

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

13-1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, ① almost 750,000 people died and two-thirds of these deaths ② were due to diseases. These shocking statistics demanded that the federal government ③ take a more active role in managing cholera. Thus, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further ④ train American physicians, cholera was above all a social problem. The military, along with local health associations, ⑤ aiming to minimize any further threat to the population. The objective in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a preventative strategy.

13-2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a reason why certain schemas are more available to us. If certain examples of categorizations are easier to remember, schemas consistent with those examples are more likely to be called up and used. Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter r or if there are more words in which the third letter is an r. Most people find it much easier to think of examples of words that begin with r, and thus, \_\_\_\_\_ makes it seem as if there are more words that begin with r. These words are more easily available to us, and thus, they cause us to overestimate their frequency of occurrence.

\*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

- ① a valid process of reasoning
② the ease of producing examples
③ structural patterns of certain words
④ the fact that more words begin with r
⑤ the schema based on a complex analysis

13-3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The art market is the result of complex interactions that can usually not be explained by economic theory. The name of an artist, recent exhibitions, new books, rediscoveries, reactions of dealers, critics, museum directors, art historians, collectors and investors often influence tastes, aesthetic values and prices. Artists have sometimes been rated explicitly by art historians. Implicit ratings can also be computed by using, for instance, the length of entries in art history books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. Economists believe that prices can be taken as \_\_\_\_\_ all these effects and their dynamic interactions across artists and media may reveal some common patterns or, on the contrary, call attention to divergent behaviors.

\*aesthetic 미학적인, 심미적인
\*\*divergent 상궤(常軌)를 벗어나는, 이탈하는

- ① changing ② excluding
③ separating ④ reinforcing
⑤ integrating

13-4. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A portion of the power of maps comes from their long (A) association / disassociation with power. Maps have generally expressed knowledge about places from the viewpoint of the elite. The production of maps — certainly the useful ones — demands, and seems always to have demanded, (B) considerable / insignificant amounts of capital in the form of training, time, field and archival research, materials, and even health and lives. Few have been the merchants and leaders either able to afford such an investment or possessed of the imagination to understand its value. The information to be found on the most useful maps produced throughout history has been, consequently, privileged, restricted, and thus (C) liberated from / tied to social and political power.

\*archival 기록에 관한

- (A) (B) (C)
① association ... considerable ... liberated from
② association ... insignificant ... liberated from
③ association ... considerable ... tied to
④ disassociation ... insignificant ... tied to
⑤ disassociation ... considerable ... tied to

13-5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field. The main drivers of change are technological progress and societal evolution.

- (A) The volume of travel is affected by two opposing forces: economic growth which tends to boost mobility and concerns about the environment and energy supply which tend to restrain it.
- (B) In recent years, new technologies of information and communication have emerged that are leading to major innovations in applications such as traveler information services and pricing of infrastructure usage.
- (C) These technologies have also profoundly transformed logistics for firms, and they are beginning to have noticeable impacts on the daily activity and travel patterns of households.

\*logistics 물류 업무[관리]

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

13-6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The instinct of curiosity greatly contributes to humans' individual and collective ① progress. It urges people to seek the unknown and to find answers to things not yet understood. Thus, in more serious fields, it drives humans to explore and to conquer ② conventional frontiers in all dimensions. For example, sparkling objects in the night sky have ③ fascinated the human instinct of curiosity to the point that humans have ④ found a way to land on the moon and reach beyond it. And as curiosity leads humans to ⑤ experiment with various things, they often produce incredible discoveries, inventions and achievements.

\*frontier (지식, 학문 등의) 미개척 영역 \*\*persistence 고집

13-7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and knowledge are closely linked. For each worker, an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8 percent higher earnings. On average, an extra year of schooling for a country's entire population is associated with a more than 30 percent increase in gross domestic product per person. The striking correlation between education and a country's GDP may reflect what economists call human capital externalities, a term for the idea that people become more productive when they \_\_\_\_\_. When a country gets more educated, people experience both the direct effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits that come from everyone around them being more skilled.

\*expertise 전문 지식 \*\*externality 외적 영향

- ① get paid more than usual
- ② produce goods domestically
- ③ are forced to be overworking
- ④ are less inclined to be educated
- ⑤ work around other skilled people

13-8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Stories are ① significant in the evolution of our species and the creation of culture. Before the invention of writing, stories and legends were handed down from generation to generation in the form of rituals and oral traditions ② that contained both education and the foundations of wisdom. Just as new learning adds something new to ③ what we already know, so a new story adds to our existing stock. The appearance of certain themes across cultures and times — death and resurrection, for instance — ④ establishing their importance to the species as a whole. Such stories are used to pass down group identity, wisdom and experience for the next generation ⑤ to build on, as well as giving them ways of self-soothing and facing death.

\*resurrection 부활

\*\*self-soothe 스스로를 진정시키다