

제 3 교시

외국어[영어] 영역

성명

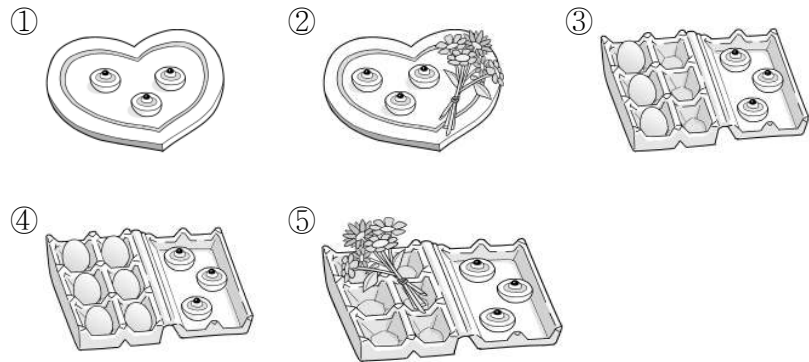
수험 번호       3

1

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 찍을 사진의 대상을 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정 변화로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① upset → relieved                      ② curious → disappointed
- ③ delighted → worried                  ④ indifferent → thankful
- ⑤ excited → stressed

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

- ① 실험실 수업의 장단점
- ② 교내 안전사고 방지 방안
- ③ 실험실 화재 발생 시 대피 요령
- ④ 실험실 수업 시 올바른 용의복장
- ⑤ 학생 용의복장 규정 개정의 필요성

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to repair the printer
- ② to print out a coupon
- ③ to sign up for the website
- ④ to make a call to the office
- ⑤ to visit the Customer Service

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$ 160    ② \$ 170    ③ \$ 180    ④ \$ 190    ⑤ \$ 200

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

- ① 놀이동산 개장 시간 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 놀이동산 안내 책자를 소개하려고
- ③ 놀이기구 이용 수칙을 설명하려고
- ④ 놀이기구 운행 중지를 알리려고
- ⑤ 새로운 놀이기구를 홍보하려고

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

- ① 명찰 만들기                              ② 명찰 나누어 주기
- ③ 프로젝트 도와주기                      ④ 워크숍에 데려다 주기
- ⑤ 워크숍에 대신 참석하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 민속촌                                      ② 버스 안                                      ③ 지하철역
- ④ 결혼식장                                      ⑤ 엘리베이터 앞

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

- ① 가게 주인 - 점원                              ② 부동산 중개인 - 집주인
- ③ 출판업자 - 소설가                              ④ 경비원 - 아파트 입주인
- ⑤ 집배원 - 우편물 수령인

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

- ① 점원 추천하기                                      ② 일자리 소개하기
- ③ 할인 판매 홍보하기                              ④ 재고 목록 작성하기
- ⑤ 상품 포장하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 예약할 방갈로를 고르시오.

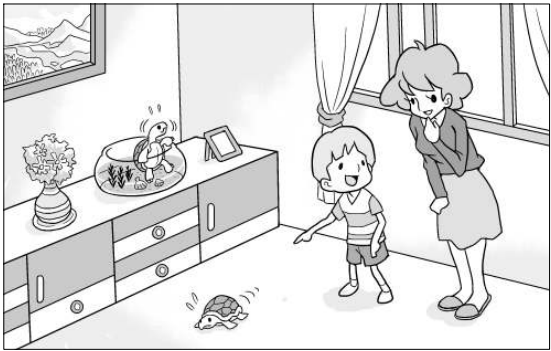
Bungalows at Meadow Campsite

	Person	Bedroom	Price	Feature
①	up to 5	2	\$ 65	Fireplace
②	up to 5	2	\$ 70	Lake view
③	up to 8	2	\$ 70	Additional bathroom
④	up to 8	3	\$ 100	Lake view
⑤	up to 8	3	\$ 100	Additional bathroom

12. 다음을 듣고, Felucca Tour에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 오전 9시에 시작한다.
- ② 전체 소요 시간은 3시간이다.
- ③ 도중에 섬에 내려 관광을 한다.
- ④ 섬에서 점심 식사를 한다.
- ⑤ 인원수에 따라 일인당 요금이 다르다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

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

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

- ① I believe you'll look great at the audition.  
② That's a good idea. I'll buy new contact lenses.  
③ I'm afraid your eye infection won't go away easily.  
④ Okay. I'm going to wear my glasses from now on.  
⑤ I don't want to. I can't see well without my glasses.

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

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

- ① Calm down. We don't have to hurry.  
② They're fine. You don't need to return them.  
③ It's a formal party. You should dress up in a suit.  
④ That's because everyone loves to wear jeans.  
⑤ I don't want to buy jeans and a sweater.

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

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

- ① You got me wrong. I love to get free stuff.  
② I'll give it to you. It's still in good condition.  
③ No, I don't. I prefer to buy brand-new products.  
④ You're right. I don't usually throw away my stuff.  
⑤ Exactly. You shouldn't throw things away on the street.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Alice가 경비원에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Alice: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Wow, time flies! Let's go home now.  
② The building is locked. Can you open it?  
③ Sorry, but is it okay if I leave around eleven?  
④ Thanks for letting me know. I'll be there soon.  
⑤ The presentation will be delayed for thirty minutes.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제는 다 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

You can learn the success secrets of the greatest people who ever lived. The lives of famous people have been recorded in biographies and are ready for you to read and research. The lives of great government leaders, businesspeople, and humanitarians are there. You will read about successes and triumphs. You will also learn how many times champions lose on their way to winning. In reading biographies, you may come to the startling conclusion that you are not very different from those great people. You may conclude, "Hey, I can do that." You can make your life significant. Biographies help show the way. You only have to go to the library, bookstores, or surf the Internet.

- ① 위인전 읽기를 장려하려고  
② 자기 계발 프로그램을 홍보하려고  
③ 도서 구입 예산 증대를 요청하려고  
④ 효율적인 자료 수집 방법을 소개하려고  
⑤ 자서전 출판을 위한 정보를 제공하려고

19. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [1점]

Nineteenth-century inventors often found themselves cheated and spent much of their lives fighting costly court battles. Consider the fate of poor Elias Howe. In 1846, ① this young Boston native produced the first workable sewing machine. The trouble was that no one wanted it. Depressed by his failure, Howe traveled to England, where ② he hoped that the invention might be given a warmer reception. It was not. After two terrible years, ③ the frustrated inventor had to work his passage home on a merchant ship. Arriving penniless in Boston, he discovered that in his absence a man called Isaac Singer had stolen ④ his patent and set up a sewing machine factory. Howe took Singer to court, where two things became clear: Singer was a thief, but ⑤ he was so rich that he could afford to hire the sharpest lawyers. It was only after a lengthy fight that Howe could get royalties from Singer.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We do not hear with our eyes, but sometimes it almost seems as if we do. An environment-agency official tells a surprising incident about some people ① who lived in an apartment building close to a busy state highway. The families were made ② miserably by the noise, and they complained to the city government. City officials went to the state capital again and again to ask that something ③ be done about quieting the highway noise. They were put off repeatedly. At last the city officials had an idea. They planted a single row of trees in front of the apartment house. The trees made hardly any difference in the amount of noise, but they ④ did block the view of the highway. After that, there were very ⑤ few complaints from the people in the building.

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

The observation that old windows are often thicker at the bottom than at the top (A) is/are often offered as supporting evidence for the view that glass flows over a time scale of centuries. However, this assumption is incorrect; once solidified, glass does not flow anymore. The reason for the observation is (B) that/what in the past, making uniformly flat glass was almost impossible. The technique used to make panes of glass was to spin molten glass so as to create a round, mostly flat plate. This plate was then cut to fit a window. However, the edges of the disk became thicker as the glass spun. When (C) installing/installed in a window frame, the glass would be placed thicker side down for the sake of stability.

\* molten: 녹은, 용해된

- |       |              |            |       |              |            |
|-------|--------------|------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| (A)   | (B)          | (C)        | (A)   | (B)          | (C)        |
| ① is  | ... that ... | installing | ② is  | ... what ... | installed  |
| ③ is  | ... that ... | installed  | ④ are | ... what ... | installing |
| ⑤ are | ... what ... | installed  |       |              |            |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Rice paddies are “built,” not “opened up” the way a wheat field is. You don’t just clear the trees, underbrush, and stones, and then plow. ① Rice paddies are carved into mountainsides in an elaborate series of terraces, or painstakingly constructed from marshland and river plains. ② The crops turn a magical green, and by the time of the first harvest, the land becomes an unending sea of yellow. ③ They have to be irrigated, so a complex system of channels must be dug from the nearest water source. ④ The paddy itself, meanwhile, has to have a hard clay floor; otherwise the water will simply seep into the ground. ⑤ And the paddy has to be carefully engineered so that it will drain properly and also keep the plants submerged at the optimum level.

\* rice paddy: 논

23. 다음 글에 드러난 ‘I’의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

After five hours of rock climbing, we six finally stood on top, shaking hands. It was a big moment. As I grasped the hands of my companions, one by one, I felt I was being welcomed into a special club: the brotherhood of the rope. Having missed breakfast we turned eagerly to lunch, breaking out peanut butter sandwiches, apples, and cookies. As we sat on the summit, gobbling the food, we surveyed our domain like kings—the lakes, the rolling granite, the meadows and forests, all spread out beneath us. Beautiful spires rose on all sides. This was the wonderland of the High Sierra and we were in the heart of it. We weren’t just visitors or mere sightseers. We had struggled and climbed a mountain. We had earned the right to be part of all this.

\* spire: 뿔쭉한 봉우리

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ① pleased and proud      | ② eager and envious    |
| ③ scared and desperate   | ④ curious and grateful |
| ⑤ surprised and confused |                        |

24. 자녀의 행동 교정에 관해 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are all kinds of reasons that people fail themselves and their children when trying to correct inappropriate behavior. One of them is both serious and obvious to people outside the “parental unit.” It occurs when one parent interferes with the other during the correction process. It is hardly ever done consciously and it almost always happens because of predictable, inherent differences between partners. And it is essential to stop. Couples who do not present a united front to their children not only risk confusing their children, but they also risk damaging their husband–wife relationships. One parent becomes the good guy, and the other becomes the bad guy to the kids. If Dad says “no candy” at the grocery store and Mom gives in all the time, look out. They’re in for trouble.

- ① 부부가 동일한 태도를 취해야 한다.
- ② 전문 기관에 조언을 구해야 한다.
- ③ 보상을 적절하게 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 장기적인 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ⑤ 엄격한 규칙을 정해야 한다.

[25~30] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. Psychologists have spent years trying to discover the answer to the question, “What makes innovators different?” In one of the most thorough examinations of the subject, Harvard researchers spent six years and interviewed three thousand executives to find out. Their conclusions are interesting, but the investigators could have saved themselves a lot of time by simply asking Steve Jobs. According to the Harvard research, the number one skill that separates innovators from noncreative professionals is “associating”: the ability to successfully connect seemingly unrelated questions, problems, or ideas from different fields. “The more diverse our experience and knowledge, the more connections the brain can make. Fresh inputs trigger new associations; for some, these lead to \_\_\_\_\_.”

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| ① novel ideas          | ② scientific proofs  |
| ③ moral lessons        | ④ cultural diversity |
| ⑤ mistaken conclusions |                      |

26. When you watch a chase scene in an action movie, your heart races as well—you may be a little bit scared, or excited. Your body and mind may react like the experience is real, as though it is happening to you. That’s what happens when you visualize: You ask for the experience and your mind believes that it is real, which creates the attraction for you to receive in your life. This technique is favored by many of the world’s great coaches as they encourage athletes to visualize the actual race or contest ahead of time. Every stroke, step, and muscle exertion is vividly imagined. The idea is, when you see it in your mind, your body will surely follow. And, when the big day comes, mind and body are so well trained to act in unison that \_\_\_\_\_ is virtually assured.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ① fierce competition   | ② group cooperation |
| ③ ultimate performance | ④ public reputation |
| ⑤ visual observation   |                     |

27. The other day, while riding in an airplane flying at 30,000 feet, I had a sudden realization. I knew nothing about the pilot, beyond the sound of his voice. I couldn't even remember his name because I had not been paying close attention when he made his welcoming announcement. Yet I was there, feeling comfortable and safe. I realized that I was lacking a lot of other important information about the situation I was in. Who were the mechanics that checked the plane before it took off? Who had put in the fuel? Who had performed the routine maintenance? Who were the air traffic controllers that were watching the little spot on their tracking screens, the little spot that contained my life and the lives of my fellow passengers? The awareness of \_\_\_\_\_ really came home to me.

- ① what impact air travel could have on us
- ② how many people overcame the fear of flying
- ③ how much trust we put in complete strangers
- ④ what great new ideas we got from traveling
- ⑤ how fast technology changed our lives

28. Our sense of smell is particularly vulnerable to outside influence. A team of scientists at Oxford has shown that a simple word label can profoundly alter what we think our noses are telling us. When an experimental subject is given odorless air to smell but told he is smelling cheddar cheese, his olfactory areas light up in hungry anticipation. But when the same air arrives with a "body-odor" label, the subject unwittingly shuts down the smell areas of his brain. Although the sensation hasn't changed—it's still just purified air—the mind has completely revised its olfactory response. We unknowingly deceive ourselves. In reality, our olfactory sensations \_\_\_\_\_. \* olfactory: 후각의

- ① control our overall mood
- ② bring about old memories
- ③ keep us from enjoying food
- ④ are influenced by their context
- ⑤ compensate for the loss of sight

29. During World War II, a physician named Henry Beecher was stationed on Italy's Anzio beachhead, where he treated 201 wounded soldiers. In recording his treatments, he observed that only three-quarters of the wounded soldiers requested pain medication, although they had suffered serious injuries ranging from penetrating wounds to extensive surgical wounds. Beecher compared these observations to treatments of his civilian patients who had been hurt in all kinds of accidents, and he found that people with civilian injuries requested more medication than the soldiers injured in battle did. Beecher concluded that there was no direct relationship between the severity of the wound and the intensity of pain. He was among the first to propose that \_\_\_\_\_ greatly determines the level of pain. For soldiers, the wound meant surviving combat and returning home.

\* beachhead: (군사) 해안 교두보

- ① the kind of drug used for treatment
- ② the previous experience of severe pain
- ③ the meaning our minds give to an injury
- ④ the way caregivers interact with patients
- ⑤ the quality of medical information given to patients

30. A few years ago, the animal researcher Maxine Morris spotted some curious behavior while observing a group of Asian elephants at Washington Park Zoo in Indiana. At feeding time, each elephant was given a big bundle of hay. Morris noticed that a couple of the elephants tended to eat their own hay quickly, approach their slower-eating companions, and then start swinging their trunks from side to side in a seemingly aimless way. To the uninformed, it appeared that these elephants were just passing the time of day. However, Morris's repeated observations suggested that \_\_\_\_\_. Once the trunk-swinging elephants were sufficiently close to another elephant, they would suddenly grab some of the uneaten hay and quickly gobble it up. Elephants are notoriously nearsighted, and so the slow-eating elephants were often completely unaware of the theft. [3점]

- ① this behavior often turned into a fierce fight for mates
- ② their friendly nature was hidden behind this behavior
- ③ the trunk-swinging ensured their dominant position
- ④ their trunks were used to warn outside danger
- ⑤ this behavior masked a dishonest intent

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

There are situations in which the differences between experts and the public reflect a genuine conflict of values. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, experts often measure risks by the number of lives lost, while the public tends to draw finer distinctions between "good deaths" and "bad deaths," or between random accidental fatalities and deaths that occur in the course of voluntary activities such as skiing. These legitimate distinctions are often ignored in statistics that merely count cases. The public may have a richer conception of risks than the experts do. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the view cannot be maintained that experts' opinions should be accepted without question when they conflict with the opinions of other citizens. When experts and the public disagree on their priorities, each side must respect the insights and intelligence of the other.

- | (A)           |       | (B)          |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① For example | ..... | Consequently |
| ② For example | ..... | In contrast  |
| ③ For example | ..... | In addition  |
| ④ However     | ..... | In addition  |
| ⑤ However     | ..... | Consequently |

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

Girls usually agreed that wearing a uniform to school every day ① reduced their daily stresses. Not having to worry about what to wear meant one less decision to make every morning. Many of them also felt that the uniform ② enhanced school spirit and solidarity. They could feel like they belong to a community. Moreover, the uniforms ③ eliminated their individuality. If you want to know a thousand and one ways to ④ modify a school uniform, just ask the girls who wear it: ties can be worn loosely or tight, and skirts can be raised or lowered in any of a half-dozen ways. Then there are accessories—a gray region in the dress code, but an entire subcontinent in the world of women’s apparel. There are a million ⑤ options in the domain of hairpins, watches, and bags alone.

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

Even an electronic car key can (A) cause/fight crime. After a thief broke into a car, the owner, alerted to the break-in by a neighbor, grabbed her car keys and hurried outside. When the burglar saw the owner approaching, he tried to exit the car. But the owner was too fast. She pressed the automatic “lock” button on the car’s remote key system, (B) releasing/trapping the burglar. When the bad guy unlocked the door, the owner locked it again before he could escape. Over and over the burglar tried to unlock the door, and over and over the owner relocked it. The burglar finally put up his hands in (C) surrender/resistance and waited for the police to arrive.

- |   | (A)   |       | (B)       |       | (C)        |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | cause | ..... | releasing | ..... | resistance |
| ② | cause | ..... | releasing | ..... | surrender  |
| ③ | fight | ..... | trapping  | ..... | surrender  |
| ④ | fight | ..... | releasing | ..... | surrender  |
| ⑤ | fight | ..... | trapping  | ..... | resistance |

[34~35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

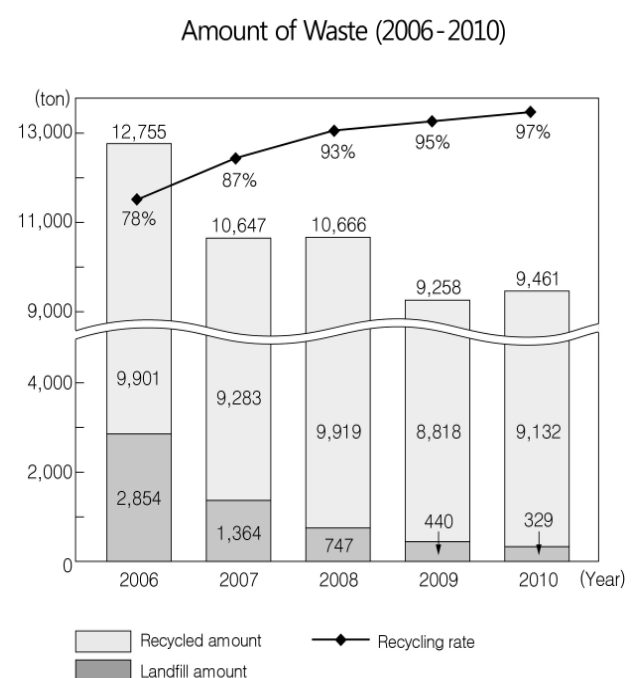
34. The chef always wears a uniform in the kitchen. The uniform protects the chef from the food, and it also protects the food from the chef. In the first case, the long sleeves, long pants, and double-breasted jacket are a barrier against burns, spills, and splatters. Sturdy shoes guard against falling equipment and knives, and they also prevent the chef from slipping on floors made slippery by spilled food and grease. In the second case, the long sleeves, double-breasted jacket, and neckerchief protect the food from a sweating chef. The tall white chef’s hat keeps the chef’s hair out of his eyes and out of the food, and also, like the stars on a general’s hat or the distinctive hat of an admiral, makes it easy to see who is in charge in a crowded kitchen.

- ① hidden dangers in the kitchen
- ② the functions of the chef’s uniform
- ③ the value of a well-organized kitchen
- ④ the process of inventing a new dish
- ⑤ the do’s and don’ts in the kitchen

35. Try an interesting experiment. Call a friend and say, “I’m mad at you” in a tone that conveys that you aren’t—the tone you would use if the next sentence were something like, “You didn’t tell me about your promotion.” Then ask your friend if she thought you were truly angry. The answer will probably be no. Now imagine what would have happened if you had sent that friend an email that read, “I’m mad at you.” Our voice is a very subtle instrument and can convey every shade and nuance. An executive recruiter said she never uses email to check references. When she’s on the phone, a pause or a strained voice in response to a question about work habits can hint at a more complicated answer than the one she’s been given.

- ① why expressing negative feelings is important
- ② voice as a subtle instrument in communication
- ③ the relationship between voice and personality
- ④ how to be successful in a job interview
- ⑤ how to interpret others’ emotions

36. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



This graph shows how much waste was produced from 2006 to 2010 by our company. ① The total amount of waste produced each year was over 10,000 tons between 2006 and 2008, but it fell to below 10,000 tons starting from 2009. ② The rate of recycling waste increased during the five-year period, reaching ninety-seven percent in 2010. ③ Meanwhile, the amount of recycled waste reached its peak in 2008. ④ On the other hand, the waste that was disposed of in landfills decreased in amount during the years from 2006 to 2010. ⑤ Especially in 2008, the landfill amount sharply decreased to less than half that of the previous year.

37. ‘The object’에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

In 1898, a peculiar six-inch wooden object was found in a tomb in Egypt. ‘The object’ had a body, seven-inch wings that curved downward slightly, a fixed rudder, and a tail. It looked very much like a modern airplane. But as airplanes had not yet been invented in 1898, it was labeled as a model of a bird and just stored away in the basement of the Cairo Museum. In 1969, the object was rediscovered by Dr. Khalil Messiha, an authority on ancient models. According to him and to other researchers, it has characteristics of very advanced aerodynamics. The curved wings can attain great amounts of lift, and a similar design is employed on the Concorde aircraft. Was this just a child’s toy? Or was it a scale model of an aircraft the Egyptians planned to build... or built? Even if they did build a full-scale version of the aircraft, no evidence exists of it.

\* rudder: (비행기 등의) 방향타

- ① 1898년에 Khalil Messiha 박사가 발굴하였다.
- ② 발굴 당시에는 비행기의 모형으로 생각되었다.
- ③ 카이로 박물관으로부터 보관을 거절당했다.
- ④ 날개의 모양이 콩코드 비행기와 비슷하다.
- ⑤ 아동용 장난감이었다는 증거가 있다.

38. Lake Vostok에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Miles underneath the ice in Antarctica lie liquid lakes. The largest of these is Lake Vostok, which is similar in size to Lake Ontario in Canada, but four times as deep. Lake Vostok was formed along geologic fault lines. It stays liquid because of the pressure of the glaciers above it and the heat from the geologic fault beneath. Lake Vostok is thought to have been sealed off from Earth’s atmosphere for half a million years. Samples of ice from near the surface of Lake Vostok, located under a glacier more than 3.2 km thick, contain microbes thought to have come from inside the lake. Scientists are working to create technology that will allow them to remove water samples from the lake and examine them for ancient life in a way that does not introduce contamination from the modern world.

\* fault: (지질) 단층

- ① 남극 대륙의 빙하 아래에 존재하는 호수이다.
- ② 단층선이 지나는 곳을 따라 형성되어 있다.
- ③ 지상의 공기로부터 50만년 동안 차단된 것으로 여겨진다.
- ④ 수면 근처의 얼음 샘플에서 미생물이 발견되지 않았다.
- ⑤ 오염을 유발하지 않는 물 샘플 채취 기술이 개발되고 있다.

[39~40] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. As a counselor, I often use the North Star as a metaphor. I tell clients: You are in a boat that is being tossed around by the winds of the world. The voices of your parents, your teachers, your friends, and the media can blow you east, then west, then back again. To stay on course you must follow your own North Star, your sense of who you truly are. Only by orienting north can you keep from being blown all over the sea. True freedom has more to do with following the North Star than with going whichever way the wind blows. Sometimes it seems like freedom is blowing with the winds of the day, but that kind of freedom is really an illusion. It turns your boat in circles. Freedom is sailing toward your dreams.

- ① 다양한 의견을 듣고 진로를 정해야 한다.
- ② 꿈을 이룰 자유는 누구에게나 보장되어야 한다.
- ③ 적절한 순간에 도움을 주는 청소년 상담이 필요하다.
- ④ 학교와 가정은 청소년을 보호하는 역할에 충실해야 한다.
- ⑤ 외부의 영향에 휘둘리지 말고 뚜렷한 주관을 가져야 한다.

40. “It’s great, it’s amazing, it’s so cool...” Can you tell from these whether it’s your coworker telling you about her new car, or your teenager son describing the new telephone he wants you to get him? I’m sure you can’t. We’ll believe your experience is amazing only if you tell us why. We need to know — what did you see? Hear? Touch? Taste? Smell? How did it make you feel? What did it remind you of? Notice when others are just saying, “great,” “amazing,” “bad,” “terrible.” Once you’ve spent some time observing others, you will want to change your own bad habits of using these meaningless words. Now, let’s practice: How was your day? Your sandwiches? The movie? Instead of blurting out, “It was great,” try to answer these questions as vividly as possible. Once you learn to do that, people will start referring to you as a master storyteller.

- ① 상대방의 관심사에 따라 화제를 전환하라.
- ② 자신의 기준만으로 다른 사람을 판단하지 말라.
- ③ 자신의 경험을 잘 전달하려면 구체적으로 묘사하라.
- ④ 긍정적인 반응을 통해 상대방이 말하도록 격려하라.
- ⑤ 신뢰감을 얻으려면 어려운 어휘의 사용을 자제하라.

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. In 2007, the Ecuadorean government announced that it intended to protect the oilfields located in the Yasuni Rainforest. It’s home to one of the world’s largest undeveloped oil reserves — close to one billion barrels’ worth. Not extracting that oil will prevent the release of an estimated 400 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere. Taking a stand for the Yasuni oilfield’s protection is a bold move, considering that about seventy percent of Ecuador’s income is from oil. To accomplish the plan, they asked the international community to pay them half of the income that would result from the extraction, or \$350 million a year for a decade. This is a big deal: an innovative idea that other developing countries could employ to protect their own resources and help combat climate change.



- ① Keep the Oil Underground for the Earth
- ② Uncover the Hidden Costs of Cheap Oil
- ③ Secure International Aid for the Poor
- ④ Don't Raise the Oil Prices
- ⑤ Find New Energy Sources

42. Some people work long hours even at very high levels of income. Have they got their priorities right? Most people would agree that, at a low level of income, an increase in income is likely to improve your quality of life, even if it means longer working hours. At this level, even if you have to work longer in your factory, higher income is likely to bring a higher overall quality of life by improving your health through better food, heating, hygiene and healthcare and by reducing the physical demands of household work through more household appliances. However, above a certain level of income, the relative value of material consumption in relation to leisure time is diminished, so earning a higher income at the cost of working longer hours may reduce the quality of your life.

- ① Does Working More Always Pay?
- ② Happier People Work Harder
- ③ Equal Pay for Equal Work
- ④ Consume Less, Save More
- ⑤ How Does Income Affect Health?

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

My family moved to a two-story house. One day, my husband and I discovered that when our kids were in a certain section of the basement, the sounds of their playing floated up through the heating vent into our room.

- (A) I was shocked. It hadn't occurred to me that they could overhear us just as well as we could overhear them, though this was obvious as soon as they mentioned it.
- (B) As I was reading on the couch near that vent, I was astonished by how clearly I could hear every word they were saying. For a few minutes, I listened intently. But then I felt sneaky.
- (C) So when they scrambled up the stairs, demanding lunch, I told them the secret. I thought they'd be surprised, but they weren't. They just shrugged their shoulders. "We know," they said. "We hear you and Daddy talking, too."

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

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

When the runners arrived they grabbed the figures—the first taking the most noble birds, the last getting the worthless reptile.

To become a member of the Inca upper class it was necessary to have a four-year education in which a running race was the most important test. ( ① ) On the first day of the running examination, the candidates gathered in the great square in Cuzco. ( ② ) Together with their families the whole group went to Mt. Huanacauri, in order to live on a strict diet of water and raw corn and to perform rituals and dances. ( ③ ) A few days later, the candidates competed in a five-mile race to the holy hill of Huanacauri. ( ④ ) Before the day of the race the organizers placed animal figures carved in stone—salt on the summit, which was the finishing line; the figures depicted the falcon, the eagle, the wild duck, the humming bird, the fox, the snake, and so on. ( ⑤ ) Thus each man carried the proof of his own strength or weakness and the spectators knew who to praise and who to mock.

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

In one study, people were put one at a time in a pressure chamber and told that the pressure would slowly be increased to that of a sixty-foot dive. While inside the pressure chamber, the subject was asked to perform two simple visual tasks. One task was to respond to blinking lights in the center of the subject's visual field, and the other involved responding to blinking lights in his peripheral, or side vision. As expected, each of the subjects inside the pressure chamber showed all the usual signs of panic—racing pulse and elevated blood pressure. These symptoms affected performance in a very distinct way. Although the people in the pressure chamber performed just as well as control subjects in an ordinary room did on the central visual task, those in the pressure room were twice as likely to miss the lights in their peripheral vision.



This experiment showed that when the level of (A) got high, the range of vision became (B).

- | (A)           |       | (B)      |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| ① anxiety     | ..... | wider    |
| ② anxiety     | ..... | narrower |
| ③ curiosity   | ..... | wider    |
| ④ curiosity   | ..... | narrower |
| ⑤ proficiency | ..... | narrower |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

On the first day of shooting for *The 39 Steps* in 1935, Hitchcock's two leads, Madeleine Carroll and Robert Donat, arrived on the set feeling a little tense. That day (a) they were to act in one of the movie's more complex scenes: playing relative strangers who had gotten handcuffed together earlier in the plot and, still handcuffed, were forced to run through the Scottish countryside to escape the film's villains. Hitchcock had given them no real sign of how he wanted (b) them to act the scene. Carroll in particular was bothered by the director's behavior.

(B)

This English actress, one of the most elegant film stars of the period, had spent much of her career in Hollywood, where directors had treated her like royalty; Hitchcock, on the other hand, was distant, hard to figure out. She had decided to play the scene with an air of dignity, the way she thought a lady would respond to the situation of being handcuffed to a strange man. When Hitchcock arrived on the set, he explained the scene to the two actors, snapped a pair of handcuffs on them, and proceeded to lead (c) them through the set.

(C)

Hitchcock returned in the afternoon—he had found the key. Shooting began, but as the actors went to work, it was hard for (d) them to get over the experience of that day. Carroll had forgotten all her ideas about how to play the scene. And yet, despite her and Donat's anger, the scene seemed to flow with unexpected naturalness. Now they knew what it was like to be tied together; they had felt the awkwardness, so there was no need to act it. It came from within.

(D)

Then, in the middle of this demonstration, he was suddenly called away to attend to a technical matter. He would return soon; they should take a break. He felt in his pockets for the key to the handcuffs—but no, he must have mislaid it, and off he hurried, seemingly to find the key. Hours went by. Donat and Carroll became increasingly frustrated and embarrassed. While the crew members were free to go about (e) their business, the two stars were tied together. They could not even go to the bathroom. It was humiliating.

46. 위 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)

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

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

48. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Movie: A Fountain of Inspiration  
② Making a Movie Without a Director  
③ Bitter Rivalry Between Movie Stars  
④ Natural Acting Through Real Experience  
⑤ Self-Confidence: An Essential Quality for Actors

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A few years ago I met a man named Phil at a parent-teachers' organization meeting at my daughter's school. As soon as I met him, I remembered something that my wife had told me about Phil: "He's a real pain at meetings." I quickly saw what she meant. When the principal was explaining a new reading program, Phil interrupted and asked how his son would benefit from it. Later in the meeting, Phil argued with another parent, unwilling to consider her point of view.

When I got home, I said to my wife, "You were right about Phil. He's rude and arrogant." My wife looked at me quizzically. "Phil isn't the one I was telling you about," she said. "That was Bill. Phil is actually a very nice guy." Sheepishly, I thought back to the meeting and realized that Phil had probably not interrupted or argued with people any more than others had. Further, I realized that even Phil's interruption of the principal was not so clear-cut. My interpretation was just that—an unconscious interpretation of a behavior that was open to many interpretations.

It is well known that first impressions are powerful, even when they are based on \_\_\_\_\_. What may not be so obvious is the extent to which the adaptive unconscious is doing the interpreting. When I saw Phil interrupt the principal I felt as though I was observing an objectively rude act. I had no idea that Phil's behavior was being interpreted by my adaptive unconscious and then presented to me as reality. Thus, even though I was aware of my expectations, I had no idea how much this expectation colored my interpretation of his behavior.

\* adaptive unconscious: 적응 무의식

49. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① personal preference    ② selfish motivation  
③ exaggerated phrase    ④ faulty information  
⑤ cultural prejudice

50. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 필자는 자녀의 학교에서 열린 모임에 참석했다.  
② 교장은 새로운 독서 프로그램에 대해 설명했다.  
③ Phil은 교장의 발표 도중에 질문을 했다.  
④ 필자의 아내는 Phil에 대해 부정적으로 이야기했다.  
⑤ 필자는 Phil의 행동에 대한 판단을 정정했다.

※ 확인 사항

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