

제 3 교시

영어 영역(B형)

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

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

- ① Sure. You'll love the activity you've signed up for.
- ② Don't worry. You'll make a lot of friends.
- ③ Good. You should stop your bad habits.
- ④ You're right. My schedule isn't always full.
- ⑤ Okay. Let me explain the activities one by one.

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

- ① That was the best coffee I've ever tasted.
- ② I've been standing in line for 20 minutes.
- ③ No wonder this place is crowded with people.
- ④ That's because I already bought a coffee maker.
- ⑤ Be careful not to burn your mouth with the coffee.

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

- ① Sure. What's the best tourist attraction to visit?
- ② How much money should I budget for souvenirs?
- ③ Yeah, you're right. It's better to be safe than sorry.
- ④ I know. I need to check the weight of my luggage.
- ⑤ No. The insurance doesn't cover this emergency case.

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

- ① 진공청소기를 광고하려고
- ② 청소 대행업체를 소개하려고
- ③ 전자 제품 매장을 홍보하려고
- ④ 층간 소음 줄이기를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 청소기 작동 방법을 설명하려고

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

- ① 사과가 건강에 좋은 이유
- ② 규칙적인 식습관의 중요성
- ③ 과일을 통한 노화 예방책
- ④ 신선한 사과 선별 기준
- ⑤ 효과적인 사과 보관법

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

- ① 여가 시간 활용법
- ② 재택근무의 장점
- ③ 교통 체증의 원인
- ④ 에너지 절약의 중요성
- ⑤ 업무 스트레스 해소법

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전자 제품 가격이 지나치게 상승하고 있다.
- ② 전자 제품 폐기물 문제가 심각해지고 있다.
- ③ 전자 제품 사용법이 점점 더 복잡해지고 있다.
- ④ 에너지 효율이 높은 전자 제품 사용이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 사용자 의견을 반영한 전자 제품 개발이 필요하다.

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

- ① 교사 - 학생
- ② 감독 - 배우
- ③ 점원 - 고객
- ④ 코치 - 선수
- ⑤ 화가 - 모델

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



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

- ① 점심 사다 주기
- ② 식당 함께 가기
- ③ 사진 찍어 주기
- ④ 잡지 구매하기
- ⑤ 기사 작성하기

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

- ① to buy some drinks for the meeting
- ② to borrow the printer from the sales department
- ③ to print out the new contract at the Internet Cafe
- ④ to set up the new schedule for the meeting
- ⑤ to make a phone call to the repairperson

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 카메라를 싸게 구입한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 공동으로 구매해서 ② 쿠폰이 있어서
- ③ 할인 기간이어서 ④ 반품된 상품이어서
- ⑤ 진열 상품이어서

13. 대화를 듣고, 자동차 렌트 시 고려할 사항으로 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자동차 크기 ② 연료 소비량
- ③ 도로 상태 ④ 자동차 보험
- ⑤ 렌트 기간

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$27 ② \$36 ③ \$40 ④ \$45 ⑤ \$54

15. Future Lawyers' Internship Program에 관한 다음 설명을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 대학교 4학년 학생은 지원 가능하다.
- ② 지원자는 법학 전공자이어야 한다.
- ③ 영어 실력이 좋은 지원자가 유리하다.
- ④ 지원 가능 연령에 제한이 있다.
- ⑤ 지원 마감일은 이번 주 금요일이다.

16. Tasmanian tiger에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 약 4,000년 전까지 호주 대륙에 살았었다.
- ② 등에 검은 줄무늬가 있었다.
- ③ 위장은 한 번에 많은 먹이를 먹을 수 있도록 늘어났다.
- ④ 들개와의 경쟁에서 져서 Tasmania 섬에서 멸종되었다.
- ⑤ 양을 키우는 농부에 의해서 사냥을 당했다.

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

Summer Packages at S-Resort

	Water Park	Accommodation	Rafting Trip	Horseback Riding
① Package 1	○	hotel	○	○
② Package 2	○	camping	○	○
③ Package 3	○	camping	×	×
④ Package 4	×	hotel	○	○
⑤ Package 5	○	camping	×	○

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm sure you'll enjoy reading the book, too.
- ② Okay. I'm going to make a list of my own.
- ③ I agree. It's really difficult to reach the goal.
- ④ Don't give up, and you can fulfill your dreams.
- ⑤ Well, keeping a diary helps you to find a solution.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Everything will be over before you even realize it.
- ② It seems you've adapted to your surroundings well.
- ③ Sounds like you're taking on more than you can handle.
- ④ Cramming all night will distract you from your tasks.
- ⑤ Scratching the surface will never accomplish the goal.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jane이 Tom에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jane: _____

- ① I can't agree with you on the ticket price.
- ② I really can't wait to meet the fans tonight.
- ③ Our concert will definitely be a big success.
- ④ The safety of the audience is our first concern.
- ⑤ I'm pleased that many people enjoyed the concert.

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① effects of air pollution on farming
- ② ways to promote local fruit farming
- ③ problems caused by food transportation
- ④ origins of various agricultural produce
- ⑤ the change in food production patterns

22. 식품으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① tomatoes ② kiwi fruits
- ③ bananas ④ apples
- ⑤ lettuce

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 23번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people expect to see someone again, they are more likely to find that person attractive, regardless of the individual's behavior, than if they do not have expectations of future interaction. The expectation of future interaction motivates people to look for positive qualities in someone so that they will look forward to future interactions rather than dread them, and increases the chances that people will find the individual attractive. Conversely, when people interact with someone whom they do not foresee meeting again, they have little reason to search for positive qualities. In fact, doing so may be depressing, given that they may not have the opportunity to get to know the person better in future interactions. Indeed, people are sometimes motivated to find negative qualities in individuals whom they do not expect to see again.

- ① 다시 만날 가능성 여부가 상대방을 평가하는 데 영향을 준다.
- ② 바라는 것이 많을수록 상대방에 대한 단점을 발견하기 쉽다.
- ③ 상대방을 배려하는 자세가 원만한 대인 관계를 가능케 한다.
- ④ 타인에 대한 평가 기준으로 성격이 외모보다 우선시된다.
- ⑤ 첫인상은 상대방과의 향후 관계를 예측하는 기준이 된다.

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even when scientists are able to identify seemingly beneficial nutrients, they cannot always understand how those nutrients will operate in a real-life context, in the course of our daily meals. Fruits and vegetables are believed to help prevent cancer. Scientists have believed that it is the antioxidants in these foods that make the difference — compounds like beta carotene, lycopene, and vitamin E. Yet when these molecules were extracted from fruits and vegetables and made into supplements, they did not reduce cancer. The beta carotene supplement actually increased the risk of certain cancers. In other words, scientists thoroughly misunderstood the causes of complex events. They identified one element engaged in the process of nutrition without fully comprehending how the system as a whole truly functions. Nutritional scientists — pursuing the hot paradigm of isolating nutrients — failed to see a multitude of links in the complex chain that leads to good health.

* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① problems of making nutritional supplements out of plants
- ② needs for an alternative scientific method for isolating nutrients
- ③ insufficient understanding of how nutrients work in the whole system
- ④ potential benefits of extracting molecules from fruits and vegetables
- ⑤ challenge of finding beneficial nutrients that may help prevent cancers

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Artists create artistic works to get viewers to have certain kinds of experiences. But the intention to convey certain experiences to viewers is sometimes secondary to the intention to express the artistic imagination creatively. Consider actions generally for the moment. Think, for example, of people watching their favorite sporting team. Whether it is at an actual match or in a bar, at crucial periods in a game people tend to make gestures in anticipation or cheer in exhortation. They often want to convey their sense of urgency to the team, or people at the bar may want to show their disgust to others in the crowd. But they often express themselves in this manner without any thought for what others think or how they may respond. Actions we perform through which we intend to express our feelings, thoughts, and attitudes need not have any communicative intent for how others may respond. At least some works should be understood as the representation of just this kind of action.

* exhortation: 권고, 충고

- ① Artistic Act: To Express Rather than to Communicate
- ② Artistic Masterpieces: Products of Viewers' Desires
- ③ Artistic Works Beyond Artists' Imagination
- ④ Artworks Not for Artists but for Viewers
- ⑤ Sports: A Tool for Expressing Oneself?

26. 밑줄 친 her[She]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

I was reminded of our mission earlier this year when my mother sold her house. Because of my father's failing health, my parents recently moved from Florida to Maryland to live with my elder sister and ① her family. At my mom's request, my brothers, sisters, and I sorted through all ② her belongings. ③ She told us to keep or discard whatever we pleased. For myself I kept a solitary piece of china, one of the few remaining plates from the set my grandfather bought my mother for ④ her wedding. I can still remember the set in better days — serving many a guest on a Sunday afternoon. But its comrades have all been broken or have disappeared, and this plate is all I have. It is delicate and faded — you can no longer read the pattern name printed on the back. But it hangs in my dining room as a pleasant reminder of ⑤ her hospitality.

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

It had long been something of a mystery where, and on what, the northern fur seals of the eastern Pacific feed during the winter, (A) when / which they spend off the coast of North America from California to Alaska. There is no evidence that they are feeding to any great extent on sardines, mackerel, or other commercially important fishes. Presumably four million seals could not compete with commercial fishermen for the same species without the fact (B) being / is known. But there is some evidence on the diet of the fur seals, and it is highly significant. Their stomachs have yielded the bones of a species of fish that has never been seen alive. Indeed, not even its remains (C) has / have been found anywhere except in the stomachs of seals. Ichthyologists say that this 'seal fish' belongs to a group that typically inhabits very deep water, off the edge of the continental shelf.

* ichthyologist: 어류학자

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| ① when | is | have |
| ② when | being | have |
| ③ which | being | have |
| ④ which | being | has |
| ⑤ which | is | has |

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

Occasionally, there are children who have trouble understanding that their clothing choice is inappropriate or even unhealthy. Some children ① follow the suggestion that sandals may not be the best option for a snowy day. For those kids, ② experience may be the best teacher. For example, when Lydia was eight years old, she insisted on wearing her favorite sandals to school despite ③ warnings that the sidewalks were covered in snow and slush. Her mom ④ worried that she would arrive at school with cold, wet feet, but Lydia would not change her mind. Of course, her mother was right. While Lydia did have some very uncomfortable toes because they became soaked and frozen on her way to and from school, she learned that sometimes fashion isn't ⑤ worth the price of serious discomfort.

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in 1990 and 2006. ① In Latin America and the Caribbean, women's waged non-agricultural employment increased more than five percentage points between 1990 and 2006. ② In 2006, the percentage of women's waged non-agricultural employment in East Asia and Pacific countries was twice as high as that of South Asia. ③ In that same year, the percentage of women's waged non-agricultural employment in the Middle East and North Africa was less than that of Sub-Saharan Africa by ten percentage points. ④ Despite the improvement between 1990 and 2006, South Asia showed the smallest increase in the percentage of women in waged non-agricultural employment. ⑤ Between 1990 and 2006, the increase in the percentage of women's waged non-agricultural employment in Sub-Saharan Africa was larger than that of the Middle East and North Africa.

30. Zelia Maria Magdalena Nuttall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

American archaeologist-ethnohistorian Zelia Maria Magdalena Nuttall was well known especially for her investigations of pre-Columbian culture and her studies of Mexican peoples and native Mexican plants. Nuttall was a brilliant archival researcher and self-trained archaeologist who very early carved a career for herself by pursuing independent research and publishing in scholarly journals. Before age 30 she became a member of several highly prestigious scientific societies on the basis of her work. She was the winner of three medals for the exhibits of the results of her archival work and archaeological research, which she presented in Europe and the United States. Nuttall was never a part of university teaching faculty, and indeed there is no indication that she would have accepted such a position had it been offered. Early in her career, she was appointed Honorary Assistant in Mexican Archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, a post she held for forty-seven years.

* archival: 기록의

- ① 멕시코의 토종 식물에 관한 연구로 잘 알려졌다.
- ② 독자적인 연구와 학술지 논문 발표를 통해 경력을 쌓았다.
- ③ 30세가 되기 전에 권위 있는 여러 학회의 회원이 되었다.
- ④ 기록 작업과 고고학 연구의 결과물 전시로 세 개의 메달을 받았다.
- ⑤ Harvard 대학의 교수로 47년간 학생들을 가르쳤다.

[31~35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Wood is a material that is widely acknowledged to be environmentally friendly. It has been welcome as an alternative material for a long time in building houses instead of cement or bricks. However, it is not always easy to _____ of one particular material such as wood over another. Many species of tree are now endangered, including mahogany and teak, and deforestation, particularly in tropical rainforests, has had a severe impact both on local communities and on native plants and wildlife. Where wood is harvested and then transported halfway across the globe, the associated energy costs are high, causing a negative impact on the environment. What is more, where wood is treated with chemicals to improve fire- and pest-resistance, its healthful properties are compromised.

* mahogany: 마호가니(적갈색 열대산 목재)

- ① increase the inherent resistance
- ② favor the chemical properties
- ③ dominate the natural habitats
- ④ evaluate the relative merits
- ⑤ deny the cost advantage

32. So often, we get caught up in the minutiae of our jobs — tedious annoyances and struggles that may be temporary roadblocks but feel more like concrete mountains. While there's plenty of research that shows that people who work with the muscles above their neck create all kinds of stresses for themselves, it's the people who focus on the *why* of their jobs (as opposed to the *what* and the *how*) who can manage the day-to-day problems more easily. That is, if you can define the purpose of your career or feel passionate about the mission of your company, you can much more easily handle the occasional server maintenance that disrupts your in-box. The flip side is that if you're working in any area (or company) that doesn't align with your own value, all the little stuff _____.

* minutiae: 상세, 세목, 사소한 점

- ① focuses on the *why*, belittling the *what* and the *how*
- ② liberates you from the prison of daily routines
- ③ snowballs into a big ball of daily disasters
- ④ paves your way to climb up the corporate ladder
- ⑤ illuminates the true value of what you have to do

33. People knowingly or unknowingly will take too much, even though it is not for anyone's collective or long-term good. As Hardin put it, "Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all." Consider a traffic jam on a main road going into any big city. Each person picks that particular road for the logical reason that it's the fastest route. In the beginning, each additional car does not slow the traffic down, as there is enough room on the road for the additional drivers. At some point, however, each car reduces the average speed, and eventually there are so many drivers that the traffic slows to a crawl. All the people seeking to minimize their own driving time add up to a longer commute for everyone. Doing what's rational _____, including you. On a global scale, the same thing can befall environmental issues such as overfished seas and rivers, air pollution, and water scarcity. [3점]

- ① leads to logical consequences for all drivers
- ② is compatible with the maximum benefit of each driver
- ③ enhances unselfish interests of each and every commuter
- ④ is not well executed by the unexpected behaviors of some drivers
- ⑤ results in a negative outcome to the collective interest of all drivers

34. Researchers asked college student volunteers to think through a fantasy version of an experience (looking attractive in a pair of high-heeled shoes, winning an essay contest, or getting an A on a test) and then evaluated the fantasy's effect on the subjects and on how things unfolded in reality. When participants envisioned the most positive outcome, their energy levels, as measured by blood pressure, dropped, and they reported having a worse experience with the actual event than those who had conjured more realistic or even negative visions. To assess subjects' real life experiences, the researchers compared lists of goals that subjects had set for themselves against what they had actually accomplished and also relied on self-reports. "When we fantasize about it — especially when you fantasize something very positive — it's almost like you are actually living it," says one of the study's co-authors. That _____, draining the incentive to "get energized to go and get it," she explains. Subjects may be better off imagining how to surmount obstacles instead of ignoring them. [3점]

- ① prompts you into assessing the real life as it is
- ② turns a rosy dream into an actual accomplishment
- ③ renders your goal independent of the fantasy world
- ④ tricks the mind into thinking the goal has been achieved
- ⑤ deceives your mind into believing obstacles are insurmountable

35. When confronted by a seemingly simple pointing task, where their desires are put in conflict with outcomes, chimpanzees find it impossible to exhibit subtle self-serving cognitive strategies in the immediate presence of a desired reward. However, such tasks are mastered _____. In one study, chimps were confronted by a simple choice; two plates holding tasty food items were presented, each with a different number of treats. If the chimp pointed to the plate having more treats, it would immediately be given to a fellow chimp in an adjacent cage, and the frustrated subject would receive the smaller amount. After hundreds and hundreds of trials, these chimps could not learn to withhold pointing to the larger reward. However, these same chimps had already been taught the symbolic concept of simple numbers. When those numbers were placed on the plates as a substitute for the actual rewards, the chimps promptly learned to point to the smaller numbers first, thereby obtaining the larger rewards for themselves. [3점]

- ① as immediate rewards replace delayed ones
- ② when an alternative symbol system is employed
- ③ if their desires for the larger rewards are satisfied
- ④ when material rewards alternate with symbolic ones
- ⑤ if the value of the number is proportional to the amount of the reward

[36~37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36. After making a choice, the decision ultimately changes our estimated pleasure, enhancing the expected pleasure from the selected option and decreasing the expected pleasure from the rejected option. If we were not inclined to _____ (A) _____ the value of our options rapidly so that they concur with our choices, we would likely second-guess ourselves to the point of insanity. We would ask ourselves again and again whether we should have chosen Greece over Thailand, the toaster over the coffee maker, and Jenny over Michele. Consistently second-guessing ourselves would interfere with our daily functioning and promote a negative effect. We would feel anxious and confused, regretful and sad. Have we done the right thing? Should we change our mind? These thoughts would result in a permanent halt. We would find ourselves —literally— stuck, overcome by _____ (B) _____ and unable to move forward. On the other hand, reevaluating our alternatives after making a decision increases our commitment to the action taken and keeps us moving forward. [3점]

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① disregard | indecision |
| ② disregard | decision |
| ③ disclose | decision |
| ④ update | prejudice |
| ⑤ update | indecision |

37. Traditionally we have assessed mathematics ability based on the number of correct answers on a page full of computational problems. Learning and memorizing facts, therefore, was the key component to the mathematics instructional program. Recently, _____ (A) _____, many teachers have started placing a greater emphasis on mathematical understanding, problem solving, hands-on experiences, and collaborative work. This change in the instructional program can be attributed to well-informed teachers and the work of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. Now teachers should realize that their students will be using mathematics in a world where calculators, computers, and other forms of technology are readily available. Therefore, the application of mathematics, rather than mere fact acquisition, is what will be expected of them in the workplace and in life, and _____ (B) _____ mathematics instruction should mirror this real life application.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① however | otherwise |
| ② however | nonetheless |
| ③ however | consequently |
| ④ moreover | accordingly |
| ⑤ moreover | similarly |

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

Most of the words we use and the meanings we think about are a combination of simpler ideas.

- (A) Some of them are specialized for sitting at certain high places, like bar stools. If you learned about a culture in which a certain type of chair was used only for the purpose of sitting while waiting for a bus, you might think this is odd but would have no difficulty understanding it.
- (B) Consider a chair. Before you can have an idea of a chair, you need to understand that there exist in the world certain functional objects. Some of these objects support human activity, in this case, sitting.
- (C) The combination of the concepts *chair* and *waiting for bus* allows you to create the new complex concept *chair used while waiting for bus*. But the basic concept of chair is built out of the simpler ideas that we take for granted: object, furniture, sitting.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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?

The experimenter then changed the context so that the participants had to do a subtly different task.

By changing the focus or context of a task, we can get renewed energy even when we feel that we are completely out of energy. To demonstrate this, a psychologist asked people to take part in what she called ‘semi-free tasks’. The tasks included drawing, repeatedly writing ‘ababababababab...’, or reading a short poem. (①) The participants were asked to do these tasks until they felt exhausted. (②) Those drawing were asked to redraw their last picture to demonstrate how quickly they could draw. (③) Those writing ‘abab’ were asked to sign their name and address. (④) In this new context their fatigue disappeared. (⑤) This phenomenon of creating a second wind can be seen in action at airports where security officers rotate around different stations to stop routine-induced fatigue from settling in.

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

During the 1970s, researchers began to suggest that human vulnerability to hazards, rather than the hazards themselves, was central to understanding the importance of hazards, particularly when considering that a city is a geographical focus for large populations. Further, it was reported that human and material losses from disasters had increased during the 20th century. This happened at a time when cities in the developing world were growing at unprecedented rates, bringing together large populations of low income urban residents, often on hazardous spontaneous settlements which made them far more vulnerable to natural and human-induced hazards. It is precisely this issue of vulnerability on which a number of social scientists focused, arguing that although floods, landslides and earthquakes are natural processes, the disasters that can be associated with them are not a result of natural processes, but of human vulnerability.



With the dramatic growth of (A) in developing countries, environmental hazards could turn into disasters for those who are unable to (B) their impacts.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① population | | magnify |
| ② economy | | figure out |
| ③ economy | | cope with |
| ④ cities | | cope with |
| ⑤ cities | | magnify |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

If you don't get the kind of information failure provides, you'll end up with unrealistic expectations for yourself, explains a psychologist. You could wind up in a position where failure, which has gathered under cover of darkness, reveals itself all at once.

We should hope, then, for exposure to failure, early and often. The sociologist Glen Elder proposed that there is a sensitive period for growth — late teens through early 30s — during which failures are most beneficial. Such a pattern seems to promote the trait sometimes called equanimity. We learn that trauma is survivable, so we don't plunge too deeply following setbacks. Nor, conversely, do we soar too high on our successes. Some businesses in Silicon Valley and on Wall Street make a point of hiring ex-pro athletes to their staffs. It's not just that their high profile draws business. It's because athletes are good at recovering from their failures. “We needed people who could perform and not get emotionally attached to losses,” a Chicago oil trader told the *New York Times*, explaining why the firm likes athletes on the trading floor, particularly in ugly economic times like these. The image is of a rider easy in the saddle. Nothing can so surprise her — either for good or ill — that she'll be knocked off.

One way to help keep life's slings and arrows from knocking you off course is to ensure your life is _____, says Stephen Berglas, a California psychologist and personal coach. That way, a setback in any one area won't mean in your mind that you're a failure categorically. Call it spreading your risk across your emotional portfolio — or adding another leg to the furniture for balance, says Berglas.

* equanimity: 마음의 평정

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do Not Let Failure Fail You
- ② Recipe for Attaining Physical Stability
- ③ Physical Toughness and Mental Flexibility
- ④ How to Survive Emotional Unrest in Sports
- ⑤ Failure as an Enemy of Emotional Calmness

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ① illusionary | ② predictable |
| ③ convergent | ④ straightforward |
| ⑤ multidimensional | |

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

To be creative problem solvers, people must learn to approach complexity with a certain naive simplicity. And by letting their thinking become more free, they can improve their chances of discovering new unencumbered perceptions of old problems or entirely new creations. For this, they can mentally play with the ideas in a childlike manner. Here is an example story. In a small Moravian village at the time of the old Austrian empire, an inspector from the Ministry of Education arrived one day to visit the schoolroom. It was part of (a) his duty to make such periodic inspections of the schools.

* unencumbered: 방해받지 않는

(B)

At the end of the hour, after he had observed the class, he stood up and said: "I am glad to see that you children are doing well in your studies. I am satisfied with your progress. Therefore, before I go, there is one question I would like to ask. How many hairs does a horse have?" Very quickly one little nine-year-old boy raised his hand, to the astonishment of the teacher and the visitor. (b) He stood up and said, "The horse has 3,571,962 hairs." The inspector wonderingly asked, "And how do you know that this is the right number?" The boy replied, "If you do not believe me, you could count them yourself."

(C)

It was a year later, and the inspector was back again at the village school for his annual visit. As the teacher was walking along the aisle with (c) him to the door, he stopped and said, "By the way, Mr. Inspector, how did your colleagues like the story of the horse and the number of his hairs?" The inspector slapped the teacher on the back. "Oh yes," he said, "you know, I was really very anxious to tell that story — and a fine story it was — but you see, I wasn't able for the life of me to remember the number of hairs."

(D)

The inspector broke into loud laughter, thoroughly enjoying the boy's remark. As the teacher escorted (d) him along the aisle to the door, still laughing heartily, he said: "What an amusing story! I must tell this story to my colleagues when I return to Vienna. I can already see how they will take it; they enjoy nothing better than a good joke." And with that, he took (e) his leave.

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. 위 글의 inspector에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Moravia에 있는 한 학교를 방문했다.
- ② 학생들의 학업 향상에 만족한다고 말했다.
- ③ 말의 털이 몇 개인지 기억할 수 없었다고 말했다.
- ④ 소년의 대답이 재미있었지만 억지로 웃음을 참았다.
- ⑤ Vienna에 가서 동료들에게 이 이야기를 들려주겠다고 말했다.

* 확인 사항

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