

제 3 교시

영어 영역



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 승강기 수리 작업의 지연 사유를 설명하려고
- ② 승강기에 갇혔을 때 대처 방법을 알려주려고
- ③ 승강기 유지 보수 업체가 선정되었음을 공지하려고
- ④ 승강기 이용 시 안전 수칙을 준수할 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 승강기 보수 작업으로 운행이 중단될 것임을 안내하려고

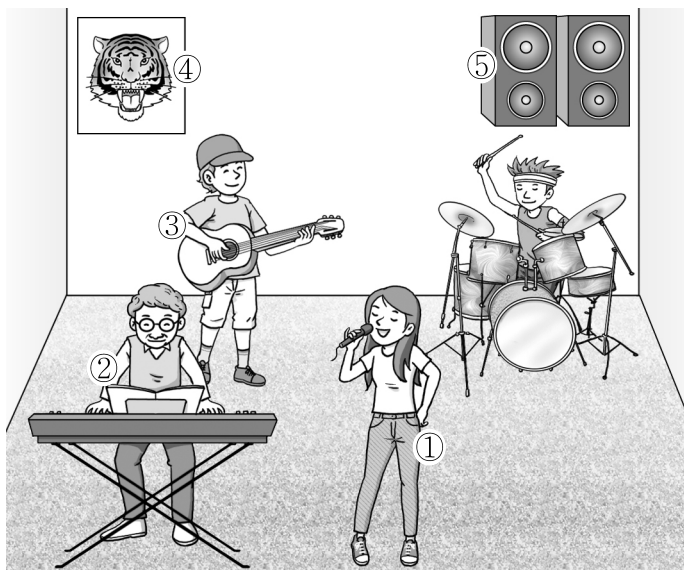
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전임자는 후임자에게 꼼꼼하게 업무를 인수인계해야 한다.
- ② 신입 사원이 새 환경에 적응할 때까지 이해하고 기다려야 한다.
- ③ 잘 모르는 일이 생기면 주변 사람에게 물어가며 배워야 한다.
- ④ 직원 평가는 업무 효율보다는 성장 잠재력에 기초해야 한다.
- ⑤ 익숙하지 않은 일이라도 하고 싶은 일이라면 계속해야 한다.

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

- ① 미술 재료 판매상 - 손님 ② 그림 강사 - 수강생
- ③ 미술품 감정사 - 감정 의뢰인 ④ 전시회 기획자 - 서예가
- ⑤ 옷감 판매상 - 패션 디자이너

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사물함 정리하기 ② 도서관에 책 반납하기
- ③ 포스터 도안 완성하기 ④ 사물함에서 책 가져다주기
- ⑤ 프로젝트에 참고할 도서 주문하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$156 ② \$162 ③ \$170 ④ \$186 ⑤ \$190

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 이번 주말에 자전거 여행을 가지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 무릎 부상을 당해서
- ② 자전거가 고장 나서
- ③ 시험공부를 해야 해서
- ④ 비디오를 편집해야 해서
- ⑤ 친구의 병문안을 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, CBS 뉴스 인터뷰에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 대상 ② 시작 시간 ③ 복장
- ④ 참관 가능 여부 ⑤ 장소

9. 제5회 Korean Video Speech Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 한국어가 모국어인 사람이거나 아니면 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 주제는 '내 모국어와 한국어의 흥미로운 차이점'이다.
- ③ 연설이 5분을 초과해서는 안 된다.
- ④ 영상 제출은 9월 28일까지이다.
- ⑤ 대회 결과는 주최 단체의 웹사이트에 게시될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 볼 영화를 고르시오.

Movies Showing This Weekend			
	Title	Genre	Day & Time
①	Let It Go	Romantic Comedy	Sunday / 3 p.m.
②	Night Emperor	Action Thriller	Sunday / 11 a.m.
③	Great Miracle	Romantic Comedy	Sunday / 5 p.m.
④	Earth Invasion	Science Fiction	Saturday / 4 p.m.
⑤	Only You	Romantic Comedy	Saturday / 5 p.m.

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

- ① That's too bad. We have to cancel our picnic.
- ② All right. I'll take it with me just to be safe.
- ③ Okay. Let's go back inside and dry off first.
- ④ Sorry. I can't let you borrow this umbrella.
- ⑤ That's great. I'll be at home all day today.

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

- ① Definitely. Some stars look brighter than others.
- ② Really? You'll need special equipment to watch.
- ③ About midnight. That will be the best time to watch.
- ④ Sorry. I can't go out tonight because I have a bad cold.
- ⑤ No. You can't see most stars in the night sky these days.

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

Man: _____

- ① I agree. I'll buy a brand-new air conditioner.
- ② I'm so sorry. I forgot to meet you after work.
- ③ Sounds good. I'll go out for a walk right now.
- ④ That's a good suggestion. I'll give him your advice.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I won't forget to turn off the air conditioner.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Thank you so much. My grandmother will love the flowers.
- ② Sorry, but my license doesn't allow me to drive a truck.
- ③ May I take the flowers? They look incredibly beautiful.
- ④ She's not a professional poet, but her poems are great.
- ⑤ We can save money if we decorate the hall ourselves.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Tony의 어머니가 Tony에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Tony's mother: _____

- ① Please take a deep breath to calm down.
- ② I think you look natural in a sweater and jeans.
- ③ You prepared well for the interview, so don't worry.
- ④ Why don't you wear a suit and tie for today's interview?
- ⑤ You'd better hurry up so you won't be late for the interview.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

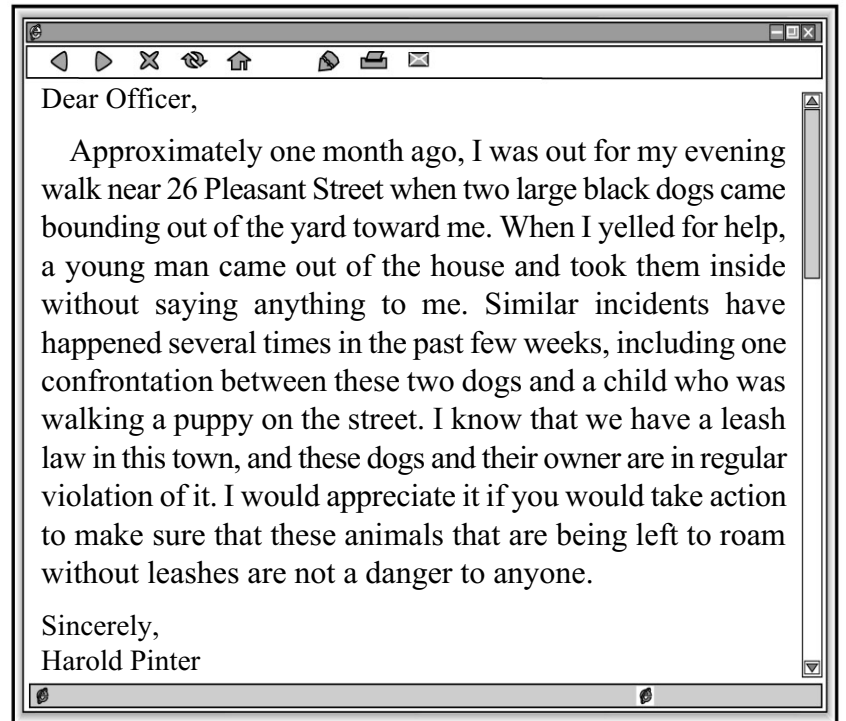
- ① key features of various kinds of athletic shoes
- ② common causes of sports-related injuries
- ③ things to consider in choosing a sport
- ④ history of various athletic shoe designs
- ⑤ processes of manufacturing athletic shoes

17. 언급된 운동이 아닌 것은?

- ① jogging ② tennis ③ basketball
- ④ golf ⑤ baseball

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 반려동물을 학대하는 사람의 처벌 강화를 촉구하려고
- ② 목줄 없이 돌아다니는 개에 대한 조치를 요청하려고
- ③ 민원에 대한 미흡한 대처 방식에 대해 항의하려고
- ④ 반려동물을 차로 치고 달아난 사건을 고발하려고
- ⑤ 경찰견 전문 조련 프로그램 참여를 제안하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jennifer의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As she watched her friend Abigail swimming on her own in the water, Jennifer felt concerned for her. Sharks were sometimes showing up unexpectedly near the beach. Those dangerous beasts could suddenly attack her friend. Jennifer got to her feet and walked across the sand toward the water. Nearing the water, she hesitated a little, as she knew it would be cold. When the first wave touched her toes, it tickled her feet, and she laughed. Smiling, Abigail motioned for Jennifer to come nearer and join her. Abigail put her hands into a diving position before plunging head first into the waves. When Abigail's head came back up out of the water, Jennifer laughed and began to play in the waves. Their joyful laughter carried over the beach, where their other friends noticed that the girls were having fun.

- ① worried → excited ② annoyed → satisfied
- ③ doubtful → thankful ④ hopeful → disappointed
- ⑤ calm → frightened

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We are fond of saying “practice makes perfect.” But it is more accurate to say that practice makes permanent. In practice you can master a skill thoroughly or not at all, and what you master can be the correct method or one where your knees are locked. Either way, what you do is likely to become encoded — it will be instilled in muscle memory or mental circuitry and become habit — for better or worse. Practice all the wrong moves and your team will execute the wrong moves when it's time to perform. Practice without intentionality and you will perform without much intentionality. A critical goal of practice, then, should be ensuring that participants encode success — that they practice getting it right — whatever “it” might be.

- ① 실생활에서의 반복 훈련을 통해 연습 효과를 극대화해야 한다.
- ② 실전 감각을 향상하려면 주기적인 연습과 실전을 병행해야 한다.
- ③ 연습량을 늘리기보다는 기본 동작과 자세의 변화를 모색해야 한다.
- ④ 성공적인 수행을 위해서는 지향성을 갖고 연습을 제대로 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 연습만 하기보다는 틈틈이 휴식을 취하며 훈련의 과정을 즐겨야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the “slippery slope” argument가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One of the things I would most like to do is eliminate the “slippery slope” argument from neuroethical discussions. This has been a centerpiece of many arguments in the council’s various reports. By arguing extremes, to which the slippery slope will take us, ethicists play on the public’s fears and suggest that if we give scientists an inch, they’ll take a mile. The truth is, most of these arguments are the stuff of science fiction. Take the “humanzee” example — the fear that scientists would cross a human with a chimpanzee using modern genetic manipulations. You present the humanzee as a possibility, and suddenly everyone’s afraid of letting scientists grow human stem cells in mice — research that might lead to cures for Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s, and other diseases. Yet the ‘humanzee’ is an odd and dated strawman to invoke, and it is difficult to find any well-regarded commentator — from the academic sphere or otherwise — proposing that neuroscientific developments should work towards anything remotely comparable to this example.

* strawman: 하찮은 논의[인물]

- ① the fallacy that is based on an appeal to emotion
- ② a set of unknown truths that are soon to be revealed
- ③ an educational theory rejected by contemporary scientists
- ④ a controversial but irrefutable opinion supported by the majority
- ⑤ an overstated claim that something will have undesirable consequences

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In my country, there is a strong tradition of science journalism. But there is an impediment: these dedicated journalists are up against the problem that few in top editorial positions have any real background in science. The editors of even the so-called highbrow press feel they cannot assume that their readers possess the level of knowledge that we might hope high school graduates would have achieved, whereas the same people would not talk down to their readers on financial topics or on the arts pages: economic articles are often quite arcane, and the music critic would be thought to be insulting his readers if he defined a concerto. About half of the readers of the quality press have some scientific education or are engaged in work with a technical dimension, while it is those who control the media who are overwhelmingly lacking in such basic knowledge.

* arcane: 불가사의한

- ① 과학 분야 편집장 중 독자보다 전문 지식을 갖춘 사람은 거의 없다.
- ② 언론인들은 경제나 예술보다는 과학 기사 작성을 선호한다.
- ③ 전문 용어의 남용으로 인해 과학 관련 기사는 외면 받는다.
- ④ 과학 분야의 논점을 전적으로 다루는 언론이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 비과학적인 기사는 대중의 잘못된 인식으로 이어진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is true that the social world is made only of individuals, and only individuals make decisions and take actions. But speaking of history only in terms of individuals is like talking about the ocean only in terms of molecules, while never mentioning waves. The unstoppable tsunami that struck Asia was nothing but molecules; yet it carried an immense destructive force in its coherence and collective organization. A wave is a pattern that organizes and channels the activity of many molecules and thereby gains inertia and momentum. The coherence of a wave acts back on and influences the molecules that compose it. Similarly, even if the social world is made only of individuals, social forces or patterns that involve thousands or millions act back on those individuals to constrain their choices, often in a way that reinforces the original pattern. In the case of ethnocentrism, for example, the collective pattern, once it begins, has energy of its own. Even the most reasonable and tolerant become distrustful and capable of violence after repeated attacks from their neighbors.

* inertia: 관성 ** ethnocentrism: 자기 민족 중심주의

- ① how individuals are taught awareness of social identity
- ② the pattern of the crowd affecting individuals in society
- ③ the roles of individuals in changing the direction of history
- ④ our inclination to suspect the dominating opinion in conflicts
- ⑤ why collective intelligence is superior to that of an individual genius

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Americans will spend an estimated \$500 billion every year on products and services that claim to be good for the environment because they contain non-toxic ingredients or produce little pollution and waste. While some shoppers buy green to help save the planet, others are concerned about personal health and safety. Whatever their motives, eco-consumers are reshaping U.S. markets. To attract socially conscious buyers, manufacturers are designing new, green products and packaging, altering production processes and using sustainable materials. But some of these products may be wastes of money. Federal regulators are reviewing green labeling claims to see whether they mislead consumers, while some critics say that government mandates promoting environmentally preferable products distort markets, raise prices, and harm the environment. Even if green marketing delivers on its pledges, many environmentalists say that sustainability is not a matter of buying green but of buying less.

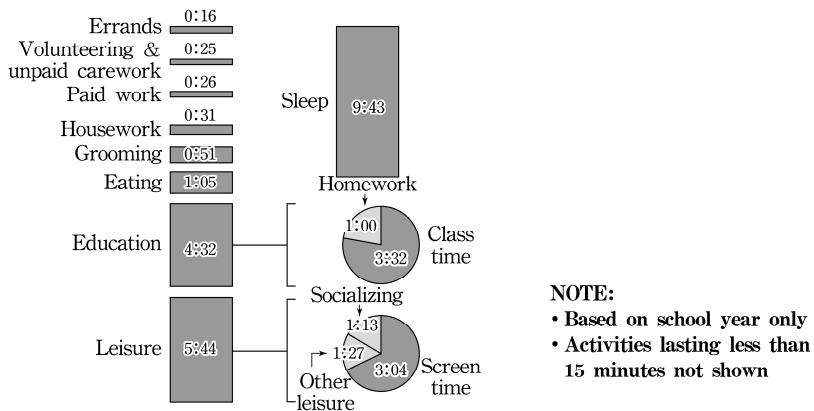
* pledge: 공약, 약속

- ① Conscious Buyers, Don’t Be Fooled by Price!
- ② Why Are Eco-friendly Products So Expensive?
- ③ Difficulties in Defining the Notion of Sustainability
- ④ The Challenges of Green Labeling for Manufacturers
- ⑤ Buying Green: Does It Really Help the Environment?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A Day in the Life of U.S. Teens (2014–2017)

Average time spent on each activity (hours:minutes)



The figure above shows the average time spent on various activities in the daily life of U.S. teens, based on data from 2014 to 2017. ① U.S. teens spent the longest time on “Sleep,” which accounted for more than one third of a day. ② The activity on which U.S. teens spent the second longest time was “Leisure,” with more than half of their leisure time being spent on “Screen time.” ③ In “Education” activities, U.S. teens spent over three times as much time on “Class time” as they did on “Homework.” ④ U.S. teens spent an hour and five minutes on “Eating,” which was less than the combined time they spent on “Paid work” and “Housework.” ⑤ Less than one hour was spent on each of the following activities: “Errands,” “Volunteering & unpaid carework,” “Paid work,” “Housework,” and “Grooming.”

26. Krzysztof Kieslowski에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Polish director Krzysztof Kieslowski was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1941. He grew up in several small towns, moving wherever his engineer father, a tuberculosis patient, could find treatment. At 16 he tried training as a fireman, then as a theater technician. Working as a theater technician, Kieslowski finally enrolled at the Łódź Film School after being rejected twice. He began his film career making documentaries, including one he had made for Polish television. The commercial success of his first major hit movie, *The Double Life of Veronique*, gave Kieslowski the funding for his ambitious final films, the trilogy *Three Colours* (*Blue*, *White*, *Red*), which explores the virtues symbolized by the French flag. Kieslowski announced his retirement from filmmaking after the premiere of his last film *Red* at the 1994 Cannes Film Festival. He died suddenly in 1996, at just 54.

* tuberculosis: 결핵

- ① 아버지의 병 때문에 여러 곳을 돌아다니며 살았다.
- ② 소방관 훈련과 극장 기술자 훈련을 받은 적이 있다.
- ③ 두 번 낙방한 끝에 Łódź Film School에 입학했다.
- ④ 다큐멘터리를 제작하는 것으로 영화 경력을 시작했다.
- ⑤ 마지막 영화 ‘Red’의 개봉을 앞두고 갑작스럽게 사망했다.

27. ACM Programming Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

ACM Programming Contest

The ACM is a world-wide programming competition between universities. The goal is to write programs to solve hard algorithmic/mathematical problems in 5 hours. Teams are composed of three students who share a single computer.

Team registration deadline: August 31, 2020

- Any undergraduate or 1st year master’s degree student is eligible.
- International students are also eligible.

Laptops and Equipment

- Each team is required to bring a laptop with wireless capabilities.
- Each team is restricted to the use of only one laptop. No external monitor, keyboard, or mouse is allowed.

Scoring

Teams are ranked according to the most problems solved. Teams who solve the same number of problems will be ranked in accordance with the earliest time of their correct submission.

Please visit www.acmcontest.org for more information.

- ① 세 명의 학생이 한 팀을 이루어 경연한다.
- ② 2020년 8월 31일까지 팀 등록을 마쳐야 한다.
- ③ 국제 학생도 참가할 수 있다.
- ④ 주최 측이 제공하는 노트북 컴퓨터를 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 가장 많은 문제를 푼 것에 따라 팀의 순위가 매겨진다.

28. The Mad Hatter’s Tea Party에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Mad Hatter’s Tea Party

Saturday, August 29, 2020 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Cherry Blossom Gardens

The Children’s Garden section will be turned into Wonderland!

It will feature a giant chess set, face painting, tea, snacks, and more!

Costume Contest:

- Wear a costume related to *Alice in Wonderland*.
- Prizes will be given for the best costumes.

Admission:

- This event is geared to children 3–12 years old.
- Participants must pay a \$5 special event fee separate from the general admission fee.

For more information, please visit cherryblossomgn.co.us.

- ① 8월 29일 오전에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② Children’s Garden 이외의 모든 정원 구역이 Wonderland로 바뀐다.
- ③ 어떤 복장이든 자유롭게 입고 입장할 수 있다.
- ④ 12세 이상의 청소년을 위한 행사이다.
- ⑤ 일반 입장료에 추가로 5달러의 특별 행사 요금을 내야 한다.

29. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Placing organic products into the global market has a number of implications. Global markets are characterized by the strong role played by corporations in transport, handling, distribution, marketing and sales. Entering into the same markets as conventional agricultural products is likely to result in organic produce ① is subject to the same economic conditions that have shaped conventional agriculture and made sustainable practices unattractive. Organic producers competing in existing global markets will face economic incentives ② likely to erode the principles of organic farming. An emerging issue of potentially great concern is challenges brought against nations ③ whose trading preferences run counter to such groups as the World Trade Organization. Entry into global markets may offer grounds on which ④ to challenge national subsidies for conventional agriculture, but retaliatory challenges against organic farming are likely. A further concern is that global markets are uncertain and often volatile, which has the effect of ⑤ reducing the security of farming enterprises and can be added to the economic incentives for larger-scale enterprises.

* retaliatory: 보복성(의) ** volatile: 불안정한

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

As Larry Cuban, former president of the American Educational Research Association, points out, schools have spent billions of dollars over the years on technologies that have, in fact, ① changed very little of how we think about an “education” in the developed world. More often than not, we ② strip the agency and freedoms that digital tools give to learners and creators outside of school when they bring those same tools into the building. The system of schooling that most of us are products of is based on a series of structures and efficiencies that do not work ③ well with the messier, less linear, more self-organized ways we can learn, create, and connect on the Internet. In fact, the system almost unwittingly ④ marginalizes digital technologies in schools. We relegate them to labs or libraries, or if we place them in students’ hands, they’re used only for discrete, narrow purposes like reading textbooks, creating documents, or taking assessments. ⑤ Many would argue that in schools today, we see technology primarily as an institutional teaching tool, not a personal learning tool.

* unwittingly: 부지불식간에

** relegate: (덜 중요한 위치로) 밀쳐 버리다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. For years people thought that ice melting under pressure was the only reason for ice being slippery. But it turns out that the story is more complex than that, because it doesn’t explain why ice is still slippery at temperatures well below its freezing point, or when the pressure isn’t enough to melt it (e.g. ice is still slippery if you wear flat shoes, not just ice skates). It turns out that friction plays a big part — as the ice skates, skis, or glaciers slide, the friction generates heat, which melts the surface of the ice slightly. But that’s still not the whole story, as it doesn’t explain why ice is slippery even if you stand still. Modern analysis has shown that because the molecules at the surface of ice are inherently unstable due to the lack of molecules above them, the surface reconstructs to form a liquid-like layer. This verified the original hypothesis made by the famous physicist Michael Faraday in 1850 that all ice has an intrinsic thin layer of water at the surface. So ice is slippery due to its inherent surface water layer, which can be _____ using pressure and friction.

- ① detected ② eliminated ③ enhanced
④ scratched ⑤ evaporated

32. Ideas about uncertainty are governed by the way society perceives the relationship between the present and the future. When, as today, the future is regarded as a dangerous territory, uncertainty is framed in a negative light. In such a setting, change itself is perceived as threatening. A potent undercurrent of apprehension towards change — whether technological, social or political — permeates the day-to-day affairs of the contemporary Western world. Uncertainty was at times regarded as an opportunity — that it now tends to be cast in a negative light is symptomatic of a mood of fatalism towards the challenges faced by society. This fatalistic attitude is summed up by the often-repeated catch-phrase — ‘The question is “not if, but when?”’ Warnings of catastrophic climate events, deadly flu epidemics or mass casualty terrorism usually conclude with this defeatist refrain, which implicitly and sometimes explicitly calls into question humanity’s capacity to avoid the destructive consequences of the threats it faces. In this way, the dangers of the future _____. They demand that we ring the alarm bells while implying that there is very little that can be done to avoid the dangers that lie ahead. [3점]

* undercurrent: (부정적인 감정의) 암류(暗流)

** apprehension: 불안 *** permeate: 스며들다

- ① vary greatly from person to person
② acquire an immediate and intimate quality
③ are often based on misleading information
④ can be predicted and completely controlled
⑤ are not as pronounced as those from the past

33. Light travels so fast that we normally assume anything we see happens at the instant we see it. But stars are another matter. Even the sun is eight light-minutes away. If the sun blew up, this catastrophic event wouldn't become a part of our reality until eight minutes later. And that would be the end of us! As for the next nearest star, Proxima Centauri, if you look at it in 2012, what you are seeing is happening in 2008. Galaxies are huge collections of stars. We are in one galaxy called the Milky Way. When you look at the Milky Way's next-door neighbor, the Andromeda galaxy, your telescope is a time machine taking you back two and a half million years. There's a cluster of five galaxies called Stephan's Quintet, which we see through the Hubble telescope spectacularly colliding with each other. But we see them colliding 280 million years ago. If there are aliens in one of those colliding galaxies with a telescope powerful enough to see us, what they are seeing on Earth, at this very moment, here and now, is _____.

- ① the early ancestors of the dinosaurs
- ② a spot in the Milky Way bearing our descendants
- ③ another colliding galaxy found by their telescope
- ④ the destruction of the planet by the sun's expansion
- ⑤ images of ourselves that we sent to anonymous aliens

34. The division between large cities and rural areas is central to the cultural and political conflicts that are reshaping democracies around the world. While economic factors are important here (major metropolises have become engines of growth, while small towns and rural territories struggle), there is an arguably more important split in how recognition is distributed. All too often, communities that are distant from metropolitan centers have been treated as having nothing of interest to say. Their knowledge and culture have not been valued by major media outlets, universities, or expert institutions, but rather they've been passive recipients of handouts and information. Ecological emergency and the dawn of the Anthropocene potentially changes this: those who live and work with nature, rather than accumulating facts and theories about nature from afar, have know-how that could become increasingly valuable as nature becomes more politically problematic. In parallel to "citizen science," _____ will be both necessary and politically beneficial. [3점]

* Anthropocene: 인류세(인류로 인한 지구온난화 및 생태계 침범을 특징으로 하는 현재의 지질학적 시기)

- ① exposing the vast majority of urban citizens to rural culture
- ② blurring or erasing the line between large cities and rural areas
- ③ encouraging more people to leave cities and live in the countryside
- ④ figuring out how cities are using technology to solve their problems
- ⑤ harnessing the nonexpert knowledge scattered across rural populations

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Pet owners themselves often give signals that can create behaviors that are the opposite of what they want. For example, bite inhibition in animals is a lesson taught by mother, father, and/or siblings in the wild. ① All puppies have the instinct to bite and the need to chew during the teeth-cutting months, so they must be taught by us, their surrogate parents, what they are allowed and not allowed to put their teeth on. ② Many humans, however, will play "rough" with their young animals, encouraging them to be "mouthy" by grabbing clothing, arms, or hair "in play." ③ Pet owners must not allow their pets to soil public areas such as sidewalks, roads, play area, parks or any other public or private property, without the permission of the owner of the property. ④ That only teaches the animal to associate placing their teeth on humans as something fun to do — a behavior that only escalates as they get older. ⑤ What started out as a cute puppy antic of grabbing your arm becomes unacceptable behavior when that cute little puppy has grown into a hundred-pound Rottweiler!

* surrogate: 대리인 ** antic: 장난, 우스꽝스러운 일

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

36.

Sometimes, of course, we might have good reasons, conceptually and critically, to isolate the content of a film from its form. The subject of Kathryn Bigelow's *Zero Dark Thirty* is the tracking and eventual killing of the terrorist Osama Bin Laden by United States CIA agents and U.S. Navy Seals.

- (A) *Zero Dark Thirty* invents and combines characters, rearranges and condenses action, and speculates on events. Many critiques of *Zero Dark Thirty*, noting the significance and sensitivity of the content, questioned the film's completeness, accuracy, and reliability.
- (B) That content is historical fact. But limited access to some specific details, and the demands of cinematic storytelling, compelled the filmmakers to take liberties with the original content when giving the movie its ultimate form.
- (C) Yet the movie could be considered a formal success; it received Academy Award nominations for Best Picture, Actress, Original Screenplay, Film Editing, and Sound Editing. By focusing solely on content, we may risk overlooking the aspects that make movies interesting as individual works of art.

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

37.

Until the 19th century, travelers to North America were often struck by the fact that epidemics tended to be rarer and milder there than in Europe. There was a good reason for this: American communities were generally cleaner.

- (A) Not until well into the 19th century did anyone finally deduce that it came from cows grazing on a plant called white snakeroot, which was harmless to the cows but made their milk toxic to drink.
- (B) This was not so much because Americans were more fastidious in their habits as because their communities were more open and spacious, creating less chance for contamination and cross-infection. At the same time, however, people in the New World had several additional diseases to contend with, and some of them were completely mystifying.
- (C) One such disease was “the milk sick.” People who drank milk in America sometimes grew delirious and swiftly died — Abraham Lincoln’s mother was one such victim — but infected milk tasted and smelled no different from ordinary milk, and no one knew what the infectious agent was. [3점]

* white snakeroot: 등골나물속의 식물

** fastidious: 깔끔한 *** delirious: 정신 착란의

- 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.

This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones.

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. (①) Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. (②) In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. (③) Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. (④) These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. (⑤) Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority. [3점]

* proliferation: 확산

39.

The puzzle of lactose tolerance is why only some people have this tolerance, while others are lactose-intolerant after infancy.

An example of how human cultural practices can be the driving force for human genetic evolution involves the case of dairy farming and the trait of lactose persistence. In mammals, the ability to digest lactose (the main carbohydrate in milk) is due to the enzyme lactase. (①) In most mammals, lactase production comes to an end at weaning, and as a result, most adult mammals are unable to digest lactose. (②) In humans, this inability to digest lactose leads to symptoms of lactose intolerance (nausea, stomach pain, diarrhea, and other intestinal symptoms). (③) In some human populations, however, the production of lactase continues into adulthood, allowing for lactose tolerance and the ability to consume raw milk and milk products high in lactose without ill effects across the lifespan. (④) For example, lactose tolerance is much more common among people of Northern European descent compared to Southern Europeans. (⑤) Lactose tolerance is very rare in East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and among Native Americans. [3점]

* weaning: 젖떼기

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

Photographers, along with exhibit designers and museum curators, want to make viewers see things in a specific arrangement that they hope will push viewers to make certain comparisons along certain dimensions, generating particular moods. They understand that a single image is ambiguous and does not easily and unequivocally reveal “what it is about.” When photographers make pictures for such other purposes as news and advertising, they usually compose them so as to exclude all “extraneous” detail, everything except the “point” of the news story or the product feature to which they want to call attention. They choose the details that surround that point carefully, to emphasize the story’s main ideas or enhance the product’s appeal. Pictures made for scientific purposes similarly restrict their content to what the maker (usually the author of the scientific article) wants users to know and rigorously exclude anything extraneous to that purpose.

* unequivocally: 모호하지 않게 ** extraneous: 관련 없는



In exhibition, photographers plan the (A) of images to let the viewers understand the message, and in news, ads, and articles, they (B) some details to make the main idea clear.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① repetition | explain |
| ② expansion | compare |
| ③ expansion | repeat |
| ④ arrangement | layer |
| ⑤ arrangement | exclude |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A fundamental key to understanding the power of thought is realizing the role that your beliefs play. Regardless of what you believe, your beliefs determine every single experience you have in life. Moreover, your beliefs are (a) loyal to you. They are strong lures for thoughts that validate and strengthen the core belief and strong repellents for thoughts that betray the belief. As a result, you will have only those encounters that coincide with your beliefs. Change is then difficult to incorporate because you cannot bring into reality that which conflicts with your belief system. What you do not believe or what is not believable is automatically (b) disregarded. That means change cannot occur, for you are unknowingly rejecting it.

If you want to be a rock star, then you cannot have that experience if you do not believe being a rock star is an (c) option for you. While you might have thoughts of desire towards that profession, typically daydreams are neither believable to most of us, nor do they achieve the level of obsession necessary for actualization. The challenge is to build up an idea until your thoughts form an obsession within the mind. You must then embrace your idea until a belief forms that your idea is doable. At the point the belief starts to form, you will take action and your idea will (d) collapse. Unfortunately, most people never get past these hurdles because their established beliefs prevent ideas that are contrary to the belief from reaching a level of obsession. If you have ever experienced doubt, skepticism, or fear of failure, then you have experienced the process of your beliefs (e) resisting new or opposing thoughts.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Your Belief System Will Vary Every Minute
- ② Break Free From Your Past and Move Forward
- ③ Change Occurs When You Believe It's Possible
- ④ Obsession with an Idea: A Major Barrier to Success
- ⑤ Enhance the Power of Thought with the Help of Others

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Liam started the last leg of the climb from Kibo Hut at midnight. It was the fourth day of the trip, extremely cold, and so dark that he could barely see his hand. How could he make the final ascent under such cold, dark and disorienting conditions? But Gabriel, (a) his calming guide, assured Liam, "Don't worry. If we just follow the light of the lantern, we will make it to the top."

* leg: (여정·경주의) 구간

(B)

Some sections were so steep that Liam had to make gradual zigzags to make climbing easier on his oxygen-deprived body. Body energy was a valuable commodity for that final leg. The energy to walk three-inch baby steps was all (b) he could afford; everything else went to breathing. However, it was these areas that were bedded with loose rocks, making (c) him waste energy to keep from slipping. Gabriel responded to Liam's exhaustion with the Swahili phrase, "pole pole," which means "go slow, just one step at a time." Well, Liam made it to Gilman's Point.

(C)

This final leg was the hardest. It was much steeper than anything Liam had trekked the past three days. He asked his guide, "Why travel the hardest and most dangerous part in the dark of night?" (d) He responded that night was the perfect time because if, with the aid of light, people saw the sheer ascent from Kibo Hut to the top, they would be overwhelmed and discouraged from making the final leg of the climb! So off they went in the dark, in the cold and headed to the top of Kilimanjaro.

(D)

It was the official top of the mountain (18,640 feet). Liam then climbed on to Uhuru Peak, known as the very top of Kilimanjaro (19,340 feet). Indeed, (e) he saw the incredible, unforgettable sunrise! It was one of those life moments that will forever be etched in his consciousness. The beauty, the teamwork, the accomplishment of a personal life goal was worth all the sacrifice and strain. It was worth the scrapes, bruises, irritations and disorientation of high altitude hiking once they were at 19,340 feet looking out over the horizon. Mt. Kilimanjaro was worth the climb!

* etch: 뚜렷이 새기다

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. 윗글의 Liam에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 자정에 Kibo Hut에서 등반의 마지막 구간을 시작했다.
- ② 너무 가파른 몇몇 지점에서는 지그재그로 걸어야 했다.
- ③ Gabriel로부터 한 걸음씩만 천천히 가라는 말을 영어로 들었다.
- ④ 왜 어두울 때 마지막 구간을 오르느냐고 Gabriel에게 물었다.
- ⑤ Gilman's Point에 도달한 후에 Uhuru Peak에도 올랐다.

* 확인 사항

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