

## 제3교시

## 영어 영역

▶ 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 Don't worry. I already canceled the reservation.
- ② Unfortunately, I think I have to work this weekend.
- ③ I'm sorry. The resort you wanted is already fully booked.
- ④ Great. I'm happy to hear that the typhoon has disappeared.
- ⑤ Maybe, but we can still enjoy a lot of activities in the resort.

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

- ① You're welcome. I'm happy to take the night shift for you.
- ② I'm sorry to hear that. I hope you can join us next time.
- ③ Amazing! I'm sure your friends can't wait to see you.
- ④ Really? I can't believe that the reunion got canceled.
- ⑤ Are you okay? You should have been more careful.

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

- ① 보일러 시설 점검 신청을 독려하려고
- ② 난방 시설 공사 일정 변경을 안내하려고
- ③ 수도물 공급이 중단된 이유를 설명하려고
- ④ 수도물 누수 사고로 인한 피해에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 보일러 공사로 인한 온수 공급 차단을 공지하려고

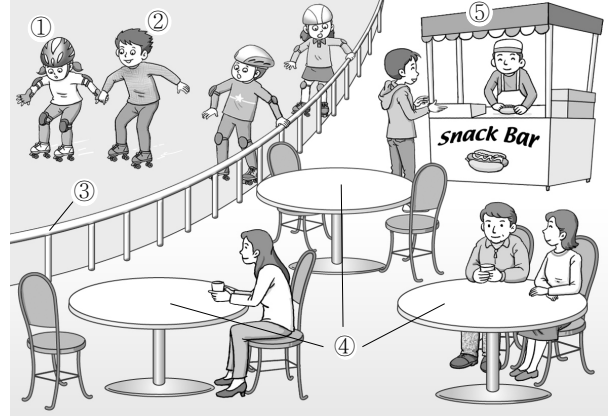
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 지나친 육류 섭취는 건강에 나쁜 영향을 끼칠 수 있다.
- ② 육류의 색을 확인하면 그것의 신선도를 파악할 수 있다.
- ③ 다양한 방법으로 요리하면 채소 섭취량을 늘릴 수 있다.
- ④ 심장병을 예방하려면 채식뿐 아니라 운동도 병행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 혈중 콜레스테롤 수치는 선천적인 요인에 더 영향을 받는다.

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

- ① 식당 손님 - 요리사
- ② 식당 주인 - 배관공
- ③ 호텔 지배인 - 투숙객
- ④ 호텔 사장 - 청소 담당자
- ⑤ 픽업 차량 이용자 - 운전기사

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



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

- ① 캠핑 함께 가기
- ② 축제 부스 설치 돕기
- ③ 과학 실험 사진 찍기
- ④ 뽀 발목 살펴봐 주기
- ⑤ 동아리 공연 보러 오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Palace Hotel 예약을 취소하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 수영장이 완공되지 않아서
- ② 공사 소음이 너무 심해서
- ③ 객실 전망이 좋지 않아서
- ④ 시내와 거리가 멀어서
- ⑤ 가격이 너무 비싸서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$15    ② \$17    ③ \$18    ④ \$20    ⑤ \$22

10. 대화를 듣고, Hot Pepper Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 장소    ② 무료 주차 시간    ③ 참가 업체 수
- ④ 종료 시간    ⑤ 입장료

11. 2019 Gardening for Beginners course에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 4일간 오전 10시에서 오후 5시까지 진행된다.
- ② 첫 3일은 Chelsea Garden에서 진행된다.
- ③ 식물에게 흔한 해충과 질병에 대해 배운다.
- ④ 마지막 날은 2개의 개인 정원에서 진행된다.
- ⑤ 수강료에 점심 식사와 간식이 포함된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택할 휴대용 랜턴을 고르시오.

Portable Lanterns

	Model	Manufacturer	Price	Weight	Waterproof Case
①	A	Megatronics	\$17	1,200 g	○
②	B	Brown	\$20	750 g	×
③	C	K-DA	\$22	1,100 g	○
④	D	Racer Co.	\$25	900 g	×
⑤	E	LJ	\$30	830 g	○

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

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

- ① I'm sorry. I don't know how to edit the video clip.
- ② Unfortunately, the computer lab isn't available today.
- ③ All right. I'll stop by the teachers' office right away.
- ④ Well, I want you to talk to the teacher about the new rule.
- ⑤ Okay. Bring the brochure to the computer lab to show me.

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

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

- ① I agree. They really need to change their prejudice on uniforms.
- ② Sorry. I'll change into more comfortable clothes and shoes.
- ③ Sure. I know what I should do in case of an emergency.
- ④ Well, wearing comfortable uniforms has nothing to do with safety.
- ⑤ Really? I didn't know there's a dress code for flight attendants.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Daniel이 Amy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Daniel: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You should drink water to avoid feeling dizzy.
- ② How about eating only bananas instead of apples?
- ③ Why don't you increase the intensity of your training?
- ④ You need to eat a balanced diet to stay in good shape.
- ⑤ It's important that you not waste your money on junk food.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of dreams on our daily lives
- ② meanings of dreams related to jewelry
- ③ accuracy of your dream foretelling your future
- ④ proper jewelry to wear depending on the occasions
- ⑤ the relationship between personality and favorite jewelry

17. 언급된 장신구가 아닌 것은?

- ① ring ② earrings ③ brooch ④ necklace ⑤ bracelet

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Junior,

Greetings! I hope your summer is going well and that you are finding time to rest and recharge for another productive year at Greenwich College. Faculty and staff are working together to prepare for your return and the first day of classes on August 27. This letter is to give you the information for your third year at college. Enclosed are the documents for your vehicle registration/parking permit form and health insurance form. Also, we have enclosed the information on internship, scholarship, and overseas study opportunities. Feel free to contact the related offices or Student Affairs Center at 309-543-1234 with any questions. Enjoy the rest of your summer!

Sincerely,  
Harriet D. Hall, PhD.

- ① 입학에 필요한 제출 서류를 안내하려고
- ② 신학기 준비를 위한 정보를 제공하려고
- ③ 임시 시간표 운영에 관해 양해를 구하려고
- ④ 장학금 신청 조건에 관한 문의에 답변하려고
- ⑤ 교내 차량 운행 제한에 관한 협조를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was to arrive at the airport at 7:00 P.M. Unfortunately, I arrived at midnight due to an unexpected delay. Pulling up to the hotel at this late hour, I found that most of the passengers from my flight had already arrived at the same hotel. I faced a 30-minute wait just to check in. Wet, cold, and tired, my patience was exhausted. As soon as I opened the door, I hurried straight to the phone and immediately hit the button for room service. When I heard the ring on the other end, my mouth began to water. It was time to claim my prize. "Hello, I'd like a vanilla milkshake, please," I said. "Certainly, sir," the voice answered. All the cells of my body shouted in joy. I would have a hot shower and a cold milkshake and then fall asleep in a clean bed.

- ① annoyed → expectant
- ② jealous → grateful
- ③ calm → frustrated
- ④ pleased → sympathetic
- ⑤ curious → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In method acting you train yourself to be able to display the proper emotions on command. You feel sad when your part calls for it by recalling your own experiences that caused such emotions, or if necessary by simply imagining such experiences. The point is that you have control. In real life it is not possible to train ourselves to such a degree, but if you have no control, if you are continually emoting whatever comes to you in the moment, you will subtly signal weakness and an overall lack of self-mastery. Learn how to consciously put yourself in the right emotional state by imagining how and why you should feel the emotion suitable to the occasion or performance you are about to give. Surrender to the feeling for the moment so that the face and body are naturally animated. Sometimes by actually making yourself smile or frown, you will experience some of the emotions that go with these expressions.

- ① 남들 앞에서 약한 모습을 보이지 말고 대범하게 행동하라.
- ② 자신의 감정만 앞세워 다른 사람의 감정을 상하게 하지 마라.
- ③ 연기력 향상을 위해 대본을 철저히 분석하는 시간을 가지라.
- ④ 표정과 몸짓을 통해 다른 사람의 감정을 파악하는 연습을 하라.
- ⑤ 주어진 상황에 적합한 감정을 끌어낼 수 있는 조절력을 키우라.

21. 밑줄 친 are concerned with the whole clock and not just its first fifty-seven minutes가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are some teachers who think they are in the “transmission of our cultural heritage” business, which is not an unreasonable business if you are concerned with the whole clock and not just its first fifty-seven minutes. The trouble is that most teachers find the last three minutes too distressing to deal with, which is exactly why they are in the wrong business. Their students find the last three minutes distressing — and confusing — too, especially the last thirty seconds, and they need *help*. While they have to live with TV, film, communication satellites and the laser beam, their teachers are still talking as if the only medium on the scene is Gutenberg’s printing press. While they have to understand psychology, anthropology, and biochemistry, their teachers are teaching “subjects” that mostly don’t exist anymore. While they need to find new roles for themselves as social, political, and religious organisms, their teachers are acting almost entirely as shills for corporate interests, shaping them up to be functionaries in one bureaucracy or another.

\* shill: 앞잡이, 한통속

- ① do not waste a single second daydreaming during your class
- ② offer an up-to-date education as well as the past achievements
- ③ try living your life to the fullest rather than just enduring it
- ④ remember the good old days while forgetting unpleasant times
- ⑤ keep in mind that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking deeper into his data on helping a pedestrian in distress in American cities, Levine and his colleagues discovered that population density provided one of the best predictors of helping. Why should higher population densities lead to less helping? According to one theory, developed by Milgram, people in high-population cities tend to experience a greater amount of ‘sensory overload.’ They are constantly being bombarded with information from other people, their mobile telephones, traffic, and advertising. As a result, they do what all systems tend to do when receiving too much information — they prioritize, and spend less time dealing with the various sources competing for their attention. Milgram believed that this resulted in people walking past those in need of help, and diverting the responsibility to assist these individuals onto others. All of this creates a paradox, wherein the greater the number of people occupying a space, the greater the sense of loneliness and isolation.

- ① 대도시 주민들은 소규모의 친교 관계를 중시하는 경향이 있다.
- ② 인구 밀도가 높을수록 사람들은 서로에게 주의를 덜 돌리게 된다.
- ③ 이타적인 행위가 보상을 받지 못할 때 사람들은 돕기를 주저한다.
- ④ 지리적 고립과 타인을 돕고자 하는 이타심은 상관관계가 없다.
- ⑤ 공동체의 구성원 수가 많아질수록 서로에 관한 관심이 더 커진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nonhuman-animal morality — whatever that is — must by definition be nonhuman in both concept and behavior. Consider: the impulse among some humans to describe nonhuman animals hunting among themselves as immoral is an example of the imposition of human constructs onto other species. It could very well be that some nonhuman animals and species consider hunting to be necessary for their survival and thus a good in and of itself; for them, it cannot be immoral but rather the very instantiation of morality. Similarly, the human accustomed to declaring certain observed behavior (e.g., grooming) among nonhuman animals as amoral, as without any moral valence whatsoever, again imposes human values and concepts unnecessarily upon other species. Grooming is a morally significant behavior among some species. Given the diversity of the notions and manifestations of morality among *Homo sapiens*, it stands to reason that morality differs across species and perhaps even among conspecifics.

\* instantiation: 구체화, 예시화 \*\* valence: 원자가(價)

\*\*\* conspecific: 동종(同種)

- ① nonhuman animals’ innate sense of fairness
- ② effects of interactions with animals on human mental health
- ③ reasons nonhuman animals hunt and groom among themselves
- ④ ways to teach nonhuman animals to behave in a respectful way
- ⑤ necessity of acknowledging the moral status of nonhuman animals

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Television tends to run the cultural history of every corner of society together in a lump sum, rather than emphasizing lineal development. In television, the temporal order is “now,” and the longest wait is to the weekend. Perhaps as a result, sport fans grow impatient. Not too long ago it was common to expect rebuilding periods for both professional and amateur teams. Teams would develop around a core of athletes, and when they graduated or grew too old, the process would begin again. Fans were willing to endure lean periods in anticipation of rebuilding a new championship. Today, fans know that money is available, and that aggressive recruiting will produce quick results. Even geographic, ethnic, and racial prejudice is suspended in favor of continuous winning. In addition, the morality of respecting and maintaining a culture of amateur athletics is being discarded in favor of one sports culture operating according to media culture criteria. High school, college, and professional sports are becoming one show, and the only difference between the ranks is level of performance.

- ① Why Fans Became Violent When Their Teams Played
- ② TV Changed Sports into a Money-Making Opportunity
- ③ Winning Now: The Dominating Norm of Televised Sports
- ④ Drama: The Most Valued Factor in TV Sporting Events
- ⑤ Sports Fans Are Turning Their Backs on Manipulated Games

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Number of World Top-Ranking Universities in 2017

Region	Top 20	Top 100	Top 200	Top 300	Top 400	Top 500
United States	16	52	79	113	142	164
Europe	4	35	82	122	157	198
Asia/Oceania	-	13	39	64	99	132
Africa	-	-	-	1	2	6
Total	20	100	200	300	400	500

The table above shows the number of 2017 world top-ranking universities from the Top 20 to the Top 500 in four regions. ① All of the Top 20 universities in the world were in the United States or Europe; none of them were in Asia/Oceania or Africa. ② More than half of the Top 100 universities in the world were located in the United States. ③ Europe had a higher number of top-ranked universities than the United States in all of the ranking categories from the Top 200 to the Top 500. ④ In the Top 500 ranking, Europe had the highest number of universities, which was more than two-fifths of the total, and the United States had the second highest. ⑤ Africa had only one university in the Top 300 ranking and six universities in the Top 500 ranking, the lowest numbers in each of its ranking categories.

26. Trinidad Tecson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1848 in San Miguel de Mayumo, in 1895 Trinidad Tecson joined the revolutionary forces of Andres Bonifacio, a founder of the Katipunan movement. She fought with the soldiers led by General Llanera and attacked the town of San Miguel. In the battle of Zaragoza, where she fought under the command of General Soliman, she was badly wounded. After recovering she was involved in other confrontations with the Spanish and fought under the command of General del Pilar. She was also involved in organizing women to nurse the sick and the injured, and is considered the first person to start Red Cross work in the Philippines. After she set up her makeshift hospital in the fort of Biak-na-Bato, the soldiers lovingly called her 'Inang Biak-na-Bato' (Mother of Biak-na-Bato). Trinidad's group of nurses extended into the southern provinces after the Revolution, and her work was recognized by the International Red Cross. After her death she was buried in the Veterans' Tomb in Manila.

- ① Andres Bonifacio의 혁명군에 가담했다.
- ② Zaragoza 전투에서 심하게 부상을 당했다.
- ③ 필리핀에서 적십자 일을 시작한 최초의 인물로 여겨진다.
- ④ 군인들에게 'Biak-na-Bato의 어머니'라고 불렸다.
- ⑤ 그녀의 간호사 집단은 혁명 후에 활동을 중단했다.

27. Book Donation Drive에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Book Donation Drive**  
Donate books for the needy!

**Date & Time:** Saturdays, November 2, November 9, November 16, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**Location:** Lake County Public Library Conference Hall

**Notes:**

- Please bring all donations in boxes, not bags.
- We cannot accept: books in poor condition, cassette tapes, magazines, textbooks and workbooks.
- All donations are fully tax deductible.
- On Donation Drive Days, we resell the donated books.

**Need a Pickup?**  
For donations of more than 100 books, we offer a pickup service. Please complete the pickup request form on our website, and we'll contact you.

For more information, please visit [www.lakelibrary.net](http://www.lakelibrary.net).

\* tax deductible: 세금 공제가 되는

- ① 11월에 3회에 걸쳐 토요일에 진행된다.
- ② 기증품은 모두 상자에 담아 와야 한다.
- ③ 상태가 좋으면 교과서와 학습지도 받는다.
- ④ 기증된 도서를 책 기증 행사일에 재판매한다.
- ⑤ 기증 도서가 100권이 넘으면 수거 서비스를 제공한다.

28. Design the 2020 Dam Short Film Festival Poster에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Design the 2020 Dam Short Film Festival Poster**

■ **Prizes**

1st place: \$500 Cash, Two 2020 VIP Passes, and Festival Swag

2nd place: Two 2020 VIP Passes and Festival Swag

3rd place: One 2020 VIP Pass

All submitters: Two 2020 Program Tickets

■ **Design Guidelines:**

- Poster design must fit a 12"×18" format and include the Hoover Dam, Boulder City, and a Southern Nevada landscape.
- Text must include: Dam Short Film Festival / February 13-16, 2020 / Boulder Theater / Boulder City, NV / [damshortfilm.org](http://damshortfilm.org)

\* **Deadline:** November 1, 2019

\* The winning poster design will also be used for other promotional materials, such as tickets, passes, T-shirts, and web banners.

\* **To submit:** Send a digital copy of the design as a Photoshop PSD file to [admin@damshortfilm.org](mailto:admin@damshortfilm.org).

\* swag: 증정품

- ① 3위 입상자까지 상금을 받는다.
- ② 출품작에 정해진 형식은 없다.
- ③ 출품 마감은 2020년 2월 16일이다.
- ④ 우승작은 여러 가지 홍보물에 사용된다.
- ⑤ 인쇄한 출력물을 제출해야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

A general and seemingly applicable assumption is that consumers and producers maximize the benefit ① related to the opportunity accessible in their particular circumstance. The desire to reach an optimal outcome for a given point in time is subjective and specific to how these economic agents view the concept of maximization, ② which in turn is likely to be highly correlated with cultural values. For example, in indigenous societies there is evidence that a balance between present and future periods along with ③ that of the environmental system, as a whole, was included in decision-making and optimization. In present consumerism fostered economies, the cultural values are less likely or unlikely to incorporate environmental and social justice parameters ④ proactively. The focus of observable and marketed consumption is immediate gratification. However, as consumer awareness of both the impact of consumption and the power of consumption to modify and catalyze economic outcomes ⑤ to increase there is growing evidence of a shifting cultural paradigm to one of sustainability.

\* parameter: (주로 복수로) 변수, 매개 변수 \*\* catalyze: 촉진시키다

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

The green movement is sometimes criticized for ① downplaying the cost of going green. Just as food movements have sometimes acted unaware of the difficulty of a working-class family negotiating not only its food budget but also the effect on that budget of the time constraints of working parents, so too did the early environmentalism movement sometimes pay too little attention to the ② financial effect of environmentally responsible behavior. Recycling was an easy win because wartime rationing had conditioned people for it, and the gains were obvious and short-term. Switching to energy-saving lightbulbs is fairly ③ easy to convince people to do, because of their longevity and the obvious long-term savings. Reducing water usage is more difficult, particularly given how ④ low water bills tend to be relative to other utilities — a change in behavior may amount to only a few dollars a month, and those few dollars may seem like a more-than-reasonable price for longer showers and a well-watered lawn. Even water conservation is only asking for a behavioral change, however, and perhaps the expense of a low-pressure showerhead. ⑤ Forbidding people to spend money on going green has historically been difficult.

\* rationing: 배급제도

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Through the use of digital technology, small start-ups can now rapidly position themselves as \_\_\_\_\_. The computer manufacturer ASUS is a good example of this. In their book, *Absolute Value*, authors Itamar Simonson and Emanuel Rosen tell how a good product with competitive pricing can succeed through clever use of social media and not require huge investment in advertising. And of course, digital technology now means that it is easier than ever to manage off-shoring of production, sales processes, customer service, etc. So there are forces for increasing homogenization of businesses. Increasingly the one source of differentiation is consumer understanding. At one level, data levels the playing field, lowering the barriers to entry, allowing small brands to quickly start competing against established giants. On the other hand, it provides new opportunities for smart organizations to understand their consumers in new ways and therefore create strategies that offer much needed differentiation in the market.

\* off-shoring: (기업의) 해외 업무 위탁

\*\* homogenization: 균질화(均質化)

- ① huge investors in advertising
- ② key competitors to large corporates
- ③ conscious producers of varied products
- ④ true objectors to the low entry barriers
- ⑤ strong supporters of established businesses

32. The stars, at first glance, appear to be constant lights in the sky. While many stars do vary in brightness, comparatively few vary so much that \_\_\_\_\_. A notable exception is Algol, in the constellation Perseus. Every few days, Algol dims noticeably for about ten hours. This is not because the star varies intrinsically in brightness. Algol has an orbiting companion star that cannot be resolved (separated from Algol) by the naked eye. Algol is, in fact, a binary star. By coincidence, the orbital plane of this second, dimmer star intersects the earth. So once per revolution, the companion passes behind Algol and, instead of seeing the combined light of two stars, we see the light of only one. Their combined brightness dims. Also, once per revolution, the smaller companion star passes in front of Algol. It blocks out some of Algol's light. As the surface brightness of the companion is less than that of Algol, again the combined brightness of the pair dims.

\* constellation: 별자리 \*\* binary star: 쌍성(雙星, 서로 끌어당기는 힘의 작용으로 공동의 무게 중심 주위를 일정한 주기로 공전하는 두 개의 항성)

- ① the Earth reacts to such interaction
- ② they begin to emit light on their own
- ③ the unaided eye can detect the change
- ④ the change in size cannot be measured
- ⑤ the surface becomes hotter and more dense

33. Like an alien species introduced into an established ecosystem, the potato had trouble finding a foothold when it first arrived in Europe toward the end of the sixteenth century. The problem was not with the European soil or climate, which would prove very much to the potato's liking, but with the European mind. Even after people recognized that this peculiar new plant could produce more food on less land than any other crop, most of European culture remained inhospitable to the potato. Why? Europeans hadn't eaten tubers before; the potato was a member of the nightshade family; potatoes were thought to cause immorality; potatoes were mentioned nowhere in the Bible; potatoes came from America, where they were the staple of an uncivilized and conquered race. The justifications given for refusing to eat potatoes were many and diverse, but in the end most of them came down to this: the new plant seemed to contain in its being \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* tuber: 덩이줄기 \*\* nightshade: 가지속(屬)의 식물

- ① few essential nutrients but a large amount of unhealthy calories
- ② the seed of potential international conflict rather than consensus
- ③ higher agricultural risks that could severely threaten farmers' profits
- ④ few genetic defects and some unexpected benefits in its consumption
- ⑤ too little of human culture and rather too much unreconstructed nature

34. Self-aggrandizement always comes at the expense of others. Your gain is someone else's loss. And vice versa: someone else's loss is your gain. This is where the unconscious pursuit of status can turn nasty. In a small group (a group, say, the size of a hunter-gatherer village), a person has a broad interest in deflating the reputations of others, especially others of the same sex and similar age, with whom there exists a natural rivalry. And again, the best way to convince people of something, including their neighbors' shortcomings, is to believe what you're saying. One would therefore expect, in a hierarchical species endowed with language, that the organisms would often play up their own feats, downplay the feats of others, and do both things with conviction. Indeed, in the social psychology laboratory, people not only tend to attribute success to skill and failure to circumstance; they tend to reverse the pattern when evaluating others. \_\_\_\_\_ : ability works the other way around. [3점]

\* aggrandizement: 권력 강화

- ① Reputation justifies that the winner takes all from the losers
- ② Difficult circumstances emphasize the greatness of your feats
- ③ Social hierarchies force a society's members to give in to power
- ④ Luck is the thing that makes you fail and other people succeed
- ⑤ Shortcomings make you look more human in times of competition

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Humans can choose many of their social partners and leave uncooperative partners if there are better options available. The presence of partner choice creates a market for social partners. In such markets, people choose the best partners they can obtain, given their own value in this market.

① This perspective has implications for the evolution and development of prosocial behavior because it creates a selection pressure for fairness and cooperation. ② If you are not receiving a "fair" deal, then you can simply find someone else who will offer that deal. ③ In a biological market, the best way to get a good partner is to be a good partner. ④ In such a market, even when there is mutual agreement about who is most desirable, many individuals must lower their expectations because they are outcompeted. ⑤ As long as there are enough opportunities for reputation building or there are costs for being abandoned, then this will cause an escalation of prosocial behavior, in a process known as "runaway social selection" or "competitive altruism."

\* altruism: 이타주의

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

36.

Evolution is much like a big highway that species travel down. Changes in direction are fairly gradual, since too sharp a turn will cause the quickly traveling vehicles (or evolving species) to fly off the road into extinction.

- (A) DNA analysis suggests that at the molecular and genetic levels, humans and chimpanzees are at least 98 percent identical. This degree of similarity is so close that some scientists have proposed it might be possible to perform crossbreeding and make a hybrid species.
- (B) At the biological level, this idea shows up in the form of continuous slow change, with a lot of similarity between various animal species, especially at the genetic level. It might be surprising, or even disturbing, for some people to learn that recent findings in modern biochemistry suggest that humans are not so genetically unique as we might have thought.
- (C) Of course, presumably moral and ethical considerations would forbid such a genetic experiment, but this possibility does illustrate how similar human beings are to other primates. Even an animal as apparently distant from humans as our pet dog is still quite similar to us.

\* crossbreeding: 이종 교배 \*\* primate: 영장류

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

37.

Medieval estates were often highly fragmented. One eleventh-century knight named Wulfric had seventy-two properties all over England, and even smaller estates tended to be scattered.

- (A) With numbers so substantial, it was as easy to take the household to food as it was to bring food to the household, so motion was more or less constant, and everything was designed to be mobile (which is why, not incidentally, the French and Italian words for furniture are *meubles* and *mobilia*, respectively).
- (B) So furniture tended to be portable and utilitarian, “treated more as equipment than as prized personal possessions,” to quote the architect and author Witold Rybczynski. Portability also explains why many old chests and trunks had domed lids—to throw off water during travel.
- (C) Medieval households were, in consequence, forever on the move. They were also often very large. Royal households could easily have five hundred servants and knights, and important nobles and priests were unlikely to have less than a hundred. [3점]

- 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.

If an American physician were put in sub-Saharan Africa, or a Saudi physician in Nebraska, each would have trouble making proper diagnoses of their patients.

Even though science believes it is predicated on physical laws that describe objective processes, the historian of science Thomas Kuhn pointed out that scientific facts are instead embedded in cultural practices or paradigms. Science operates within the context of the culture it exists in; it does not exist in a vacuum where pure absolute objectivity prevails. ( ① ) In biomedicine, for example, physicians always base their diagnosis on assumptions within the context of their culture. ( ② ) In the United States, a reasonably healthy person with an enlarged spleen would be suspected of mononucleosis. ( ③ ) In South America, this same person would be suspected of having Chagas’ disease; in Ethiopia, Ewing’s tumor. ( ④ ) All these diagnoses would be correct. ( ⑤ ) Because biomedicine operates within the context of the culture of which it is part, these physicians would be like fish out of water and not fully cognizant of the cultural mores of their host land.

\* predicate: 근거를 두다    \*\* spleen: 비장    \*\*\* mores: 관습

39.

Yet recent psychological research suggests that we are far more affected by circumstances than we believe we are—aspects of our environment significantly affect our behaviour without our realizing that this is going on.

Virtue theory presupposes that there is such a thing as human nature and so that there are some general patterns of behaviour and feeling appropriate for all human beings. ( ① ) However, such a view has been challenged by many philosophers, who believe that it is a mistake to assume that human nature exists. ( ② ) An assumption that virtue theorists make is that individuals’ characteristics are relatively stable, that, for example, someone who is generous is reliably generous across a range of circumstances. ( ③ ) Let’s take the situation into account where people tend to be far more generous when outside a bakery smelling fresh bread than they are when standing outside a hardware store. ( ④ ) If our behaviour is so easily affected by such circumstances, this casts some doubt on whether the virtuous person whom virtue theorists praise so highly is a realistic possibility. ( ⑤ ) We may be far more creatures of our circumstances than is generally realized, and this makes the notion of fixed virtues less secure as the foundation of morality than most virtue theorists believe it to be.

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

During the 19th century, a complex issue about establishing a public market was that market vendors supplied residents insofar as they sustained reasonable profits. In practice this meant that there was a limit to the overall number of vendors in the city and at each marketplace, given that markets relied on a regular pool of customers from their respective neighborhoods. Market vendors, especially the best-organized trade of butchers, ardently protected their alleged spheres of interest, pressuring the council to ensure that the catchment areas of the individual markets did not overlap. Petitions to erect a new marketplace often triggered fierce protests from vendors at nearby locations. In fact, any change to the marketplaces prompted a cacophony of conflicting demands. By and large, the political mandate that all citizens were entitled to convenient access to food supplies had to be balanced by the legitimate business interests of various groups of vendors. In practice, it fell upon the council to negotiate the number, locations, and sizes of the public markets, thereby limiting the total supply of vendors, and all of this under the pressure of accelerating urbanization.

\* catchment area: 상업권    \*\* cacophony: 불협화음



In the 19th century, vendors demanded \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ regarding the number and scale of public markets, which made establishing a public market an issue that should be dealt with through the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ process.

- |               |              |               |             |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A)           | (B)          | (A)           | (B)         |
| ① constraints | … political  | ② constraints | … economic  |
| ③ variations  | … economic   | ④ incentives  | … political |
| ⑤ incentives  | … geographic |               |             |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Poor people can't handle money. This seems to be the prevailing sentiment, almost a truism. After all, if they knew how to manage money, how could they be poor in the first place? We assume that they must spend it on fast food and soda instead of on fresh fruit and books. So to "help," we've made a myriad of ingenious assistance programs, with reams of paperwork, registration systems, and an army of inspectors, all (a) revolving around the Biblical principle that "those unwilling to work will not get to eat." In recent years, government assistance has become increasingly (b) anchored in employment, with recipients required to apply for jobs, enroll in return-to-work programs, and do mandatory "volunteer" work. Promoted as a shift "from welfare to workfare," the underlying message is clear: Free money makes people (c) lazy.

But according to the evidence, it doesn't. Meet Bernard Omondi. For years he earned \$2 a day working in a stone quarry in an impoverished part of western Kenya. Then, one morning, he received a rather peculiar text message from GiveDirectly, a nonprofit organization which gave free money to poor people. "When I saw the message, I jumped up," Bernard later recalled. A sum of \$500 had just been (d) deposited in his bank account. For Bernard, this was almost a year's wages. Several months later a journalist from *The New York Times* visited Bernard's village. It was as though the entire population had won the lottery: The village was flush with cash. Yet no one was drinking their money away. Instead, homes had been repaired and small businesses (e) perished. Bernard invested his money in a brand-new Bajaj Boxer motorcycle from India and was making \$6-\$9 a day ferrying people around as a taxi driver. His income had more than tripled.

\* truism: 진부한[편한] 말 \*\* quarry: 채석장

41. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Welfare vs. Workfare: What's the Difference?
- ② The Long-Term Impact of Poverty on Mental Health
- ③ What Happens When the Poor Are Given Free Money?
- ④ Poverty: Not a Personal Choice but a Reflection of Society
- ⑤ Decline of Global Extreme Poverty Continues but Has Slowed

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 답하십시오.

(A)

Brego came to our place on April 1, 2005. At twenty-five years old, he was not a young horse. Since Brego was quite thin when we got him, we fed him a large amount of food twice a day. Because (a) he was in the field with other horses that did not get this special treatment, at mealtimes he had to be let into another corral, so as not to be disturbed. The rest of the herd figured this out and would crowd around the gate, forcing Brego back, which made him quite agitated.

\* corral: (가축) 우리

(B)

I was unable to step completely out of the way due to the unexpected quickness of his movement. Brego pushed me with (b) his shoulder, and I fell onto the gate and then onto my knees. Amazed he hadn't stepped on my leg, I got up. Two months later, though, I still had a bruise and a lump on my right breast where I'd been injured when Brego knocked me into the gate. So off I went to the doctor. At first, both he and I felt certain that the bruising and swelling were just a result of the Brego incident. Nevertheless, (c) he sent me for special tests.

(C)

The tests revealed that some cells were one step from bursting into full-fledged, lymph-infiltrating cancer. I was lucky! Treatment took a total of nine months. Before long I was back on my own horse, riding around the fields. Every day since I was given that diagnosis and anytime my heart is heavy, I either think of Brego or see him waiting at the gate for his bowl and smile. I remind myself how fortunate I am that (d) he came into our lives and pushed me against that gate.

(D)

One soggy August morning, I went out with the bowl and put it on the ground inside the safe corral. The crowd was assembled. Brego began pawing the ground impatiently. It is important to note that this horse is actually a fine old gentleman with excellent manners. But that particular day (e) he chose to charge right through those annoying pasture mates and show them who was the boss. I had just opened the gate when Brego launched himself at me to get to his bowl.

\* paw: 발로 긁다

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. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Brego는 하루에 두 번 많은 양의 먹이를 받았다.
- ② Brego는 필자의 다리를 밟은 다음에 멈추었다.
- ③ 필자는 Brego 사건 2개월 후에도 가슴에 멍이 있었다.
- ④ 필자의 암 치료는 총 9개월이 걸렸다.
- ⑤ Brego는 사실 예의가 바른 나이 많은 말이었다.

\* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.
- 본 저작물의 저작권은 이투스교육(주)에 있으며, 본 저작물의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 도용하거나 복제(전자파일 복사 및 온라인 업로드 포함)할 경우 저작권법 등 위반으로 민·형사 처벌의 대상이 될 수 있습니다.