

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

- ① All right. I'll be more careful next time.
- ② That's terrible! I hope she recovers soon.
- ③ That's okay. I can take her to the hospital myself.
- ④ It's so painful. I think I need to wear a cast on my leg.
- ⑤ That's right. She doesn't want to stay in the nursing home.

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

- ① I haven't watched her new movie, either.
- ② I envy you. You must have enjoyed the movie.
- ③ Sounds good. Let's go to the bookstore together.
- ④ Lucky you! I wish I could see her in person, too.
- ⑤ I'm not a big fan of her, but I like her new hair style.

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

- ① 지진 발생의 전조 현상을 설명하려고
- ② 지진 발생 시 대처 요령을 안내하려고
- ③ 지진 피해 지역 방문 자제를 요청하려고
- ④ 지진 피해 지역 성금 모금을 독려하려고
- ⑤ 지진 피해 복구 자원봉사자를 모집하려고

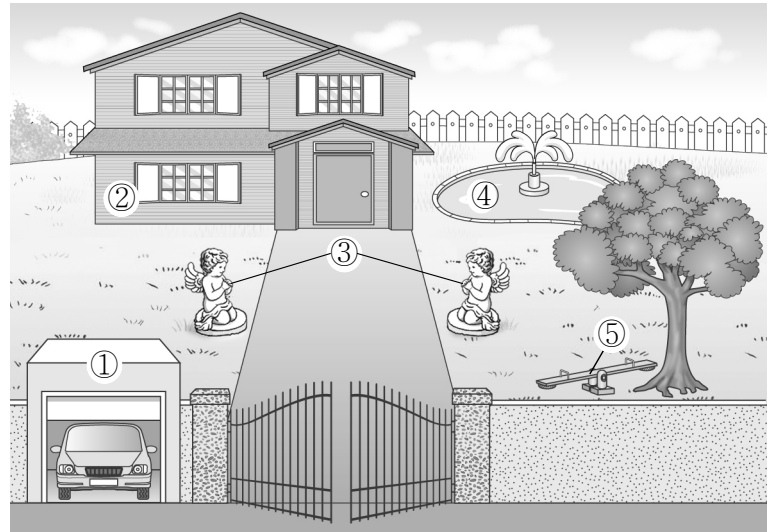
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아파트 계단 오르기는 건강에 매우 좋은 운동이다.
- ② 여름과 겨울에는 심장에 무리한 운동을 하면 안 된다.
- ③ 계단 오르내리기 운동의 적절한 양은 개인마다 다르다.
- ④ 아파트 계단에 운동 기구를 두는 것은 보행을 방해한다.
- ⑤ 운동을 통해 신체를 단련하면 정신 건강에도 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 서점 점원 - 손님
- ② 버스 기사 - 승객
- ③ 의사 - 응급 환자
- ④ 경찰관 - 트럭 운전자
- ⑤ 방송국 기자 - 교통사고 목격자

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



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

- ① 프린터 수리해 주기
- ② 이메일 주소 알려 주기
- ③ 과학 보고서 출력해 주기
- ④ 점심 식사 시간 변경하기
- ⑤ 보고서 마감일 연장해 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 현장 체험 학습을 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 성적이 너무 낮게 나와서
- ② 참가비를 납부하지 않아서
- ③ 동의서를 제출하지 않아서
- ④ 아버지가 갑자기 교통사고를 당해서
- ⑤ 병원에 계신 할아버지 곁을 지켜야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$104 ② \$120 ③ \$150 ④ \$200 ⑤ \$225

10. 대화를 듣고, 한국어 회화 수업에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수강 요일 ② 수강 가능 인원 ③ 수강 신청 방법
- ④ 수강료 ⑤ 교재 가격

11. 2019 Health Workshop에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 오전 9시에 시작해서 오후 2시에 끝난다.
- ② 커뮤니티 센터 회의실에서 열린다.
- ③ 유명한 운동 코치의 특별 강연이 있다.
- ④ 자신이 평소에 먹는 점심을 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가 연령에 제한이 없다.

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

Rainbow Real Estate Apartment Listing

	Type	Number of Rooms	Parking Lot	Playground	Monthly Rent
①	A	2	Ground	×	\$1,000
②	B	3	Ground	×	\$1,200
③	C	3	Underground	○	\$1,300
④	D	3	Underground	○	\$1,400
⑤	E	4	Underground	×	\$1,600

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

Man: _____

- ① Let's give it some more thought. Flying is more comfortable.
- ② I agree with you. Let's practice bike riding on weekends.
- ③ I don't think so. An expensive bike is not always better.
- ④ Is that okay with you? I heard Levin Island is not a safe place.
- ⑤ That's not true. One's build doesn't guarantee physical strength.

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

Woman: _____

- ① If you don't give it up, one day it'll be as easy as pie.
- ② I wish I could also speak Spanish as fluently as you.
- ③ It wasn't that easy to learn Spanish in the past.
- ④ That's why many people want to learn Spanish.
- ⑤ I'd much rather learn Chinese than Spanish.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sharon의 아버지가 Sharon에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sharon's father: _____

- ① Show your taxi driver the address of our house.
- ② Don't go too far away, or you may get lost easily.
- ③ Find a taxi and show the driver the hotel's address.
- ④ Stay where you are and I'll send a taxi to pick you up.
- ⑤ Call me as soon as you find out where we are staying.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① harmful effects of e-waste on human health
- ② problems that can arise from reusing e-waste
- ③ enormous economic cost of recycling e-waste
- ④ efficient and scientific ways to reduce e-waste
- ⑤ necessity of replacing toxic materials in electronics

17. 언급된 물질이 아닌 것은?

- ① mercury ② lead ③ nickel
- ④ beryllium ⑤ cadmium

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. White,

The Dover Business Association welcomes you to one of the busiest and most successful retail areas on the south coast. Those of us who own or manage businesses here have been working together for the past eleven years to bring new business in and to promote the area. Enclosed is a description of the association's purpose and activities. As the new owner of The Fisherman's Rest, you are cordially invited to join the association. The next meeting will be held on June 15 at the Crown Hotel. We hope you will enjoy doing business in Dover as much as we have.

Sincerely,
Henry Adams

- ① 협회에 가입할 것을 권유하려고
- ② 변경된 협회 회칙을 안내하려고
- ③ 협회 가입 절차를 문의하려고
- ④ 회장 선거 결과를 통지하려고
- ⑤ 협회 연례행사를 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'll never forget the first time I gave a speech in front of strangers. I'd practiced for the stuffed animals on my bed and my roommate Christine, but this was my debut in front of a real audience. As I shakily got to my feet, I looked out at seventeen smiling Rotarians waiting for my words of wit and wisdom. My tongue was as dry as chalk dust, my palms as wet as a fish. The audience might as well have been seventeen *thousand* judges waiting to sentence me to eternal humiliation if I didn't inform and entertain each. I gave a last concerned glance at Christine, who had driven me to the club, and began, "Good afternoon. It gives me great pleasure..."

- ① nervous ② proud ③ envious ④ angry ⑤ relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

These days many youth sports games are set up and run by adults. This kind of adult involvement rids children of the opportunity to learn the importance of independence and cooperation. Here are a few guidelines. They may sound a bit strange to you, but they're worth bearing in mind. First, let the players select their coaches and let them referee their own games. Second, let each player play for the same amount of time. And last, don't be afraid not to enforce a rule if it gets in the way of the kids' playing. Keep these guidelines in mind and let children have fun in games that they have organized, run, and maintained by themselves.

- ① 아이들이 쉽게 접할 수 있는 실내 스포츠를 확대해야 한다.
- ② 아이들 스스로가 자신들의 경기를 운영할 수 있게 해야 한다.
- ③ 운동을 통해 아이들에게 규칙 준수의 중요성을 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 아이들이 학업과 스포츠 사이의 균형을 잘 유지하게 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어른과 아이가 함께 할 수 있는 운동을 더 많이 개발해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 it is artists who pay it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is a real investment made by many of us today in the idea that artistic practice was liberated when judgments of both taste *and* politics ceased to be the criterion for (good) art. But there has been a price, and it is artists who pay it — although the opposite might at first appear to be the case. The contemporary art world values artists, not art. No art objects are necessary. No social or political usefulness is required. Artistic practices have been deregulated. They are strategies chosen by artists themselves as an expression of their individual and uncensored freedom. Artists are iconic embodiments, almost advertisements, for the slogan (if not the reality) of “freedom of speech.” I say not the reality, because to a significant degree it is the museum, the curatorial decision, and the biennials that legitimate the artists, on which they (un-freely) depend.

* deregulate: 규제를 철폐하다 ** embodiment: 전형
*** biennial: 2년마다 개최되는 미술제

- ① Not all objects in daily life are considered art objects.
- ② Total deregulation in artistic practice guarantees creativity.
- ③ There is no such thing as absolute freedom in creating art.
- ④ Artists’ freedom of expression is the most fundamental right.
- ⑤ Artists should cherish every experience they encounter in life.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people have heard of the “Pareto Principle,” the idea, introduced as far back as the 1790s by Vilfredo Pareto, that 20 percent of our efforts produce 80 percent of results. Much later, in 1951, in his Quality-Control Handbook, Joseph Moses Juran, one of the fathers of the quality movement, expanded on this idea and called it “the Law of the Vital Few.” His observation was that you could massively improve the quality of a product by resolving a tiny fraction of the problems. He found a willing test audience for this idea in Japan, which at the time had developed a rather poor reputation for producing low-cost, low-quality goods. By adopting a process in which a high percentage of effort and attention was channeled toward improving just those few things that were truly vital, he made the phrase “made in Japan” take on a totally new meaning. And gradually, the quality revolution led to Japan’s rise as a global economic power.

- ① 핵심적인 몇 가지 문제 해결이 전반적인 개선을 이끌어낸다.
- ② 지속적인 재정적 투자 없이는 고품질 제품이 나오기 어렵다.
- ③ 의사결정 시 다수의 의견 못지않게 소수의 의견도 중요하다.
- ④ 작은 문제를 방치하면 결국 해결할 수 없는 큰 문제가 된다.
- ⑤ 다품목 소량 생산이 단일 품목 다량 생산보다 수익성이 높다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unfortunately, many people obtain information about food and nutrition through newspapers, magazines, radio and TV. With few exceptions, this information is usually misguided — packaged and processed junk food disguised as healthy — is continuously pushed on the public. While these sources may be entertaining, they’re usually not an accurate source of health information. The goal of these media sources is to sell newspapers and magazines, and keep you listening to or watching a certain program. One reason for the slanted information is the editorial process — many articles, interviews and other bits of information never get reported because the information clashes with advertisers. But in addition to their ads, these same advertisers get their information to the public in the form of articles, interviews, and other media — even through sponsored “scientific studies” — often with the public not suspecting there’s a conflict of interest.

* slanted: 편파적인

- ① conflicts between food advertisers and the media
- ② ways of obtaining accurate information on healthy food
- ③ the necessity of restricting food advertising in the media
- ④ effects of food advertisements on the health of the public
- ⑤ unreliability of the media as a source of food information

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

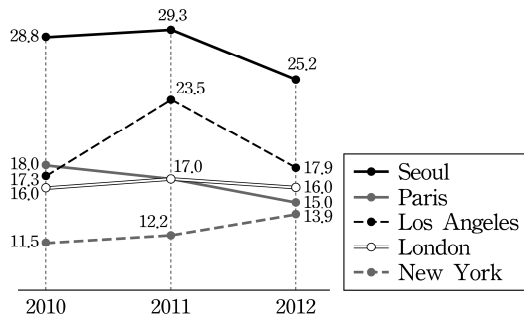
Asking people about their needs and wants to determine what motivates their choices is common practice, with many businesses running focus groups, conducting interviews, and gathering surveys to better understand their clients’ desires. But there is a key presumption behind asking people to explain the reasons for their behavior: that people know why they do things. This presumption might seem utterly reasonable, except that a mountain of carefully controlled scientific studies show that people are often completely clueless when it comes to explaining the reasons for their behavior. In study after study, people are superb at providing elaborate explanations for why they made a certain choice, but after reviewing the evidence, psychologists Richard Nisbett and Tim Wilson observe that we are a bit too adept at “telling more than we can know.” Humans are simply not wired to be conscious of all the reasons they do things. This hidden wiring poses a real problem in uncovering the deeper motives underlying behavior.

* adept: 능숙한

- ① Self Motivation: The Most Powerful Driver for Action
- ② Be Conscious of What You Choose to Do and Become
- ③ Are People in Touch with the Causes of Their Behavior?
- ④ How Can Surveys Be Used to Reflect Clients’ Genuine Desires?
- ⑤ Benefits of Identifying the Specific Motives Underlying Behavior

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Yearly PM-2.5 Concentrations in Five Selected Cities
(unit: microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$))



The above graph shows the average yearly concentrations of PM-2.5 or ultrafine particles, in Seoul, Paris, Los Angeles, London, and New York from 2010 to 2012. ① Among the five selected cities, Seoul had the highest concentrations of PM-2.5, which were always more than 25.0 micrograms per cubic meter during the given period. ② Although the PM-2.5 concentration in New York increased steadily from 2010 to 2012, New York had the lowest concentrations for all three years. ③ In 2010, the PM-2.5 concentration in Paris was the second highest among the five cities, but in 2012, it had decreased to 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter, which was the second-lowest concentration. ④ In 2011, the PM-2.5 concentration in London was the same as that in Paris, and it was lower than that in Los Angeles in 2010. ⑤ In 2012, the PM-2.5 concentration in Seoul was higher than the combined concentrations in Paris and New York.

* PM-2.5: 지름이 2.5마이크로미터(μm) 이하인 먼지

26. proboscis monkey에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The proboscis monkey is usually found near fresh water in lowland rainforest or mangrove swamp. Its outstanding feature is the protruding nose, which becomes long and pendulous in old males; it is less developed in females. It is very active throughout the day, with its peak activity extending from late afternoon to dark. It swims both on the surface and underwater and is considered the best swimmer among the primates. Ninety-five percent of its diet consists of leaves, but it also eats fruits and flowers. Its group size averages 20 and at night each individual sleeps alone in a tree. When intruders appear, the adult males confront them while the others depart. For many years the proboscis monkey was considered difficult or impossible to maintain in captivity, but zoos eventually held 17 specimens, of which 12 had been born in captivity. One captive-born individual lived for nearly thirteen years and seven months.

* protruding: 볼록 나온 ** pendulous: 축 늘어져 대롱거리는

- ① 낮 동안 내내 매우 활동적이다.
- ② 수면 위에서뿐만 아니라 물속에서도 수영한다.
- ③ 평균 20마리가 한 집단을 이루며 함께 모여 잠을 잔다.
- ④ 침입자가 나타나면 다 자란 수컷이 맞선다.
- ⑤ 우리에서 태어난 개체 중에는 13년 넘게 산 것도 있다.

27. Vivo Music & Mandarin Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Vivo Music & Mandarin Camp

This is a five-day camp where your children can experience both the music and the Mandarin programs.

In the music program, children can explore various musical instruments and learn music theory; piano, violin, and guitar lesson can all be experienced. One free private lesson will be offered when you register for this camp. Every student can choose any one instrument for a one-on-one lesson.

The Mandarin program is characterized by its unique modular design: it combines modern Chinese and learning with traditional Chinese culture. The program focuses on different topics and activities, such as stories, games, songs, activities, arts and crafts, etc.

- * **Student Age:** Grades 4–10
- * **Period & Time:** April 22–26, 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.
- * **Camp Tuition:** \$400
- * **Material Fee:** \$40 (all musical instruments and learning materials included). \$10/\$20 will be saved if you bring your own musical instrument. (\$10 for one instrument, \$20 for both violin and guitar.)

For more information, visit our website at www.vivomusicschool.org.

- ① 음악 프로그램에서는 음악 이론을 배운다.
- ② 등록하면 두 가지 악기에 대해 무료 개인 강습이 제공된다.
- ③ Mandarin 프로그램은 다양한 주제와 활동에 초점을 맞춘다.
- ④ 4월 22일부터 26일까지 매일 4시간 동안 진행된다.
- ⑤ 본인의 악기를 가져오면 재료비를 절약할 수 있다.

28. Afternoon of Wellness and Nutrition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Afternoon of Wellness and Nutrition

Join us at Total Athleticare for an afternoon of **wellness and nutrition!**

Enjoy healthy snacks and wine as you learn about the most researched food supplement in the world, Juice Plus. Find out how to get a 50 percent discount on Juice Plus for children 4–18 years old.

- **When:** Friday, April 26, 2019 4 p.m. – 7 p.m.
- **Where:** 999 N. Plaza Drive, Suite 115

※ Special Event

Discover more about advanced sports performance nutrition and integrative testing from our three special guest lecturers: 1) soccer player Kristian Smith, 2) registered dietician Valerie Early, and 3) former US decathlon champion John Sayre.

There will be time allowed for a Q&A session. Please come prepared with your questions or email them directly to us at info@totalathleticare.com.

Reservations are required and can be made by calling 847-706-9600. For more information, please visit our website (www.totalathleticare.com).

- ① Juice Plus를 무료로 얻는 방법을 알려 준다.
- ② 금요일 오후에 4시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 특별 강사 중 한 명은 농구 선수이다.
- ④ 질의응답 시간에 할 질문을 이메일로 보낼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 전화 예약은 받지 않는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One way you can show children a little special attention is by putting them into your stories. I have done this with a Bob Hartman story ① called “The Big Soft Fluffy Bed.” I tell the children I’d like to ‘borrow’ a name for the story and ask for a volunteer. Then I tell the story ② inserting the child’s name at the appropriate points. When I asked a group of children I had worked with periodically over a year what they had enjoyed most about the story work we had done, many of ③ whom chose the time I had used Ethan’s name to tell a story. Not only Ethan, but many of the other children, too, found that occasion meaningful and exciting. You might pick a child who you feel could do with feeling special that day and ④ use their name. Alternatively, if you are struggling to build a positive relationship with a particular child, choose them. It will help to assure the child ⑤ that you notice and think about them.

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

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can’t forget about the present. Understanding how what you are doing today ① benefits you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn’t ② enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into ③ manageable pieces is important to motivation. When I saw that if I only did *some* work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was ④ motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be ⑤ confident using the big picture as motivation.

* procrastinate: 미루다, 질질 끌다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more appealing if everything about those things is not _____ the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and decide we like it. Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn’t catch the first time, or we might notice what the piano or drums are doing in the background. A special harmony emerges that we missed before. We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. Sometimes, the longer it takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it’s music, art, dance, or architecture — we become.

* subtleties: 중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

- ① private ② obvious ③ biased
④ harmful ⑤ harmonious

32. Humans evolved in an environment of scarcity where hunger and famine were constant companions. Individuals who learned to stock up on fats, sugars, and salts when they were available were more likely to survive and reproduce than those who did not. As a result, evolutionary biologists discovered, over the ages our brain circuits rewarded such binges. In the twenty-first century, the food industry has put sugar, fat, and salt within arm’s reach of much of the world’s population. So the hedonic impulses that once conferred survival benefits now encourage the overeating that puts people at risk of diet-related chronic diseases. Technologists now work in food industry laboratories to _____ to create products that promise continued profitability. As Harvard evolutionary biologist Daniel Lieberman put it, “The food industry has made a fortune because we retain Stone Age bodies that crave sugar but live in a Space Age world in which sugar is cheap and plentiful.” [3점]

* binge: 폭식 ** hedonic: 쾌락의

- ① exploit this evolutionary lag
② introduce nutritious ingredients
③ develop lower-sugar alternatives
④ improve the appeal of health foods
⑤ analyze recent trends in eating habits

33. Developmental neurobiologists make a fundamental distinction in how environmental inputs shape the brain, and thus perception and behavior, during early development. In response to the specification problem, reliably present external conditions often act as stimuli triggering particular developmental steps, an aspect of development called *experience-expectant*. As a result, there is a *critical period* for the presence of the stimulus beyond which it is very difficult or impossible to trigger the developmental step. An example is the learning of aspects of vision, such as colors or particular features. If a developing eye is systematically deprived of light, vision in the corresponding brain hemisphere does not develop. More surprisingly, if a particular color is systematically absent, the ability to perceive this color does not develop, and if particular shapes are systematically absent, the ability to perceive them may also not develop properly. The term *critical period* implies that after it ends it is almost impossible to _____.

[3점]

- ① find a good reason for not learning
- ② retain the critical features that we value
- ③ retrieve the previously stored information
- ④ maintain the brain's early learning ability
- ⑤ make up for the absence of these stimuli

34. As Herbert Simon has forcefully stated, attention is the most crucial human resource. But to select, decode, store and retrieve such wealth, information must pass through a processing system that cannot handle more than a few bits or chunks of information at any given time. In everyday life most of this capacity is tied up in processing information needed to survive: working, watching out for cars, watching out for children, talking to people, eating, washing up, getting from one place to another. In addition, to be considered an expert, a person must also be able to recognize, retrieve, and manipulate about 50,000 different symbolic configurations—for instance a chess expert needs to know about that many positions on the board, a college graduate should have about that many words in his or her vocabulary, and so on. These figures represent the conflicting demands that set the parameters within which _____.

[3점]

* configuration: 형태, 배치 ** parameter: (제한) 범위

- ① the combined information can easily be lost
- ② the survival mechanism can work on its own
- ③ the processing of information must keep going
- ④ the allocation of psychic energy must take place
- ⑤ the ability to invent symbols must be maintained

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the next major waves of medical advancement will be in the development of genomic sequencing, which will help doctors sequence human DNA to discover the precise cause of an illness, and develop a specific treatment for it. ① Experts believe this process will be easy to commercialize relatively quickly, as sequencing gets cheaper. ② Using advances in genomic research, scientists are developing blood tests that can detect cancer, while also beginning to apply academic research to real-world scenarios. ③ As researchers get better at identifying the specific genes that are mutating and causing cancer, drug companies will need to produce medications that address these problems more quickly. ④ Except for the few malignant diseases that occur exclusively among children, older people are more likely to develop cancer than younger ones. ⑤ In the next decade, scientists expect to have more specialized “precision medicines” to treat cancer.

* sequence: 배열 순서를 밝히다 ** malignant: 악성의

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

36.

Traditional cultures tend to produce aesthetic objects that we associate with “craft” rather than “art,” in part because they are typically functional objects—clothing, baskets, water vessels, hunting weapons.

- (A) Yet as Nicholas Delbanco, a distinguished American writer, noted, “We’ve grown so committed as a culture to the ideal of originality that the artist who admits to working in the manner of another artist will likely stand accused of being second-rate.”
- (B) But imitation is a long-established, deep-rooted form of cultural transmission, even in European fine arts. For many centuries, and in many different societies, the ability to imitate and reproduce the acknowledged masters was highly valued; and developing this skill through practice was how one learned one’s craft.
- (C) These artifacts have often been collected in the West, but not always by art museums—more typically they’re found in “natural history” museums. We don’t value these objects because they seem to be mostly imitative, and our conception of creativity is almost exclusively focused on originality.

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

37.

Music in human culture is certainly very ancient. Several flutes made of bone have been found from the Stone Age.

- (A) It's possible that this object isn't an instrument, but a bone punctured by the sharp teeth of some carnivore which gnawed it later. But the holes appear to be carefully made, with no cracking at the edges.
- (B) The oldest candidate known so far is carved from the bone of a young cave bear and dates to around 44,000 years ago. It was found in 1995 in Slovenia, and has two holes with the suggestion of a third, and perhaps another on the opposite side.
- (C) Besides, there is no doubt that bone flutes were made in the Stone Age. Several unambiguous examples have been unearthed in the Swabian Jura in Germany dating from around 40,000 years ago, including one more or less complete and rather elegant flute made from a bird bone. [3점]

* carnivore: 육식 동물

- 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.

At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they vary in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene.

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior independent of rules and codes. (①) Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. (②) However, that is not always the case. (③) Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior necessarily criminalized. (④) Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to stop people from doing it. (⑤) Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society. [3점]

* instill: (사상·감정 따위를) 심어주다, 주입하다

39.

This basically allows the noise to skip over any barrier of vegetation, as if it weren't there.

On clear evenings, when you might want to sit out in your backyard and listen to the crickets chirp, something called an *inversion* can occur in the atmosphere. (①) Normally, the air temperature decreases with height above the surface, but on clear nights the surface can cool down rapidly and will cool the air next to it as well. (②) This can create a situation where the air temperature increases with height for a while and then falls off normally above that point. (③) The point in the atmosphere where the temperature stops rising and starts to fall off will reflect noise and cause it to be diverted back down toward the surface. (④) So, in this case, the vegetation provides no barrier at all to the noise of the highway. (⑤) The bottom line is that when considering the noise-distribution aspect of the microclimate in areas near highways, landscape architects cannot count on vegetation to provide much of a sound buffer.

* inversion: 역전(逆轉), 전환

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

The problem with the way people collect and interpret data in their everyday lives is that they are not always particularly thorough. Often, when one explanation for an event seems "right," we adopt that explanation as the truth even when other explanations are possible and potentially more accurate. For example, eyewitnesses to violent crimes are often extremely confident in their identifications of the perpetrators of these crimes. But research finds that eyewitnesses are no less confident in their identifications when they are incorrect than when they are correct. People may also become convinced of the existence of extrasensory perception, or the predictive value of astrology, when there is no evidence for either. Furthermore, psychologists have also found that there are a variety of cognitive and motivational biases that frequently influence our perceptions and lead us to draw erroneous conclusions.

* perpetrator: 가해자, 범죄자 ** erroneous: 잘못된, 틀린



We tend to accept the data that seems right in our everyday lives without any ____ (A) ____, which may sometimes lead us to come to a(n) ____ (B) ____ conclusion.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|------------|------------------|
| ① | prejudice | fair |
| ② | confidence | biased |
| ③ | confidence | unintended |
| ④ | doubt | misguided |
| ⑤ | doubt | neutral |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Soil is an important component of the global ecosystem. It is (a) fundamental to life on earth. Yet, when compared to water and air, it is the poor relation in respect of policies designed to promote acceptable standards of quality and ensure its protection. Soil erosion has been recognized as a problem for centuries but the success rate in controlling it is poor. It has generally not proved economic for farmers to practise soil conservation and the political will to enforce erosion control has not been there. One reason for this is that from the viewpoint of agricultural production, it has not been globally (b) discouraged. Between 1945 and 1990, the rate of loss of agricultural land through erosion, at 0.1 percent per year, was more than (c) offset by annual increases in crop productivity of 1-2 per cent as a result of better farming practices and greater use of irrigation, pesticides, and fertilizers. Further, an important section of the world's population is still engaged in low-input agriculture and therefore effectively 'mining' the soil resource because that is the only way they can (d) secure their present livelihood; through poverty, they do not have access to the resources needed to adopt more sustainable farming practices. There is also difficulty in maintaining existing erosion control measures in areas where migration and disease are reducing the size of the rural population. The costs associated with implementing erosion control measures have been (e) borne by the individual land user either through increased taxation or by paying higher prices for food, oil, gas, electricity and road and rail construction.

41. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Soil Erosion Control Measures Have Failed
- ② Soil Erosion: An Inevitable Phenomenon of Nature
- ③ To What Extent Does Soil Erosion Affect Humans?
- ④ Can Sustainable Farming Practices Stop Soil Erosion?
- ⑤ The Necessity of Controlling Problems of Soil Erosion

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)

One day Marianna received a call at work telling her that her two-year-old daughter, Amy, had been in a car accident with her babysitter. Amy was fine, but the babysitter, who was driving, had been taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Marianna frantically rushed to the scene of the accident, where she was told that the babysitter had experienced an epileptic seizure while driving. Marianna found a firefighter unsuccessfully attempting to console (a) her toddler. She took Amy in her arms, and she immediately began to calm down as she comforted her.

* epileptic seizure: 간질 발작

(B)

In allowing Amy to repeatedly retell the story, Marianna was helping her understand what had happened so (b) she could begin to deal with it emotionally. Since Marianna knew the importance of helping her daughter's brain process the frightening experience, she helped her tell and retell the events so that she could process her fear and go on with (c) her daily routines in a healthy and balanced way. Over the next few days, Amy brought up the accident less and less, until it became just another of her life experiences.

(C)

As soon as she stopped crying, Amy began telling Marianna what had happened. Using her two-year-old language, which only her parents and babysitter would be able to understand, Amy continually repeated the phrase "Eea woo woo." "Eea" is (d) her word for "Sophia" and "woo woo" refers to her version of the siren on a fire truck (or in this case, an ambulance). By repeatedly telling her mother "Eea woo woo," Amy was focusing on the detail of the story that mattered most to her: Sophia had been taken away from her.

(D)

That night and over the next week, when Amy's mind continually brought her back to the car crash, Marianna helped her retell the story over and over again. She'd say, "Yes, you and Sophia were in an accident, weren't you?" At this point, Amy would stretch out her arms and shake them, imitating Sophia's seizure. Marianna would continue, "Yes, Sophia had a seizure and started shaking, and the car crashed, didn't it?" Amy's next statement was, of course, the familiar "Eea woo woo," to which Marianna would respond, "That's right. The woo woo came and took Sophia to the doctor. And now (e) she's all better."

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 Marianna가 안고 위로를 해주자 Amy는 진정되기 시작했다.
- ② Amy는 마침내 사고를 자신의 삶의 경험 중 하나로 인식하게 되었다.
- ③ 울음을 그치자마자 Amy는 무슨 일이 있었는지 Marianna에게 말했다.
- ④ Marianna는 Amy가 사고에 관한 이야기를 하지 못하게 했다.
- ⑤ Amy는 Sophia의 발작을 흉내 냈다.

* 확인 사항

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