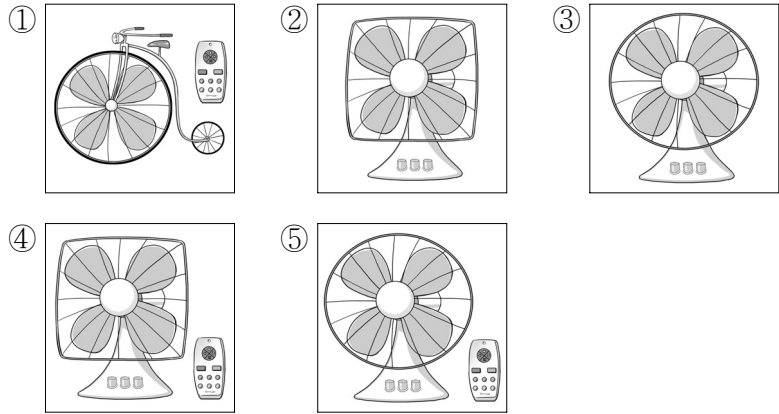


제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 선풍기를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① proud                      ② grateful                      ③ confident  
④ frustrated                  ⑤ indifferent

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

- ① 기업화된 동물 사육의 문제점  
② 채식 위주 음식 섭취의 장점  
③ 축산업 지원의 필요성  
④ 건강을 위한 식단 구성 방법  
⑤ 채소 재배와 환경보호의 관계

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 설문 참가자에게 전화하기  
② 새로운 설문 문항 만들기  
③ 설문 자료 분석하기  
④ 사회 과목 보고서 제출하기  
⑤ 학급 친구 전화번호 알아보기

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$45      ② \$81      ③ \$90      ④ \$95      ⑤ \$100

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

- ① 미술 과제물 제출 방법을 안내하려고  
② 국제기구 주관의 전시회를 홍보하려고  
③ 금연의 날 지정의 필요성을 설명하려고  
④ 금연 포스터 공모전 참여를 독려하려고  
⑤ 병원 설립을 위한 모금 행사를 소개하려고

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

- ① to subscribe to his magazine  
② to write a response to the article  
③ to perform plastic surgery on him  
④ to shorten her article for the magazine  
⑤ to email her hospital information to him

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [1점]

- ① 농장                      ② 주차장                      ③ 지하철  
④ 구내식당                  ⑤ 정육점

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

- ① 약사 - 환자                      ② 동물원 조련사 - 관람객  
③ 보건 교사 - 학생                  ④ 슈퍼마켓 점원 - 손님  
⑤ 의사 - 애완동물 주인

10. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to take old books to the Good Hands store  
② to help reorganize the charity shop  
③ to call the town recycling center  
④ to return Amy's books to her school  
⑤ to exchange a bookshelf for a bigger one

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 캠핑장을 고르시오.

Campsites			
Campsite	Tent	Electricity	Rate per night
① Hillcrest	×	○	\$50
② Ice Valley	○	×	\$60
③ Sunnyside	○	○	\$60
④ Eagle Lake	×	○	\$70
⑤ Rocky View	○	×	\$90

12. 다음을 듣고, Pacific Language Learning에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2010년에 만들어진 무료 프로그램이다.  
② 중국어, 스페인어 그리고 프랑스어 과정이 있다.  
③ 스마트폰을 통해서도 학습 도구를 제공하지 않는다.  
④ 말하기 대회를 매년 12월에 개최한다.  
⑤ 말하기 대회 우승자는 외국을 방문할 기회를 얻는다.

## 외국어(영어) 영역

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



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

Woman:

- ① Thanks to you, I managed to get the tickets.
- ② Well, let's meet at the restaurant in one hour.
- ③ Great! I'm really looking forward to seeing you.
- ④ Really? You should have seen the show with me.
- ⑤ No thanks. I have to leave for New York right now.

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

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

- ① I bought tickets through the official website.
- ② You can take subway Line 5 to the stadium.
- ③ The Vikings beat their rival team last night.
- ④ I don't know when they became fan club members.
- ⑤ I'll get a helmet for you while you stay here in line.

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

Woman:

- ① There's one in the basement.
- ② It's a simple job to clean the sink.
- ③ My dad taught me how to tighten the nut.
- ④ Call a plumber to fix the toilet right away.
- ⑤ Please go to the hardware store for a new pipe.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Anita가 Mr. Robinson에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Anita: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm calling to confirm that my flight will be on time.
- ② I'm so thrilled to be staying with your family.
- ③ I'll pick you up as soon as you arrive.
- ④ I'd like to major in mechanical engineering.
- ⑤ I'm afraid my plane will arrive later than expected.

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

18. 다음 편지를 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I can't tell you how sorry I was to learn that the flood caused almost total damage to your home. I can only imagine what a terrible loss it must be. The very prospect of losing everything and having to start all over again would be overwhelming for anybody. That is why I want to provide you with any assistance that I can. I have an extra bedroom that you are welcome to use. As your friends and neighbors join forces to support you in your time of need, I'm sure that everything will seem a little brighter with each new day. In the meantime, please take good care of yourself.

With all good wishes,  
Richard Jackson

- ① to offer help                      ② to ask for advice  
③ to express thanks                ④ to give a warning  
⑤ to make an apology

19. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A king once boarded a galley ship. As he passed the crew of slaves, ① he asked several of them what their offenses were. Almost every man claimed he was innocent. They laid the blame on someone else. One young fellow, however, spoke out, “Sire, ② I deserve to be here. I stole some money. No one is at fault but myself. I’m guilty.” Upon hearing this, the king seized ③ him by the shoulder and shouted, “You scoundrel! What are ④ you doing here with all these honest men? Get out of their company at once!” He was then set free. The key to this prisoner’s freedom was the admission of ⑤ his guilt.

\* galley ship: 갤리선(옛날 노예나 죄수들에게 젓게 한 돛배)

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

Remember what it was like to report on a daily deadline for the first time? Or to interview a city official for the first time? Or to begin to maneuver a desktop publishing program? We know that the journalism program at our college was a source of (A) many / much of these firsts for you. We're still providing these important first experiences to budding young writers and editors. And we're hoping you'll be willing to help these students make it through the program. As you know, the costs of providing first-rate education just keep going up. We've done everything we can (B) contain / to contain costs without compromising quality. One of those things is to set up a scholarship fund for students with special financial needs. We hope you would consider contributing generously to our fund. You'll get a great feeling (C) known / knowing you're helping support the formation of future leaders in the profession.

- |   | (A)  |       | (B)        |       | (C)     |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | many | ..... | contain    | ..... | known   |
| ② | many | ..... | contain    | ..... | knowing |
| ③ | many | ..... | to contain | ..... | knowing |
| ④ | much | ..... | contain    | ..... | knowing |
| ⑤ | much | ..... | to contain | ..... | known   |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Today, the world of innovation is far different from what it was a century ago. The days of the solitary inventor working on his own are gone. To oversimplify, basic ideas bubble out of universities and laboratories ① in which a group of researchers work together: both major breakthroughs, like understanding the genetic structure of life, and smaller ② ones, such as advances in mathematics or basic chemistry. Traditionally, intellectual property has played little role in ③ promoting basic science. Academia believes in “open architecture,” meaning ④ that the knowledge that research produces should be made public to encourage innovation. The great scientists are driven by an inner quest to understand the nature of the universe; the extrinsic reward that matters most to them ⑤ are the recognition of their peers.

[22~23] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. We often dismiss new ideas that could further our growth simply because they do not fit within the general framework of our preconceived notions and self-concepts. An enormous amount of time is spent simply reacting. It's as if we are robots programmed to respond on cue to whatever demands the least time and attention, and disregard anything that requires putting in extra time and energy to think. We skim over the surface thoughtlessly. But we must acknowledge that thinking well is a time-consuming process. We can't expect instant results. We have to slow down a bit and take the time to contemplate and meditate. It is the only path to a more meaningful and efficient existence.

- ① 우선순위에 따라 일을 처리하라.
- ② 위기의 순간에는 과감히 결정하라.
- ③ 충분한 시간을 갖고 심사숙고하라.
- ④ 선입견을 버리고 객관성을 유지하라.
- ⑤ 결정한 일은 지체하지 말고 실행하라.

23. Masks are too heavy to uphold indefinitely, and no matter how well you believe you are disguising yourself, others always know. The consequences are that you waste energy, sacrifice productivity, and lose people's trust. In our study, all of the CEOs were concerned that dropping their masks would make them appear weak. In every case, however, the leader's subordinates perceived the removal of the mask as an act of strength and courage. This, in turn, encouraged a culture where those subordinates did the same, creating a snowball effect. Some of the ways we helped the CEOs remove their masks were to actually name the masks, explore the significant personal and professional costs of upholding them, and ask the CEOs to reflect on the leader they most admired. At this point each of the CEOs was ready to rebuild a leadership identity based on values, strengths, and ambitions.

- ① CEO가 되기 위해서는 전문성을 갖추어야 한다.
- ② CEO는 열정적이고, 희생적이며, 신뢰감을 주어야 한다.
- ③ CEO는 부하 직원에게 나쁜 모습을 보여서는 안 된다.
- ④ CEO는 자신을 그대로 보여줌으로써 리더십을 재정립할 수 있다.
- ⑤ CEO의 리더십은 자신이 존경하는 지도자를 모방함으로써 생긴다.

[24~28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. When we behave irrationally, our behavior usually seems reasonable to us. When challenged, the mind says (to itself), “Why are these people giving me a hard time? I'm just doing what makes sense. Any reasonable person would see that!” In short, we naturally think that our thinking is fully justified. As far as we can tell, we are only doing what is right and proper and reasonable. Any fleeting thoughts suggesting that we might be at fault typically are \_\_\_\_\_ by more powerful self-justifying thoughts: “I don't mean any harm. I'm just! I'm fair! It's the others who are wrong!” It is important to recognize this nature of the human mind as its *natural state*. In other words, humans don't have to learn self-justifying, self-serving, self-deceptive thinking and behavior. These patterns are innate in every one of us.

- ① spread                      ② unveiled                      ③ fortified
- ④ overcome                      ⑤ authorized

25. At some point, these days, a parent realizes his or her child is tending left. The parent panics. Will the child be made fun of? Struggle with writing? Be left out? In the past, the parent would have done everything possible to exorcise the tendency. Today, more and more parents shrug their shoulders, saying it's okay, maybe even something special. Or their attempts to discourage it are milder. This is not an isolated reaction. It's part of the larger trend toward \_\_\_\_\_.

From giving children extra time to develop into kindergarteners to accommodating their vegetarian appetites, parents today are taking their cues from children, rather than the other way around. Left-handedness is just the tip of the iceberg — in today's world, parenting is about letting your child develop into his or her own person, not about trying to stamp him or her into a mold of conformity.

\* exorcise: 몰아내다

- ① neglecting, rather than enhancing, personal traits
- ② celebrating, rather than suppressing, individuality in kids
- ③ abandoning, rather than administering, parental supervision
- ④ analyzing, rather than overlooking, their child's mischief
- ⑤ advocating, rather than blaming, early education

26. It is a common misconception among many musicians and non-musicians alike that \_\_\_\_\_. This is not surprising as it is natural to associate music with the sounds that create the melody, rather than with the quiet spaces between the notes. Because rests are silent, people often misinterpret these empty spaces as unimportant. But, imagine what would happen if a song was made up of only notes, and no rests. Aside from the fact that the “rests would be history” (pun intended), there would be a wall of sound with no reference point or discernible backbone to the music. This is because the spaces between the sounds provide a baseline and contrast for the piece, and give music structure and texture. In fact, it is a common saying among experienced musicians that a full measure of rest can hold more music than a full measure of blistering notes. [3점]

- ① notes are more important than rests
- ② rests provide a direct reference point to music
- ③ silence is no less meaningful than sound in music
- ④ melody is nothing more than a collection of sounds
- ⑤ structure and texture are the most crucial aspects of music



27. Cost estimates follow from time estimates simply by multiplying the hours required by the required labor rates. Beware of \_\_\_\_\_. For example, one major company has a policy that requires the following personnel in order to remove an electric motor: a tinsmith to remove the cover, an electrician to disconnect the electrical supply, a millwright to unbolt the mounts, and one or more laborers to remove the motor from its mount. That situation is fraught with inefficiency and high labor costs, since all four trades must be scheduled together, with at least three people watching while the fourth is at work. The cost will be at least four times what it could be and is often greater if one of the trades does not show up on time.

\* fraught: ~으로 가득 찬

- ① inefficiency caused by poor working conditions
- ② difficulty in financing high labor costs in business
- ③ differences in labor skills when working in groups
- ④ coordination problems where multiple crafts are involved
- ⑤ mismatch between personnel and equipment in production

28. Guys lost on unfamiliar streets often avoid asking for directions from locals. We try to tough it out with map and compass. Admitting being lost feels like admitting stupidity. This is a stereotype, but it has a large grain of truth. It's also a good metaphor for a big overlooked problem in the human sciences. We're trying to find our way around the dark continent of human nature. We scientists are being paid to be the bus-driving tour guides for the rest of humanity. They expect us to know our way around the human mind, but we don't. So we try to fake it, without asking the locals for directions. We try to find our way from first principles of geography ('theory'), and from maps of our own making ('empirical research'). The roadside is crowded with locals, and their brains are crowded with local knowledge, but we are too arrogant and embarrassed to ask the way. So we drive around in circles, \_\_\_\_\_ about where to find the scenic vistas that would entertain and enlighten the tourists. [3점]

- ① waiting for the local brains to inquire
- ② accumulating and examining the locals' knowledge
- ③ going against the findings of our empirical research
- ④ relying on passengers' knowledge and experience
- ⑤ inventing and rejecting successive hypotheses

[29~30] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. One day as he walked through the streets of London, Thomas Hobbes, the seventeenth-century philosopher, came upon an old, sickly man who was begging for money. Hobbes, his heart touched, immediately gave the man a generous offering. When asked by a friend if he would have done the same had there been no religious dictum or philosophical principle about helping the needy, Hobbes replied that he would. His explanation: he felt some \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ himself when he saw the man's misery, and so just as giving money to the man would relieve some of the man's suffering, it "does also ease me." This tale suggests that we have a bit of self-interest in relieving the misery of others. One school of modern economic theory, following Hobbes, argues that people give to charities in part because of the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ they get from imagining either the relief of those they benefit or their own relief from alleviating their sympathetic distress.

\* alleviate: 완화시키다

- | (A)         |       | (B)          |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① pain      | ..... | pleasure     |
| ② contempt  | ..... | respect      |
| ③ doubt     | ..... | trust        |
| ④ humility  | ..... | dignity      |
| ⑤ hostility | ..... | friendliness |

30. While there are aesthetic and ethical reasons for preserving biodiversity, there are practical considerations as well. We depend on many other species for food, clothing, shelter, oxygen, soil fertility — the list goes on and on. In the United States, 25% of all prescriptions from pharmacies contain substances derived from plants. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, two substances effective against Hodgkin's disease and certain other forms of cancer come from the rosy periwinkle, a flowering plant native to the island of Madagascar. Madagascar alone harbors some 8,000 species of flowering plants. Unfortunately, Madagascar has lost 80% of its forests and about 50% of its native species. Madagascar's dilemma represents that of much of the developing world. The island is home to over 10 million people, most of whom are desperately poor and hardly in a position to be concerned with environmental conservation. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the people of Madagascar as well as others around the globe could derive vital benefits from the biodiversity that is being destroyed.

- | (A)            |       | (B)       |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① In contrast  | ..... | Indeed    |
| ② In contrast  | ..... | Thus      |
| ③ In short     | ..... | Finally   |
| ④ For instance | ..... | Yet       |
| ⑤ For instance | ..... | Similarly |

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

Over the course of the past forty years, no country on earth has cut its alcohol consumption more than France. While consumption of beer and spirits has stayed basically steady in France, the per capita consumption of alcohol from wine ① fell from 20 liters in 1962 to about 8 in 2001. One reason for the dwindling wine consumption is the ② acceleration of the French meal. In 1978, the average French meal lasted 82 minutes. ③ Plenty of time for half a bottle, if not a whole bottle. Today, the average French meal has been slashed down to 38 minutes. Wine is a ④ victim of the disappearance of the leisurely meal. It is not the target of the change, but the decline in wine consumption is a ⑤ cause of the emergence of the faster, more modern, on-the-go lifestyle.

\* spirits: 독한 술

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

One of the most commonly cited reasons for keeping a pet animal is for the companionship it can provide. The general term companionship usually translates into partaking in shared activities, such as walking the dog, playing with the cat. However, such behavioral interactions between humans and pet animals are usually asymmetrically organized. Humans tend to interact with their pets when they feel like it, rather than (A) consistently / occasionally responding to the animal's demands for attention. In addition, it is often observed that once interaction between humans and pets has arisen, the termination of such interactional sequences invariably (B) originates / separates from the human. This suggests that activities like walking the dog and playing with the cat only arise when time can be spared from the human owner's other commitments. Therefore, if one views activity as a global concept — involving instigation, performance, and termination — labeling certain forms of human-pet interaction as shared activities may be (C) appealing / misleading.

\* instigation: (~하도록) 부추김

- | (A)            | (B)              | (C)              |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| ① consistently | ..... originates | ..... appealing  |
| ② consistently | ..... originates | ..... misleading |
| ③ consistently | ..... separates  | ..... appealing  |
| ④ occasionally | ..... originates | ..... misleading |
| ⑤ occasionally | ..... separates  | ..... appealing  |

[33~34] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

33. We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the illusion of knowledge led them to confuse the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

- ① positive impact of student counseling on study skills
- ② importance of familiarity in gaining actual understanding
- ③ relationship between reading and gaining high test scores
- ④ tests as a means to distinguish real understanding from familiarity
- ⑤ necessity of internalizing reading materials to improve test scores

34. Hundreds of species of small fishes exist in well-defined social organizations called schools. Fish schools vary in size from a few individuals to enormous populations extending over several square kilometers. Schools usually consist of a single species, with all members similar in size or age. For small animals with no other means of individual defense, schooling behavior provides a degree of protection. Predatory fishes have less chance of encountering prey if the prey are members of a school because the individuals of the prey species are concentrated in compact units rather than dispersed over a much larger area. Moreover, once a predator encounters a school, satiation of the predator enables most members of the school to escape unharmed. Large numbers of fishes in a school may achieve additional survival advantages by confusing predators with continually shifting and changing positions; they might even discourage hungry predators with the illusion of an impressively large and formidable opponent.

\* satiation: 물릴 정도로 먹음, 포만

- ① protective instincts of small fish species
- ② origin of social organizations in small fishes
- ③ fish schooling as a behavioral strategy for survival
- ④ necessity of fish farms to save endangered species
- ⑤ behavioral differences between predatory fishes and prey

35. 다음 글에 드러난 Liz의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the sky a plump black cloud moved, erasing the stars. At that moment, Liz heard a stealthy step far to her left and immediately froze. She slowly released her knees and straightened her head, the better to hear. The movement stopped, and after a long moment began again. Liz saw a dark figure creep into the open and draw near to the trees. The figure stood so still and low to the ground that it might have been a stump. She called softly, “Tim!” Hearing an answering whistle, she went toward her son and, with tears of delight, hugged him tightly.

- ① lonely → scared
- ② tense → relieved
- ③ sorrowful → ashamed
- ④ anticipating → depressed
- ⑤ disappointed → overjoyed

36. Macon에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Imagine the *Titanic* floating overhead: That’s what it would have been like to see the USS *Macon* fly by. Nearly 800 feet long, the airship was completed in 1933 as part of an effort to equip the U.S. Navy with airborne military bases. With an onboard hangar, *Macon* was capable of launching five small fixed-wing planes in midair. But it never saw action and went down off California’s Big Sur coast during a storm in 1935. Rediscovered in 1980 when a fisherman caught a piece of the airship’s debris in his net, the wreck was recently surveyed and mapped using sonar and remotely operated robots. Government archaeologists continue to explore the unique site, which lies in 1,500 feet of water.

\* hangar: 격납고

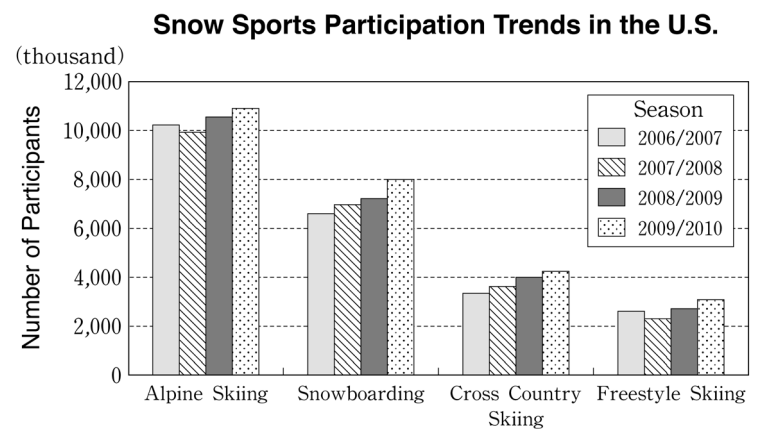
- ① 1933년에 만들기 시작한 군사 기지였다.
- ② 해상에서 대형 비행기들을 발진시킬 수 있었다.
- ③ 1935년 작전 수행 중 폭풍으로 인하여 귀환하였다.
- ④ 잔해가 어부의 그물에 걸려서 발견되었다.
- ⑤ 고고학자들에 의해 탐색이 완료되었다.

37. Warren McArthur에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Warren McArthur graduated from Cornell in 1908 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He began working in the budding field of industrial design — patenting ten lamps between 1911 and 1914. He moved to Arizona in 1913, where he and his brother opened car dealerships. Warren originally ventured into furniture design and construction as a hobby, but at age 44, he moved to Los Angeles to design and manufacture metal furniture. He was among the pioneers in the use of aluminum for furniture, and his contribution included improvements and patents to facilitate mass production. He relocated his factory back East to New York in 1933 where he designed and manufactured unique aluminum furniture.

- ① Cornell에서 기계공학 학위를 취득했다.
- ② 1911년부터 1914년 사이에 램프에 대한 특허를 받았다.
- ③ Arizona에서 친구들과 함께 자동차 정비소를 열었다.
- ④ 가구 디자인을 처음에는 취미로 했었다.
- ⑤ New York에서 알루미늄 가구를 제작했다.

38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the trends of snow sports participation in the four winter seasons from 2006/2007 to 2009/2010 in the U.S. ① Alpine skiing had the most participants and snowboarding had the second most across all four winter seasons. ② Freestyle skiing, however, had the least participants in each of the four seasons. ③ Over the four winter seasons, a steady increase was seen in the number of participants in both snowboarding and cross country skiing. ④ Compared to the previous season, the number of participants in both alpine skiing and freestyle skiing decreased in the 2007/2008 season. ⑤ The combined number of participants in snowboarding and cross country skiing in the 2009/2010 season was smaller than the number of participants in alpine skiing in the same season.

[39~40] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. Restoration assumes that one can recreate an artist’s original intent and product. At best, restorers’ and museum directors’ aesthetic preferences and historical theories drive restorations, for it is impossible to step outside one’s historical context. How can restorers be so sure that removing a layer of lacquer isn’t merely their subconscious attempt to refashion an artwork according to contemporary tastes? What’s “restorative” about that? The “restored” Sistine Chapel may look “authentic” today, but will it still look so when aesthetic and historical theories have changed? Surely the best approach with any great work of art is to simply leave it alone.

\* lacquer: 래커(도료의 일종), 칠

- ① Do We Really Need Restoration?
- ② Aesthetics Matters in Restoration?
- ③ History of Successful Restoration
- ④ Restorers: A New Type of Artist
- ⑤ Sistine Chapel: Restored vs. Authentic

40. Your culture maintains an implicit “schedule” for the right time to do many important things; for example, the right time to start dating, to finish college, to buy your own home, or to have a child. This unspoken timetable provides you with a *social clock*, a schedule that tells you if you’re keeping pace with your peers, are ahead of them, or are falling behind. On the basis of this social clock, you evaluate your own social and professional development. If you keep up with the rest of your peers, then you’ll feel well adjusted, competent, and a part of the group. If you’re late, you’ll probably experience feelings of dissatisfaction. Although in some cultures the social clock is becoming more flexible and more tolerant of deviations from the conventional timetable, it still exerts pressure to keep pace with your peers.

- ① Social Clock: An Unavoidable Pressure
- ② When Is the Right Time to Start Dating?
- ③ Time Management: A Matter of Concern for All
- ④ Flexibility and Tolerance of Today’s Social Clock
- ⑤ Why Is It Better to Keep Pace Than Fall Behind?



41. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Economic distance relates to the time and cost involved in traveling from the origin to the destination area and back. The higher the economic distance, the higher the resistance for that destination and, consequently, the lower the demand. ① It follows, conversely, that between any origin and destination point, if the travel time or travel cost can be reduced, demand will increase. ② Many excellent examples of this are available, such as the introduction of the jet plane in 1959 and the introduction of the wide-bodied jets in the late 1960s. ③ Jet planes first cut travel time between California and Hawaii, for example, from twelve hours to five hours, and demand grew dramatically. ④ A similar surge in demand was experienced with the introduction of the wide-bodied planes for transatlantic flights. ⑤ The agricultural products picked up from Hawaiian farms in the morning were on dinner tables in Californian homes by evening. The introduction of these planes cut the travel cost by almost 50 percent between the United States and most countries on the European continent.

[42~43] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

42. A former resident of Canton, Ohio, was trying to describe her image of the city to her classmates. She found they had no image of this mid-sized city. She described Canton as a city with major manufacturing facilities and a downtown revitalization program.

- (A) That fact suddenly crystallized the concept of Canton. If Canton is destroyed, the nation might fall. That's an image that gave meaning and fullness to what it meant to live in Canton.
- (B) Her explanation moved the city from the position of no image to that of a negative image. The class concluded that Canton is a typical, boring, industrialized city.
- (C) Then she suddenly recalled an experience: "I remember hearing from a teacher that during World War II Canton was a major U.S. target of the Germans." Imagine, right after the cities of Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles, appears the name of Canton.

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

43. Studying history is not about memorizing what we have been told—it requires us to investigate the past. Like a detective, we start with the easy, known pieces of information.

- (A) You have to go further to ask questions such as, "Why was he cruel?" and "What were the results of his rule?" Hence, studying history trains us not to accept everything we read or hear as the truth. Instead, it trains us to use our critical thinking skills to get the full picture of the past.

- (B) For example, if someone told you that Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang was a cruel ruler, would you simply accept this as the truth? Or, would you ask questions about the statement and look for information or evidence to support it?
- (C) We then shuffle the pieces around to see how they fit together. Once all the pieces fit, we have the full picture. As we put the pieces together, we challenge ourselves to think of other ways to describe what we know.

- 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?

While there are many places where this traditional view of a scientist still holds true, labs aren't the only place where science is at work.

When you hear the word science, what's the first thing that comes to mind? It's probably an image of a laboratory filled with glassware and sophisticated equipment. ( ① ) The person doing the science is wearing a white lab coat and probably looks rather serious while engaged in some type of experiment. ( ② ) Science can also be found at a construction site, on a basketball court, and at a concert. ( ③ ) The truth is that science is happening all around us. ( ④ ) It's at work in the kitchen when cooking meals, and we can even use it when painting pictures. ( ⑤ ) Architects use science when designing buildings, and science also explains why your favorite baseball player can hit a home run.

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

Many of us believe that amnesia, or sudden memory loss, results in the inability to recall one's name and identity. This belief may reflect the way amnesia is usually portrayed in movies, television, and literature. For example, when we meet Matt Damon's character in the movie *The Bourne Identity*, we learn that he has no memory for who he is, why he has the skills he does, or where he is from. He spends much of the movie trying to answer these questions. However, the inability to remember your name and identity is exceedingly rare in reality. Amnesia most often results from a brain injury that leaves the victim unable to form *new* memories, but with most memories of the past intact.



While media often depict amnesia as a failure to (A) past memories, especially one's identity, most cases of amnesia actually leave the sufferers unable to (B) new memories with most memories of the past undamaged.

- |             |                 |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (A)         | (B)             | (A)         | (B)             |
| ① integrate | ..... construct | ② integrate | ..... rearrange |
| ③ retrieve  | ..... dismiss   | ④ retrieve  | ..... construct |
| ⑤ conceal   | ..... rearrange |             |                 |

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Our romantic mistakes can always be undone these days, which you would think is a good thing. But the very reversibility of our romantic commitments has only worsened our problem because that *also* undermines our satisfaction with our choices. To see this, you only need to look at a study of a group of college students in a photography class. The students made a print of their two best photographs. They were then told that they could choose one of the photos but that the other would be kept on file as an example of their work. Then, the teacher added a twist. One group was told that their choice was final. Whatever they chose, they could not change their minds later. The other group was told that they could switch photographs if they changed their minds. In a survey taken later, students who were allowed to change their mind liked their photos less than the other students.

Why this paradoxical result? According to one researcher, the brain has a kind of built-in defense system that works to make us \_\_\_\_\_ choices that cannot be undone. Despite thinking that we would like the freedom to change our minds, it appears that we are happier with our choices if we think they can't be changed, which means we would be better off if we made romantic commitments more permanent and more difficult to break, rather than less.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Freedom of Choice: Everyone's Unfulfilled Dream
- ② When Do We Need Permanent Relationships Most?
- ③ Happier When We Are Free to Change Our Minds?
- ④ Why Do People Regret Their Romantic Commitments?
- ⑤ A New Trend: Changing One's Romantic Commitments

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① satisfied with    ② spoiled by    ③ unsure of
- ④ indifferent to    ⑤ cautious of

[48~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Maureen Ferris was my best friend and I sometimes visited her house after school. Her mother was stern and meticulous about house cleaning. My mother, on the other hand, did not care as much about a messy house. She had sauce stains on her apron and sometimes allowed the laundry to pile up. In the midst of her chores, my mother spent time reading. This was her time away from endless hours of child care and housework. Unironed school blouses and a dirty kitchen might make (a) her feel guilty, but her reading never did.

(B)

I carried over the love of reading to my workplace as well. Off I'd go to work each day, passing on the gift of reading to my students. I'd watch as they discovered they could read and make sense of the letters and the words on a page. All over the world there was agreement that this was important, as important as eating or thinking or working. And then one day, I finally understood what (b) she had tried to show us, that reading was housework of the very best kind.

(C)

One day, as I played in Maureen's clean house, her mom fixed me with (c) her cool gray eyes and said, "Your mother's nice, but she reads too much." I was stunned. The next time I caught my mother reading in her little patch of sunlight, I studied (d) her in the doorway and decided her apron could use a washing. Shame flushed through me. Reading was the cause — pleasure-reading in broad daylight. Silently, I made vows that would keep me from sharing my mother's fate.

(D)

I tried my best not to follow in (e) her footsteps, but I didn't know that it was already too late for me. The way I treasured my books revealed the extent of how much I was already like my mother. The years passed in a blur of covertly turned pages until I was a grown-up schoolteacher with a husband and children of my own. I struggled mightily with my own desire to open a novel in brazen daylight. My only guiltless reading occurred at night, when the dishes were rattling in the dishwasher and the kids were in bed.

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

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

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

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

50. 주어진 글의 'I'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 어머니의 앞치마에는 소스 얼룩이 묻어 있었다.
- ② 독서가 최고의 집안일이라는 것을 깨달았다.
- ③ 어머니에 대해 부끄러움을 느낀 적이 있었다.
- ④ 성장해서 학교 선생님이 되었다.
- ⑤ 죄책감 없이 독서할 수 있는 시간은 낮이었다.

\* 확인 사항

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