

## 제3 교시

## 영어 영역 (B형)

1번부터 22번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 20번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 21번부터 22번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다.

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

① Let's donate food to charity.  
 ② We'd better apologize to her.  
 ③ It took an hour to set the table.  
 ④ She'll be satisfied with the party.  
 ⑤ I forgot to cancel the reservation.

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

① I've already done it.  
 ② It's due to lack of time.  
 ③ I usually work on Fridays.  
 ④ Thanks for the compliment.  
 ⑤ I have to turn it in tomorrow.

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

① Great! Now I can finish.  
 ② Cheer up! You can do it.  
 ③ Wait. Don't forget to turn it off.  
 ④ No way! You can't use it without permission.  
 ⑤ Sure. My computer has some special functions.

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

① 올바른 손 씻기 방법을 설명하려고  
 ② 벌침을 이용한 치료법을 소개하려고  
 ③ 여름철 피부 관리 요령을 알려주려고  
 ④ 당분섭취의 긍정적 효과를 알려주려고  
 ⑤ 벌 쏘임을 피하기 위한 방법을 알려주려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 횡단보도를 건널 때 서두르지 말아야 한다.  
 ② 보행자 안전을 위한 장치가 보완되어야 한다.  
 ③ 잘못된 정보를 제공하는 교통 표지판을 교체해야 한다.  
 ④ 전자기기 사용으로 인한 개인정보 유출에 주의해야 한다.  
 ⑤ 보행 시 주의를 방해하는 전자기기 사용을 자제해야 한다.

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

① 교내 체육활동 시 유의점  
 ② 편식이 건강에 해로운 이유  
 ③ 신선한 채소를 선별하는 방법  
 ④ 학교 정원을 가꾸는 것의 장점  
 ⑤ 스트레스가 학업에 미치는 영향

7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 버스 노선 변경의 필요성  
 ② 도로 신호체계의 개선 방안  
 ③ 어린이 교통안전교육의 효과  
 ④ 교통사고 시 신속한 대처요령  
 ⑤ 정기적인 자동차 점검의 중요성

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

① lawyer - client  
 ② interviewer - interviewee  
 ③ movie actress - hair stylist  
 ④ screenwriter - movie director  
 ⑤ photographer - fashion model

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



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

① 현금 인출하기                      ② 대학 방문하기  
 ③ 계좌로 송금하기                  ④ 기술자 보내주기  
 ⑤ 신용카드 발급하기

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

- ① to drop by the shoe store
- ② to tell her the store hours
- ③ to send the staff to look for the purse
- ④ to transfer her call to the furniture store
- ⑤ to make an announcement about the lost item

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 클럽 모임에 참석하지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 수업 출석 때문에
- ② 시험 준비 때문에
- ③ 카메라 수리 때문에
- ④ 보고서 작성 때문에
- ⑤ 봉사활동 참여 때문에

13. 대화를 듣고, GCF에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 설립결정연도
- ② 회원국 수
- ③ 업무
- ④ 가입조건
- ⑤ 미래 목표

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 현금으로 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$100
- ② \$130
- ③ \$200
- ④ \$630
- ⑤ \$700

15. Socrates Society에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 나이에 관계없이 누구나 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 매달 세 번째 월요일에 열린다.
- ③ 도서관 사서들이 토론 주제를 정한다.
- ④ 다과를 가져오는 것이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 참여하기 위해서는 미리 등록해야 한다.

16. frilled lizard에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 호주의 북부에 산다.
- ② 몸의 색깔을 땅이나 나무의 색깔에 일치시킨다.
- ③ 수컷의 색깔이 암컷보다 밝다.
- ④ 일반적으로 무리지어 생활한다.
- ⑤ 싸울 때 상대방을 물기도 한다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 강당을 고르시오.

List of Lecture Halls

	Lecture Hall	Number of Seats	Rental Fee	Shape
①	A	400	\$1,300	Fan
②	B	500	\$1,400	Rectangle
③	C	700	\$1,500	Fan
④	D	800	\$1,500	Rectangle
⑤	E	900	\$1,600	Fan

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

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

- ① If you insist, I'll give it a try.
- ② Yes. I took professor Brown's class.
- ③ Okay. I'll lend you my history book.
- ④ I know he's the best fashion designer.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. I don't like watching movies.

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

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

- ① Why don't you join our club?
- ② Then, I'll contact it right away.
- ③ You should be a great speaker as well.
- ④ Do you have any medicine for a stomachache?
- ⑤ I was sorry because I was really late for class.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Johnson이 Paul에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ms. Johnson: Paul, \_\_\_\_\_

- ① you don't need to buy such expensive paintings.
- ② there are many great paintings in the art museum.
- ③ you should cooperate fully with your group members.
- ④ if you're late for art class again, you won't get an A.
- ⑤ you're allowed to watch my class whenever you want.

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① to encourage people to ride more bikes
- ② to warn how dangerous bike delivery is
- ③ to ask drivers to follow the safety rules
- ④ to introduce what bike messengers do and need
- ⑤ to explain how to speed up bike messengers' deliveries

22. bike messenger가 갖추어야 할 것으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① 가방
- ② 지도
- ③ 무선통신기
- ④ 헬멧
- ⑤ 체력

이제 듣기 및 말하기 문제는 다 끝났습니다. 23번부터는 문제 지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Leaders and managers used to be told to keep a stiff upper lip and not show emotion, to remove emotion from the situation at hand and just deal with the facts. Despite all your efforts to mask emotions, they will come out in some form and people have an innate ability to pick up on this. Emotions are always at play, so we need to reframe the role that emotions play in the workplace. We need to view emotions as the fuel that drives the engine of productivity and innovation. The reality is that you will never separate emotions from your workplace. Individuals who are good at dealing with the tough stuff are those who have learned, and even mastered, the art of managing emotions. So, instead of spending time in trying to push aside or suppress emotions, it is far better to learn how to manage them well.

- ① 감정 표출은 정신 건강에 이롭다.
- ② 감정 조절을 통해 인내심을 길러야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 구성원의 의견을 경청해야 한다.
- ④ 감정을 억제하기보다 잘 다룰 줄 알아야 한다.
- ⑤ 성공적 경영을 위해 이성적 판단을 해야 한다.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In numerous experiments, conducted mostly at Brandeis University, psychologist Theresa Amabile sought the conditions that might influence creativity. In a typical experiment, she would ask the participants to produce some creative product. Depending on the experiment, the product might be a poem or a short story. In the experiment, Amabile would tell some of the participants that their products were going to be evaluated for creativity by a panel of experts. Other participants were told nothing about evaluation or about any consequences. The results of these experiments were quite consistent. The participants who made the most creative products were those who did not know that their products would be evaluated. They were the ones just playing, not concerned about judgments.

- ① Expectation of evaluation inhibits creativity.
- ② Compliments can enhance student creativity.
- ③ Regular reading motivates students to study.
- ④ Creativity can be improved by writing in school.
- ⑤ Playful attitudes lower the quality of student work.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few years ago, I received a surprise birthday present from a friend—a tandem skydive. Falling through the sky fifteen thousand feet from the ground was never on my wish list. All the same, that was exactly what I was about to do. My friend initially intended for the skydive to be a surprise. However, my friend decided it might be wise to let me get used to the idea of jumping from a plane in advance, so that I could prepare emotionally. Entering the words *skydiving* and *perish* on Google revealed that approximately thirty people die every year in the United States while skydiving. This may seem a large number at first; however, considering the 2.5 million jumps every year, it is in fact a small percentage. Although I had experienced three days of stressful anticipation, having that time allowed me to acquire knowledge regarding the threatening event. My fear was reduced by the information I had gathered, allowing me to enjoy the experience more.

- ① Height and the Fear of Skydiving
- ② Anticipation: A Way to Avoid Fear
- ③ Those Who Hesitate Lack Experiences
- ④ Wrong Information Puts You in Danger
- ⑤ Isn't It Good to Be a Perfect Skydiver?

26. 밑줄 친 he [him]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A man arrived at an international airport with no luggage. He carried only a briefcase filled with sheets of paper covered with odd symbols and codes. The customs official began to question ① him: Where would he be staying? He said he was not sure. What did he have in his briefcase? Handouts. The customs official detained him for a considerable time before ② he was satisfied that this traveler wasn't up to any funny business. He just directly told the truth with no additional facts. He did not announce, unasked, that ③ he was a professor invited to deliver a lecture at a local university. So ④ he would be staying only one night (hence no luggage). He didn't explain that the sheets of paper were for his lecture on linguistics. By not offering relevant information on his own in detail, ⑤ he gave the impression that he was hiding something.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

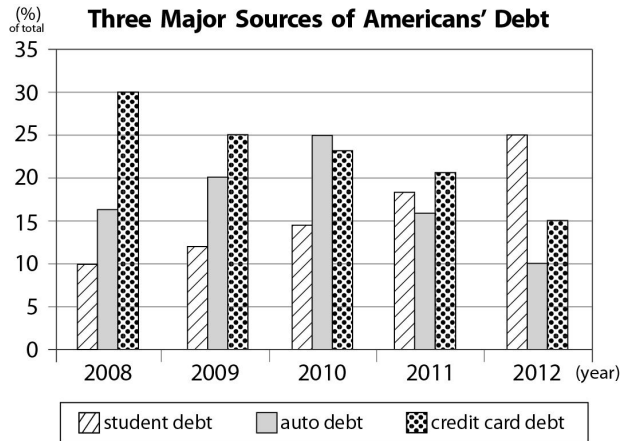
The old-fashioned method which fish samplers use ① is to watch fish near a dam and push a button each time a fish swims up the ladder. They also get to measure a fish occasionally, which involves capturing the fish in a tank that has had the oxygen sucked out of it and holding it ② captive until it stops moving. Once it's still, they can put a tape measure to it before returning it to a recuperation tank. Finally the fish gets tagged and released back onto the ladder to continue ③ its journey. More and more samplers are using electrofishing, which involves pulling an electric wire ④ attaches to a portable generator through a river. The fish are stunned and almost magically drawn to the wire, at which point samplers catch them in a net and take them to a holding place for measuring and ⑤ weighing before returning them to the stream.

\* recuperation: 회복

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

Openness is important no matter what your business or venture. The *Charity Water* website ① includes a Google Map location and photographs of every well. When you look at the site, you can see what *Charity Water* is doing. Many people are ② hesitant to give to nonprofits, because they don't know where or how their money is actually going to be used. This is why it can be a good idea to get individuals or an organization to underwrite your operational costs. This way, all the donations you collect go straight to the people you are working to help—making your donors feel ③ uncertain their dollars are doing good things—and that only creates more generosity on their part. Being open also ④ encourages you to be responsible with the money you take in. If people are aware of where their money goes, you'll be ⑤ less likely to spend it on a fancy office or high salaries.

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of American personal debt by three major sources. ① According to the graph, in 2008 the percentage of credit card debt carried by Americans exceeded auto debt and student debt. ② From 2008 to 2012, however, the percentage of credit card debt decreased from 30% to 15%. ③ In the same period, the rate of student debt showed a consistent increase, while the rate of auto debt fell annually. ④ In 2012, the percentage of student debt was the same as the sum of the other two sources. ⑤ The proportion of auto debt was the highest among the three sources in 2010, but it ranked third, accounting for 10% in 2012.

30. Joseph B. Friedman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Joseph B. Friedman was an independent American inventor with a broad range of interests and ideas. By the age of fourteen, he had conceptualized his first invention, the lighted pencil, and was attempting to market his idea. Over the course of his inventing career, he would experiment with various ideas. He was issued nine U.S. patents and held patents in Great Britain, Australia and Canada. His first patent was issued for improvements to the fountain pen on April 18, 1922. This was also the first invention that he successfully sold to Sheaffer Pen Company in the mid 1930s. In the 1920s, Friedman began his education in real estate. Although he was working as a real estate agent in San Francisco, California, the 1930s proved to be his most productive patenting period, with six of his nine U.S. patents being issued then. One of these patents was his most successful invention—the flexible drinking straw.

- ① 14살 때 첫 발명품을 구상했다.
- ② 9개의 미국 특허를 받았다.
- ③ 1920년대에 첫 번째 특허권이 팔렸다.
- ④ 샌프란시스코에서 부동산 중개인으로 일했다.
- ⑤ 가장 성공적인 발명품은 구부러지는 빨대였다.

[31~36] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A new study suggests that \_\_\_\_\_ influence our experience of the food. People perceived yogurt as denser and more expensive when eaten with lighter spoons, the researchers report today in the journal *Flavour*, probably because those spoons matched their expectations. But yogurt tasted with that spoon was also rated as less sweet than when eaten with heavier or larger spoons. And the people thought yogurt tasted sweeter when they ate it with a white spoon than with a black one. In a final experiment with different types of cheese, the researchers found that people rated cheese as saltier when they sampled it with a knife instead of a fork, spoon, or toothpick. This may have been because eating with a knife is an unusual behavior, the researchers speculated, or because it reminded people of using a knife to try samples in a cheese shop, where cheeses tend to be more aged and therefore saltier.

- ① ages                      ② places                      ③ genders  
④ utensils                ⑤ ingredients

32. People make purchasing decisions by choosing between alternatives or by rejecting certain options. But a new study in the *Journal of Consumer Research* finds that focusing on rejecting an option can lead consumers to \_\_\_\_\_ their preferences. Why does this happen? When consumers reject options, they need to decide which alternative they do not want, so they focus on options that are less preferred in order to assess if they should reject those options. This shift of focus makes them more likely to notice appealing features of the initially less preferred option. For example, a newly married couple who prefers an apartment closer to the subway station because of easy access to it, but doesn't have enough money, was told to select an apartment to 'reject': an apartment closer to the subway station or a less expensive one farther from the station. Simply instructing them to decide which one they would like to 'reject' makes them more likely to choose the less expensive apartment as their place to live in. Similarly, those who said they would prefer a less-expensive apartment selected the apartment close to the station. [3점]

- ① mix                      ② reverse                      ③ conceal  
④ maintain                ⑤ neutralize

33. With old friends, you can argue about politics, tell informal jokes, and reveal sensitive personal facts. With new coworkers, though, you probably avoid discussions of politics, tell only the cleanest jokes, and avoid lots of highly personal topics. Over time, you may overhear jokes told by colleagues and get a sense of what type of humor is appropriate in your workplace. Chances are, though, that when you tell jokes of your own to the group, you will keep your topics well within the borders defined by the jokes you have heard told by your colleagues. That is, the first jokes you hear told by your colleagues help \_\_\_\_\_. When you tell a joke of your own, you are testing that belief. The safest way to test that belief is to stick within the range of what you already believe to be acceptable.

- ① to shape your political belief  
② to strengthen a belief through discussion  
③ to maintain relationships with old friends  
④ to release tension you may not be aware of  
⑤ to form a belief about what is appropriate

34. Have you ever noticed that you sometimes lean forward when someone you're talking with leans forward? The Chameleon Effect is the unintentional physical and verbal mirroring between people who are getting along well. People may mimic each others' body posture, hand gestures, speaking accents, and other behaviors when they are in rapport. The body is actually autonomously making the interaction smoother and increasing the level of liking while communicating. The experiment conducted by Tanya Chartrand and her colleague showed that mimicry facilitated the smoothness of interactions and increased liking between interaction partners. Experimenters saw an increase in a subject's behavior, such as shaking their foot, when they shook their foot during an interaction. When experimenters intentionally copied the mannerisms of a subject, the subject reported \_\_\_\_\_. Empathic individuals, those who took the perspective of others, were also found to mirror another person's action more often. [3점]

- ① to like the experimenter more  
② to avoid picking up bad habits  
③ to develop independent tendencies  
④ to think the experimenter was bored  
⑤ to inform the experimenter of possible danger

35. Before a person can overcome self-esteem problems and build healthy self-esteem, it helps to know what might cause them. Obviously, self-esteem can be hurt when someone whose acceptance is important (like a parent or teacher) constantly puts you down. But criticism doesn't have to come from other people. Self-esteem can also \_\_\_\_\_. Some teens have an "inner critic," a voice inside that seems to find fault with everything they do. And people sometimes unintentionally model their inner voice after a critical parent or someone else whose opinion is important to them. Over time, listening to a negative inner voice can harm a person's self-esteem just as much as if the criticism were coming from another person. Some people get so used to their inner critic being there that they don't even notice when they're putting themselves down.

- ① be lowered by peer pressure
- ② make you feel more confident
- ③ be related to physical condition
- ④ nourish parent-child relationships
- ⑤ be damaged by how we see ourselves

36. There is an interesting phenomenon where people are perceived as possessing a trait that they describe in others. Telling others that your math professor is lazy will cause them to infer that you are lazy. This works the other way too—describing positive attributes about your friend may ascribe you those attributes as well. Several experiments showed that people will associate personality traits to communicators mindlessly without logical rationale. They also have a poor recollection of whether the communicator was describing themselves or someone else in a conversation. So be careful when gossiping about a co-worker, or you might be seen as what you describe. And if you want to appear more charming, perhaps you could add that word to your vocabulary when talking about others. Furthermore, maybe it would be a good idea to keep your negative thoughts to yourself. As the old saying goes, "\_\_\_\_\_."

[3점]

- ① Well done is better than well said
- ② He is richest who is content with the least
- ③ When you have faults, do not fear to abandon them
- ④ If you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all
- ⑤ A single arrow is easily broken; a bundle of ten is not

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

Our growing concern with health has affected the way we eat. For the last few years, the media have warned us about the dangers of our traditional diet, high in salt and fat, low in fiber. The media also began to educate us about the dangers of processed foods full of chemical additives. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, consumers began to demand healthier foods, and manufacturers started to change some of their products. Many foods, such as lunch meat, canned vegetables and soups, were made available in low-fat, low sodium versions. Whole grain cereals and higher fiber breads also began to appear on the grocery shelves. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the food industry started to produce all-natural products—everything from potato chips to ice cream—without additives and preservatives. Not surprisingly, the restaurant industry responded to this switch to healthier foods, drawing customers with salad bars, broiled fish, and steamed vegetables.

(A) (B)

- ① As a result ..... Moreover
- ② In contrast ..... In addition
- ③ That is ..... Otherwise
- ④ Nevertheless ..... Similarly
- ⑤ Consequently ..... Conversely

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In April 1997, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ruled that toothpaste manufacturers weren't adhering closely enough to voluntary safety guidelines. As a result, all toothpaste tubes now bear a scary-sounding warning.

- (A) In the months following the new warning, toothpaste consumer lines fielded hundreds of questions from worried parents, and poison control centers were flooded with calls as well. They told parents the same thing: your child is fine and may vomit, or not.
- (B) It was like this one: "Keep out of the reach of children under 6 years of age. If more than used for brushing is accidentally swallowed, get medical help or contact a poison control center right away."
- (C) The only reason to see a doctor, however, is if the vomiting gets so serious that dehydration becomes an issue. That's right: you can eat your fill of delicious toothpaste and not come away with anything more serious than nausea and diarrhea.

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

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

Researchers at the University of Maryland have developed a solution to this problem by using a paper-thin layer of wood fibers.

As we look toward a future of more renewable energy dependency, having reliable energy storage to back up wind and solar will be necessary for everything to run smoothly. ( ① ) Lithium-ion batteries are great for gadgets and even cars, but on a larger scale they're too expensive and aren't very environmentally friendly. ( ② ) Many researchers believe sodium-ion batteries are the answer because sodium is cheap and eco-friendly, but the major obstacle to advancing these batteries has been a very short life. ( ③ ) The wood is able to withstand the swelling and contracting of the anode and allows the battery to survive more than 400 charge cycles. ( ④ ) At the end of the charging cycles, the wood is wrinkled, but still intact. ( ⑤ ) Computer models show that those wrinkles relax the stress in the battery during charging and recharging, creating a flexible and long-lasting battery.

\* anode: (전자관·전해조의) 양극(陽極)

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Why did the proverbial Good Samaritan cross the road for the injured stranger? Perhaps he listened to his heart. Not in the poetic sense, but literally. A new study has highlighted the way cardiac feedback influences people's decisions. Eighty-six undergraduates were asked to read a recruitment letter seeking volunteers while they test-drove some heart-recording equipment. Forty percent of them who heard their heart beating fast agreed to volunteer their time, as compared with 17 percent who heard their heart beating at a normal speed. In the second study, participants playing in a quick money-sharing game simply had to decide whether to instruct their partner to pick Option A (more profitable for the participant him or herself) or Option B (more profitable for the partner). The participants who heard their heart beating fast were less likely to lie and tell their partner that he or she would be better off choosing Option A.

\* cardiac: 심장의



The two studies suggest that people tend to make a more \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ decision when they think their heart is \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ in terms of cardiac feedback.

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)      |
|---|------------|-------|----------|
| ① | collective | ..... | relaxed  |
| ② | unbiased   | ..... | normal   |
| ③ | financial  | ..... | steady   |
| ④ | crucial    | ..... | unstable |
| ⑤ | moral      | ..... | racing   |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We tell friends about our new clothing purchases and show family members what we're sending to the local newspaper. This desire to share our thoughts, opinions, and experiences is one reason social media and online social networks have become so popular. People blog about their preferences, post Facebook status updates about what they ate for lunch, and tweet about why they hate the current government. As many observers have commented, today's social-network-addicted people cannot seem to stop sharing what they think, like, and want—with everyone, all the time. Indeed, research finds that more than 40 percent of what people talk about is their personal experiences or personal relationships. Similarly, around half of tweets are "me" focused, covering what people are doing now or something that has happened to them. Why do people talk so much about their own attitudes and experiences?

It's more than just vanity; we're actually wired to find it pleasurable. Harvard neuroscientists Jason Mitchell and Diana Tamir found that \_\_\_\_\_ information about the self is intrinsically rewarding. In one study, Mitchell and Tamir hooked subjects up to brain scanners and asked them to share either their own opinions and attitudes ("I like snowboarding") or the opinions and attitudes of another person ("He likes puppies"). They found that sharing personal opinions activated the same brain circuits that respond to rewards like food and money. So talking about what you did this weekend might feel just as good as taking a delicious bite of double chocolate cake.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① How Our Brains Respond to Tastes
- ② Personal Blog Maintenance Strategies
- ③ Why We Share Ourselves with Others
- ④ The Addictive Aspects of Internet Use
- ⑤ The Dangers of Social Networking Services

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ① gathering     | ② disclosing |
| ③ analyzing     | ④ protecting |
| ⑤ acknowledging |              |

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

David and Mark were best buddies at school even though they belonged to different economic strata of society. David's parents were doctors at the local hospital and were very successful at their profession. Mark's father, on the other hand, was a mill worker at the local textile mill and their seemingly limited resources were affecting Mark's mental makeup in (a) his growing years. However, both David and Mark were the brightest students of their class and used to compete with each other for the number one spot.

\* strata: 계층

(B)

A decade later, David was appointed Senior Surgeon at the hospital where his parents used to work and it was a proud moment for David's family. Sometime later, David had to seek out expert help for a unique and complex heart surgery case reported at his hospital. (b) His staff decided to scout for an expert in the field and invited a doctor from Boston who had done research on this complex ailment.

(C)

When the doctor actually arrived, David met him. David was astonished to see that (c) he was his dear childhood friend, Mark. It was a very nostalgic moment. They fondly recollected their growing up years and how they used to compete with each other. But at this point Mark never thought of (d) his deprived childhood and all he could relate to David were the wonderful years they spent together.

(D)

While some years, it was Mark who stood first in the class, in others it was David's turn. During those years, Mark would never reflect his poverty with David though internally sometimes, (e) he questioned his ill fate. They separated at the end of school, moved on to colleges in different cities and lost touch with each other.

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

- ① (B) - (C) - (D)    ② (B) - (D) - (C)    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. 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Mark의 아버지는 직물 공장 노동자였다.  
② David는 부모님이 근무했던 병원의 외과 의사가 되었다.  
③ 병원 직원들은 심장 수술을 도울 의사를 Boston에서 초대했다.  
④ Mark는 항상 반에서 1등을 차지했다.  
⑤ Mark와 David는 각각 다른 도시의 대학으로 진학했다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입( ) !는지 확인 하시오.