

## 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 도서관 대출 규정 변경을 공지하려고
- ② 신규 도서관의 개관 행사를 안내하려고
- ③ 도서관에 도서나 잡지 기증을 요청하려고
- ④ 도서관에서 일할 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 자원봉사활동 후기 작성에 대해 감사를 표하려고

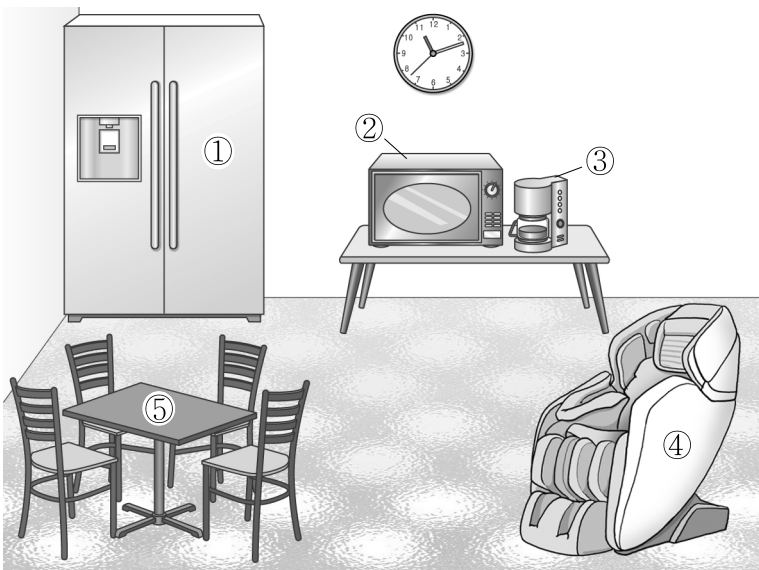
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 식사 전에 약간의 물을 마시면 과식을 예방할 수 있다.
- ② 충분한 수분 섭취를 위해 생수를 휴대하고 다녀야 한다.
- ③ 생수 제품에 대한 위생 기준을 엄격하게 적용해야 한다.
- ④ 지나친 수분 섭취는 건강에 해롭기 때문에 피해야 한다.
- ⑤ 식사 직전이나 직후에 물을 마시면 소화에 안 좋지 않다.

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

- ① 제과업자 - 재료 공급상
- ② 고객 - 가전제품 판매원
- ③ 식품점 주인 - 배송기사
- ④ 건축가 - 농장 주인
- ⑤ 공무원 - 주민

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



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

- ① 물리 숙제 도와주기
- ② 역사 노트 빌려 주기
- ③ 보건실에 데려다 주기
- ④ 도서관에 책 반납하기
- ⑤ 역사 프로젝트 알려 주기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$25
- ② \$27
- ③ \$28
- ④ \$29
- ⑤ \$30

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 오늘 아침에 학교에 지각할 뻔한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 몸이 아파 병원에 다녀와서
- ② 아침에 일찍 일어나지 못해서
- ③ 고장 난 자전거를 끌고 와야 해서
- ④ USB 메모리를 가지러 집에 갔다 와서
- ⑤ 과학 실험 보고서 작성을 마치지 못해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Summer Sports Camp에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 기간
- ③ 신청 방법
- ④ 운동 종목
- ⑤ 등록비

9. 2022 Data Crunch Munch에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 6월 13일부터 6월 15일까지 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 시민에게 공개된 정부 자료 데이터가 사용된다.
- ③ 이메일로 신청서를 보낼 수 있다.
- ④ 5개의 창의적인 해결 방안이 상을 받게 된다.
- ⑤ 사용될 프로그램의 매뉴얼은 제공되지 않는다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 방문할 전시회를 고르시오.

Art Exhibitions

	Theme	Period	Fee	Online Reservation
①	Art Drawings	May 1 – May 31	\$10	Not Required
②	Ice Sculptures	May 15 – June 15	\$15	Required
③	Video Art	May 30 – June 15	\$15	Not Required
④	Sand Art	June 1 – June 20	\$20	Required
⑤	Sugar Craft	June 10 – June 25	\$20	Required

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

- ① Of course. A picture can be more effective than words.
- ② Trust me. You definitely need to change your topic.
- ③ You're right. Communication is all about listening.
- ④ Yes. Using images might confuse your audience.
- ⑤ I don't think so. You need to stick to your plan.

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

- ① Really? I didn't know the exam was delayed.
- ② Great idea. Let's study together for the exam.
- ③ Me, neither. I feel I'm not well prepared for it.
- ④ I'm sorry I gave you the wrong answer. I'll correct it.
- ⑤ The science exam was too difficult. I'm afraid I failed.

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

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

- ① I need to wear good walking shoes, not ordinary ones.
- ② Walking doesn't require special training or instructors.
- ③ Walking needs to be done for at least 30 minutes daily.
- ④ You can make walking a social event to meet new people.
- ⑤ I can clear my mind and relax my body when I'm walking.

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

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

- ① Great. That must have been one of your best bike trips ever.
- ② That's right. You must be careful when going on a bike trip.
- ③ Sounds good. Let me treat you to lunch some other time.
- ④ Yes. You should learn how to repair bikes before riding.
- ⑤ I don't think so. The movies he stars in are very boring.

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

Hannah: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Instead of calling, we'll use the texting service.
- ② Let's return to our room to get the battery pack.
- ③ No, we won't use our phones while sightseeing.
- ④ Sorry, but we don't have a charger for that model.
- ⑤ You should charge your phone before going to bed.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① vegetables that are healthier when cooked
- ② common nutrients found in leafy vegetables
- ③ disadvantages of consuming vegetables only
- ④ diverse recipes for vegetables across cultures
- ⑤ cooking methods to avoid when cooking vegetables

17. 언급된 채소가 아닌 것은?

- ① spinach                      ② kale                      ③ tomatoes
- ④ carrots                      ⑤ onions

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Rogers,

My wife and I recently moved to an apartment near Rosa Park. We have had to downsize considerably but are quite comfortable where we are now. The one room I miss most, though, is my personal office, which contained the books accumulated over half a century while I was a reporter and then editor of the *Smalltown Banner*. Each wall had a bookshelf filled with books about Smalltown, Ohio, and the rest of the world. They are now piled up in the living room. I would like to make these books a gift to the library. If I can't have them with me, I'd like to at least be able to visit them from time to time. Please call me to discuss this if you are interested in taking them.

Sincerely,  
Ron Miller

- ① 기고문 제출에 대해 감사함을 전하려고
- ② 개인 소장 도서의 기부 의사를 밝히려고
- ③ 지역 도서관 설립의 필요성을 설명하려고
- ④ 업무를 수행할 사무실 교체를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 엄격한 도서 대출 규정에 대해 항의하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Kate의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kate got on the subway train. She was in her best dress and shoes. She looked at her reflection in the subway window and smiled. She was beautiful and everything was perfect. She felt she was the goddess of beauty, at least that day. Then the doors closed and the train lurched forward. Kate was suddenly thrown backward. With her mouth opening into a sudden, silent O, she fell back. She reached out to grab the pole in front of her, but she couldn't. She lost her balance and fell on the floor. It was so sudden that she blacked out for a second. Then, she felt terrible pain in her right ankle. Slowly and painfully, she tried to stand up again, holding the pole.

\* lurch: (갑자기) 휙 움직이다

- ① satisfied → shocked                      ② grateful → indifferent
- ③ anticipating → jealous                      ④ relaxed → sympathetic
- ⑤ disappointed → curious

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experts, such as pilots, firefighters, and chess players, have a simple strategy at their disposal: when faced with a problem to solve, often the best course of action to take is the first (or only) one that comes to mind. The strategy of evaluating solutions as they come to mind, and stopping with the first one that satisfies an aspiration level, is called Take The First. Experiments have been carried out to test the quality of solutions that come to the minds of experienced chess players. When experts were asked to rate all possible moves from given board situations, they rated only one in six as worthy of consideration. However, when looking at the set of first moves that came to the minds of seasoned players, the experts evaluated four out of six of these moves worthwhile. Therefore, the advice is that when confronted with a problem, choose the first thing that comes to your mind as its solution.

\* seasoned: 노련한

- ① 처한 상황에 따라 문제 해결 방법을 달리 적용해야 한다.
- ② 현재 직면한 문제의 해결책을 과거의 경험에서 찾아야 한다.
- ③ 문제의 해결책을 찾을 때는 반드시 동료들과 의논해야 한다.
- ④ 떠오르는 생각을 즉흥적으로 말하거나 행동에 옮기지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 마음에 가장 먼저 떠오르는 방안을 문제의 해결책으로 택해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “misuse” our evolutionary inheritance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We have the abilities we do because possessing them enabled our evolutionary ancestors to survive and reproduce. From this it does not follow, though, that we must use these abilities to survive and reproduce. Indeed, thanks to our reasoning ability, we have it in our power to “misuse” our evolutionary inheritance. Allow me to explain. Consider our ability to hear. We gained this ability through evolutionary processes: Those ancestors who had the ability to hear approaching predators had a better chance of surviving and reproducing than those who didn’t. And yet modern humans rarely use their hearing ability for this purpose. Instead we might use it to listen to Beethoven, an activity that in no way increases our chances of surviving and reproducing. Likewise, we gained the ability to walk because our ancestors who had this ability were more likely to survive and reproduce than those who didn’t, and yet some people use this ability to climb Mount Everest, an activity that distinctly reduces their chances of surviving.

- ① choose to do activities unrelated to survival and reproduction
- ② ignore the roles of biological abilities in meaningful endeavors
- ③ survive and reproduce without continuing to evolve
- ④ use our biological capabilities to pursue selfish interests
- ⑤ deny our evolutionary ancestors and take our abilities for granted

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people mistakenly believe that teaching creative dance means simply turning on music and allowing students to move the way the music makes them feel. This misconception is similar to expecting a beginning piano student to be able to automatically create a complete piano piece without first acquiring knowledge of notes, harmony, and rhythm. Usually novice students are not familiar enough with dance concepts to improvise movement beyond familiar steps. Although dance is natural to humans (it was the first mode of human communication), learning creative dance needs some structure, guidance, and experience. A dance student’s movement can develop only when the student understands and experiences dance concepts while learning new steps and forms. The ability to dance technically and creatively comes from a thorough knowledge, appreciation, and exploration of the dance concepts.

\* improvise: 즉흥적으로 구사하다

- ① 민속춤은 사회화의 효과적인 방법으로 전승되어 왔다.
- ② 춤 개념을 이해하고 경험해야 창의적인 춤이 가능하다.
- ③ 무용은 순간적인 감정을 표출하는 즉흥성의 예술이다.
- ④ 안무를 구성하는 춤 개념은 문화와 시대마다 다르다.
- ⑤ 인간은 춤을 통해 내재된 원초적인 본능을 표현한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A key characteristic that distinguishes between more and less effective athletes is being able to maintain one’s focus in the face of adversity. Athletes learn to do this in several ways. First, they develop their mental and emotional management skills. However, they do not stop there. Athletes then practice these skills in situations that are increasingly stressful and/or distracting. Simulation training is often used to accomplish this and involves having athletes and teams practice in environments that are as similar to the competitive environment as possible — similar physically (e.g., practice in a humid environment if playing in one), mentally (e.g., practice with loud crowd noise played on a loudspeaker system if playing in a noisy arena), and emotionally (e.g., with someone judging and scoring practices). Hence, coaches have shot putters practice while distracting camera clicks are going off, have figure skaters do run-throughs in their performance attire with an audience present, and conduct basketball training sessions that end with scrimmages where a referee is on the court with the clock running and an actual score is on the scoreboard.

\* shot putter: 투포환 선수    \*\* run-through: 예행연습  
\*\*\* scrimmage: 연습 경기

- ① influences of skill training on athletes’ self-control
- ② disputes over the fairness and objectivity of referees
- ③ simulation training as a way to improve athletes’ focus
- ④ physical and emotional characteristics of effective athletes
- ⑤ importance of practice for improving athletic performance

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

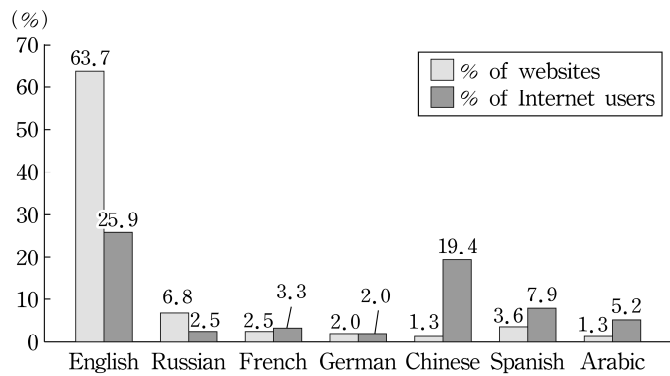
Political power is the core phenomenon studied by political science, but its various schools seem to have almost diametrically opposed perspectives on power. Nevertheless, each of the main views of power tends to generate a set of normative attitudes or questions. As Hannah Arendt has pointed out, political power should not be equated with force and violence. The latter are instrumental in forcing others to act according to one’s will, whereas power is the manifestation of a society’s capacity for collective action and is thus inherently in need of legitimacy. Even where it is manifestly not directed towards the common good, political power is always established through a normative discussion of legitimacy. On this much, social scientists should be able to agree. What distinguishes normative theorists not only from those with explanatory and interpretive approaches but also from many political philosophers is the question of whether power should always be viewed skeptically or also affirmatively, in the sense that political theory can spell out conditions under which political authority may be regarded as legitimate.

\* diametrically: 정반대로    \*\* normative: 규범적인

- ① Manipulated and Ritualized Norms of Political Power
- ② Legitimacy as a Normative Foundation of Political Power
- ③ Institutions under Which Political Authority Is Exercised
- ④ Considerations in Establishing a Realistic Political Theory
- ⑤ Merciless Political Power Equated with Force and Violence

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Websites Using Seven Selected Languages vs. Internet Users Speaking Those Languages in 2021



The above graph shows percentages of global websites using seven selected languages and percentages of global Internet users speaking those languages in 2021. ① More than three-fifths of global websites used English as their content language, and the percentage of Internet users speaking that language was more than a quarter. ② Russian was used second most on websites but still only accounted for below ten percent. ③ The percentage of global websites written in French was the same as that of global websites written in German. ④ The percentage of global websites written in Chinese was just 1.3, while the percentage of global Internet users speaking that language ranked second behind English. ⑤ French, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic had smaller percentages of websites using those languages than the percentages of Internet users who speak corresponding languages.

26. Anton Wilhelm Amo에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Anton Wilhelm Amo was born in 1703 in what is now Ghana. At the age of four, he was seized by slavers, transported to the Dutch West Indies, and given to Duke Anton Ulrich. Amo was treated as a member of the Duke's family, and he attended Halle University in 1727. In 1729, he graduated from Halle in law. In 1730, Amo went to Wittenberg University and in the same year gained a degree as Doctor of Philosophy. In 1736, Amo returned to Halle as a lecturer. At Halle University, he taught psychology and natural law. In 1739, Amo moved to Jena University, where he gave a famous lecture on "The Frontiers of Psychology." After the two sons of Duke Anton Ulrich had died, Amo had no other patron in Germany, so he returned to Ghana. He died in about 1759 at the fort in Shama in Ghana. In 2020, Oxford University Press published a translation of his Latin works from the early 1730s.

- ① 4세 때 노예 상인에게 붙잡혔다.
- ② 1730년에 철학 박사 학위를 취득했다.
- ③ Halle 대학교에서 심리학과 자연법을 가르쳤다.
- ④ Anton Ulrich 공작의 두 아들이 죽기 전에 Ghana로 돌아갔다.
- ⑤ 2020년에 라틴어 작품의 번역본이 출간되었다.

27. Dog Toy Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Dog Toy Design Contest

Design a unique toy for our furry friends!

Open to all college students!

#### Contest Rules

- To participate, design a dog toy.
- Submit your entry by Friday, June 10, by posting your design on the DogToyChallenge website.
- Participants cannot submit more than one design.
- Entries will be judged by professional toy designers.
- The winners will be announced on Friday, July 1.

#### Awards and Prizes

- 1st Place - \$3,000 prize and two flight tickets to Houston
- 2nd Place - \$1,500 prize
- 3rd Place - \$500 prize
- \*\*\* Winners have the opportunity to sign a production contract.

For more details, visit [www.dogtoychallenge.org](http://www.dogtoychallenge.org).

- ① 모든 대학생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 6월 10일까지 디자인을 웹사이트에 게시해야 한다.
- ③ 참가자들은 두 개의 디자인을 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등은 상금과 Houston행 항공권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 우승자들은 제품 생산 계약을 할 기회를 갖게 된다.

28. Matheson Wetlands Preserve Nature & Science Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Matheson Wetlands Preserve Nature & Science Night

We are pleased to invite you and your family to join us for an evening of nature and science.

- \* **Date:** Friday, May 27, 2022, 6 p.m. – 10 p.m.
- \* **Cost & Registration:** Free. No pre-registration is required.
- \* **Location:** Matheson Wetlands Preserve
- \* **Schedule**

6 p.m. – 8 p.m.

Learning Activities at the Wetlands Education Center

- Learn about insects, mammals, birds, and animal tracks.
- Go on a twilight hike with one of our trained assistants.

8 p.m. – 10 p.m.

Star Party hosted by the Moon City Astronomers

- Do some stargazing with the Moon City Astronomers. (Telescopes will be provided.)
- Everyone is welcome to attend this free event.

- ① 5월 27일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가를 위해 사전 등록을 해야 한다.
- ③ 오후 8시부터 Wetlands Education Center에서 학습 활동을 한다.
- ④ 천문학자들과 별을 볼 때 망원경은 제공된다.
- ⑤ Star Party에 참가하려면 소정의 참가비를 내야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

For artists who exhibit and sell work in multiple countries, there are some additional factors to consider. For example, if you are working with different galleries, ① it is good strategy to put them in touch so that they can coordinate and discuss any kinds of relationship they need to establish. Also, as much as possible you want the prices ② to remain the same in both markets. If you are not represented by a gallery and are selling your work on your own, you'll want to continue to try to keep the prices for your work ③ consistent. Especially in a time when so much information is so easily accessible, there is really no way to price your work differently in different markets without people ④ becoming aware of that. Finally, for your own calculations, remember that there may be differences in currency exchange as well as import/export duties, sales taxes, and shipping, all of ⑤ them will factor into your profit margin.

\* factor into: ~의 요인으로 포함되다

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

Not all movement is directed by the brain. The spinal cord also controls some of our reflexes — the rapid muscle movements that happen in response to ① painful stimuli. This is what happens, for example, if you pull your hand away from a hot surface. You do it ② quickly, without thinking, because the message of heat and pain only needs to go as far as the spinal cord. When it gets there, the message is instantly routed to the nerve cells, which tell your arm to move your hand away. It doesn't need to go all the way up to the brain. That's known as a reflex and, because it's such a basic ③ survival mechanism, it's controlled by the oldest part of the nervous system. What happens is that the message — pain, unexpected pressure, or whatever — is picked up by sensory nerve cells, which pass the information up to the nerve cells in the spinal cord. From there, a message is immediately passed on to motor nerve cells, which connect to the muscles and ④ forbid them to contract. So you pull your hand away, or jerk your foot upwards, or respond in whichever way the reflex is ⑤ appropriate.

\* spinal cord: 척수    \*\* jerk: 급히 움직이다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Governments sometimes pursue policies at the expense of other states that they believe will be in their own country's short-term national interest. However, if other countries follow their example, such “beggar-thy-neighbor” policies can be \_\_\_\_\_. A good analogy is crowd behavior in sports. If your view of the action is blocked by the person sitting in front of you, it is in your interest to stand up and get a better view, even if by so doing you prevent those behind you from seeing what is going on. However, if everyone stands up then the situation is no better than it would have been if they had remained seated, only now it is more uncomfortable. The term is applicable to many situations in international relations, although it is generally used to illustrate some of the dynamics that contributed to the Great Depression in the 1930s, and as a warning to governments that may be tempted to pursue similar policies in the future.

- ① open-ended
- ② self-defeating
- ③ single-targeted
- ④ time-consuming
- ⑤ attention-getting

32. Our desire to self-identify with our group, like our need for family identity or religious identity, is age dependent. The foster child, like the foster citizen, loves and is most loved the earlier the attachment is made. The newcomer is examined by preexisting members of the group with curiosity and suspicion. The adult who comes to America from elsewhere will probably never be 100 percent American in his heart, and both the immigrant and his new neighbors know it. But this is \_\_\_\_\_. The children born and raised in the new land generally become fully fledged members of the new group and have only slight interest in the far away motherland of his patrimony. No matter how the immigrant tries to instill love of the old country into his children, the group they are born into is imprinted as “their group” and the land they are born in is now “their land.” [3점]

\* fully fledged: 완전한    \*\* patrimony: 유산

- ① solved through formal education
- ② successfully dealt with by adults
- ③ only a problem of one generation
- ④ not a problem at all for a religion
- ⑤ a serious problem in the host country

33. There is considerable evidence that a basic inclination toward either liberalism or conservatism is a heritable trait; like other personality traits such as extroversion or introversion, it has a partially genetic basis. Just as people come into the world being relatively open or closed to new experiences, extremely conscientious or fairly loosey-goosey, it seems that people are also born with liberal or conservative inclinations. So it may be the case that whether you find yourself drawn to an intense strategy of perfectionism or a relaxed strategy of acceptance has something to do with where you fall along this spectrum. Seeing the different strategies as \_\_\_\_\_ also goes a long way toward explaining why no single strategy ever becomes dominant for any period of time: as soon as one strategy gets established as orthodoxy, the opposite strategy is quickly reasserted by those who have different inclinations. This would make sense if human populations consist of a mix of liberal- and conservative-leaning people, each inclined to push back against strategies that go against their own innate grain. [3점]

\* conscientious: 양심적인    \*\* loosey-goosey: 느긋한  
\*\*\* orthodoxy: 정통성

- ① being greatly influenced by a broad range of people
- ② regaining the confidence to deal with unexpected events
- ③ undergoing extreme pressure to adapt to changing realities
- ④ having at least a partial basis in innate personality differences
- ⑤ making every effort to satisfy the most demanding expectations

34. Suppose you are invited for a dinner with someone who you don't know very well. Your host asks you a day before the dinner if there is anything you do not eat and you say, "Just crabs." Then, at dinner, the next evening, you find two blocks of wood on your plate and you hear your host say, "Enjoy." If you say you do not eat wood, your host could counter by pointing out that you did not then give the right answer the previous day. The problem arises from the unspecified universal set in the background. When asked what it is that you do not eat, there is an implicit set from which you have to choose your answer. Occasionally we run into a problem because different people carry different universal sets in their heads. Contradictions of this kind do not necessarily mean that someone is a sloppy thinker or speaker but simply that \_\_\_\_\_.

\* sloppy: 엉성한

- ① the outcomes betray our expectations
- ② our underlying universals are different
- ③ universal principles eliminate ambiguity
- ④ we can tell the specific from the universal
- ⑤ poor communication ruins good intentions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Environmentalist Ian Lowe of Griffiths University in Australia relates a story that illustrates the exquisite and unpredictable interconnectedness of life's components. ① In a study of truffles that grow in the dry eucalyptus forest of New South Wales, it was found that the truffles perform a service for the trees near which they are found. ② Because both truffles and trees extract water and minerals from the soil, trees with truffles in their roots obtain more water and minerals and grow better than those without. ③ The truffles are a favorite food of the long-footed potoroo, a marsupial that is now classified as rare, which then passes the spores of the truffles in its waste and thereby enhances the health of the forest. ④ The fact that Australian marsupials can maintain themselves on 30 percent less food than non-marsupial, animals such as rabbits, rats, and sheep shows marsupials are more adaptive. ⑤ Potoroo, truffle, eucalyptus — three very different species of mammal, fungus and plant — are all bound together in a remarkable web of interdependence.

\* truffle: 송로버섯, 트뤼플    \*\* marsupial: 유대류 동물  
\*\*\* spore: 홀씨

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

36.

In the broadest sense, the general trend is for overall diversity of wildlife to decrease in urban areas, with the most highly urbanized regions exhibiting the least diverse wildlife communities.

- (A) Suburban habitats, defined as outlying-districts of urban centers characterized by large amounts of residential development, can, in some cases, represent these moderately modified areas of peak diversity. Suburbs exhibit their own unique, and often poorly understood, ecological characteristics.
- (B) However, there is some evidence that diversity may actually peak in moderately urbanized regions, with this pattern driven partially by an influx of non-native species associated with urban development. This phenomenon could be observed if, for example, enough habitat is retained in an urban region to allow for large-bodied species, while at the same time typical invasive urban species such as rats and pigeons also appear.
- (C) This is a predictable result of the loss and fragmentation of natural habitat that occurs as cities are constructed — some large-bodied species, such as bears, tigers or elephants, for example, are likely unable to find adequate habitat in highly modified urban landscapes.

\* influx: 유입    \*\* fragmentation: 파편화

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

37.

One could rightly argue that because all humans use and exchange resources, we are all entangled in economic systems—and that these systems do have predictable processes and patterns.

- (A) But others disagree. They see their economic models as describing a deep evolutionary and psychological reality, and they believe that economic processes and patterns are a mirror of human nature.
- (B) But few biologists and physicists think economic processes and patterns are directly comparable to the physiological and ecological processes that affect biology, or to the physical and thermodynamic processes that affect the interactions of matter and energy.
- (C) Nor do most social scientists see the study of economic models as akin to the study of matter or living systems. To be fair, many economists agree that in studying economies they are assessing human social systems that have emerged over our social and political histories and that economic models don't necessarily reflect an underlying biological or evolutionary history. [3점]

\* thermodynamic: 열역학의

- 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.

These limits mean that most water management decisions are local.

Civilization developed along rivers (where floods fertilized soil) and natural harbors (where people gathered to exchange goods and knowledge). Then engineers learned how to bring freshwater to cities via wells and aqueducts, flush wastewater down drains and sewers, and build dams and ditches for storage and irrigation. ( ① ) Most engineering has sought to move water from where it falls to where it's useful and store water from when it's abundant to when it's scarce. ( ② ) These engineering works are often massive, but their effectiveness is limited by the amount of energy it takes to pump water over hills and the construction materials necessary to store large quantities of water. ( ③ ) People in France do not worry about water storage in China; people in California do not worry about irrigation infrastructure in New York. ( ④ ) Localized water management keeps managers in touch with user needs, but it increases vulnerability to local disasters. ( ⑤ ) New Zealand's surpluses cannot end California's shortages.

\* flush: 물을 빼다    \*\* sewer: 하수도

39.

We see, rather, an urgent need for new standards of transparency (for organizations) and privacy (for individuals).

Existing privacy and data protection laws were not designed for a world in which we voluntarily publish digital data on social networks or sharing platforms. Nor for a world with an exponentially growing "Internet of things," recording, monitoring, and sharing data. ( ① ) Moreover, the idea of informed consent is complicated by new unexpected uses for data. ( ② ) Some advocates of the sharing economy argue that alongside these technological changes, norms of privacy are shifting toward greater openness and transparency. ( ③ ) Rifkin questions whether future generations will even value privacy as it is understood today. ( ④ ) Tapscott and Williams identify some emerging principles, starting with the basic rule, "Personal information belongs to the individual." ( ⑤ ) People must be able to find out what data an organization holds about them, to control its use, and to be free to transfer that data to another platform or service provider. [3점]

\* exponentially: 기하급수적으로

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

Sport has an extraordinary ability to command attention, interest, loyalty and, even abhorrence. Some people feel that sport is almost sacred, that it is character-building and its purpose is far loftier than business and profit. For these people sport is special, and it is not like any other activity. Some believe that when sport becomes a business it loses its most important qualities like passion, history, and the centrality of the fan. Sport managers who take this view tend to believe that managing sport is a difficult task, and that standard business and marketing practices do not translate easily. This is because the emotions inherent in sport force managers to avoid decisions that could damage long-standing traditions, cause fan dissatisfaction or reduce volunteer participation. People who believe sport is unique sometimes argue that the commercialization and professionalization of sport has damaged its community and participation foundations.

\* abhorrence: 혐오    \*\* lofty: 고상한



Some sport managers \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to the idea of the commercialization of sport, which they equate with \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ the key values of sport.

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)          |
|---|--------|-------|--------------|
| ① | object | ..... | integrating  |
| ② | object | ..... | compromising |
| ③ | resort | ..... | enhancing    |
| ④ | resort | ..... | appreciating |
| ⑤ | stick  | ..... | promoting    |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As kids grow older, it becomes harder and harder to find things to do to them that will be sufficiently unpleasant. At some point, your threats begin to sound (a) hollow and your kids just shrug off “You’re grounded!” or “No allowance for you this week!” This doesn’t prove that kids are tough or obstinate, nor does it mean that you need help devising more diabolical ways to make them suffer. Rather, what it suggests is that trying to help kids become good people by punishing them for doing bad things may have been a (b) foolish strategy from the beginning.

Think about it this way: When young children wonder why they should be nice or resist certain temptations, parents have a (c) choice. They can draw upon the respect and trust they’ve cultivated by loving their kids unconditionally, using reason and persuasion to explain how doing this thing rather than that thing is likely to affect other people. Or they can just appeal to naked power: “If you don’t cut that out, you’ll be punished.” The (d) benefit with the latter approach is that once your power begins to decline — and it will — you’ve got nothing left. As the American clinical psychologist Thomas Gordon pointed out, “The inevitable result of consistently employing power to control your kids when they are young is that you never learn how to *influence*.” The more you rely on punishment, therefore, the (e) less real influence you’ll have on their lives.

\* obstinate: 고집이 센 \*\* diabolical: 끔찍한, 진저리나는

41. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Punishing Children Loses Its Effectiveness over Time
- ② Parents’ Unconditional Love: Not Always Good for Children
- ③ Necessity of Imposing Appropriate Punishment for Misbehavior
- ④ Using Reason and Persuasion to Justify Thoughts and Behaviors
- ⑤ The Power in Giving Parents a Choice in Their Child’s Education

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)

“Mr. Degner,” said a man on the other end of the phone, “I’m Tom Fury. You probably don’t remember meeting me and my family back in November. We were going to Miami and the flight was overbooked.” Jeff confessed that (a) he couldn’t recall the occasion. “You made an announcement asking for volunteers willing to give up their seats for free tickets and a later flight. My wife, Ann, went up to your desk and told you that the three of us — I, my wife, and our son Nathan — would be willing to go later.”

(B)

A moment later, the boy’s father went on, “That trip was the last trip the three of us took together. You helped make that time special, Mr. Degner. Ann and I just wanted to say how much we appreciate the gift (b) you gave us.” Jeff breathed in deeply and, somehow, he found words to express his sympathy for the tragedy and thanked Tom for sharing his story. After they said goodbye, Jeff sat down and cried for this little boy and his grieving family. (c) He had never imagined how much their upgrade on that trip would mean to them.

(C)

The story still didn’t ring a bell to Jeff. “Well,” Tom went on, “we gave you our tickets but about fifteen minutes later, you came back and said that you wouldn’t need our seats after all.” He continued, “So you gave our tickets back and then you told us that you had upgraded our seats to first class as a way of showing (d) your gratitude.”

(D)

“I think I do recall meeting you,” Jeff lied. “Oh, great! That flight to Miami was wonderful,” Tom replied. “We were so excited.” Jeff awkwardly said, “I’m really glad that you and your family were happy with the seats, and thank you for taking the time to call ...” Tom said, “There’s something more. Just after we got home from our vacation ...” Jeff could hear the strain of tears and pain in Tom’s voice as (e) he continued, “Nathan was out riding his bike and ... the driver of the car didn’t even see ...” Tom couldn’t finish his sentence, but Jeff knew what had happened.

\* strain: 어투

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 Tom의 가족은 자신들의 좌석을 양보하고자 했다.
- ② Jeff는 Nathan과 그의 가족을 위해 눈물을 흘렸다.
- ③ Jeff는 Tom의 가족의 탑승권을 돌려주었다.
- ④ 탑승권에 관한 일화를 듣고 Jeff는 Tom을 만난 기억이 났다.
- ⑤ 자동차 운전자는 자전거를 타고 있던 Nathan을 보지 못했다.

\* 확인 사항

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