

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 독서 모임 가입을 권유하려고
 - ② 저자 사인회 행사를 공지하려고
 - ③ 새로 문을 연 서점을 홍보하려고
 - ④ 독후감 쓰기 대회 참여를 장려하려고
 - ⑤ 도서 할인 판매 기간 연장을 알리려고
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 창작 시 무의식적으로 다른 작품을 표절하지 않도록 주의해야 한다.
 - ② 명작의 대본 필사는 세부적인 대본 창작 기술 습득에 도움이 된다.
 - ③ 대본 창작 시 가장 중요한 것은 개성 있는 등장인물의 설정이다.
 - ④ 대본 창작은 소설 창작과 다르다는 점을 명심해야 한다.
 - ⑤ 고전 작품의 이야기 구조는 보편적인 패턴을 따른다.
3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 작곡가 - 작사가
 - ② 독자 - 작가
 - ③ 기자 - 전문 산악인
 - ④ 가수 - 라디오 진행자
 - ⑤ 음악 평론가 - 명상 지도자
4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 호텔 예약하기
 - ② 자전거 수리하기
 - ③ 여행 경비 산출하기
 - ④ 기차표 환불 신청하기
 - ⑤ 버스 운행 시간표 확인하기
6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$80 ② \$90 ③ \$100 ④ \$110 ⑤ \$120

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Greenwood House에 가고 싶어 하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 주차장이 협소해서
 - ② 대기 줄이 너무 길어서
 - ③ 음식 가격이 너무 비싸서
 - ④ 음식이 입에 맞지 않아서
 - ⑤ 직원들의 태도가 무례해서
8. 대화를 듣고, Sunrise 10 km Marathon에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 시작 시간 ② 출발 장소 ③ 참가자 연령 제한
 - ④ 참가비 ⑤ 기념품 증정 여부
9. Cooperstown Woodworking Workshop에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 일요일 오후에 3시간 동안 진행된다.
 - ② 강사는 목공점을 운영하는 목수이다.
 - ③ 참가자들은 도구 상자를 만들 것이다.
 - ④ 등록비에 간식과 음료수가 포함된다.
 - ⑤ 모든 재료와 도구는 제공된다.
10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 게임용 의자를 고르시오.

Gaming Chairs				
Model	Price	Footrest	Bluetooth Speakers	Material
A	\$65	×	×	Nylon
B	\$95	○	×	Nylon
C	\$110	○	×	Leather
D	\$140	○	○	Leather
E	\$165	×	○	Premium Leather

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① It sure can be. The story is really persuasive.
 - ② I'm sorry. I haven't read your movie review.
 - ③ No way. I don't think it's very much fun.
 - ④ Right. You should have seen the movie.
 - ⑤ All right. I'll be there in ten minutes.
12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① I'd love to. I'll make sandwiches for our picnic.
 - ② Of course! Your curry and rice is very delicious.
 - ③ Thanks for asking, but I'll eat in the cafeteria today.
 - ④ It's a good idea to print out the weekly lunch menu.
 - ⑤ The food at the employee cafeteria is not expensive.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Thank you. I'm sure my daughter will really like it.
- ② I'm sorry. I can't go to the hall on Sunday morning.
- ③ That's not true. A kids' musical isn't usually long.
- ④ I got it. I'll drive to your house and pick you up.
- ⑤ Okay. I can't wait to watch the soccer game.

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

Man: _____

- ① It's my pleasure. I'm happy that you like my recipe.
- ② That'd be great. I'll call her and set up a time to meet.
- ③ Right. You should remove the candy jar from your desk.
- ④ She loves candies, too. I'll recommend your shop to her.
- ⑤ Thanks a lot, but I can't eat sweets due to health issues.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Judy의 아버지가 Judy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Judy's father: _____

- ① You'd better read lots of good manuscripts first before writing one.
- ② You should learn the manuscript by heart to look more confident.
- ③ You need to have a well-written manuscript for a good speech.
- ④ You need to make many realistic promises to get more votes.
- ⑤ You should listen to your classmates to learn what they want.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons furniture companies switch to eco-friendly materials
- ② things to consider when choosing eco-friendly furniture
- ③ difficulties of inventing eco-friendly furniture materials
- ④ importance of design in producing recyclable furniture
- ⑤ economic advantages of buying eco-friendly furniture

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① wood ② bamboo ③ straw
- ④ steel ⑤ paper

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mitch White,

We are contacting you regarding the interruption in Internet service that you have been experiencing since Monday evening. We understand that you were disconnected despite having paid your service fee for the month. First of all, let me express my deepest regret for any inconvenience this has caused. It was a mistake on our side, and we take full responsibility for it. We have taken corrective measures regarding this issue, and we'd like to assure you that no such incident will occur in the future. Our company values our customers, and our main priority is to ensure that our customers are satisfied. Once again, please accept our sincere apologies for any inconvenience caused. Thank you for your understanding.

On behalf of Jasmin Company,
Jeremy Boggle

- ① 시스템 점검으로 인한 인터넷 서비스 일시 중단을 공지하려고
- ② 인터넷 서비스 중단으로 인한 불편에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 인터넷 서비스 구독료 인상에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ④ 인터넷 서비스 신청자에 대한 경품을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 연체된 인터넷 서비스 이용료 납부를 촉구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

On an early fall day, Maybelle and I were waiting for the postal carrier. After several minutes of waiting beside the mailbox, the postal truck arrived. The postal carrier got off the truck and started to put letters and flyers into our mailbox while we waited patiently. After a few minutes, he closed our mailbox and drove away, and we finally opened our small mailbox. Fingering through various bills and flyers, we finally came to the envelope from Boston University. I asked Maybelle to open the envelope and told her not to read it aloud. Maybelle slowly opened the sealed envelope and took out the letter. I took a deep breath. With a long sigh, Maybelle began to read, "Dear Mr. Rodriguez: Congratulations on" That was enough for me to begin screaming with joy. With Maybelle, I began to jump uncontrollably as if I had won the state lotto jackpot.

- ① bored → curious ② jealous → grateful
- ③ nervous → overjoyed ④ relaxed → doubtful
- ⑤ excited → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When giving a presentation, think of the information you're presenting as a lump of clay. To make it useful, you have to shape it. For the most part, each audience will prefer a different shape. Some will prefer an indoor flowerpot. Some will prefer a large patio planter. Some will prefer a brick retaining wall on which to display the flowerpot. Therefore, you should build a new mold for each reiteration of your effective presentation. And even if you can use the same general mold (structure) for multiple groups, you need to select your details carefully and then rework them in the way that makes most sense to match the interest and needs of your specific audience. If you find yourself presenting on any given project, using the same set of slides, making the same key points, and elaborating with the same details, you're probably not presenting the information to your audience in the best way possible.

* patio: 파티오(집 뒤쪽의 테라스) ** reiteration: 반복

- ① 효과적인 발표를 위해서는 데이터 정보를 청중에 맞춰 고쳐야 한다.
- ② 발표자는 효율성을 위해 발표 주제 선택에 매우 신중해야 한다.
- ③ 발표를 위한 데이터 정보는 객관적인 수치를 바탕으로 해야 한다.
- ④ 정해진 시간 안에 끝낼 수 있도록 발표 시간을 잘 배분해야 한다.
- ⑤ 발표자는 무대에서 청중과 눈 맞춤을 할 수 있는 여유를 가져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 automation doesn't play favorites가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In shifting the center of the economy from physical goods to data flows, computers brought new status and wealth to information workers during the last decades of the twentieth century. People who made their living by manipulating signs and symbols on screens became the stars of the new economy, even as the factory jobs that had long buttressed the middle class were being transferred overseas or handed off to robots. The dot-com bubble of the late 1990s, when for a few euphoric years riches flooded out of computer networks and into personal brokerage accounts, seemed to herald the start of a golden age of unlimited economic opportunity — what technology boosters called a “long boom.” But the good times proved fleeting. Now we’re seeing that, as Norbert Wiener predicted, automation doesn't play favorites. Computers are as good at analyzing symbols and otherwise parsing and managing information as they are at directing the moves of industrial robots. Even the people who operate complex computer systems are losing their jobs to software, as data centers, like factories, become increasingly automated.

* buttress: 지탱하다 ** euphoric: 큰 기쁨의 *** parse: 분석하다

- ① some tasks are impossible to automate
- ② automation makes life easier for everyone
- ③ automation creates as many jobs as it destroys
- ④ information workers' jobs are being automated as well
- ⑤ automation makes tasks that require humans more valuable

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists can learn from religion that not every get-together needs to come with a teachable lesson. Sometimes we just enjoy the company of like-minded people, want to share experiences, or look forward to a traditional ceremony. Science is severely lacking in such social integration. It's something we can and should improve on. Alongside public lectures, we should offer opportunities for lecture attendees to get to know one another. Instead of panel discussions among prominent scientists, we should talk more about how scientific understanding made a difference for non-experts. Instead of letting researchers answer audience questions, we should listen to and learn from those who have been helped through difficult times by scientific insights. A clear view of the night sky, a book on embryology, an online course in psychology, or a lecture on neurophysiology can change lives. I know this because people share such stories with me after lectures, by letter, or on social media. They should be more widely known.

* embryology: 발생학

- ① 사람들은 과학의 효능에 대한 근거 없는 믿음을 가질 수 있다.
- ② 일반인은 다양한 과학 분야를 하나로 묶어 생각하는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 과학자가 대중에게 일반적으로 인식되는 방식을 개선할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 새로운 과학적 발견은 사람들의 삶의 자세에 근본적인 영향을 미칠 수 있다.
- ⑤ 교육만을 위해서가 아니라 과학을 매개로 한 만남과 사림의 기회가 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

AI is accelerating the “intangible” information economy. The output of an economy is measured by its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the total value of all goods and services in dollars. This measure was designed for an industrial economy whose primary products and services were tangible, such as food, automobiles, and medical care. However, more and more of the value of an information company is not measured by such products. The buildings and equipment owned by Microsoft, for example, are only worth \$1 billion, which is 1 percent of its market value. The rest of its value is based on software and the expertise of Microsoft's programmers. What value would you put on the information you download with your smart phone? We need a new measure that takes into account the value of information in all its forms: Gross Domestic Intangibles (GDI), to expand GDP as a measure of productivity.

* intangible: 무형의; 무형 자산

- ① the necessity of productivity indexes that include output of information
- ② limitations of market boosting information and the technology industry
- ③ advantages of quantitative measures of information and expertise
- ④ differences between the values of tangible and intangible outputs
- ⑤ the role of information and technology in a national economy

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past, commentators have been quick to link computer art's aesthetic to early forms of modernist abstraction, such as constructivism. Although these movements are undoubtedly influential, the connection is often overemphasized, especially when one considers the more applicable and relevant trends within twentieth-century science. To locate computer art's aesthetic foundation, one needs to look beyond the aesthetic tradition of early modernism to the deep reveries within the mathematical consciousness of Western science. That elemental wonder of nature's structure and patterns, which is quintessential to the abstract and life sciences, provides the first aesthetic impulse for computer art. Moreover, the heritage of computer art is firmly rooted in the analog mechanical instruments and drawing machines that were used to measure and map natural phenomena. The very claim that computer-generated images could be defined as art has its roots in the popularity of scientific visualization.

* reverie: 몽상 ** quintessential: 정수인, 본질적인

- ① In Search of Computer Art's Aesthetic Origin
- ② The Inferiority of Computer Art to Other Forms
- ③ Serious Limitations in Recreating Computer Art
- ④ Humans' Impulse for Art and Its Manifold Benefits
- ⑤ Distortion of Computer-Generated Images: Inevitable

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

U.S. Adults’ Biggest Inflation Concerns in 2022

Category	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Total
Gas/fuel	22%	41%	63%
Groceries	28%	31%	59%
School supplies	20%	30%	50%
Clothing	18%	31%	49%
Restaurant visits & takeout	17%	29%	46%
Personal care products	17%	28%	45%
Recreation & entertainment	17%	28%	45%
Child care	19%	18%	37%
Public transportation	9%	12%	21%

The above table shows the percentage of U.S. adults concerned about the affordability of everyday purchases in the face of inflation in 2022. ① “Gas/fuel” prices have U.S. adults most worried, with 63 percent of respondents saying they are “very” or “somewhat concerned” about being able to afford “gas/fuel” in the future. ② The highest percentage of U.S. respondents who are “very concerned” about the affordability of everyday purchases is found in “groceries.” ③ The percentage of U.S. adults who are “somewhat concerned” about being able to afford “clothing” is higher than that of U.S. adults who are “somewhat concerned” about being able to afford “school supplies.” ④ The total percentages of U.S. adults who are “very” or “somewhat concerned” about being able to afford “restaurant visits & takeout,” “personal care products,” and “recreation & entertainment” are the same. ⑤ The category for which the lowest percentage of U.S. adults reported being “very” or “somewhat concerned” about being able to afford was “public transportation.”

26. Friedrich Bessel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Friedrich Bessel was born on July 22, 1784, in Minden, in present-day Germany. He was apprenticed at age 15 to an accountant. From observations of Halley’s Comet recorded in 1607, he calculated the comet’s orbit and sent his notes to the astronomer Wilhelm Olbers, who published them and sent Bessel to join the Lilienthal Observatory as an assistant. In 1808, Bessel was asked to oversee construction of a large observatory at Konigsberg. He directed the observatory from 1813 until his death. From 1821 to 1833, Bessel diligently calculated the positions and observed the motions of thousands of the nearest stars, correcting errors associated with telescope imperfections and atmospheric disturbances. Bessel analyzed disturbances in planetary and stellar motion, which enabled him to measure the positions of numerous stars and, for the first time, the distance from Earth to a star other than the Sun.

* apprentice: 도제로 삼다

- ① 오늘날 독일의 Minden에서 태어났다.
- ② 헬리 혜성 궤도의 계산 기록을 Wilhelm Olbers에게 보냈다.
- ③ Konigsberg에서의 천문대 건설을 감독해 달라는 요청을 받았다.
- ④ 망원경의 결함 및 대기 교란과 관련된 오류를 수정했다.
- ⑤ 최초로 지구에서 태양까지의 거리를 측정했다.

27. TR GUIDED HIKING SCHEDULE에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

TR GUIDED HIKING SCHEDULE

October 31 – November 19

Cost: \$5.00 for Individual or \$10.00 for Family

Mondays — Downtown Walking Tour
10:00 AM & 3:00 PM

Wednesdays — Guided Hike on the TR Trails
1:00 PM

Fridays — Guided Hike to Flatbed Falls
9:00 AM & 2:00 PM

Saturdays — Guided Hike to Overhanging Rock
9:00 AM & 2:00 PM

Sundays — Guided Hike to Lost Haven Cabin
1:30 PM

All hikes will begin at the TR Visitor Center.
Maximum number of participants per hike: 8
For more information, call 213-456-8790.

- ① 가족 참가비는 10달러이다.
- ② 수요일에는 시내 걷기 투어가 있다.
- ③ 일요일 오전에는 도보 여행 일정이 없다.
- ④ 모든 도보 여행은 TR 방문자 센터에서 시작한다.
- ⑤ 도보 여행당 최대 참가자 인원은 8명이다.

28. Red Cross Lifeguard Training Course에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Red Cross Lifeguard Training Course

This Red Cross Lifeguard Training Course is for certification as a lifeguard. Attendance at all class sessions is mandatory. Skills assessment will be conducted on the first day of class.

Prerequisites

- Participants must be at least 15 years of age.
- Participants must be able to swim 300 meters using freestyle.
- Participants must perform timed swim: Swim 20 meters, surface dive to a minimum depth of 7 feet, retrieve a 10 pound object from the bottom, return to starting point with object, and exit the water within allotted time. This skill must be completed without goggles.

Cost: \$200 per person. No refunds after first class.

For more information, please visit our website at www.redcrosslifeguardtraining.com.

- ① 기술 평가는 수업 전날에 실시된다.
- ② 참가자의 연령에는 제한이 없다.
- ③ 참가자는 자유형으로 300미터를 수영할 수 있어야 한다.
- ④ 참가자는 최소 5피트 깊이로 표면 다이빙을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 첫 수업 이후에도 환불이 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

That music originates from and is expressed through the human body is not in dispute. But if myth suggests that music began in the bodily realm — in song and in dance — the desire to make music with other objects is likely just as ① ancient. The desire to draw musical sound from inert objects, made or found, appears to ② have developed with the desire to make music with one’s own body. Instrumental music has often maintained a close relationship to the bodily both in design (witness the “torso” design of the guitar or cello) and in the fact ③ that instrumental melody often relates to the sound and patterns of the human singing voice. At the same time, the specific value of instrumental music derives from ④ its capacity for transcending the limitations of the human body: instruments can play faster, higher, and lower and can make wider leaps than the human voice. Some instruments can sound several notes at once and never need to breathe. A musical instrument is thus “instrumental” in a broader sense: it is the tool or vehicle ⑤ which we transcend the limitations of our bodies.

* inert: 자력으로 움직이지 못하는 ** transcend: 초월하다

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

An important determinant of the number of slaves taken was the distance from the location of the external slave markets. During the Indian Ocean slave trades, large numbers of slaves were taken from what today is Madagascar and Mozambique, partly because these areas were ① close to the Mascarene Islands of the Indian Ocean. Similarly, ② many slaves were taken from West and West Central Africa during the Atlantic slave trade, partly because of their proximity to the plantations in the Americas. This relationship can be examined statistically by ③ calculating the overland and sailing distance from the center of each country to the closest external market for slaves. Not surprisingly, one finds a ④ weak statistical relationship between a country’s slave exports and its distance to the external slave markets. All else being equal, the further a country is from the locations of ⑤ demand, the fewer slaves were taken during the slave trades.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. _____ does seem fairly common among novelists pursuing vocations. They recognize the irony of Whitman’s “I loaf and invite my soul.” Woolf says that “the novelist’s task lays ... a load upon every nerve, muscle, and fibre.” Tolstoy says, “One ought only to write when one leaves a piece of one’s flesh in the ink-pot each time one dips one’s pen.” Dostoevsky, who found writing “real hard labor,” became physically ill when he wrote. Dickens took “extraordinary night walks — as much as twenty-five miles at a steady four miles an hour — which could serve either to summon up fictional fantasies or put them to rest.” O. Henry “had to be watched and guarded and *made* to write.... It was a pain for him to write at all.” Yet a few novelists — Ernest Hemingway, Kurt Vonnegut and Lawrence Durrell, for example — find writing pleasurable.

* loaf: 빈둥거리다

- ① Suffering
- ② Humor
- ③ Skepticism
- ④ Compassion
- ⑤ Imagination

32. Since our brains essentially hallucinate for us a perception of the world around us, it only takes a few revisions to the input data to alter that hallucinated reality. This is such a powerful mechanism that we can change not just the story we tell ourselves about external events but our own body’s experiences. That’s because the brain _____ the sensory data it receives from our physical body, as well. If someone in pain is given a tablet by a doctor, who says it will ease the pain, it is likely the tablet will have that effect. The pain may go because, as the tablet is metabolized, it reduces histamine in the body. Or because the brain has directed the body to reduce histamine production because it expects the tablet to work. The story we tell ourselves about the tablet and the doctor can be enough to produce the tablet’s biochemical response even if the tablet is a placebo — just made of sugar.

* hallucinate: 환각에 빠뜨리다, 환각을 일으키게 하다
** histamine: 히스타민(혈관 확장을 함)

- ① reminds us of the significance and validity of
- ② uses stories to help us interpret and respond to
- ③ recalls a fanciful story to switch our attention from
- ④ produces chemicals to enable our body to filter out
- ⑤ forces us to imagine the most negative possible cause of

33. Experimental evidence for _____

has been provided by several studies, including classic research by Abraham S. Luchins and his wife Edith Hirsch Luchins on problem-solving set. The Luchinses demonstrated that it was easy to make a simple target problem impossible to solve: all one had to do was to give people experience solving a series of problems, all of which had the same complicated solution. The complicated problems all looked very similar to each other and, unbeknownst to the participants in the experiment, also looked very similar to the not-yet-presented target problem. When that problem was presented, the participants immediately began to apply the complicated solution to it. That solution did not work, however, so the participants spent time trying to get it to work, and many never realized that a simple direct solution to the target problem was essentially staring them in the face. If the participants had been able to ignore their expertise and approach the target problem on its own terms, they would have had no difficulty solving it. [3점]

* unbeknownst: 알려지지 않은

- ① the association of creativity with novelty
- ② the necessity of getting diverse experiences
- ③ the side effects of process-oriented thinking
- ④ the importance of collaboration in teamwork
- ⑤ the negative influence of habit on creative thinking

34. After spending his career studying creative productivity, psychologist Dean Simonton has found that even geniuses have trouble _____. In music, Beethoven was known as a perceptive self-critic, yet as Simonton observes, “Beethoven’s own favorites among his symphonies, sonatas, and quartets are not those most frequently performed and recorded by posterity.” In one analysis, psychologist Aaron Kozbelt pored over letters in which Beethoven evaluated seventy of his compositions, comparing those appraisals to expert judgments of Beethoven’s works. In that set of seventy, Beethoven committed fifteen false positives, expecting pieces to be major that turned out to be minor, and only eight false negatives, criticizing pieces that ended up becoming highly valued. This 33 percent error rate occurred despite the fact that Beethoven made many of his assessments *after* receiving audience feedback. [3점]

* posterity: 후세 ** pore over: ~을 자세히 조사하다

- ① realizing their talents to the fullest extent
- ② correcting their errors once they are made
- ③ interacting with other experts in their fields
- ④ recognizing when they have a hit on their hands
- ⑤ understanding how they can get honest feedback

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

For the sender, broadcasting a clear signal to the right audience is as critical to survival as webbed feet or powerful lungs. ① To complete the circuit, it is equally important for the receiver to be able to hear, see, smell, or feel the message coming through. ② However a species communicates, it has complementary adaptations that allow it to pick up the messages of its species. ③ You can often see how animals at your zoo are tuned in to their particular communication channels by noticing their sensory organs. ④ Zoo managers recognize that improvements in communication are critical for revitalizing the zoo and ensuring high-quality animal care and management. ⑤ Visual animals have large, light-gathering eyes; tactile animals have sensitive whiskers; and vocal animals have large, twitching ears.

* tactile: 촉각의 ** whisker: (고양이·범·메기 따위의) 수염

*** twitch: 쉴룩거리다

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

36.

Feedback must be immediate: even a delay of a tenth of a second can be embarrassing. If the delay is too long, people often give up, going off to do other activities.

- (A) When the signal is auditory, in many cases we cannot even be certain which device has created the sound. If the signal is a light, we may miss it unless our eyes are on the correct spot at the correct time.
- (B) This delay is annoying to the people, but it can also be wasteful of resources when the system spends considerable time and effort to satisfy the request, only to find that the intended recipient is no longer there. Feedback must also be informative.
- (C) Many companies try to save money by using inexpensive lights or sound generators for feedback. These simple light flashes or beeps are usually more annoying than useful. They tell us that something has happened, but convey very little information about what has happened, and then nothing about what we should do about it.

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

37.

Scientific thinking has solved many of the problems that have threatened sustainability; witness the Industrial and Green Revolutions, and the current Communications Revolution. To date the spread of scientific knowledge and its application have lifted billions out of poverty, and greatly increased human longevity.

- (A) As a result, warnings by scientists about global environmental problems such as climate change are often ignored. We face a predicament much like the occupants of a sinking boat: a few scientists have noticed we are sinking, and in response a few engineers have attempted to plug the leak.
- (B) Nearly everyone else on the boat has remained oblivious to their potentially imminent demise. Some may have heard the scientists say that the boat was sinking, but most of them chose to ignore the scientist’s warnings; even fewer thought to ask, “Why is it sinking?” or “How can we stop it from sinking?”
- (C) This process will last as long as we continue to generate new knowledge and make that knowledge available to everyone. However, people are often skeptical about warnings issued by scientists because they don’t see the evidence and are not told how the scientists arrived at their conclusions. [3점]

* predicament: 곤경 ** oblivious: 의식하지 못하는
*** demise: 종말

- 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.

When the price of something is referred to by another term, such as the wage or interest rate, it will still play the same role.

Market prices coordinate the actions of buyers and sellers, but sometimes the “price” of a good or service in a particular market is called something different. (①) For example, in the labor market, the price is often called the “wage rate.” (②) In the loanable funds market, the price is generally referred to as the “interest rate.” (③) However, as Juliet observes in Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*, “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.” (④) The same is true for prices. (⑤) Therefore, when these special terms are used, we put them along the vertical axes of supply and demand diagrams, just as we do “price” — because that’s what they are.

* axis: (중심) 축(pl. axes)

39.

In 2020 scientists discovered a handful of places — shorelines along the Persian Gulf, river valleys in India and Pakistan — had crossed the 35°C wet-bulb threshold for the first time in human history.

To measure the effects of heat plus humidity, scientists use what they call “wet bulb” temperature calculations — meaning the lowest temperature to which air can be cooled via evaporation. (①) At its most basic, this involves wrapping a wet cloth around the bulb of a thermometer and measuring the air temperature. (②) Wet-bulb temperatures above 35°C, known as the “threshold of survivability,” will cause even fit people to overheat and die within six hours. (③) Although that temperature might seem low, it equates to almost 45°C at 50 per cent humidity, and would feel like 71°C. (④) In the heatwave that ravaged Europe in 2003, for instance, the wet-bulb temperature hit 28°C, and more than 70,000 people died. (⑤) Thankfully, they only did so for an hour or two at a time, but these events will become increasingly common. [3점]

* threshold: 한계점, 경계, 문턱 ** ravage: 유린하다

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

Analyzing the pollen and charcoal in cores taken from an ancient lake bed, and using the fungus that grows on the waste of large herbivores to measure their abundance, researchers showed that the shift from rainforest to dry forest took place some 10,000 years before the climate dried out. Both the mass extinction and the change in habitat happened while the climate was stable. They also showed that fire began raging through the rainforests around a century after the large mammal populations collapsed; and that grass and bush replaced the forests two or three centuries later. When the giant herbivores disappeared, they suggest, the twigs and leaves that would otherwise have been browsed began to build up on the forest floor, creating a fuel supply that allowed wildfires to destroy the rainforests and catalyze the shift to grass and bush. The herbivorous monsters of Australia, like the mammoths and musk oxen of Beringia, appear to have sustained the ecosystem they browsed.

* fungus: 균류 ** herbivore: 초식 동물
** browse: (풀을) 먹다 *** catalyze: 촉매 작용을 하다



Studies of ancient lake residues show that rainforest destruction (A) climate change, and the (B) of large herbivores is pointed to as the cause of great wildfires.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| ① preceded | | disappearance |
| ② preceded | | introduction |
| ③ followed | | domestication |
| ④ followed | | evolution |
| ⑤ intensified | | selection |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Although it is clear that technological advances have created athletic feats unimaginable even a decade ago, the increasing reliance on technology has caused considerable disquiet amongst those who believe that an athlete's performance should reflect their biological capacity, unhindered or unassisted by (a) external factors. For many, this is the defining quality of sport where a natural tendency or talent, carefully nurtured, forms the basis for performance. By contrast, enhancement technologies represent little more than a disruption to, and an unnatural augmentation of, the athlete's body. (b) Compromising nature, it is argued, negates the very purpose of sport by removing "fair" competition and assuring victory to the chemically enhanced.

Much of this argument is founded on the conception of sport as a natural activity that is embedded within a human sense of play and relies on promulgating a philosophy of sport that locates it firmly within nature. Sport, it is reasoned, offers humankind an (c) escape from the world of labour and a recreational site that returns the dispirited soul to the natural realm. The working body, it was feared, was being disciplined and contained by the requirements of labour, whereas sport was thought to offer a kind of release from technological (d) tyranny. Played in open pastures or other natural spaces, sport seemed far removed from the debilitating urban landscape, yet increasingly, the spaces in which sport was conducted were regulated and controlled to create standardized arenas where performances could be accurately measured. Yet, nature remains a powerful force within contemporary constructions of sport, (e) revealing the structural and functional similarities between sport and technology.

* augmentation: 증강 ** promulgate: 공포하다
*** debilitating: 쇠약하게 하는

41. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Dominance of Nature over Technology in Sport
- ② Endless Development of Enhancement Technologies
- ③ Difficulties in Finding Purpose in Sport and in Life
- ④ Technological Advances That More Athletes Want
- ⑤ Fictional Aspects About Nature in Sport

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)

Courtney's birthday started like any other day. She had been in bed for months with a disease that had left her with stomach pain. Unable to eat much, she had lost over 10 kg. Her friend Linda knew that Courtney didn't want to be pitied. A few days earlier, Linda had taken Courtney shopping to get (a) her out of the house. Linda thought it would be fun to try on sunglasses. To show Linda that she didn't need any, Courtney pulled a pair out of her purse that she had bought before getting sick.

(B)

In the video, Courtney was treated to her favorite song, sung and accompanied on the guitar by her husband and (b) her son. Tears filled her eyes and spilled over. She was so surprised and touched by all the love expressed. But Denise wasn't finished. The grand finale was the firemen. Tall and strong, lined up in front of the fire engine at her local firehouse, they sang "Happy Birthday" so loudly, that Courtney laughed and cried at the same time. After (c) she was had recovered, Courtney bought a camera and joined Denise in making her video project, named *Extravaganza for Life*.

* extravaganza: 대잔치

(C)

"Put them on," Linda said. Courtney did. Linda's face turned red, and she laughed the kind of laugh that makes those around her laugh, too. "What?" Courtney defended. "I like these sunglasses." "They're huge!" Linda said. "No, they're not," Courtney said, looking for her reflection in the mirror. (d) She was right. They were huge. "Well," Linda offered, "you know you've lost too much weight when your sunglasses are too big." They laughed some more. On Courtney's birthday, Linda, Denise, Stacy, and Jan arrived around noon for her birthday "surprise."

(D)

Their arms were loaded with gifts. They knew Courtney expected them, but they acted like she didn't. Then Courtney was led into her living room for the best present (e) she had ever received. Giggling nervously, Denise put a DVD into the player. On the screen appeared all of Courtney's friends' children, singing "Happy Birthday" from several locations. Next, her friends' husbands did the same. Then came greetings from many other friends and acquaintances who had gathered for the candle-blowing event.

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 Courtney는 병이 나기 전에 선글라스를 샀다.
- ② 소방관들은 소방차 앞에서 생일 축하 노래를 불렀다.
- ③ Linda는 Courtney의 선글라스가 작아졌다고 말했다.
- ④ Denise는 긴장한 듯 키득거리며 DVD를 플레이어에 넣었다.
- ⑤ 영상에서 Courtney의 친구 남편들이 노래했다.

* 확인 사항

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