

제 3 교시

영어 영역

짜수형

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

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

- ① Not yet. I forgot to send it.
- ② Of course. You can have it.
- ③ Sorry. We're sold out of pictures.
- ④ Right. You shouldn't buy a book.
- ⑤ No, thanks. I don't want an album.

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

- ① Right. We haven't been to Germany.
- ② No. I want to stay longer if possible.
- ③ Exactly. I plan to visit Korea later.
- ④ Too bad. He went back yesterday.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll ask him if he'd like to.

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

- ① 스마트폰 사용 자제를 당부하려고
- ② 청취자의 문자 참여를 권유하려고
- ③ 프로그램 방송 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 라디오 앱의 새로운 기능을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 음원 불법 다운로드의 유해성을 경고하려고

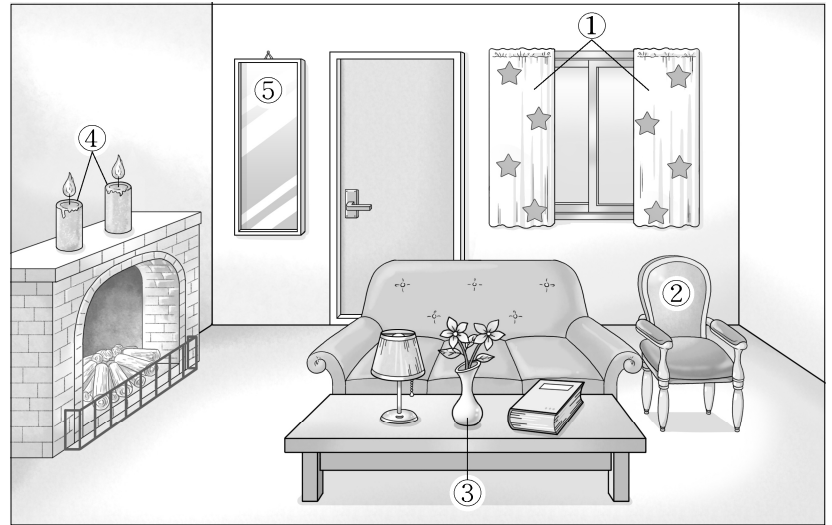
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 가정의 화목은 가족 간의 대화에서 시작된다.
- ② 야외 활동은 스트레스 해소에 효과적이다.
- ③ 규칙적인 식습관은 장수의 필수 조건이다.
- ④ 시골 생활은 건강한 삶에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 운동과 숙면은 밀접한 관계가 있다.

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

- ① 시민 - 경찰관
- ② 환자 - 간호사
- ③ 학생 - 소방관
- ④ 고객 - 차량 정비사
- ⑤ 학부모 - 영양사

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 항공권 취소하기
- ② 출장 신청하기
- ③ 로고 디자인하기
- ④ 호텔 예약하기
- ⑤ 티셔츠 주문하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 영화를 보고 있는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 많은 배역을 더 잘 이해하고 싶어서
- ② 훌륭한 영화감독이 되고 싶어서
- ③ 좋아하는 장르의 작품이어서
- ④ 주연 배우들을 좋아해서
- ⑤ 작문 숙제를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36
- ② \$45
- ③ \$54
- ④ \$60
- ⑤ \$63

10. 대화를 듣고, Winter Discovery Camp에 관해 언급되지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 대상
- ② 활동 내용
- ③ 기간
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 참가비

11. Global Design Conference에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Chicago에서 매년 개최된다.
- ② 유명 디자이너들의 강연이 있을 것이다.
- ③ 100명의 디자이너가 제작한 작품들이 전시될 것이다.
- ④ 6월 20일에 시작한다.
- ⑤ 등록비는 환불이 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 재킷을 고르시오.

Blackhills Hiking Jackets

	Model	Price	Pockets	Waterproof	Color
①	A	\$ 40	3	X	brown
②	B	\$ 55	4	○	blue
③	C	\$ 65	5	○	yellow
④	D	\$ 70	6	X	gray
⑤	E	\$ 85	6	○	black

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

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

- ① Yes. The hotel is within walking distance.
- ② All right. Let's go on a bus tour then.
- ③ I agree. The place was too crowded.
- ④ Of course. It's very warm downtown.
- ⑤ Sure. Our last vacation was the best ever.

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

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

- ① Thanks for understanding. I hope it won't cause any trouble.
- ② Certainly. I was deeply touched when you sent the message.
- ③ Good news. The orchestra is still looking for new members.
- ④ You're welcome. I did what I had to do for the orientation.
- ⑤ That's right. I couldn't have won the election without you.

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

David: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① How about joining the program after school?
- ② Let me assign this work to the other teachers.
- ③ Let's ask the students what they prefer to do.
- ④ Why don't we cancel the program this year?
- ⑤ We need to check what we did last year.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① materials used to make musical instruments
- ② ways to preserve ancient instruments
- ③ use of music for rest and relaxation
- ④ trends in modern art around the world
- ⑤ relationship between music and civilization

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① China                      ② Mongolia                      ③ Nigeria
- ④ Australia                      ⑤ Colombia

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Diane Edwards,

I am a teacher working at East End High School. I have read from your notice that the East End Seaport Museum is now offering a special program, the 2017 Bug Lighthouse Experience. The program would be a great opportunity for our students to have fun and experience something new. I estimate that 50 students and teachers from our school would like to participate in it. Would you please let me know if it is possible to make a group reservation for the program for Saturday, November 18? We don't want to miss this great opportunity. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,  
Joseph Loach

- ① 단체 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ② 교내 행사에 초청할 강사 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 프로그램 단체 예약이 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 체험 학습 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 견학 예정 인원수의 변경을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The start of the boat tour was far from what I had expected. None of the wildlife I saw was exotic. I could only see dull gray rocks. It was also so hot and humid that I could not enjoy the tour fully. However, as the boat slid into the Bay Park Canal, all of a sudden my mother shouted, "Look at the mangroves!" A whole new world came into sight. The mangrove forest alongside the canal thrilled me as we entered its cool shade. I was fascinated by the beautiful leaves and flowers of the mangroves. But best of all, I was charmed by the native birds, monkeys, and lizards moving among the branches. "What a wonderful adventure!" I exclaimed.

\* mangrove: 맹그로브(강가나 늪지에서 자라는 열대 나무)

- ① ashamed → relaxed                      ② disappointed → excited
- ③ delighted → confused                      ④ pleased → lonely
- ⑤ scared → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the 2015 *Fortune* Most Powerful Women Summit, Ginni Rometty offered this advice: "When did you ever learn the most in your life? What experience? I guarantee you'll tell me it was a time you felt at risk." To become a better leader, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You have to challenge the conventional ways of doing things and search for opportunities to innovate. Exercising leadership not only requires you to challenge the organizational status quo but also requires you to challenge your internal status quo. You have to challenge yourself. You have to venture beyond the boundaries of your current experience and explore new territory. Those are the places where there are opportunities to improve, innovate, experiment, and grow. Growth is always at the edges, just outside the boundaries of where you are right now.

\* status quo: 현재 상태

- ① 지도자는 기존의 방식과 새로운 방식을 조화시켜야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 현재의 자신을 넘어서는 도전을 해야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 조직의 현재 상태를 철저히 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 새로운 제도를 적극적으로 도입해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 실현 가능한 목표를 설정해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

\* delegation: 위임

- ① 협업에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식에도 능숙할 필요가 있다.
- ② 여가 활동을 함께하는 것도 협업의 효율성을 증가시킨다.
- ③ 자유로운 의사소통 문화는 직무 만족도 향상에 기여한다.
- ④ 정확한 정보 이해는 신속한 업무 수행을 가능하게 한다.
- ⑤ 구성원 간의 공통된 목표 의식이 협업의 필수 조건이다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sensory-specific satiety is defined as a decrease in appetite, or the subjective liking for the food that is consumed, with little change in the hedonics of uneaten food. As a result of sensory-specific satiety, when people consume a variety of foods, they tend to overeat. A greater variety of food leads people to eat more than they would otherwise. So, being full and feeling sated are separate matters. The recovery of appetite or the motivation to eat is apparent to anyone who has consumed a large meal and is quite full, and does not require additional energy or nutrients to meet their daily needs, but decides to consume additional calories after seeing the dessert cart. Small changes in the sensory properties of foods are sufficient to increase food intake. For example, subjects who were presented with different shapes of pasta showed increased hedonic ratings and increased energy consumption relative to subjects eating only a single shape of pasta.

\* satiety: 포만(감) \*\* hedonics: 쾌락 \*\*\* sated: 충분히 만족한

- ① necessity of consuming a varied diet in daily life
- ② reasons for people's rejection of unfamiliar foods
- ③ changes in people's preference for basic food items
- ④ impact of food variety on the amount of food people consume
- ⑤ importance of maintaining food diversity to prevent overeating

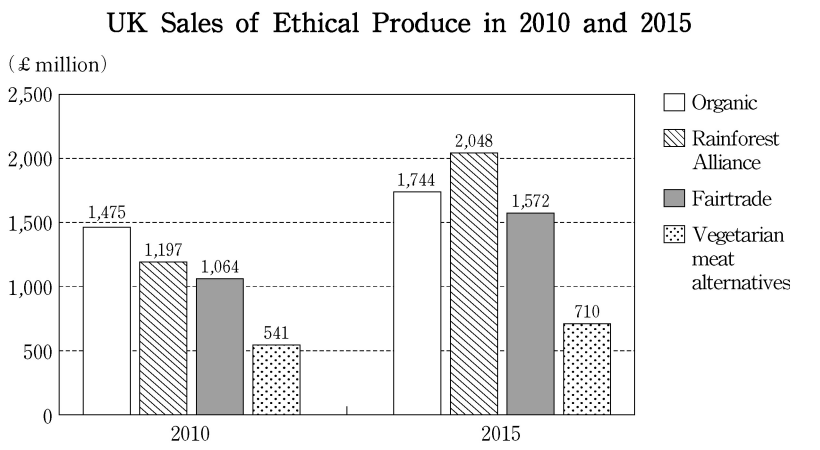
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual authors and photographers have rights to their intellectual property during their lifetimes, and their heirs have rights for 70 years after the creator's death, so any publication less than 125 years old has to be checked for its copyright status. The duration of copyright protection has increased steadily over the years; the life-plus-70-years standard was set by the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which increased the 50-year limit established by the 1976 Copyright Act. Supporters of such legislation like to defend these increases with tales of starving writers and their impoverished descendants, but in reality the beneficiaries are more likely to be transnational publishing companies. And note that copyright laws serve a dual purpose. In addition to protecting the rights of authors so as to encourage the publication of new creative works, copyright is also supposed to place reasonable time limits on those rights so that outdated works may be incorporated into new creative efforts. Therefore, the extended copyright protection frustrates new creative endeavors such as including poetry and song lyrics on Internet sites.

\* heir: 상속인 \*\* legislation: 법률, 입법

- ① Does Extended Copyright Truly Enhance Protection and Creation?
- ② Who Smiles at Copyright Protection, Writers or Publishers?
- ③ More Is Not Enough: No Limits to Copyright Coverage
- ④ Creativity Leaps with Longer Copyright Protection!
- ⑤ The Untold Origin of Copyright Protection

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the sales of four types of ethical produce in the UK in 2010 and 2015. ① In 2015, the sales of each of the four types of ethical produce showed an increase from the sales of its corresponding type in 2010. ② Among the four types of ethical produce, the sales of Organic ranked the highest in 2010 but ranked the second highest in 2015. ③ Among the four types of ethical produce, Rainforest Alliance recorded the second highest sales in 2010 and recorded the highest sales in 2015. ④ The sales of Fairtrade in 2015 were twice as high as those in 2010. ⑤ In both 2010 and 2015, the sales of Vegetarian meat alternatives were the lowest among the four types of ethical produce.



25. Jim Marshall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The late photographer Jim Marshall is regarded as one of the most celebrated photographers of the 20th century. He holds the distinction of being the first and only photographer to be presented with the Grammy Trustees Award. He started as a professional photographer in 1959. He was given unrivaled access to rock's biggest artists, including the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, and Ray Charles. He was the only photographer granted backstage access for the Beatles' final full concert and also shot the Rolling Stones on their historic 1972 tour. He formed special bonds with the artists he worked with and those relationships helped him capture some of his most vivid and iconic imagery. Over a 50-year career, the photographs he took appeared on more than 500 album covers. He was passionate about his work up until the end. "I have no kids," he used to say. "My photographs are my children."

- ① Grammy Trustees Award가 수여된 최초이자 유일한 사진작가이다.
- ② 1959년에 직업 사진작가로 일하기 시작했다.
- ③ Rolling Stones의 역사적인 1972년 투어에서 그들을 촬영했다.
- ④ 함께 작업한 예술가들과 특별한 유대 관계를 맺지 않았다.
- ⑤ 500개가 넘는 앨범 커버에 그가 촬영한 사진들이 실렸다.

26. 2018 CVL Volleyball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### 2018 CVL Volleyball Camp

The College Volleyball League (CVL) is hosting a camp for high school students from January 23 to 27.

#### Training Program

After a brief skills test, participants will be trained based on their levels.

- Basic Level: serving, tossing, and spiking
- Advanced Level: individual plays and team strategies

#### Daily Schedule

- 9 a.m. – 11 a.m.: one-on-one skills training
- 1 p.m. – 4 p.m.: practice game sessions

#### Note

- Participation fee is \$100.
- Participants will receive a volleyball and a camp T-shirt.
- College volleyball players will visit to offer advice to participants on the final day of the camp.

For more information, visit our website at [www.CVL.org](http://www.CVL.org).

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 참가자들은 수준에 따라 훈련을 받을 것이다.
- ③ 오전에 연습 경기를 실시한다.
- ④ 참가자들은 배구공과 캠프 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 마지막 날에 대학 배구 선수들이 방문할 것이다.

27. Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike

*All donations this year go toward purchasing new books for the children's library!*

- Date: Saturday, December 2, 2017
- Place: Peterson National Park
- Registration & Safety Instruction: 9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
- Start Time: 10:00 a.m.

#### How to Participate

- Each participant should set a goal for donation by choosing only one of the following courses:
  - Course A: 2 miles (\$20)
  - Course B: 3 miles (\$30)
  - Course C: 5 miles (\$50 or more)
- Participants should make their donations before the start.

#### What to Bring

- Participants should bring comfortable shoes and sunscreen.
- Lunch is not provided, so please bring your own refreshments.

Participants who complete their hike will receive a medal. For more information, please call 234-567-1234.

- ① 올해의 기부금 전액은 어린이 도서관 공사비로 사용된다.
- ② 안전 교육은 오전 10시에 시작한다.
- ③ 각 참가자는 두 개의 코스를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 하이킹을 완료한 참가자들은 메달을 받을 것이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Psychologists who study giving behavior ① have noticed that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others give small amounts to many charities. Those who donate to one or two charities seek evidence about what the charity is doing and ② what it is really having a positive impact. If the evidence indicates that the charity is really helping others, they make a substantial donation. Those who give small amounts to many charities are not so interested in whether what they are ③ doing helps others — psychologists call them warm glow givers. Knowing that they are giving makes ④ them feel good, regardless of the impact of their donation. In many cases the donation is so small — \$10 or less — that if they stopped ⑤ to think, they would realize that the cost of processing the donation is likely to exceed any benefit it brings to the charity.

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

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the ① time factor. Rather incredibly, one archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is ② found! On the contrary, archaeologists and assistants from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even ③ catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated. Then, to interpret those finds, they had to ④ learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. Could a “commercial archaeologist” have ⑤ waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

\* prominent: 저명한 \*\* excavate: 발굴하다

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Scott Adams, the creator of *Dilbert*, one of the most successful comic strips of all time, says that two personal letters dramatically changed his life. One night ① he was watching a PBS-TV program about cartooning, when he decided to write to the host of the show, Jack Cassady, to ask for his advice about becoming a cartoonist. Much to ② his surprise, he heard back from Cassady within a few weeks in the form of a handwritten letter. The letter advised Adams not to be discouraged if he received early rejections. Adams got inspired and submitted some cartoons, but ③ he was quickly rejected. Not following Cassady’s advice, ④ he became discouraged, put his materials away, and decided to forget cartooning as a career. About fifteen months later, he was surprised to receive yet another letter from Cassady, especially since he hadn’t thanked ⑤ him for his original advice. He acted again on Cassady’s encouragement, but this time he stuck with it and obviously hit it big.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. *Apocalypse Now*, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained widespread popularity, and for good reason. The film is an adaptation of Joseph Conrad’s novel *Heart of Darkness*, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, *Apocalypse Now* is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental narrative and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as those of *Heart of Darkness*. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character’s mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving *Apocalypse Now* a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* deranged: 제정신이 아닌

- ① a critical interpretation of contemporary civilisation
- ② a vivid dramatisation of a psychological journey
- ③ a faithful depiction of the Vietnam War
- ④ a source of inspiration for the novel
- ⑤ a literal adaptation of the novel

32. How many of the lunches that you ate over the last week can you recall? Do you remember what you ate today? I hope so. Yesterday? I bet it takes a moment’s effort. And what about the day before yesterday? What about a week ago? It’s not so much that your memory of last week’s lunch has disappeared; if provided with the right cue, like where you ate it, or whom you ate it with, you would likely recall what had been on your plate. Rather, it’s difficult to remember last week’s lunch because your brain has filed it away with all the other lunches you’ve ever eaten as *just another lunch*. When we try to recall something from a category that includes as many instances as “lunch” or “wine,” many memories compete for our attention. The memory of last Wednesday’s lunch isn’t necessarily gone; it’s that you lack \_\_\_\_\_ . But a wine that talks: That’s unique. It’s a memory without rivals.

[3점]

- ① the channel to let it flow into the pool of ordinary memories
- ② the right hook to pull it out of a sea of lunchtime memories
- ③ the glue to attach it to just another lunch memory
- ④ the memory capacity to keep a box of sleeping memories
- ⑤ the sufficient number of competitors in a battle for attention

33. In the less developed world, the percentage of the population involved in agriculture is declining, but at the same time, those remaining in agriculture are not benefiting from technological advances. The typical scenario in the less developed world is one in which a very few commercial agriculturalists are technologically advanced while the vast majority are incapable of competing. Indeed, this vast majority \_\_\_\_\_ because of larger global causes. As an example, in Kenya, farmers are actively encouraged to grow export crops such as tea and coffee at the expense of basic food production. The result is that a staple crop, such as maize, is not being produced in a sufficient amount. The essential argument here is that the capitalist mode of production is affecting peasant production in the less developed world in such a way as to limit the production of staple foods, thus causing a food problem. [3점]

\* staple: 주요한 \*\* maize: 옥수수 \*\*\* peasant: 소농(小農)

- ① have lost control over their own production
- ② have turned to technology for food production
- ③ have challenged the capitalist mode of production
- ④ have reduced their involvement in growing cash crops
- ⑤ have regained their competitiveness in the world market

34. Over the past 60 years, as mechanical processes have replicated behaviors and talents we thought were unique to humans, we've had to change our minds about what sets us apart. As we invent more species of AI, we will be forced to surrender more of what is supposedly unique about humans. Each step of surrender — we are not the only mind that can play chess, fly a plane, make music, or invent a mathematical law — will be painful and sad. We'll spend the next three decades — indeed, perhaps the next century — in a permanent identity crisis, continually asking ourselves what humans are good for. If we aren't unique toolmakers, or artists, or moral ethicists, then what, if anything, makes us special? In the grandest irony of all, the greatest benefit of an everyday, utilitarian AI will not be increased productivity or an economics of abundance or a new way of doing science — although all those will happen. The greatest benefit of the arrival of artificial intelligence is that \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* replicate: 복제하다

- ① humans could also be like AIs
- ② humans will be liberated from hard labor
- ③ AIs could compensate for a decline in human intelligence
- ④ AIs could lead us in resolving moral dilemmas
- ⑤ AIs will help define humanity

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the context of SNS, media literacy has been argued to be especially important “in order to make the users aware of their rights when using SNS tools, and also help them acquire or reinforce human rights values and develop the behaviour necessary to respect other people’s rights and freedoms”. ① With regard to peer-to-peer risks such as bullying, this last element is of particular importance. ② This relates to a basic principle that children are taught in the offline world as well: ‘do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you’. ③ Children’s SNS activities should be encouraged when we help them accumulate knowledge. ④ This should also be a golden rule with regard to SNS, but for children and young people it is much more difficult to estimate the consequences and potential serious impact of their actions in this environment. ⑤ Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act is crucial.

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

36.

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest.

- (A) For example, the *Columbia Journalism Review* is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like *Consumer Reports*, work toward objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.
- (B) However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues.
- (C) Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising.

\* revenue: 수입

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



37.

To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

- (A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.
- (B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.
- (C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual. [3점]

\* sanction: 제재

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

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

38.

Experiments show that rats display an immediate liking for salt the first time they experience a salt deficiency.

Both humans and rats have evolved taste preferences for *sweet* foods, which provide rich sources of calories. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly preferred food item, an item that has the highest caloric value. ( ① ) Human newborn infants also show a strong preference for sweet liquids. ( ② ) Both humans and rats dislike *bitter* and *sour* foods, which tend to contain toxins. ( ③ ) They also adaptively adjust their eating behavior in response to deficits in water, calories, and salt. ( ④ ) They likewise increase their intake of sweets and water when their energy and fluids become depleted. ( ⑤ ) These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the adaptive problem of food selection, and coordinate consumption patterns with physical needs.

\* deficiency: 결핍    \*\* deplete: 고갈시키다

39.

It is postulated that such contamination may result from airborne transport from remote power plants or municipal incinerators.

An incident in Japan in the 1950s alerted the world to the potential problems of organic mercury in fish. Factories were discharging mercury into the waters of Minamata Bay, which also harbored a commercial fishing industry. Mercury was being bioaccumulated in the fish tissue and severe mercury poisoning occurred in many people who consumed the fish. ( ① ) The disabling neurological symptoms were subsequently called Minamata disease. ( ② ) Control over direct discharge of mercury from industrial operations is clearly needed for prevention. ( ③ ) However, it is now recognized that traces of mercury can appear in lakes far removed from any such industrial discharge. ( ④ ) Strictly controlled emission standards for such sources are needed to minimize this problem. ( ⑤ ) Fish advisories have been issued for many lakes in the United States; these recommend limits on the number of times per month particular species of fish should be consumed.

\* postulate: 가정하다    \*\* incinerator: 소각로

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

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

\* homogeneous: 동종의    \*\* emulate: 따라 하다



Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can (A) potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for (B) findings to happen.

- |             |                  |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| (A)         | (B)              | (A)         | (B)              |
| ① limit     | ..... distorted  | ② limit     | ..... unexpected |
| ③ diversify | ..... accidental | ④ diversify | ..... misleading |
| ⑤ provide   | ..... novel      |             |                  |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You've never murdered, but your murderer's rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you're not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters' emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this — and it is a very large problem — is that almost no one can view himself \_\_\_\_\_ on the page. As the writer, you're too close to your own complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a character who is not you. In fact, that's what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

\* octogenarian: 80대의 사람 \*\* protagonist: 주인공

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation
- ② Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
- ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
- ④ Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
- ⑤ Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① objectively      ② intuitively      ③ devotedly
- ④ emotionally      ⑤ favorably

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was the first day of the new semester. Steve and Dave were excited that they would be back at school again. They rode their bicycles to school together that morning, as they usually did. Dave had math on the first floor, and Steve was on the second with history. On his way to the classroom, Steve's teacher came up to him to ask if (a) he wanted to run for student president. Steve thought for a moment and answered, "Sure, it'll be a great experience."

(B)

Steve won the election. Upon hearing the result, Dave went over to Steve and congratulated (b) him, shaking his hand. Steve could still see the disappointment burning in his eyes. It wasn't until later that evening, on the way home, that Dave said apologetically, "I'm so sorry, Steve! This election hasn't damaged our friendship, has it?" "Of course not, Dave. We're friends as always!" Steve responded with a smile. As Steve arrived home, his dad was proudly waiting for him and said, "Congratulations on the win! How did Dave take it?" Steve replied, "We're fine now, best friends for life!" (c) His dad laughed, "Sounds like you won two battles today!"

(C)

After class, Steve spotted Dave in the hallway and ran to him excitedly, "I've got good news! I'm going for student president and I think mine will be the only nomination." Dave cleared his throat and replied with surprise, "Actually, I've just registered my name, too!" (d) He continued sharply, "Well, best of luck! But don't think you'll win the election, Steve." Dave walked quickly away and from that moment on, there was an uncomfortable air of tension between the two friends. Steve tried to be friendly toward Dave, but he just didn't seem to care.

(D)

When the election day came, Steve found that his bicycle had a flat tire, so he started to run to school. Just as he reached the end of the street, Dave's dad, who was driving Dave to school, pulled over to give him a ride. The dead silence in the car made the drive painful. Noticing the bad atmosphere, Dave's dad said, "You know, only one of you can win. You have known each other since birth. Don't let this election ruin your friendship. Try to be happy for each other!" His words hit Dave hard. Looking at Steve, Dave felt the need to apologize to (e) him later that day.

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

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

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

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

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 개학 날 아침에 Steve와 Dave는 함께 등교했다.
- ② Steve는 학생회장으로 당선되었다.
- ③ Steve는 Dave에게 선거 출마 사실을 숨겼다.
- ④ Dave의 아버지는 학교로 뛰어가던 Steve를 차에 태워 주었다.
- ⑤ Dave의 아버지는 선거로 인해 우정을 잃지 말라고 충고했다.

\* 확인 사항

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