

제 3 교시

영어 영역

THE PREMIUM

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

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

- ① 시 발명 대회 참가 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 방과 후 과학 수업 일정 변경을 알려려고
- ③ 과학 수업 만족도 조사 참여를 독려하려고
- ④ 과학 실험 시 안전 수칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 새로 개설된 교내 발명 동아리를 홍보하려고

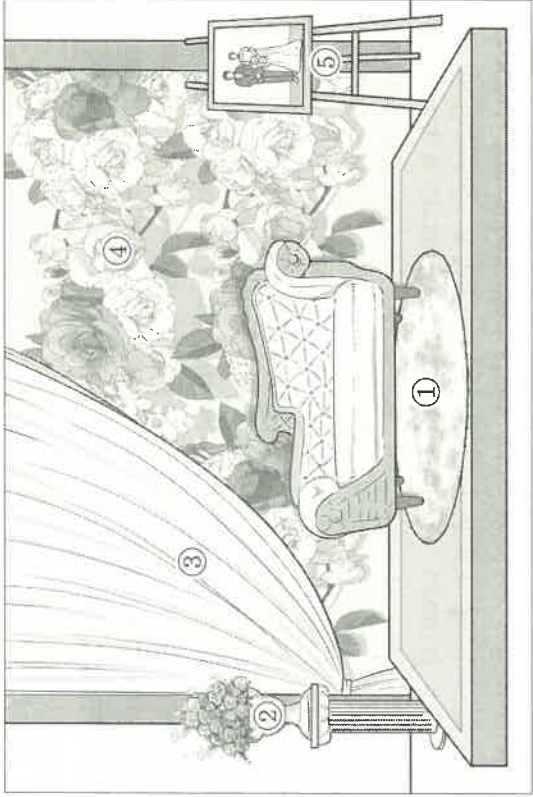
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 바질은 햇빛이 잘 드는 곳에서 길러야 한다.
- ② 식용 허브는 유기농 방식으로 재배해야 한다.
- ③ 야채는 요리에 이용하기 전에 잘 씻어야 한다.
- ④ 음식을 만들 때는 신선한 재료를 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 식물을 기를 때 물을 너무 자주 주지 말아야 한다.

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

- ① 발의 건강 상태는 신체의 건강 상태를 나타낸다.
- ② 발을 청결히 하면 다양한 질병을 예방할 수 있다.
- ③ 발 마사지는 여러 장기를 건강하게 해 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 발을 최대한 편안하게 해야 피로가 쌓이지 않는다.
- ⑤ 잘 맞지 않는 신발은 몸의 불균형을 초래할 수 있다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 편지 부치기
- ② 쓰레기 버리기
- ③ 학교 숙제하기
- ④ 오렌지주스 사 오기
- ⑤ 여동생의 교복 찾아오기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$150 ② \$180 ③ \$200 ④ \$210 ⑤ \$260

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 동창회 파티에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 참석 신청을 사전에 하지 못해서
- ② 개최 장소가 지나치게 멀어서
- ③ 학술 세미나에 참석해야 해서
- ④ 병원에서 검진을 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 가족 행사가 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, 수면 연구 프로젝트에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 연구 주제 ② 연구 기간 ③ 연구 진행 장소
- ④ 지원 방법 ⑤ 참가 보상

9. Summer Orchestra Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 8월 24일부터 9월 7일까지 진행된다.
- ② 일부 악기에 대한 개인 레슨이 제공될 예정이다.
- ③ Boston 시립 오케스트라에 입단할 4명을 선발할 것이다.
- ④ 18세에서 24세의 아마추어 음악가가 참가할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참가 신청을 하려면 연주 영상을 제출해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 진공청소기를 고르시오.

Vacuum Cleaners

Model	Cordless	Price	Weight	Manufacturer
① A	×	\$790	4.9 kg	Gems
② B	○	\$800	5.5 kg	Vax
③ C	○	\$880	3.7 kg	Jenry
④ D	○	\$890	3.6 kg	Triflex
⑤ E	○	\$1,200	2.5 kg	Tyson

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

- ① I wanted to be a dentist when I was young.
- ② I was told to come back after school tomorrow.
- ③ I'm supposed to go to the hospital this afternoon.
- ④ I couldn't sleep well last night due to a toothache.
- ⑤ I shouldn't have missed the history class yesterday.

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

- ① Unfortunately, I can't eat spicy foods at all.
- ② Right. They are hormones that make you feel happy.
- ③ Well, I didn't know too much endorphin can lead to stress.
- ④ Really? Then tell me where I can find some non-spicy foods.
- ⑤ Don't worry. Everyone gets stressed from studying for exams.

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

Woman:

- ① Great ideal! Good luck with the interview and the presentation.
- ② I'm sorry. You got a B+ because you missed the deadline.
- ③ Actually, my grandfather said no to the interview request.
- ④ Good job. Thank you very much for a good presentation.
- ⑤ I don't agree. The Cold War is not a difficult subject.

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

Man:

- ① What if no one tries to read the story you wrote?
- ② Thank you very much. It wasn't easy to hold a contest.
- ③ Isn't it boring to write a story about your own experience?
- ④ To write a good story, make the characters attractive.
- ⑤ That's a relief. I hope the judges will feel the same.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Derrick이 Christine에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Derrick:

- ① Cheer up! The Black Jays will be the champions next year.
- ② Right. The Black Jays lost because their spirit was weak.
- ③ See? It's not advisable to support your baseball team.
- ④ I promise! I'll meet you up at the baseball stadium.
- ⑤ That's enough. Please leave me alone for a while.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① famous travel destinations worldwide
- ② various types of houses in the world
- ③ importance of having your own house
- ④ effects of climate on the structure of houses
- ⑤ cultural meanings of homes around the world

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① France ② Greece ③ Germany
- ④ Canada ⑤ South Africa

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Citizens,

I am writing to you as the head manager of the civic group Nature For Us, which is dedicated to wildlife conservation. As a community, we can make a difference and ensure that future generations have the opportunity to enjoy the beauty and diversity of wildlife. I am inviting you to join our efforts and become a member of our civic group. By working together, we can support wildlife conservation and make a positive impact on the environment. I hope that you will consider joining our civic group and making a difference in wildlife conservation.

Sincerely,

Mia Wilson

- ① 자연보호 인식 개선을 위한 행사를 홍보하려고
- ② 자연보호 봉사활동에 필요한 준비물을 안내하려고
- ③ 야생동물 보호 시민 단체에 가입할 것을 권유하려고
- ④ 자연보호 기금 사용처와 사용 계획에 대해 설명하려고
- ⑤ 천연 서식지 파괴가 생태계에 미치는 영향을 경고하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was a really hot day today, and I headed for the shower as soon as I got home. I turned the knob to the coldest setting. The water dripping from the shower onto my body felt like heaven. My day's work was over, and the thought of spending the afternoon relaxing in my cool house after a refreshing shower made me happy. But this delight quickly disappeared when I heard the sound of something breaking, and voices yelling and shouting outside. The little kids in the neighborhood must have come back to ruin my garden again! The heat of anger was now starting to rise within me, and I felt the temperature of my body rising. I admitted to myself that my peaceful afternoon was over.

* knob: 손잡이

- ① pleased → furious ② bored → terrified
- ③ anxious → confident ④ indifferent → regretful
- ⑤ disappointed → thrilled

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Saying "no" to a request can be uncomfortable, so it's tempting to avoid a direct response by hesitating, saying you'll think about it, or agreeing to a smaller request. However, doing so almost always results in more requests that you'll have to accept or decline in the future, which only prolongs the discomfort. Moreover, by not declining the request outright, you give the impression that you're interested in the type of request being made, which can lead to more requests and further discomfort. Research has shown that we tend to maintain a consistent external identity, even if it's just out of politeness. Additionally, if you don't decline the initial request, the asker may share your contact information with others, which will worsen the problem. It is best to say "no" outright. The first "no" is the easiest and cleanest option, and it will save you from having to deal with future uncomfortable conversations.

- ① 부드럽고 완곡한 표현으로 거절하는 연습을 하라.
- ② 타인에게 긍정적인 관심을 가지기 위해 노력하라.
- ③ 요청을 거절하려면 처음부터 직접적으로 거절하라.
- ④ 사회적인 정체성보다 개인적인 정체성을 중시하라.
- ⑤ 상대방에게 부탁을 할 때는 예의 바른 태도를 취하라.

21. 밑줄 친 drain it of its meaning이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Convenience makes things easy, but without regard to whether easiness is truly what's most valuable in any given context. Take those services that let you design and then remotely mail a birthday card, so you never see or touch the physical item yourself. Better than nothing, perhaps. But sender and recipient both know that it's a poor substitute for purchasing a card in a shop, writing on it by hand, and then walking to a mailbox to mail it, because contrary to the cliché, it isn't really the thought that counts, but the effort — which is to say, the inconvenience. When you make the process more convenient, you drain it of its meaning. The venture capitalist Alexis Ohanian has observed that we often “don't even realize something is broken until someone else shows us a better way.” But the other reason we might not realize some everyday process is broken is that it isn't broken to begin with — and that the inconvenience involved, which might look like brokenness from the outside, in fact expresses something essentially human.

* cliché: 상투적인 생각

- ① give up the freedom to make a variety of choices
- ② recognize the meaninglessness of pursuing comfort
- ③ remove some of the inconveniences from difficult work
- ④ ignore the efforts of those who have worked for convenience
- ⑤ lose the true value of the work while trying to do it more easily

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Incident response is one of the core areas of a successful security program. Good incident response capabilities allow organizations to control security incidents, and eradicate and recover from the effects of an incident on their information resources. But to effectively eradicate and recover from a security incident, an incident responder needs to be able to identify the root cause of an incident. For example, let's say your organization's corporate website was hacked. The organization can simply restore the site using backups — but without knowing the root cause, you would neither know the vulnerability causing the hack, nor would you know what to fix so that the website does not get hacked again. You also might not know the full extent of the damage done, or what information may have been stolen.

* eradicate: 근절하다

- ① 고객의 개인정보 유출에 대한 기업의 책임 의식이 부족하다.
- ② 보안 관리 표준 지침서를 마련하여 직원을 교육하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 보안 사고의 근본 원인을 파악해야 복구와 사고 근절이 가능하다.
- ④ 정보 유실에 대비하여 다양한 곳에 자료를 보관하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 보안 사고를 예방하기 위해서는 보안에 대한 지속적 투자가 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Proper understanding of the phenomena of evolution is often contrary to our expectations, which is why its mechanisms, in their relative simplicity, can be misinterpreted. There are mistakes of perspective in the idea that our line of descent went through a transformation from the first primates to ourselves, and during its process intelligence and social organization became ever more complex and eventually led to mankind. The main one of these is the ‘human village’ falsehood. A focus on our line of descent, tracing it in isolation from its origins up to its predetermined point of arrival, gives us the false impression that we are the goal of evolution. Take the genealogical tree of the legitimate descendants of Louis XV: a man who is proud of his descent from this king places himself on it and shows how a series of marriages over many generations has eventually led to him. Describing these unions gives an impression of determinism, as though the eventual birth of the descendant had been implicitly programmed from the start.

* line of descent: 혈통 ** primate: 영장류

*** genealogical tree: 계보

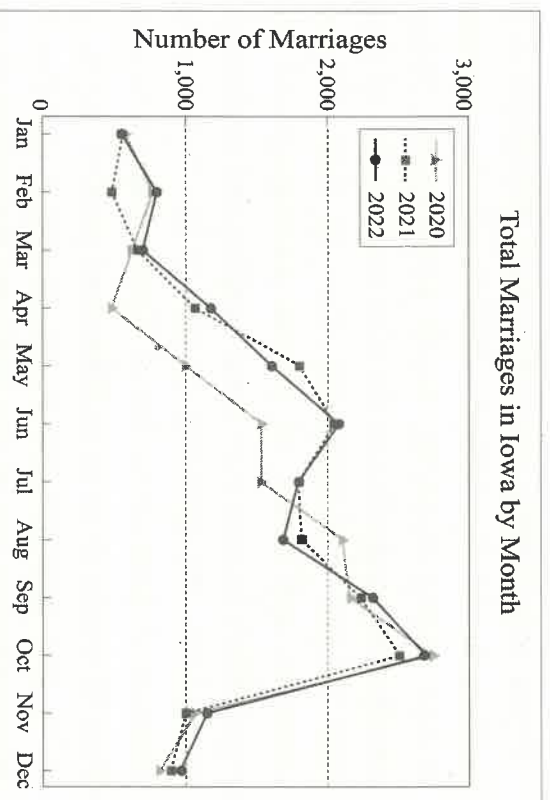
- ① the necessity of studying the evolutionary process of early humans
- ② the misconception that humans are the intended result of evolution
- ③ negative effects of the misunderstandings regarding evolution
- ④ the importance of genetics in tracing the origin of humanity
- ⑤ consequences of maintaining a biased perspective on ethnicity

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dreams should be considered as an individual mental product from a storehouse of specific experience, which indeed the dreamer may in consciousness neither remember nor know that he knows. The material composing the latest content of a dream is derived from experience of some kind. All intuitive knowledge is experienced knowledge. Just as a child's play is evidence of both wish and experience, so the dream however alien to consciousness is the reflection of personal experience. In this respect one may make a comparison between dreams and works of art. To an artist forgotten experience seems accessible in some way so that it can be utilized although there may be no conscious awareness that past knowledge is part of his creative imagination. One would assume, for example, that the repetition of a particular type of lighting in Rembrandt's pictures is determined by a tendency rooted in forgotten experience.

- ① New Trend in Psychology: Utilizing Intuitive Knowledge
- ② Dreams: An Expression of One's Forgotten Experience
- ③ Symbolism Found in Dreams and Its Interpretations
- ④ How to Recall Your Buried Subconscious Memories
- ⑤ Why Should We Focus on Dreams in Creative Art

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of marriages in Iowa by month in 2020, 2021, and 2022. ① In all three years, October had the highest number of marriages, with more than 2,000 newly married couples each year. ② January was the least chosen month for marriage in 2022, but February was the least chosen in 2021 and April was the least chosen in 2020. ③ In 2022, more than 1,000 marriages were recorded in as many as 8 months. ④ Every year, the number of marriages increased from July to August, and in every August the number of marriages was more than 1,500. ⑤ In every December, there was a decrease in the number of marriages from the previous month, with less than 1,000 couples getting married.

26. Alice Guy에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Alice Guy was born in Saint-Mandé, on the eastern edge of Paris, on July 1, 1873. She was the daughter of a Frenchman who owned a bookstore in Santiago, Chile. She began work as a secretary for a film production company and made her first film, *La Fée aux Choux* (The Fairy of the Cabbages) in 1896. In 1907 Guy married cameraman Herbert Blaché and followed him to the United States, where she established the financially and critically successful Solax Company, a film production company. Guy is generally acknowledged to be the first woman to direct a film. She also made numerous action films with female characters as heroes. In 1922, after closing her studio, Guy chose to return to France, where for the next thirty years she lectured widely on film and wrote novelizations of film scripts, but did not make another film. She died in 1968 and is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Mahwah, New Jersey.

- ① 칠레에 서점을 가지고 있던 프랑스인의 딸이었다.
- ② 처음에는 영화 제작사에서 비서로 일했다.
- ③ 결혼하여 성공적인 영화 제작사를 설립했다.
- ④ 여성을 주인공으로 한 많은 액션 영화를 만들었다.
- ⑤ 프랑스로 돌아온 뒤에도 영화 제작을 그만두지 않았다.

27. Wildflower Watching Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wildflower Watching Tour

Experience the beauty of nature and admire a variety of wildflowers on our tour! You can enjoy over 50 species of wonderful wildflowers.

Date: Every Saturday from August to October, 2023

Time: 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Wildflower Trail in Wellington National Park

Ticket Prices

- Adult: \$30
- Children aged 8 – 18: \$15
- * A lunchbox and bottled water are included in the prices.
- * Children under 8 years old can participate free of charge.

Note:

- * A guide will accompany the tour to explain the wildflowers.
- * Space is limited to 20 people a day, so sign up early to ensure your spot on the tour.

- ① 참가자는 50종이 넘는 야생화를 볼 수 있다.
- ② 8월부터 10월까지 매주 토요일에 진행된다.
- ③ 입장권 가격에 도시락은 포함되어 있지 않다.
- ④ 야생화를 설명할 가이드가 동행한다.
- ⑤ 하루에 20명까지 참가할 수 있다.

28. Kandinsky: Beyond the Canvas에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Kandinsky: Beyond the Canvas

This exhibition features over 150 of Kandinsky's most famous paintings as well as rare materials, including his letters and photographs. Get this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to experience the most influential artist of the 20th century!

Where: Grand Culture Center

When: September 1st – November 30th
(10 a.m. – 5 p.m. every day except Monday)

Ticket Price: \$20 per adult

- * 50% off admission for children under 12 and seniors over 65
- * \$15 per person for a group of 20 or more people

Reservation for tickets: visit the website at www.kandinskyexhibition.com or call 080-9134-9911

* Every day, be among the first 100 visitors and receive a free T-shirt.

- ① Kandinsky의 가장 유명한 그림만 전시된다.
- ② 오후 12시부터 5시까지 열린다.
- ③ 65세가 넘는 노인의 입장권 가격은 20달러이다.
- ④ 입장권 예매는 웹사이트 상에서만 가능하다.
- ⑤ 매일 처음 100명의 방문객들은 무료 티셔츠를 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The human brain is suited to distinguishing ① whatever structure and pattern there is to be found in a visual image. An experienced Go player looks at the layout of the stones and, by using the brain's strength at pattern recognition, ② being able to spot a valuable next move. For computers, imitating this very basic human skill has traditionally been a struggle. Machine vision is a challenge that engineers have wrestled with for decades. The human brain's highly ③ developed sense of visual structure has been sharpened over millions of years and has been key to our survival. An animal's ability to survive depends in part on its ability to pick out structure from the visual mess that nature offers. A pattern in the chaos of the jungle ④ likely indicates the presence of another animal — and if you fail to notice, that animal might eat you. The human code is extremely good at reading patterns, interpreting how ⑤ they might develop, and responding appropriately. It is one of our key strengths, and it plays into our appreciation for the patterns in music and art.

* Go: 바둑

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

There are no robots that can scale the highly skilled treatments demanded of doctors. Surgical robots have become very popular and may expand the capabilities of surgeons, but these machines are not (A) autonomous / dependent. Instead, the same doctor that would otherwise perform the surgery by hand now manipulates the robot. The patient may be happier with the result, but the time demanded of the surgeon and the accompanying medical team is not dramatically reduced. The manipulative work performed by doctors presents an extraordinary challenge for artificial intelligence because it (B) excludes / requires extreme dexterity combined with problem solving and interpersonal skills, as well as the ability to handle an unpredictable environment where every situation, and every patient, is unique. As far as physical healthcare robots are concerned, reaching the state of enhanced productivity that we have seen in factories or warehouses likely lies in the (C) distant / immediate future and will need not just vastly improved robotic dexterity, but quite possibly artificial general intelligence that possesses highly complex human-like cognitive abilities.

* scale: (~까지) 이르다 ** dexterity: 손재주, 솜씨, 좋음

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | autonomous ... requires ... distant | | |
| ② | autonomous ... excludes ... immediate | | |
| ③ | autonomous ... requires ... immediate | | |
| ④ | dependent ... excludes ... immediate | | |
| ⑤ | dependent ... requires ... distant | | |

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There is little doubt that the Olympic Games are exciting, unpredictable events, providing fans and competitors with a rich set of experiences. Beyond the excitement, part of the appeal of the Olympics is its image of _____, born from centuries of tradition around the purity of honest athletic competition. We expect and trust that the Olympics overall — and the competitions within — will be conducted fairly, with all athletes having prepared by using proper training techniques, and building their reputations through tough and varied competitive events. This simple set of expectations is central to our belief in the Olympics as a pure event free from manipulation, as opposed to, say, professional wrestling, with its implicit and explicit understanding between the wrestling stars and the fans that the entire event is scripted. If the Olympics were ever to resort to rigging or scripting, the entire foundation of the Games would be destroyed, and thousands of years of credibility would be wiped out.

* rigging: 조작

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① cooperation | ② patience |
| ③ irregularity | ④ excellence |
| ⑤ authenticity | |

32. As several recent experiences show, humanitarian intervention runs the risk of _____.

The infrastructure of the invaded country gets badly damaged or is deliberately destroyed in military action, and needs to be rebuilt. Its natural resources need to be developed, its armed forces have to be retrained and equipped with new weaponry, its schools and hospitals reconstructed, and so on. Since all this yields millions of dollars in income from inflated contracts, the intervening countries and their business enterprises are eager to get their share of it. Indeed, some multinationals are known to lobby for humanitarian intervention for this very reason, supported by similarly motivated local groups who even create or contribute to the crisis in the hope of earning their share of its attractive harvest. The presence of the UN in a country means quick money for various groups. It creates jobs, rents and gives out contracts and houses, hires interpreters and consultants, and gives out contracts that sometimes go to those with close ties to the warring parties.

* humanitarian: 인도주의적인

- | |
|---|
| ① creating a power gap in the region |
| ② being turned into a profitable business |
| ③ violating commercial laws and agreements |
| ④ upsetting the economic balance of the markets |
| ⑤ causing a hierarchical crisis in the parties involved |

33. The basic difference between expository and imaginative literature is this: Because of their radically diverse aims, these two kinds of writing necessarily use language differently. The imaginative writer tries to maximize the ambiguities of words, in order thereby to gain all the richness and force that is inherent in their multiple meanings. He uses metaphors as the units of his construction just as the logical writer uses words sharpened to a single meaning. What Dante said of *The Divine Comedy*, that it must be read as having several distinct though related meanings, generally applies to poetry and fiction. The logic of expository writing aims at an ideal of unambiguous clarity. Nothing should be left between the lines. Everything that is relevant and statable should be said as clearly as possible. In contrast, imaginative writing relies as much upon what is implied as upon what is said. The multiplication of metaphors puts almost more content between the lines than in the words that compose them. The whole poem or story _____.

[3점]

* expository: 설명적인 ** ambiguity: 애매함

- ① says something that none of its words say or can say
- ② is based entirely on the author's personal experience
- ③ is completed by the addition of explanatory notes
- ④ describes certain contents that have clear meanings
- ⑤ is about an idealized world that doesn't exist in reality

34. One worrying recent phenomenon is the apparent link between poverty and obesity in developed nations. The poorest children in the UK are nearly twice as likely to be obese as the richest. Does this mean poverty causes obesity and therefore puts lives at risk? Some politicians have suggested as much, citing the low cost of junk food, and campaigners have used the correlation to argue for policies to reduce poverty. Yet the causality is not clear. Cheap food does not have to be high in sugar and fat. Obesity may be caused more by educational and cultural factors that are associated with areas of deprivation. Simply increasing financial support to poor families will not necessarily improve their diets. The money may be better spent on public awareness campaigns, sports facilities or nutritious school meals. Poverty alleviation measures might be needed, but _____ is probably a misuse of a competing truth. [3점]

* alleviation: 완화, 경감

- ① reversing the cause and effect of the obesity problem
- ② accounting for the additional influence of social factors
- ③ arguing for them on the basis of the obesity correlation
- ④ seeing individual responsibility as a complementary cause
- ⑤ overlooking the relationship between poverty and environment

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Experiments have consistently shown that 'hands-free' phone conversations turn out to be dangerous—the flow of conversation and the flow of driving interfere with each other much more severely than one might expect. ① Conversation with a passenger in the car, as well as by phone, also has many of the same dangers. ② Thankfully, though, passengers and drivers tend to slow or stop their conversation when road conditions get dangerous. ③ A particular danger of speaking by mobile phone is that this doesn't happen, because the person on the other end of the line has no idea what dangerous environments may be demanding the attention of the driver, and the driver feels socially pressured to maintain a flow of conversation. ④ But increased public awareness of the dangers of distracted driving has made it possible for individuals to safely operate their devices while behind the wheel. ⑤ So the drivers are all too likely to keep focusing on the conversation, unaware that they are significantly increasing the likelihood of an accident.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

When we look at something, our tendency is to look directly at it by keeping it in the center of our vision.

- (A) Unfortunately, having the center of interest in the middle can make the resulting photograph seem too symmetrical and too repetitive. A centered subject can also weaken a composition by seeming to divide it in half horizontally or vertically.
- (B) It's a fact that an off-center composition often seems more unified and visually interesting. This is no doubt why traditionally the professional approach to composition in painting and photography is to avoid centering the subject, although paintings of religious figures are sometimes centered for emphasis and to imply permanence.
- (C) This is our most comfortable and natural viewing angle, and in the center of our vision we see the most detail. This instinctive way of looking at the world carries over into how we compose photographs: we want to position the subject of a photo in the middle of the frame.

* symmetrical: 대칭적인

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

37.

The past ten thousand years have seen a race toward ever larger and more complex societies. In favorable circumstances, foraging can support fairly large and hierarchical societies, but in most environments the social complexity of foragers is limited.

(A) Once they were possible, the race was on. Larger societies can usually assemble larger military units and defeat smaller societies in military competition. Size allows cost reduction due to an increased level of production, and division of labor leads to greater economic productivity.

(B) Foraging was probably the only option during the Pleistocene, because climates of that era were hostile to agriculture — dry, low in atmospheric CO₂, and extremely variable on quite short timescales. The warm, moist, stable climates of the last 11,500 years have allowed agriculture, and thus larger, more complex societies.

(C) These also contribute to political and military success, and attract imitators and foreigners. Military conquests and integration strategies are evident from the beginning of the written historical record. The result was a steady increase in social scale and complexity that continues today. [3점]

* foraging: 수렵 채집 ** the Pleistocene: 홍적세(인류 출현 시기)

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

However, as Peter Yodzis has shown, the hake and the seal are part of an immensely complex network.

Perhaps the most common application of the idea of networks to ecological systems is in the form of food webs. These take the idea of simple linear food chains and introduce the multiple interactions between the species in question. (①) These have been used widely to explore the complexity and delicate nature of ecosystems, especially in the context of human overuse of natural resources. (②) Perhaps the most well-known cases relate to ocean ecosystems and the impact of over-fishing. (③) Hake is by far South Africa's most valuable fish resource, and the country's coastline is also home to numerous seal colonies, which the fishing industry has long blamed for the reduction in hake stocks. (④) There are potentially 225 million different pathways of cause and effect between the two species, some direct but many more through other species such as sardines. (⑤) The actual effect of a seal cull on hake populations is impossible to predict; what is unambiguous is that the over-fishing practices of the industry are having a dramatic impact.

* hake: 헤이크(대구류의 생선)

** sardine: 정어리 *** cull: (동물의 수를 제한하기 위한) 도태

7 / 8

39.

To maximize these benefits and minimize the risks associated with aesthetic sport participation, much should be done to prevent disordered eating and body image disturbances in this population of athletes.

Although participation in aesthetic sports such as diving and figure skating is associated with negative struggles for some athletes relative to eating behaviors and body image, it is important to remember these sports are not all bad. (①) In fact, aesthetic sports offer a unique combination of artistic expression and technical skills unlike any other sport type. (②) Many scholars have noted the aesthetic appeal of sports in general is one reason we both appreciate and continue to participate in sports. (③) Moreover, many aesthetic sport athletes at the youth, college and elite levels demonstrate positive outcomes. (④) For example, the development of important life skills has been well documented and includes learning important values, behaviors, and interpersonal skills. (⑤) To achieve this goal, many governing bodies of aesthetic sports offer educational resources on proper nutrition for optimal performance, healthy body image, and eating disorder prevention. [3점]

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

In its attempt to avoid wasteful thinking that consumes unnecessary energy, the brain takes shortcuts and makes assumptions all the time. A weird insight from contemporary neuroscience is that what we perceive as our conscious reality is actually a type of elaborate virtual-reality simulation constructed by our brains. Perception is a series of guesses by the brain, a reconstruction of reality. Put another way, perception is not a window on reality as it is, but more like a 3D desktop on a computer that is designed to hide the complexity of the real world and guide our adaptive behavior. If the brain gets it more or less right, this virtual reality created by our brains is useful to us. If it doesn't, we can make surprisingly big errors in judgment. Stage magicians have always understood this instinctively, which is how they manage to trick their audience by distracting them and making the audience "see" only what the magician wants them to see.

Our brain attempts to (A) the complexity of the real world for our adaptive behavior, which can lead us to make (B) judgments, as is well demonstrated by stage magicians.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
 ① accept ... subjective ② accept ... critical
 ③ imitate ... precise ④ simplify ... proper
 ⑤ simplify ... inaccurate

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We perform a range of actions that involve embodied knowledge in our everyday lives. Think back to the concert. When you're standing, jumping, dancing, or trying to hold a certain posture, you are performing any number of bodily movements. You're using tools: a phone to take photographs, or a straw to take a drink. You're also (a) responding to the material and social environment as you orient yourself to the ground under your feet and in relation to the people surrounding you. Finally, you're engaged in a wide range of (b) nonverbal behaviors: you're using your own body to express yourself, and you're trying to maintain what feels like the appropriate distance from those standing around you. Your body is doing many different things and all of them require knowledge, which comes from your body.

When you're doing these things, it doesn't often feel like you're (c) ignoring knowledge. That's partly because you no longer have to think about what you are doing—they are actions you are performing without much conscious instruction from the mind. The idea that we can act without thinking is a (d) challenge to the commonly received wisdom of what knowledge is and how it works. We tend to assume that it takes a certain form—things that are written down or given some other form and then communicated to our brains. It is interesting to reflect on the thrust in human life to put everything we can into language, as if that's the key to unlocking understanding. Yet embodied knowledge is lived rather than (e) documented and does not lend itself to easy articulation.

* thrust: 추진력 ** articulation: 명확한 표현

41. 앞글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Our Bodily Knowledge Is Inherited Rather than Learned
- ② Embodied Knowledge: Unconscious Instructions in Daily Life
- ③ How Can We Put Our Embodied Knowledge into Language?
- ④ Documenting Behaviors: Key to Understanding Our Actions
- ⑤ Opportunities and Limitations of Unconscious Knowledge

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Adam's grandfather lived in a little house with a garden, surrounded by the beauty of nature that he loved so much. Even though he was getting quite old, he still loved gardening. He planted a vegetable patch in one corner of the garden. Adam and his family could eat fresh tomatoes, carrots, and lettuce from (a) his grandfather's garden. From time to time Adam's grandfather employed a gardener to help him.

(B)

He remembered something that had happened at school that morning. Mr. Morris had asked the eighth-grade class to help him with the library work, which was covering the library books. "Why must we do it?" Adam complained. "In another two months we will be leaving for High School. Shouldn't the smaller kids be doing this?" Now his grandpa had helped him to see things in a different light. Adam realized that life is not just about himself and that (b) he needed to think of others and the impact his actions would have on them.

(C)

Grandpa smiled. "Probably not," he said. "But I'm planting them for you and for the people who might live here one day after I have left! During my whole life I have eaten fruit from trees that other people planted. Now it's my turn to do something for the next generation." "Oh, Grandpa, how I love you!" Adam said and gave his grandfather a big hug. Then he went to his room to start his homework. Suddenly (c) he felt ashamed.

(D)

One Monday afternoon, when Adam got home from school, he heard a noise in the backyard. "What are you up to, Grandpa?" asked Adam. "I asked the gardener to come today to help me plant a few fruit trees," (d) he answered. Adam looked at the tiny trees in small bags. "They are too small trees!" he exclaimed. Then (e) he asked, "Do you mean to say that you will be able to eat fruit from these trees in the near future?"

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

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 앞글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Adam의 할아버지는 정원이 있는 작은 집에서 살았다.
- ② Morris 선생님은 학생들에게 도서관 업무를 도와달라고 했다.
- ③ Adam의 할아버지는 자신이 먹기 위해 과일 나무를 심었다.
- ④ Adam은 할아버지를 인아드리고 나서 숙제를 하러 방에 갔다.
- ⑤ Adam은 할아버지가 심으려는 나무가 작다고 큰 소리로 말했다.

* 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.