

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1

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

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

- ① Yes, he watched TV all night.
- ② She had to work late yesterday.
- ③ I don't want to be late anymore.
- ④ Of course, she likes babies very much.
- ⑤ Sorry, but I had a lot of work to finish.

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

- ① No, you should stop at a red light.
- ② Sorry, it's at the dry cleaner's now.
- ③ You can observe many beautiful stars.
- ④ I'm afraid the red coat is too expensive.
- ⑤ Alright. I'll bring more clothes just in case.

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

- ① 대학의 교육과정을 안내하려고
- ② 수업료 감면 혜택을 안내하려고
- ③ 입학 전형의 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 학교의 행정 직원을 모집하려고
- ⑤ 경쟁 사회의 문제점을 경고하려고

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

- ① 채식주의 식당의 장점
- ② 가족 간 대화의 중요성
- ③ 신선한 채소를 고르는 방법
- ④ 인터넷에서 정보를 검색하는 요령
- ⑤ 식단 조절을 통한 건강 관리의 중요성

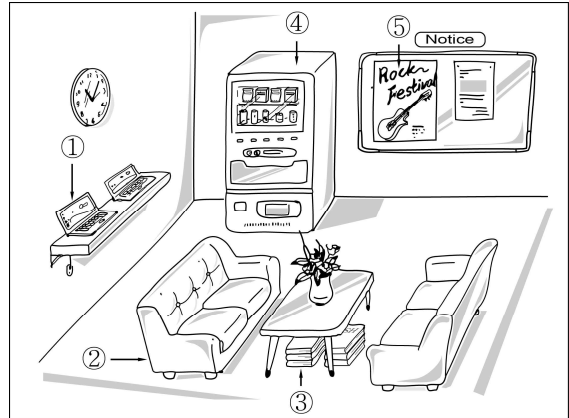
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 코치 - 운동 선수                      ② 작곡가 - 가수
- ③ 백화점 판매원 - 고객                ④ 공연 전시 기획자 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 오디션 심사 위원 - 참가자

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$360    ② \$400    ③ \$450    ④ \$500    ⑤ \$600

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



8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 회사에 출근한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 휴가를 신청하기 위해서
- ② 발표 준비를 하기 위해서
- ③ 신제품을 개발하기 위해서
- ④ 광고 포스터를 만들기 위해서
- ⑤ 홍보 전략 회의를 하기 위해서

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

- ① to make some copies
- ② to renew a credit card
- ③ to call the service center
- ④ to exchange the broken machine
- ⑤ to buy some bread and milk at the store

10. 대화를 듣고, 수업에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수업료                      ② 수업 장소                      ③ 수업 횟수
- ④ 수업 시간                      ⑤ 수업 분야

11. Maple syrup에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 북미 원주민들이 처음 사용하였다.
- ② 현재 캐나다 퀘벡지역이 세계 최대 생산지이다.
- ③ Maple 나무 수액으로 만든다.
- ④ 색소 대신 사용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 심장을 보호하고 면역 체계를 증강시킨다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 워크숍을 고르시오.

| Conflict Management Workshop |                 |       |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Date            | Time  | Workshop Subject                  |
| ①                            | 12. 27 Friday   | 11:00 | Nine habits of successful CEOs    |
| ②                            | 12. 27 Friday   | 15:00 | How to communicate with your boss |
| ③                            | 12. 28 Saturday | 09:00 | How to communicate with your boss |
| ④                            | 12. 28 Saturday | 11:00 | Nine habits of successful CEOs    |
| ⑤                            | 12. 28 Saturday | 15:00 | How to negotiate effectively      |

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

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

- ① No, they shouldn't say like that.
- ② Let's join the organizing committee.
- ③ You can't attend the speech contest.
- ④ In that case, badges would be better.
- ⑤ I know where you can buy some flowers.

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

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

- ① Yes, it's dangerous to drive here.
- ② Sorry, you can visit other places later.
- ③ No, you'd better drink it up right away.
- ④ I'll treat you to lunch this time. Let's go.
- ⑤ OK. I don't have time to drink coffee leisurely.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, 아내가 Carl에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Woman: Carl, \_\_\_\_\_

- ① you should be more patient.
- ② living abroad is good for our kids.
- ③ giving birth to a baby is not an easy job.
- ④ the chance will be gone if you hesitate too long.
- ⑤ I think we should buy some furniture for our house.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① to instruct how to use a Jambya
- ② to introduce the markets in Sanaa
- ③ to show the military power of Yemen
- ④ to explain geographical features of Sanaa
- ⑤ to give a lecture on the political system of Yemen

17. Jambya에 대한 설명으로 언급하지 않은 것은?

- ① 칼의 한 종류이다.
- ② 무기로 거의 사용되지 않는다.
- ③ 두꺼운 벨트에 끼워 착용된다.
- ④ 품질에 따라 가격이 다양하다.
- ⑤ 매력적인 색깔을 가지고 있다.

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you eat most of your meals in a cafeteria, how much control can you have over where your food comes from? Most cafeteria food seems to originate in a large freezer truck at the loading dock behind the dining hall. Any farm behind those boxes of frozen fries and hamburgers is far away and hard to imagine. At a growing number of colleges, students are speaking up about becoming local food eaters. Many other schools have started asking the dining service to provide local foods because they're concerned about the local farm economy, and because they're worried about the environmental costs of foods that travel thousands of miles from the farm to the table. And now, it's our turn!

- ① 식단의 다양화를 요구하려고
- ② 농업의 활성화 방안을 안내하려고
- ③ 인스턴트식품의 문제점을 알리려고
- ④ 구내식당의 위생 실태를 고발하려고
- ⑤ 지역 생산 식품의 도입을 주장하려고

19. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Henri Matisse and Auguste Renoir were dear friends and frequent companions. When Renoir was confined to his home during the last decade of his life, Matisse visited ① him daily. Renoir, almost paralyzed by arthritis, continued to paint in spite of his illness. One day, as Matisse watched ② the painter working in his studio, fighting torturous pain with each brush stroke, ③ he said abruptly: "Why do you continue to paint when you are in such agony?" Renoir answered simply: "The beauty remains; the pain passes." And so, almost to ④ his dying day, Renoir put paint to canvas. One of his most famous paintings, *The Bathers*, was completed just two years before his passing, 14 years after ⑤ he was stricken by the disabling disease.

\* arthritis: 관절염

20. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, while cycling to work, I had my first flat. So I borrowed a pump from a passing cyclist and discovered that the tube was useless. Then I heard someone shouting at me, "What happened?" I turned around and saw the smiling face of another cyclist. I explained my situation to him, to which he replied, "I'll buy the tube for you." I gave him the money and he got on his way. Within 20 minutes my savior was back – but the tube he'd bought didn't fit. He willingly turned around for another trip. After half an hour he was back with the full kit and in no time I was good to go. Since that day, I've been on the lookout for other cyclists in trouble so that I can repay my debt.

- ① worried → angry      ② ashamed → proud  
 ③ frustrated → grateful      ④ envious → satisfied  
 ⑤ comfortable → terrified

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Jack Welch is considered to be one of the USA's top business leaders. In a gesture ① that was at once symbolic and real, Welch directed the ceremonial burning of the old-fashioned GE Blue Books. The Blue Books were a series of management training manuals that told how GE managers were to get tasks ② done in the organization. Despite the fact that these books for training ③ had not been used for some 15 years, they still had great influence over the actions of GE managers. ④ Cited the need for managers to write their own answers to day-to-day management challenges, Welch swept away the old order by removing the Blue Books from the organization's culture. Now, GE managers are taught to find their own solutions rather than ⑤ look them up in a dusty old book.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

If idling away in front of a TV is your favorite daily hobby, it may lead you to an early death. That's what Australian researchers found after tracking nearly 9,000 people for an average of six years. Regardless of whether or not they were overweight, subjects who watched television for more than four hours daily had a 46 percent higher risk of premature death, compared with subjects who channel-surfed for less than two hours a day. "Television itself isn't the problem," says study author David Dunstan. Instead, the danger comes from all that sitting, which takes the place of activity – including even the lightest kind that naturally occurs when you are not glued to the tube. "Too much sitting is, simply, bad for you," Dunstan says.

- ① 비만은 조기 사망의 주요인이다.  
 ② TV 채널을 다양화할 필요가 있다.  
 ③ 자녀의 TV 시청 시간을 제한해야 한다.  
 ④ 장시간 앉아 있는 것은 허리 통증을 유발한다.  
 ⑤ TV 시청으로 인한 움직임의 부족은 건강에 해롭다.

[23~24] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. Not only is it easy to lie with maps, but it's essential. A map must distort reality in order to portray a complex, three-dimensional world on a flat sheet of paper. To take a simple example, a map is a scale model, but the symbols it uses for parks, restaurants, and other places are not drawn to the same scale, which – if taken literally – would make them much bigger or smaller in reality. Furthermore, a map cannot show everything, or it will hide critical information in a fog of detail. The map, therefore, must offer a selective, incomplete view of reality. There's no escape from the map-making paradox: to present a useful and truthful picture, an accurate map must \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* scale model: 축척 모형

- ① show details  
 ② tell white lies  
 ③ use more symbols  
 ④ be multi-dimensional  
 ⑤ be drawn at full size

24. We get pleasure by reading a book. When we read a book about the people who have a lot in common with us, it doubles the pleasure, leading us beyond our own lives and allowing us to understand those of others. But this is not the only reason for the pleasure we derive from books. In everyday life we are so involved in what is happening – so much affected by our emotions that we can not appreciate them properly. Of course, our own lives would be a novel worthy of Dickens or Hemingway, but we get no pleasure from our lives – quite the contrary. Therefore, the writer's task is to give us a faithful picture of life, but \_\_\_\_\_ for us to be able to appreciate it without fear or confusion.

[3점]

- ① to keep it far enough away  
 ② to describe it in great detail  
 ③ to express it in a funny way  
 ④ to quote its most positive parts  
 ⑤ to show inner peace of great people

25. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is a \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ principle in human perception that affects the way we see the difference between two things that are presented one after another. For example, each student in the psychophysics laboratory takes a turn sitting in front of three buckets of water – one cold, one at room temperature, and one hot. After placing one hand in the cold water and one in the hot water, the student is told to place both in the lukewarm water simultaneously. Then something surprising happens. Even though both hands are in the same bucket, the hand that was in the cold water feels as if it is now in the hot water, while the one in the hot water feels as if it is in cold water. The point is that the same thing can be made to seem very different, depending on the nature of the event that \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ it.

\* lukewarm: 미지근한

- |               | (A)            | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|-----|
| ① contrast    | ..... precedes |     |
| ② contrast    | ..... follows  |     |
| ③ similarity  | ..... precedes |     |
| ④ similarity  | ..... follows  |     |
| ⑤ consistency | ..... causes   |     |

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

College students know that when they enter a classroom on the first day of class, they should not walk to the front of the room and give instructions to the class. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, professors know that on the first day of class, students expect them to give an overview of the course and lay out expectations such as no texting during class. Usually, however, some room for negotiation exists; that is, the parties involved have the option of negotiating a social order. So on the first day of class, a professor may negotiate with students, indicating it is okay to check text messages when the professor is passing out assignments but not during lecture or class discussion. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, professors know that they cannot 'negotiate' a social order in which students pay money to receive a desired grade.

- |               | (A)                | (B) |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|
| ① Likewise    | ..... However      |     |
| ② Likewise    | ..... Consequently |     |
| ③ For example | ..... Similarly    |     |
| ④ Therefore   | ..... In fact      |     |
| ⑤ Therefore   | ..... Nevertheless |     |

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

While women work long hours every day at home, since this work does not produce a wage, this is often (A) included / ignored in considering the respective contributions of women and men in the family's joint prosperity. When, however, a woman works outside the home and earns a wage, she contributes to the family's prosperity more visibly. The woman also has more voice, because of being less (B) dependent on / independent of others. The higher status of women even affects ideas on the female child's 'due.' So the freedom to seek and hold outside jobs can contribute to the (C) production / reduction of women's relative and absolute difficulties. Freedom in one area (that of being able to work outside the household) seems to help to foster freedom in others (in enhancing freedom from hunger, illness, and relative difficulties).

\* due: 당연히 누려야 할 권리

- |            | (A)                  | (B)              | (C) |
|------------|----------------------|------------------|-----|
| ① included | ..... dependent on   | ..... production |     |
| ② included | ..... independent of | ..... reduction  |     |
| ③ ignored  | ..... dependent on   | ..... reduction  |     |
| ④ ignored  | ..... independent of | ..... reduction  |     |
| ⑤ ignored  | ..... dependent on   | ..... production |     |

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

Suspense takes up a great share of our interest in life. A play or a novel is often robbed of much of its interest if you know the plot ① beforehand. We like to keep guessing as to the outcome. The circus acrobat employs this principle when he achieves a feat after purposely ② failing to perform it several times. Even the deliberate manner in which he arranges the opening scene ③ increases our expectation. In the last act of a play, a little circus dog balances a ball on its nose. One night when the dog ④ hesitated and worked with a long time before he would perform his feat, he got a lot more applause than when he did his trick at once. We not only like to wait, feeling ⑤ relieved, but we appreciate what we wait for.

29. Room For Rent에 대한 다음 광고문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**ROOM FOR RENT!**

Are you looking for a cozy, sweet home at a reasonable price? Here is the right one for you!



*Room for rent for the summer  
or 9 month school year*

**Available to show: From April, 2014**  
**Move in: June, 2014 – August, 2014**

- 5 bedroom home, 2,100 square feet
- Private room with shared bath
- Washer & drier privileges included
- Room comes furnished or unfurnished

Only 3 miles from Cal. State University  
Walking distance to light rail & bus station

Rent \$425 a month including utilities  
Newly remodeled living space

**For any further information, contact me at 123 – 4567.**

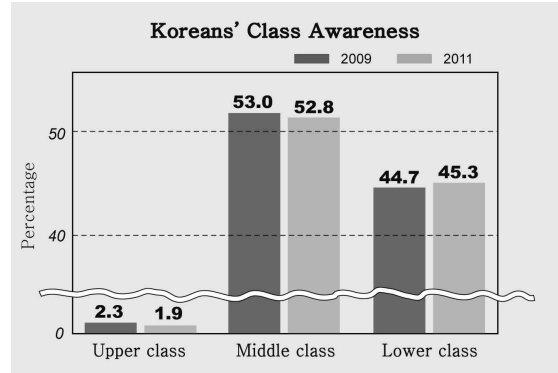
- ① 집 구경은 2014년 4월부터 가능하다.
- ② 5개의 침실이 딸린 집이며 욕실은 공용이다.
- ③ 모든 방은 가구가 완비되어 있다.
- ④ 버스 정류장까지 걸어갈 수 있는 거리에 있다.
- ⑤ 월세는 가스, 수도 등의 공공요금을 포함하여 425달러이다.

30. Mallard에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The mallard is one of the most popular ducks among waterbird hunters and bird watchers. It's commonly seen in ponds and lakes throughout Minnesota. It is most easily recognized by the male's glossy green head and white neck collar. Mallards are very vocal; males have a low-pitched call, and hens use a loud, long series of quacks. In Minnesota, mallards mate in late winter or early spring. Nests are built in dense vegetation, and hens lay 5 to 14 eggs, which take 26 to 30 days to hatch. Interestingly, mallards swim with their tail held above the water, so when trouble comes, they can spring directly out of the water and into the air.

- ① Minnesota 지역의 연못과 호수에서 흔히 보인다.
- ② 수컷은 짝을 소리쳐 크고 길게 연속으로 낸다.
- ③ Minnesota에서 늦은 겨울이나 이른 봄에 짝짓기 한다.
- ④ 암컷은 5개에서 14개의 알을 낳는다.
- ⑤ 꼬리를 물 위로 하고 수영을 한다.

31. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The graph above shows how Koreans perceived their own social status in 2009 and 2011. ① In general, more people thought they belonged to the middle class than the other two classes in each year. ② The percent of people regarding themselves as a member of the middle class slid from 53.0 in 2009 to 52.8 in 2011. ③ On the other hand, the figure for those who thought they belonged to the lower class climbed to 45.3 percent in 2011, up 0.6 percent, compared to two years earlier. ④ Meanwhile, the figure for the upper class dropped slightly to 1.9 percent in 2011, down 0.4 percent from 2009. ⑤ The decrease rate of the upper class was three times as high as that of the middle class from 2009 to 2011.

[32~33] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. Many cities are finding that artificial wetlands provide a low-cost way to filter and treat outflowing sewage. Arcata, California, for instance, needed an expensive sewer plant upgrade. Instead, the city transformed a 65 hectare garbage dump into a series of ponds and marshes that serve as a simple, low-cost, waste treatment facility. Arcata saved millions of dollars and improved its environment simultaneously. The marsh is a home for wildlife and has become a prized recreation area for the city. Eventually, the purified water from the artificial wetlands flows into Humboldt Bay, where marine life flourishes. Constructed marshes allow industrial cooling water to become clean before entering streams or other surface water bodies. All these created wetlands can be useful to both humans and wildlife.

\* sewage: 하수 오물

- ① benefits of artificial wetlands for filtering sewage
- ② environmental effects of illegal garbage dumping
- ③ introduction of new marine species to marshes
- ④ importance of preserving wildlife in wetlands
- ⑤ difficulty of remodeling sewer plants

33. You're buying a used car, moving into a new apartment, or determining which doctor should treat your cancer. These are times when you need to get directly to the core of an issue. "Asking general questions gets you little valuable information, and may even yield misleading responses," says Julia Minson, a scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. The best way is to ask probing questions that suppose there are problems. Let's say someone is selling a used music player. An example of a general question is "What can you tell me about it?" A positive-assumption question is "There aren't any problems with it, right?" But a negative-assumption question such as "What problems have you had with it?" will get the most honest response.

- ① questioning method to draw meaningful information
- ② how to answer the negative-assumption questions
- ③ misleading responses to make problems worse
- ④ considerations when choosing used products
- ⑤ strategies to produce positive responses

34. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each time a patient needs to have a wound dressing removed to check for infection, the healing process is interrupted and germs can get in. Now, a new dressing allows staff to tell if an infection is developing without even touching the patient. They only need to check a color strip on the outside of the dressing. The secret lies in a dye used in the dressing, which reacts to changing pH levels in the skin. "Healthy skin and healed wounds usually show a pH value of below 5," says Dr. Sabine Trupp, a lead researcher at Munich's Fraunhofer Research Institution, who developed the color strip. "If the pH value is between 6.5 and 8.5, an infection is frequently present and the indicator color strip turns purple."

- ① How to Keep Skin Healthy
- ② A New Color-Changing Dye
- ③ A Treatment to Remove Scars
- ④ Need to Change Dressings Frequently
- ⑤ A Dressing Showing Infection by Color

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Our primary sense is vision, occupying up to one-third of our brain. A dog's brain, however, is centered on smell. ① It holds at least 20 times more olfactory neurons than the human brain. ② This is why a dog is generally more sensitive to movement but sees only about 75 percent of the detail we see. ③ According to San Diego animal behaviorist Dennis Fetko, the best man-made instruments for smell can detect a chemical in amounts as small as one trillionth of a gram. ④ But a bloodhound dog can detect from a distance what the instruments cannot detect at the source! ⑤ It is believed that a bloodhound can accurately follow a trail by nose for more than 100 miles.

\* olfactory: 후각의

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

You may know the classic myth of Icarus and Daedalus. The tale is tragic and it reminds us that our safety requires obedience, especially to our parents when we are not yet adults.

- (A) However, not all of us who pursue our dreams are so reckless as to do something dangerous, just as Icarus flew too close to the sun. As we mature, we know that we must balance courage with caution.
- (B) At the same time, we know that if everyone were motivated by fear, then nothing creative or progressive would ever be achieved. Therefore, we try to respect and keep alive our dreams and aspirations.
- (C) It's easy to forget that our parents often know better, but they do. Though our parents might seem out of step with the times, they have a great deal more wisdom and experience.

\* reckless: 무모한

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

[37~38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

Each year billions of unwanted fish and other animals die from these inefficient, illegal, and destructive fishing practices.

For centuries, people looked to the oceans as an unlimited source of food supply. ( ① ) Though, 76 percent of the world's fisheries have recently suffered from thoughtless exploitation and over-fishing. ( ② ) How can we save such precious resources? ( ③ ) We can do it by consuming seafood in moderation and choosing only seafood that comes from sustainable fisheries. ( ④ ) Now several guides are available that let you know what types of seafood you can eat or should avoid due to the declining populations in the wild. ( ⑤ ) Your choice as a consumer could possibly encourage more fisheries to change their practices to make way for healthier oceans.

38.

However, we are constrained by the scarcity of resources, including a limited availability of time.

The reality of life on our planet is that productive resources are limited, while the human desire for goods and services is virtually unlimited. ( ① ) Would you like to have some new clothes, a luxury boat, or a vacation in the Swiss Alps? ( ② ) You may dream of driving a brand-new car into the driveway of your oceanfront house. ( ③ ) Most of us would like to have all of these things and many others. ( ④ ) Because we cannot have as much of everything as we would like, we are forced to choose among alternatives. ( ⑤ ) There is no free lunch: doing one thing makes us sacrifice other opportunities.

[39~40] 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. [3점]

The essence of a sense of time is the experience of things happening in a given sequence: that is, knowing that such and such a thing happened first, and then that happened. This basic experience of time is vital to the way we make sense of the world, as was entertainingly explored in a novel by Rob Grant about a world in which time runs backwards. For example, our understanding of the sequence determines how we see causal connection. In our world, St. Francis picked up injured birds, then he healed them and then he released them from his hand – a saintly action. In Grant's backwards world the time sequence is reversed: healthy birds fly to Francis' hands, then they are injured, and then he puts them down – a sequence of events that is more sadistic than saintly.

\* sadistic: 가학적인



If we saw no (A) in the events, we could make no (B) between one thing and another at all.

- | (A)           |       | (B)         |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① consequence | ..... | agreements  |
| ② essence     | ..... | differences |
| ③ essence     | ..... | relations   |
| ④ order       | ..... | agreements  |
| ⑤ order       | ..... | relations   |

40.

Formal organizations such as multinational corporations train workers to perform their jobs in a certain way and reward them for good performance. When workers are trained to respond mindlessly to the dictates of the job, however, they risk developing trained incapacity – the inability to respond to new or unusual circumstances or to recognize when official rules or procedures do not apply or may be doing harm. In other words, workers are trained to do their jobs in an efficient way to meet organizational goals while ignoring other important matters related to their health, the community, and the environment. At the root of trained incapacity is a job with little variety and repetitive tasks. Economist Thorstein Veblen argues that as variety in work decreases, the amount of thought and time needed to perform a job also decreases.



When the workers of organizations are trained to do (A) jobs, they possibly end up being (B) to deal with new or changing situations.

- | (A)            |       | (B)     |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| ① complex      | ..... | afraid  |
| ② repetitive   | ..... | eager   |
| ③ demanding    | ..... | prompt  |
| ④ monotonous   | ..... | unable  |
| ⑤ professional | ..... | willing |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

How do you relax yourself when things seem scary? One way is to understand that our bodies are machines that were designed in ancient times when our reflexes had to be quicker for survival. Our lives are evidence for those of our ancestors who possessed quick reflexes: slower ancestors didn't live long enough to pass their genes along.

Breathing is the key to \_\_\_\_\_. The fight or flight response – our age-old response to real or imagined threat – depends on delivering oxygen quickly and efficiently to muscles that need to be ready for action. During this adrenaline rush, your heart rate increases, your blood vessels redirect blood supply, and you begin to sweat. Real or perceived danger throws the body into overdrive, literally. Thus, it is necessary to control your breathing. Ordinarily, we parallel breath, in and out. To enter into a more relaxed state, practice square breathing, which is inhaling to the count of four, and holding to the count of four, exhaling to the count of four, and holding for four. With practice, you can increase the intervals and slow things down even more. Not only is square breathing good for confidence building, but it is also good for relaxation, talking to the boss about a raise, preparing for a speech, or going out on a date.

\* reflex: 반사작용

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Pleasure of Walking in a Square
- ② Effective Ways to Negotiate with the Boss
- ③ How to Relieve Tension by Breathing Control
- ④ Special Breathing: The Way to Live Long
- ⑤ Genetic Change by Slow Breathing

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① calmness      ② workout      ③ affection
- ④ sound-sleep      ⑤ quickness

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I was running late. My wife, Eleanor, and I had agreed to meet at the restaurant at seven o'clock, and it was already half past. I had a good excuse: a client meeting had run over, and I'd wasted no time getting to the dinner as quickly as possible. When I arrived at the restaurant, I apologized and told my wife I didn't mean to be late. She answered, "You never mean to be late." Uh-oh, she was mad. "Sorry," I replied. "It was unavoidable." I told her about the client meeting. Not only did my explanation not soothe her, it seemed to make things worse. And that started to make (a) me angry.

(B)

In other words, he meant, I was focused on my intention, while Eleanor was focused on the consequences. She and I were having two different conversations. In the end, we both felt unacknowledged, misunderstood, and angry. The more I thought about what Ken had said, the more (b) I recognized that this battle – intention vs. consequences – was the root cause of so much interpersonal discord.

(C)

As it turns out, it's not the thought that counts or even the action that counts. That's because Eleanor doesn't experience (c) my thought or action. She experiences the consequences of my action. From this battle, I came to realize that when I do something that upsets her or someone else – no matter who's right – I should always start the conversation by acknowledging how my actions affected the other person. After all, my intentions don't matter much.

(D)

Several weeks later, when I described the situation to a friend who is a professor of family therapy, Ken Hardy, he smiled. "You made a classic mistake as (d) I did," he told me. "You're stuck in your perspective," he said. "You didn't mean to be late. But that's not the point. The point – and what's important in (e) your communication – is how your lateness affected Eleanor."

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

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

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

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

45. 위 글의 필자에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 아내에게 고객과의 만남 때문에 약속에 늦었다고 말했다.
- ② 약속에 늦은 것을 이해해 주지 않는 아내에게 화가 났다.
- ③ 행동의 결과에만 집중해서 다툼이 일어났음을 깨달았다.
- ④ 다툼을 계기로 아내와의 생각 차이를 이해하게 되었다.
- ⑤ 친구에게 자신의 문제를 털어놓았다.

※ 확인 사항

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