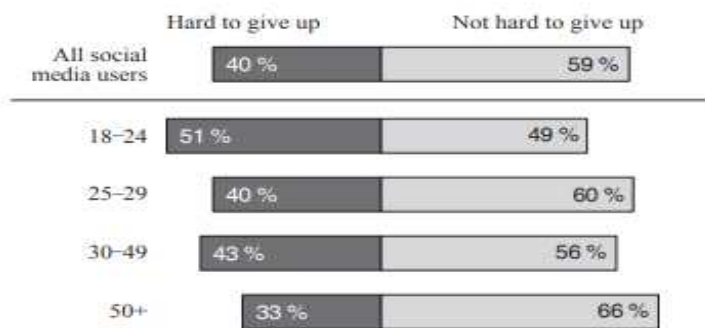
* cortex: 대뇌 피질

- 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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) (A) (B)
- ① relevant ... compromise ② relevant ... rationality
- ③ specific ... clear ④ contradictory ... ambiguity
- ⑤ contradictory ... random

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

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 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.

* 확인 사항

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