

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 교내 전기 절약 방법을 알려주려고
- ② 교내 쓰레기 감소 방안을 공모하려고
- ③ 냉난방기 설치 공사 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 교실 냉난방기 가동 기준을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 규칙적인 교실 환기의 중요성을 강조하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 치과 치료는 늦을수록 비용이 많이 든다.
- ② 충분히 알아본 후 치아 보험에 가입해야 한다.
- ③ 치아 건강을 위해 정기 검진을 받는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 치과 치료에 관한 잘못된 정보를 바로잡아야 한다.
- ⑤ 어릴 때부터 올바른 칫솔질을 배우는 것이 중요하다.

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

- ① 인테리어 업자 - 의뢰인
- ② 부동산 중개인 - 집주인
- ③ 가구점 직원 - 고객
- ④ 임대인 - 임차인
- ⑤ 건축가 - 기자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 고객 만나기
- ② 문서 복사하기
- ③ 다과 준비하기
- ④ 보고서 제출하기
- ⑤ 마감 연장 요청하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$80
- ② \$85
- ③ \$90
- ④ \$95
- ⑤ \$100

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 회의에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회의 시간이 변경되어서
- ② 어머니를 간호해야 해서
- ③ 새집으로 이사 가야 해서
- ④ 다른 회의에 참석해야 해서
- ⑤ 새 팀 프로젝트를 맡게 되어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Little Kids' Library에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 위치
- ② 운영 시간
- ③ 휴관일
- ④ 도서 대출 기간
- ⑤ 아동 대상 프로그램

9. Bob's Woodworking Class에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사전 경험이 없어도 수강할 수 있다.
- ② 2주 동안 화요일과 목요일에 진행된다.
- ③ 수강료 200달러에 재료비가 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 고급반을 수강하려면 반드시 수강을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 가족과 함께 등록하면 둘 다 수강료 할인을 받는다.

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

Toothbrush Holders

	Model	Price	Material	Color	Warranty
①	A	\$33	Wood	Beige	2 years
②	B	\$29	Metal	Blue	2 years
③	C	\$27	Metal	Blue	1 year
④	D	\$26	Wood	White	2 years
⑤	E	\$25	Plastic	Beige	1 year

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

- ① Unfortunately, I can't make it home by then.
- ② Right. I need to wear it for my job interview.
- ③ Sorry. I'd like to change it to a different color.
- ④ Okay. I'll call the shop and ask about my jacket.
- ⑤ No. It's the one located across from our apartment.

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

- ① That's too bad. Let's visit her in the hospital after school.
- ② Don't worry. I've finally recovered from my leg injury.
- ③ Great idea. I'm going to take a soccer class this week.
- ④ I'm afraid I can't. I'm not good at playing soccer.
- ⑤ Oh, no. I didn't know school is closed today.

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

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

- ① I don't think so. She doesn't want a birthday party.
- ② That's correct. A cell phone can negatively affect behavior.
- ③ You have a point. It could be useful in a dangerous situation.
- ④ I'm sorry for not having answered your call. I was busy then.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll take her cell phone to the repair center this afternoon.

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

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

- ① I'm afraid it's not my size. It's too big for me.
- ② Yes, but let's go shopping tomorrow, not today.
- ③ Sure! I'll make your avatar so you get the right size.
- ④ I agree. Impulsive shopping is definitely undesirable.
- ⑤ Great! It'll revolutionize the online shopping experience.

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

Julia: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Set a reminder for your anniversary on your calendar app.
- ② I'll help you figure out the functions of your smartphone.
- ③ It's better for you to plan an event for your anniversary.
- ④ Please write down everything discussed in the meeting.
- ⑤ It'll be good for you to make an apology to your wife.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons why vegetables taste good
- ② health benefits of eating vegetables
- ③ vegetable recipes that are easily cooked
- ④ differences between fruits and vegetables
- ⑤ vegetables easy for gardening beginners to grow

17. 언급된 채소가 아닌 것은?

- ① lettuce                      ② cherry tomatoes                      ③ beans
- ④ potatoes                      ⑤ carrots

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have long admired your drama series *Law and Justice*. I am a lawyer myself, and I have enjoyed this show very much because I felt it portrayed accurately what defense lawyers go through day after day. The last three episodes, however, have caused me to rethink my opinion of the show. It appears that your writers are determined to portray lawyers as dishonest opportunists. Every profession has its share of dishonest people, but this show is highlighting the exception rather than the rule. It does harm to ethical members of our profession. Please take my concerns seriously. I have enjoyed your show in the past, and I hope I can keep enjoying it in the future.

- ① 변호사의 불법 영업 행위를 제보하려고
- ② 제작된 프로그램의 방송 날짜를 문의하려고
- ③ 변호사의 미담 사례에 관한 방송에 감사하려고
- ④ 다양한 직업에 관한 프로그램 편성을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 드라마 속 변호사에 대한 부적절한 묘사에 항의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Right after I went into the school gym, I found myself sitting in a circle, face to face with about ten unfamiliar students that were all shy and so didn't pay attention to me that day. I seemed to be keeping my cool, but whenever I tried to answer the teachers' questions, I had butterflies in my stomach. A few moments later, teachers kept telling us how to open our hearts and minds and to share our true feelings. I remembered the unfair things that I had suffered in my life so far. I gathered up my courage and poured my feelings out during the conversation with the teachers, which made me feel more comfortable. Conversations were starting up all around me, and the gym began to be filled with comfort and empathy.

- ① sad → joyful                      ② nervous → relaxed
- ③ indifferent → excited                      ④ irritated → surprised
- ⑤ satisfied → regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We are told that, in order to achieve success and be happy in life, we should be content with what we have; thus, some people erroneously tend to be content in everything. But the truth of the matter is that contentment is a benefit to deriving satisfaction and happiness but a threat to personal growth and excellence. In as much as we are content with what we have or possess, we should be totally dissatisfied with what or who we are. This is the key to happiness and the actualization of great success. Philip Stanhope, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, said, "Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable. However, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable."

\* persevere: 인내하다 \*\* despondency: 낙담

- ① 현재에 안주하지 말고 완벽을 목표로 삼고 나아가야 한다.
- ② 목표를 향해 돌진하기 전에 명확한 동기를 가져야 한다.
- ③ 일상의 삶에 만족하며 주어진 것에 감사해야 한다.
- ④ 허황된 꿈을 꾸지 말고 이룰 수 있는 목표를 세워야 한다.
- ⑤ 동료의 단점을 지적하기보다는 먼저 장점을 칭찬해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 won't get lucky with her가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

No one, whether a Nobel Prize winner or a tree frog, wants a substandard partner. All forms of animal life have evolved methods for “screening” potential mates in order to select those with the best genomes. Such screening need not be conscious; indeed, it rarely is, even among our own species. Human mating rituals, whether practiced at high school dances or in so-called primitive societies in the Amazon basin, are only one example of this. A zoologist could surprise us with stories of how other animal species choose or attract partners. One of my favorites involves the gladiator frog. As in most species, the female is very particular when it comes to choosing the father of her offspring. Since “toughness” is a desirable trait in this pugnacious species, the female practices a very simple screening technique. She approaches her potential mate and literally does her best to knock him off his feet. If she succeeds, that’s one Mr. Froggie that won't get lucky with her.

\* pugnacious: 호전적인

- ① ends up being her subordinate
- ② loses the chance to be her mate
- ③ rejects her courtship immediately
- ④ isn't strong enough to be her opponent
- ⑤ threatens her position in the population

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you look at U.S. trends in childhood obesity over the past forty years, you see that every age group is affected. However, the age group that shows the greatest rate of increase in the last decade is the two- to five-year-olds. It is impossible to ascribe personal responsibility or free choice to this age group. Toddlers don't decide when, what, or how much to eat. They do not shop for or cook their own food. However, as all parents know, they do make their preferences known in the supermarket. Research has shown that children are not able to tell the difference between a TV show and a commercial until they are eight years old. Children in the United States watch an average of three to four hours of TV per day. The programs are interspersed with commercials that target these very young viewers and convince them of what they need. If you can't discern what's marketing and what's not, how can you defend yourself against it? As U.S. young children cannot do so, their obesity rate has increased the most.

\* intersperse: (사이에) 배치하다

- ① TV 광고의 무분별한 노출로 미국 아동의 비만율이 최고로 증가했다.
- ② 유아기에 비만이었던 아동이 성인이 되어서도 비만일 가능성이 높다.
- ③ 유전과 생활 환경적인 요인이 미국 아동의 비만에 큰 영향을 미쳤다.
- ④ 비만의 위험성을 보여주는 TV 프로그램이 점점 늘어나고 있다.
- ⑤ 아동의 TV 시청 시간은 부모의 지도하에 제한될 필요가 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We assume that newspaper space given to crime reporting is a measure of crime rate. Or that the amount of newspaper coverage given over to different causes of death correlates to risk. But assumptions like this are unwise. About five times more people die each year of stomach cancer than of unintentional drowning. But to take just one newspaper, the *Sacramento Bee* reported no stories about stomach cancer in 2014, but three on unintentional drownings. Based on news coverage, you'd think that drowning deaths were far more common than stomach-cancer deaths. Cognitive psychologist Paul Slovic showed that people dramatically overweight the relative risks of things that receive media attention. And part of the calculus for whether something receives media attention is whether or not it makes a good story. A death by drowning is more dramatic, more sudden, and perhaps more preventable than death by stomach cancer — all elements that make for a good, though tragic, tale. So drowning deaths are reported more, leading us to believe, erroneously, that they're more common.

\* calculus: 계산법

- ① how to cope with extreme fear of death in everyday life
- ② tremendous effects of media attention on one's social life
- ③ determining factors of news selection in printed mass media
- ④ profound changes in emphasis on crime reporting in newspapers
- ⑤ misunderstanding of death risk based on newspaper coverage

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In 1831 the French writer Alexis de Tocqueville resolved to see some of the American wilderness while touring in the United States, but “when he informed the frontiersmen of his desire to travel for *pleasure* into the primitive forest, they thought him mad.” Environmental historians have identified two major components to this traditional bias against wilderness: first, a very real threat to survival, and second, a dark and evil symbolism, inherited from a long tradition of Western thought. From its ancient biblical usage, “wilderness” implied the opposite of civilization, the place Adam and Eve were condemned to after being cast out of Paradise. The early Puritan colonists carried with them this idea of wilderness as a “wholly negative condition, something to be feared, hated, and ultimately eliminated — something to be replaced by fair farms and shining cities on hills.”

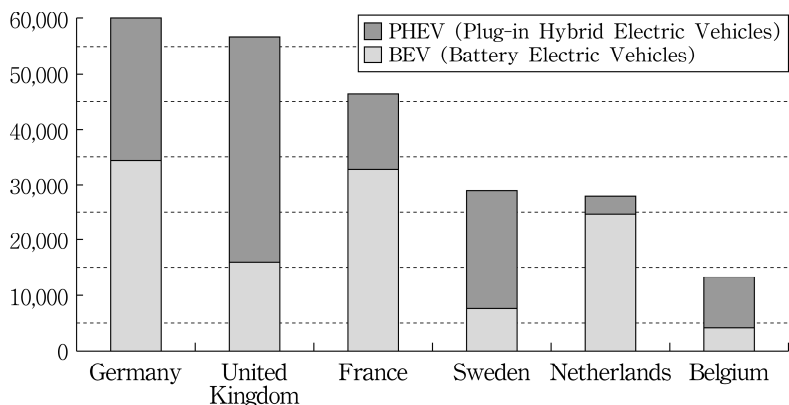
\* frontiersman: (특히 19세기 미국 서부의) 개척자

\*\* Puritan: 청교도의

- ① Is the Harmony Between Human and Nature Possible?
- ② Wilderness: A Thing for Early Americans to Conquer
- ③ Issues and Themes of Environmental History
- ④ Puritanism: The Greatest Obstacle to Liberty
- ⑤ Nature Is Home to American Frontier Spirit

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Number of New Electric Vehicles Sold in Europe by Country (2018)



The above graph shows the top six countries for new electric vehicle sales in Europe in 2018. ① Germany had the highest number of new electric vehicles (PHEV and BEV combined) sold, immediately followed by the United Kingdom. ② In terms of BEV sales, Germany topped the other countries, with nearly 35,000 vehicle sold, immediately followed by France. ③ As for PHEV, however, the United Kingdom had the highest number of new electric vehicles sold. ④ Sweden and the Netherlands sold almost the same number of new electric vehicle (PHEV and BEV combined), but the former sold much more BEVs than the latter. ⑤ Belgium had the lowest number of new electric vehicles (PHEV and BEV combined) sold among the six countries.

26. Isamu Noguchi에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Isamu Noguchi was one of the twentieth century's most important sculptors. After high school he attended Columbia University as a premedical student, while he also began taking evening sculpture classes. He soon left the university to become an academic sculptor. In 1926, Noguchi saw an exhibition of Constantin Brancusi, which profoundly changed his artistic direction. While traveling extensively in Asia, Mexico, and Europe from the late 1920s through the 1930s, Noguchi became famous for portrait sculpture. In 1938, he was commissioned for a large-scale sculpture for the Associated Press Building in Rockefeller Center, New York City. The sculpture, which symbolized the freedom of the press, was completed in 1940, and it led to Noguchi's work becoming well-known in the United States. This was the first of what would eventually become numerous celebrated public works worldwide. Noguchi did not belong to any particular art movement, but collaborated with artists working in a range of disciplines and schools.

- ① 의대 예과생으로서 Columbia University에 다녔다.
- ② Constantin Brancusi의 전시회를 보고 예술 방향을 바꾸었다.
- ③ 광범위하게 여행하면서 초상화 조각으로 유명해졌다.
- ④ Associated Press 건물을 위한 대규모의 조각상을 의뢰받았다.
- ⑤ 특정한 예술 운동에 속하여 다른 예술가들과 협력하였다.

27. 2022 Environmental Poster Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### 2022 Environmental Poster Contest

We are looking for posters that can raise awareness of the seriousness of plastic pollution.

**Theme:** "How Plastic Pollution Harms Our Waterways"

**Participants:** Open only to 4th and 5th grade students in the town of Oyster Bay

#### Submission

- The deadline is 6:00 p.m. on April 23, 2022.
- Submit your poster by email along with a completed entry form to [environment@oysterbay.com](mailto:environment@oysterbay.com).
- You can download the entry form at [www.oysterbaytown.com](http://www.oysterbaytown.com).

#### Prizes

- Winners will be announced on April 30, 2022 and the top three winning posters will be displayed in the town hall.
- 1st Place: Private tour of Oyster Bay and \$200 gift certificate
- 2nd Place: \$125 gift certificate
- 3rd Place: \$75 gift certificate

- ① Oyster Bay에 사는 4, 5학년 학생만이 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 제출 마감은 4월 23일 오후 6시까지이다.
- ③ 참가 신청서와 함께 포스터를 이메일로 보내야 한다.
- ④ 상위 세 명의 수상작품이 시청에 전시될 예정이다.
- ⑤ 수상자 전원에게 상금과 더불어 관광 기회가 주어진다.

28. Planetary Science Institute (PSI) Space Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### Planetary Science Institute (PSI) Space Night

Spend the night at the PSI and learn about the wonders of outer space.

**Date:** April 29 – 30, 2022

**Time:** 6 p.m. Friday to 9 a.m. Saturday

**Fees:** \$45 per person for PSI members / \$50 per person for non-members

- Pitch a tent at the PSI!  
(Tent optional: Room selection is first come, first served.)
- Meet real PSI planetary scientists.
- Hear about the latest discoveries from Mars.
- Search the sky with binoculars and telescopes.
- Breakfast in your pajamas
- Pack your toothbrush, sleeping bag and pajamas!

- \* One adult must be present for every four children.
- \* Children must be 4 to 12 years old.

- ① 토요일에서 일요일까지 열린다.
- ② PSI 회원은 1인당 참가비가 50달러이다.
- ③ 텐트를 칠 공간 선택은 선착순이다.
- ④ 칫솔과 침낭을 지급한다.
- ⑤ 12세 이상의 청소년을 위한 행사이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Circumlocution and useless words make their way into a document for various reasons. Writers may feel ① that using more words constitutes more thorough explanation. Or some may tend toward affectation and avoid simplicity in favor of elaborate sentences that they believe will sound more ② scientifically learned. For instance, writers frequently will opt for “utilize” or “employ” when they simply mean “use,” and in the noun form, ③ consider the unnecessary phrasing, “The *utilization* [versus *use*] of that technique does not suit our purpose.” Yet another reason may be the failure to consider the difference between writing and speech, for writing does not require restatement, repetition for emphasis, or a conversational verbosity typically ④ using when speaking. Whatever the reasons, close attention to how many words are truly needed ⑤ to convey information will lead to simpler and more forthright sentences.

\* circumlocution: 에둘러 말하기    \*\* affectation: 겉치레  
\*\*\* verbosity: 장황함

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Many futurological speculations follow a simple pattern: they always and invariably see technology as a cause and social structure as a consequence, never the other way round. Therefore, the attitude toward technology becomes the one that is really ① important. In other words, these theories do not give ② much weight to the role that social and industrial policies can play in shaping the future. This typically happens when futurologists are also engineers. They know better than anybody else how technologies are produced and work, but they also tend to ③ overestimate the complexity of the social, political, and economic world. On the contrary, social scientists teach us to view social problems in a more complex way, to be aware that it is often ④ hard to distinguish cause and effect, and that the forecasts themselves sometimes bring about the very process being predicted — the so-called “self-fulfilling prophecy.” In the social reality, one more often observes a ⑤ chaotic interaction between different variables, rather than a simple cause and effect chain.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. It is very rare to find anyone who does not enjoy listening and responding to music, and therefore everyone may be described as being musical in its broadest sense. The sticking point for most people (and this can include children) is in performance or “joining in.” For some people, the inhibitors begin to develop in childhood and this may be largely the result of teachers’ reactions to and comments (even looks) made about their music-making efforts. The message that making music is only for those who show special aptitude can be transmitted at an early age, and stick; being unmusical is a \_\_\_\_\_ state for which education cannot compensate. An emphasis on performance and its related skills is bound to reinforce this view — for example, only those who can sing in tune or clap a rhythm accurately at a certain age (as young as seven years old, sometimes) are selected to sing in the choir or to learn to play an instrument.

\* sticking point: 난제    \*\* inhibitor: 억제제

- ① social
- ② balanced
- ③ collective
- ④ biological
- ⑤ psychological

32. Perhaps the most salient characteristic of creative individuals is a constant curiosity, an ever-renewed interest in whatever happens around them. This enthusiasm for experience is often seen as part of the “childishness” attributed to creative individuals. Without this interest, a person would be unlikely to become immersed deeply enough in a domain to be able to change it. Another way of describing this trait is to state that creative people are intrinsically motivated. They find their reward in the activity itself, without having to wait for external rewards or recognition. A recurring refrain among them goes something like this: “You could say that I worked every day of my life, or with equal justice you could say that I never did any work in my life.” Such an attitude greatly helps a person to persevere during the long stretches of the creative process when \_\_\_\_\_.

\* salient: 두드러진    \*\* refrain: 후렴구

- ① there exist conflicts about reward
- ② no external recognition is forthcoming
- ③ no subject is decided among participants
- ④ the procedure of working is not established
- ⑤ what the person does is considered hard work

33. In 1963, the Nobel laureate economist Kenneth Arrow wrote a paper detailing the ways in which \_\_\_\_\_. Among other things, Arrow's paper highlighted the fact that medical costs are extremely unpredictable and often very high, so that consumers can neither pay for them out of ongoing income nor effectively plan ahead as they might for other major purchases. Medical care can't be tested before you buy it; it's not like visiting the wireless store and trying out all the smart phones. In emergencies, of course, the patient may be unconscious or about to die. And, in any case, the whole business is so complex and requires so much specialized knowledge that a normal person can't reasonably be expected to make such decisions. Health care providers and patients simply don't come to the table as anything approaching equals, and as Arrow pointed out, "both parties are aware of this informational inequality, and their relation is colored by this knowledge." [3점]

\* laureate: 수상자

- ① health care data is stored, used and kept protected
- ② patients are playing a participatory role in healthcare
- ③ medical knowledge becomes attached to everyday life
- ④ medical care stands apart from other goods and services
- ⑤ health care providers can work together to care for patients

34. Nothing lasts, von Baer told his audience. What we mistake for persistence — the seeming permanence of mountains and seas — is \_\_\_\_\_. If we imagine for a moment "that the pace of life in man were to pass much faster or much slower, then we would soon discover that, for him, all the relations of nature would appear entirely differently." Suppose a human's lifetime, from birth to senility, lasted just twenty-nine days, one-thousandth its normal length. This *Monaten-Mensch*, or "man of the month," would never see the moon go through more than one full cycle; the concept of seasons and of snow and ice would be as abstract as the Ice Age is to us. The experience would be similar to that of many creatures, including some insects and mushrooms, that live for just a few days. Now suppose our lifespan were a thousand times shorter still and lasted just forty-two minutes. This *Minuten-Mensch*, or "man of minutes," would know nothing directly of night and day; flowers and trees would appear unchanging. [3점]

\* senility: 고령

- ① a reflection of our own wishful thinking
- ② an illusion derived from our short lifespan
- ③ a contradiction of our hypothesis of the world
- ④ a result of our efforts to overcome our limitations
- ⑤ an expression of the essence we share with nature

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Recovery plans for individual plant species are hugely important to reverse the tide of extinction. Recovery may include reinforcement of populations in the wild or reintroduction of plant populations to land they previously inhabited. ① At the same time, much broader work is increasingly required to recover endangered or degraded habitats so that rare, threatened, and more common plant species can all flourish. ② With the impacts of climate change, it is increasingly important to broaden the emphasis to include all native species in conservation planning. ③ Invasive species are capable of causing extinctions of native plants and animals, reducing biodiversity, competing with native organisms for limited resources, and altering habitats. ④ Ecological restoration aims to restore natural resources and ecological functioning at the ecosystem level. ⑤ Whatever the scale of ecological restoration, availability of native plant materials for both rare and common species is essential for the recovery process.

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

36.

The dominant techniques for studying creativity are psychometric assessments and laboratory experiments. The former is a correlational method involving the application of established instruments to research participants.

- (A) Unlike psychometric assessments, laboratory experiments are not correlational but rather use random assignment and active manipulation of the independent variables to enhance causal inference. For practical reasons, the research participants are also more likely to be college undergraduates taking introductory psychology courses.
- (B) It is much easier to administer psychometric instruments — which now can be done online — than to recruit off-campus populations for controlled experiments. Of course, these two strategies can be combined; participants in a laboratory experiment can be subjected to psychometric assessments (often executed in the "pre-screening").
- (C) The instruments may include divergent thinking tests, self-report questionnaires, personality inventories, and other individual-differences measures, while the participants usually range from school children to college students, although adults are occasionally studied as well.

\* personality inventory: 성격 특성 항목표

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

37.

Hoarded food and body fat reserves can sometimes be seen as alternative strategies for storing energy. As expected, food-hoarding birds will usually carry smaller fat reserves than non-hoarding species of similar size.

- (A) In contrast, a hoarder that does not remember exact caching positions may have to spend time searching for the caches before they can be eaten. In some cases, hoarded food might thus serve as an alternative to body fat, but there are other cases when it instead should be seen as a way of increasing food availability.
- (B) The extent to which animals can substitute stored food for body fat, however, depends on how accessible the stored food is. Food in a larder can substitute for fat effectively, because the hoarding animal can easily access it.
- (C) Small amounts of hoarded food, on the other hand, may not always be a good alternative to body fat, because it takes more time to recover the individually hoarded items. In this case, a good spatial memory (that will speed up retrieval) can make it easier to substitute hoarded food for fat. [3점]

\* hoard: 비축하다, 저장하다  
\*\* cache: 은닉하다; 저장물 \*\*\* larder: 먹이 저장고

- 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.

But even if every bad mutation is lost, that process takes time, and new mutations also keep coming in.

Mutations are accidental changes to the structure of our genes. This is the raw material of evolution; very rarely, a mutation occurs which makes organisms better able to survive and reproduce. But the vast majority of mutations are harmful, or have no effect at all. ( ① ) Evolution produces what is called a *mutation-selection balance* with respect to many genes. ( ② ) Mutated forms of a gene are constantly entering the population, as a result of molecular accidents. ( ③ ) Individuals with the mutated form are less likely to reproduce, so the bad mutations are eventually lost from the population. ( ④ ) So we expect a population to always contain some harmful mutated forms of each gene. ( ⑤ ) A mutation-selection balance is a situation in which bad mutations of a gene are being weeded out just as quickly as they are being introduced.

\* mutation: 돌연변이 \*\* molecular: 분자의

39.

This by no means indicates, as some have argued or desired, the demise of the nation-state nor of conventional great power or geopolitics.

In our current global age, today events in one region of the world can very rapidly have profound consequences for governments and societies around the globe. Globalization is a concept that refers to this intensification of worldwide interconnectedness. ( ① ) A popular metaphor is that of a “shrinking world.” ( ② ) However, this metaphor oversimplifies the dynamics and consequences of globalization. ( ③ ) It is a complex process that is both creating the conditions for a more cooperative world and being a significant source of global friction, instability, inequality, and conflict. ( ④ ) Moreover, globalization is reshaping state power as national governments seek to reckon with a world in which global events can have dramatic consequences for their capacity to govern or even to protect their own citizens’ welfare and security. ( ⑤ ) Rather, globalization is associated with significant changes or transformations in world politics that are redefining the context in which state power is exercised and geopolitics occurs. [3점]

\* demise: 종말, 몰락 \*\* reckon with: ~을 감안하다

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

Since trust is essential for stable social relations, and since exchange obligations promote trust, special mechanisms exist to perpetuate obligations and thus strengthen bonds of indebtedness and trust. In the Kula expeditions of the Trobriand islanders, for example, the ceremonial gifts received cannot be returned until the next expedition many months later, and while exchanges between partners who live in proximity to one another are more frequent, hasty reciprocation here too is condemned as improper. In our society, similarly, the custom of giving Christmas gifts prevents us from reciprocating for an unexpected Christmas present until a year later or, at least, until another suitable occasion arises. Generally, quick reciprocation of favors, which implies a refusal to stay indebted for a while and hence an insistence on a more businesslike relationship, is condemned as improper. Social bonds become solid by remaining obligated to others as well as by trusting them to discharge their obligations for considerable periods.

\* indebtedness: 채무 \*\* in proximity to: ~에 근접하여



Social bonds based on trust are \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ by preventing people from paying back the favor they received too \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- (A)                      (B)
- ① reinforced        ..... slowly  
② reinforced        ..... promptly  
③ weakened        ..... excessively  
④ weakened        ..... little  
⑤ maintained        ..... insufficiently

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Consciousness of external events takes about half a second (500 milliseconds) to develop. Our perceived awareness of the “present” is actually an awareness of the recent past, sometimes called the *remembered present*. This (a) delay suggests that conscious awareness requires many passes of signals back and forth between widespread cortical and lower brain regions. Parts of the unconscious may be viewed as incompletely formed consciousness, that is, (b) pre-conscious processes from which consciousness emerges after a few hundred milliseconds or so. Other parts of our unconscious remain forever hidden from awareness but still exert important influences on our conscious mind, affecting our choices to act in certain ways. Interactions occur in (c) both directions; the conscious mind may influence the unconscious, and vice versa.

Our unconscious actions occur significantly faster than our conscious actions. Initiation and guidance of voluntary acts by the unconscious is a common occurrence (d) familiar to anyone who has ever played baseball or tennis. The complex responses required in sports or playing the piano are much more involved than simple reflexes. A basketball player attempting a jump shot makes split-second adjustments according to his location, speed, and body angle as well as to the positions of his opponents. Conscious planning of quick action in sports or playing musical instruments is typically (e) helpful to performance; it is best if our painfully slow consciousness relinquishes control to the faster unconscious.

\* cortical: 피질의    \*\* vice versa: 역으로도 그러하다  
\*\*\* relinquish: 넘겨주다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Downside of Our Unconscious Actions
- ② Our Wild Desires Hidden in the Unconscious
- ③ Is the Unconscious Mind Inactive During Sports?
- ④ The Unconscious: One Step Ahead of the Conscious
- ⑤ The Battle Between the Conscious and the Unconscious

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)

Missy was Amy’s best friend. They had known each other since first grade, and they literally did everything together. But the older they got, the more their values seemed to differ. They still enjoyed a lot of the same things, but Amy was a bit more settled, while Missy seemed to enjoy pursuing the world of pretense. Missy loved being associated with popular people and things, and although (a) she was basically a good person, she had no problem with forcing things to go her way. Perhaps this is why it seemed that her family actually trusted Amy more than they trusted their daughter.

\* pretense: 가식

(B)

Amy loved Missy’s parents just like her own, and she did not want to be a party to the lie that Missy was creating. Nevertheless, Amy decided that the least she could do was to act as a silent witness. That way, Amy wasn’t actually lying; she just wasn’t revealing the full truth. So an hour or so later, they presented Missy’s father with the car and he began to ask questions. He wanted to know exactly what had happened, when and how. Missy gave a brief summary of the story (b) she made up, and Amy stood there in silent agreement.

(C)

Then Missy’s father decided to do a closer inspection. He pulled and pounded on the dented area until it gave way. It was at that point that pieces of bark from the tree that Missy had hit fell out. Missy and Amy were both stunned. Missy was caught in her lie, and Amy seen as the “guilty” bystander. Amy thought that Missy’s parents were more disappointed with her than they were with (c) their daughter. It was at then that she realized how incredibly fragile trust is.

\* dent: 흠집을 내다; 흠집

(D)

So on the day that Missy showed up at Amy’s house with a huge dent in her father’s car, Amy knew that they were in for an interesting time. Missy had banged the car while out that day, and (d) she knew her father was going to have a fit. So she stopped by Amy’s house in order to make up a story that would lessen her father’s rage. Missy decided to tell him that someone must have backed into the car and dented it while it was parked. Amy’s role was to corroborate. (e) She had strong objections to lying, and she wanted absolutely nothing to do with the situation.

\* corroborate: (증거나 정보를) 제공하다

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Missy와 Amy는 자랄수록 가치관이 달라졌다.
- ② Amy는 침묵하는 목격자로 행동하기로 했다.
- ③ 나무껍질 조각이 차에서 떨어졌을 때 Amy는 태연했다.
- ④ Amy는 사람들 간의 신뢰가 깨지기 쉽다는 것을 깨달았다.
- ⑤ Missy는 자기 아버지의 차를 끌고 Amy의 집에 왔다.

\* 확인 사항

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