

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

- ① Yeah. I'm glad I got the vaccine this year.
- ② Don't worry. You'll be okay if you get some rest.
- ③ No problem. I feel a bit tired after I got a flu shot.
- ④ Take this pill. It will help relieve your sore throat.
- ⑤ Definitely. I didn't realize the flu would be this bad.

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

- ① You're right. I lost my bag last week.
- ② Yes. My external hard drive was in it.
- ③ No. I'd like to get a refund on it right now.
- ④ Yes, I did. But I didn't find anything there.
- ⑤ I'm sorry to hear that. You'll get it back soon.

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

- ① 고아원 건축을 위한 기부를 호소하려고
- ② 고아원에 온 자원봉사자들을 교육하려고
- ③ 허리케인 대피소 이용에 관해 안내하려고
- ④ 고아원 건물 완공에 대해 감사를 표하려고
- ⑤ 허리케인 대피소 이용 시 질서 유지를 당부하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 마시는 물의 양보다 온도가 건강에 더 큰 영향을 미친다.
- ② 식사 전에 물을 많이 마시면 소화에 방해가 될 수 있다.
- ③ 운동 전후에 충분한 물을 마시지 않으면 건강에 해롭다.
- ④ 물을 많이 마시는 것은 체중 감량에 매우 효과적이다.
- ⑤ 식이 요법 없이 운동만으로는 체중 감량이 불가능하다.

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

- ① 학부모 - 상담 교사
- ② 고객 - 목공예가
- ③ 수강생 - 지도 교사
- ④ 광고 의뢰인 - 광고 담당자
- ⑤ 집주인 - 인테리어 디자이너

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



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

- ① 노트북 수리 맡기기
- ② 분실물 센터 함께 가기
- ③ 휴대 전화 빌려주기
- ④ 전단지 복사하기
- ⑤ 노트북 찾으면 전화하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 자전거로 출퇴근을 하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 건기를 더 좋아하게 돼서
- ② 사고로 자전거가 망가져서
- ③ 수술 후 몸을 회복해야 해서
- ④ 출장이 잦은 부서로 전근을 해서
- ⑤ 직장에서 먼 아파트로 이사를 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$20
- ② \$23
- ③ \$28
- ④ \$30
- ⑤ \$32

10. 대화를 듣고, Linda's Yoga Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수업 장소
- ② 수업 요일
- ③ 수강료
- ④ 수강 인원
- ⑤ 수업 복장

11. 8th E-Waste Design Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Rainbow College 재학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 두 가지 주제 중 하나를 선택해야 한다.
- ③ 개별 프로젝트는 받지 않는다.
- ④ 출품작은 창의성과 예술성으로 평가받는다.
- ⑤ 등록은 4월 15일에 시작된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 작업용 장갑을 고르시오.

Work Gloves

	Product	Material	Size	Color	Price per Pair
①	A	Cotton	Medium	White	\$1
②	B	Cotton & Rubber	Medium	White and Orange	\$2
③	C	Cotton & Rubber	Large	White and Green	\$3
④	D	Rubber	Large	Pink	\$3
⑤	E	Special Rubber	Large	White	\$4

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

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

- ① Don't worry. I have most of their phone numbers.
- ② Sure. You can have whatever toy you want from here.
- ③ No problem. I can contact Mr. Higgins anytime you want.
- ④ Really? Give my best regards to him if you see him again.
- ⑤ Of course. It was the greatest class reunion I've ever had.

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

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

- ① I agree with you. It is essential to keep the zoo clean.
- ② Good idea. Let's find another place to go with our kids.
- ③ Never mind. I'll take care of them while you're away.
- ④ You're wrong. Animal abuse must not be tolerated.
- ⑤ Okay, let's do that. Our kids love feeding animals.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ben이 Mary에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ben: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Sounds fantastic! The more activities, the more fun.
- ② Okay. We can go rafting anytime in our country.
- ③ Not at all. We can afford to pay for all the fees.
- ④ We'll be too tired after all of that. Let's skip one.
- ⑤ True. I'd like to cancel the hiking for the rafting trip.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① useful functions of friendly bacteria in our body
- ② various diseases caused by bacterial imbalance
- ③ healthy foods containing lots of friendly bacteria
- ④ differences between harmful and friendly bacteria
- ⑤ advantages and disadvantages of taking probiotics

17. 언급된 신체 기관이 아닌 것은?

- ① intestines      ② heart      ③ blood vessels
- ④ lung      ⑤ liver

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Committee Members,

I regularly use the road, as a driver, bicycle rider, and pedestrian. I wish to make some comments as a bicycle rider, which is when I feel most vulnerable on the road. I wish to address one issue: a meter matter. I believe that the city government should make it law that cars must allow a space of one meter when overtaking cyclists on the road. Whilst riding, I am regularly passed by drivers who come within 30 cm of me. This is dangerous. The draft cars make can push cyclists off their line, causing an accident. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and I look forward to seeing positive legal action towards protecting vulnerable road users.

Kind regards,  
Cameron Somers

\* draft: 기류

- ① 방치된 자전거의 수거를 시 정부에 요청하려고
- ② 자전거 전용 도로의 불법 주차 차량을 고발하려고
- ③ 자신이 목격한 자전거 교통사고에 관하여 제보하려고
- ④ 자전거 이용자를 보호하기 위한 법 제정을 요구하려고
- ⑤ 자전거 전용 도로의 속도 감시 카메라 운영을 공지하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One morning I was startled by a tapping on the side door of my camper van. My hair stood on end. Had the bandits finally found me, or was the owner of the land going to throw me off at gunpoint? Upon opening the door, I found a young boy about eight years old standing outside with a container in his hands. "Esta leche es de mi mama para el Americano en la colina." I struggled to translate, "This milk is from my mother for the American on the hill." I was so moved. Here I had thought the worst, as usual, and it turned out to be an act of kindness in the middle of nowhere in Mexico.

- ① depressed → excited      ② scared → touched
- ③ indifferent → horrified      ④ hateful → forgiving
- ⑤ pleased → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whenever we identify someone in an organization who pursues only what he or she wants, we can find it difficult to trust that person. Conversely, the person who demonstrates a commitment to sticking to common principles above all else is thoroughly trustworthy and, because of it, an asset to their organization. Indeed, organizations depend on most of their members to act on principle most of the time; otherwise they could not function. Without the self-control of individual members, organizations would disintegrate. Policing is just too costly and stifling. These realities lead to an important reality: individuals have an obligation to subordinate their immediate wants to common principles such as honesty, cooperation, and fair play. To do well, people working in organizations must be free to act and that freedom requires everyone to pursue such principles.

\* stifling: 숨이 막히는

- ① 조직원은 자신이 원하는 것보다는 공통의 원칙을 추구해야 한다.
- ② 조직의 생산성을 높이려면 적절한 보상 체계를 구축해야 한다.
- ③ 조직이 지속적으로 발전하려면 구성원의 자유를 존중해야 한다.
- ④ 조직은 공정성과 성취도에 근거하여 조직원을 평가해야 한다.
- ⑤ 조직에서 성공하려면 동료들의 신뢰와 존경을 얻어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 What we don't spend on the front end가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

They say that time and money are the biggest perceived obstacles to eating well. In most cases, neither is a true obstacle. Americans spend eight hours a day in front of a screen. On average, we each spend two hours a day on the Internet — something that didn't even exist 20 years ago! But can't we find the time to plan, shop, and cook for our families? True, it might cost a little more to buy fresh meat, fish, and produce than to eat processed junk and fast food. But it doesn't have to. In fact, studies have shown that eating real food is not more expensive than eating processed food. You don't have to buy grass-fed steak (although that's ideal). You can eat well for less. To put it in perspective, Europeans spend about 20 percent of their income on food, Americans only 9 percent. What we don't spend on the front end we pay for on the back end at the drugstore and the doctor's office.

- ① The expense and effort we avoid on preparing real food
- ② The money we don't spend on junk and processed food
- ③ The unsatisfied desire for healthy home-cooked meals
- ④ The attention and time we pay to exotic healthy food
- ⑤ The choice we make for productivity in our work

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The disappearance of boundaries is typical of our era. For one thing, of course, technology has completely blurred the lines between work and family. These days there don't seem to be any boundaries at all regarding when people expect us to be available to work. (I recently had an executive assistant provide me with times for a client meeting that included Saturday morning, even though there was no particular urgency for the meeting, and no acknowledgment that Saturday was an unusual day to offer. "Has Saturday become the new Friday?" I wondered.) But what most people don't realize is that the problem is not just that the boundaries have been blurred; it's that the boundary of work has edged insidiously into family territory. It is hard to imagine executives in most companies who would be comfortable with employees bringing their children to work on Monday morning, yet they seem to have no problem expecting their employees to come into the office or to work on a project on a Saturday or Sunday.

\* insidiously: 교활하게, 음흉하게

- ① 직장보다 가정을 더 중시하는 풍조가 강해지고 있다.
- ② 직장의 일이 개인의 가정생활을 서서히 침범하고 있다.
- ③ 직장 내 아이 돌봄 시설을 구축하는 기업이 늘고 있다.
- ④ 많은 기업이 휴가 시간을 늘리는 정책을 시행하고 있다.
- ⑤ 기술의 발달로 고용인과 피고용인의 관계가 모호해지고 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The critique of oral histories as subjective and inaccurate risks discarding one of their greatest values, the insight they offer into subjective experience. This does more than merely add color to history: few historians would refute, for example, that personal opinions, friendships, and dislikes can make the difference between a successful military campaign and its failure, a consensual policy or a deep political rift. Indeed, the subjectivity of the interview has the power to transform what subject matter is considered worthy of historical investigation. Thompson, for example, has drawn attention to the "transforming impact of oral history upon the history of the family," pointing out that without it, "the historian can discover very little indeed about either the ordinary family's contacts with neighbors and kin, or its internal relationships." Feminist historians have pointed out that subjective experience and emotional meaning has as much place in historical investigation as narratives of events.

\* consensual: 대체로 동의하는 \*\* rift: 균열

- ① difficulties of restoring losers' voices in history
- ② significance of oral histories in historical research
- ③ methods of preserving oral histories for further research
- ④ differences between oral histories and published records
- ⑤ ways historians' perspectives affect historical interpretation

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If using less energy and therefore less CO<sub>2</sub> is a qualification for green technology, then the mining and processing of minor metals may be one of the greenest technologies of all. Research shows that if new gas pipelines used 1 kilogram of niobium per ton of steel it would essentially reduce steel needs by half. Steelmaking is the most highly intensive CO<sub>2</sub>-producing industry in the world, releasing 2.5 gigatons of the green house gas annually. Niobium not only reduces the overall amount of steel to be manufactured; its use in automobiles also helps to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> entering the air. A 10 percent reduction in car weight resulting from the use of niobium leads to a 6 to 7 percent increase in fuel efficiency. Niobium also finds its way into solar panels on the backside of the panel and has been shown in some labs to increase the efficiency of certain panels by nearly a third.

- ① How Steelmaking Destroys the Environment
- ② Difficulties of Mining and Processing Niobium
- ③ The Future of Green Technology: A Long Way to Go
- ④ Niobium: An Eco-friendly and Highly Efficient Metal
- ⑤ Absolute Roles of Niobium in the Steelmaking Process



25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Global Plastics Consumption by Industry in 2015**

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	146	35.87
Building & Construction	65	15.97
Textiles	59	14.50
Consumer & Institutional Products	42	10.32
Transportation	27	6.63
Electrical & Electronics	18	4.42
Industrial Machinery	3	0.74
Other Market Sectors	47	11.55
Total	407	100

The table above shows global plastics consumption by industry in 2015. ① The “Packaging” sector used the largest amount of plastics, accounting for greater than one third of total plastics consumption. ② The second largest consumer of plastics was the “Building & Construction” sector, followed by the “Textiles” sector, which consumed 59 million tons. ③ The “Consumer & Institutional Products” sector accounted for 10.32 percent of total plastics consumption, which was greater than the percentage of plastics consumption in “Other Market Sectors.” ④ The percentage of plastics consumed by the “Transportation” sector was greater than that consumed by the “Electrical & Electronics” sector. ⑤ The amount of plastics consumption in the “Industrial Machinery” sector was 3 million tons, the lowest among market sectors.

26. Alice Waters에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Alice Waters was born in Chatham Borough, New Jersey, on April 28, 1944. She graduated from UC Berkeley after transferring from UC Santa Barbara. While enrolled at UC Berkeley, she studied abroad in France, where she shopped for local produce and prepared fresh, simple foods to enhance the table experience. Back home, while working as a teacher, she continued studying, cooking, and making delicious meals for her friends. In 1971, Waters opened Chez Panisse, which she named for a favorite character in a trilogy of Marcel Pagnol films. Within a few years, Chez Panisse was a sensation, and Waters’ ideas for fresh, healthy food spread to other restaurants, and then to supermarkets and kitchens across North America. In celebration of the restaurant’s 25th anniversary, Waters founded the Chez Panisse Foundation in 1996, whose mission is to transform public education by using food to teach, nurture, and empower young people.

\* trilogy: 삼부작

- ① UC Santa Barbara에서 전학 후 UC Berkeley를 졸업했다.
- ② UC Berkeley 재학 중 프랑스에서 유학을 했다.
- ③ 귀국 후 교사로 재직한 적이 있다.
- ④ 영화 제목을 따서 이름 지은 Chez Panisse라는 식당을 열었다.
- ⑤ 1996년에 식당 개업 25주년을 기념하여 재단을 설립했다.

27. Champ Kids Coloring & Drawing Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Champ Kids Coloring & Drawing Competition**

April 25, 2020 (Saturday), 2:30 p.m. — 5:30 p.m.

**Location:** Long Island Children’s Museum

Trophies will be awarded to the top three winners in each category. Winners will be announced live on the same day. Participation certificates for all.

Bring your own crayons / coloring pencils / paints. Coloring and drawing paper will be provided. The topic will be given on the spot.

**Competition Categories**

- Grades 1-2 (Coloring Contest) • Grades 3-5 (Coloring Contest)
- Grades 6-8 (Drawing Contest) • Grades 9-12 (Drawing Contest)

Pre-registration online is required.

Visit our website at [www.champkids.com](http://www.champkids.com) to register.

**Registration fee:** \$30

**Note**

All contestants may stay after the competition to play and explore at our museum.

- ① 토요일 오후에 진행된다.
- ② 각 부문 상위 3명에게 트로피가 수여된다.
- ③ 주제는 사전에 홈페이지에 게시된다.
- ④ 학년에 따라 4개 부문으로 나뉜다.
- ⑤ 등록비는 30달러이다.

28. Conversation with the Green County Council에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Conversation with the Green County Council**

**Questions? Concerns?**

**Share your thoughts with the council.**

**Date & Time:** Friday, May 1, 6:00 p.m. — 8:00 p.m.

**Location:** Green County Council Hall

- Get answers from staff and service providers regarding:
  - lighting regulations
  - solid waste fee increase
  - senior shuttle bus routes
- A light meal will be served.
- This is a FREE event, but a donation of \$3 is requested. (Donations will go to the County Senior Dance Class.)
- After the conversation, residents can meet Chairperson Jane Albright in an informal setting.

For inquiries, please call Judy Swift at 801-345-9876, or visit the Green County Council website.

- ① 5월 1일 오전에 두 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 노인용 셔틀버스 노선에 관한 답변을 받을 수 있다.
- ③ 식사는 제공되지 않는다.
- ④ 일체의 기부금을 내지 않는 행사이다.
- ⑤ 의회 일정 때문에 의장과의 만남은 불가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Nitrogen in its gaseous form is often used in situations in which it is important ① to keep other, more reactive atmospheric gases away. It serves industry as a blanketing gas, for example, in protecting materials such as electronic components during production or storage. To prevent the oxidation of wine, wine bottles are often ② filled with nitrogen after the cork is removed. Nitrogen has recently also been used in blanketing fruit after it has been picked to protect ③ itself from rotting. Apples, for example, can be stored for up to 30 months if they are kept at low temperatures in an atmosphere of nitrogen. In addition to these applications, nitrogen is used in oil production, ④ in which it is pumped in compressed form underground to force oil to the surface. Ordinary air cannot be used for this purpose because some of the gases that make up air would react with the oil, ⑤ producing undesired by-products.

\* oxidation: 산화(酸化)

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

Irrational acts don't just sabotage us. They can also make us heroes, lovers, and generous helpers. The qualities we ① admire most in others are their emotional ones, not their intellectual ones. Rarely does intellect alone inspire romantic acts or heroic deeds. The television mini-series *Lonesome Dove* was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers ② shared a life together that eventually led them from Texas to Montana, where they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other promised to personally return the body to Texas; an incredible ③ sacrifice. From a rational point of view, the dead partner wouldn't know where he was buried; he was already dead. The surviving partner's friends thought his promise was ④ foolish. They pressured him to ship the body to Texas by train. No rational argument would ever win this battle, and if it had, the movie would have ⑤ regained its charm.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Recent research has shown that trees are not as \_\_\_\_\_ as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beech and maple trees. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.

\* saliva: 침    \*\* browse: (잎 등을) 뜯어먹다

- |             |              |             |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① passive   | ② sensitive  | ③ exclusive |
| ④ deceptive | ⑤ productive |             |

32. Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical *process*, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, \_\_\_\_\_. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

\* bar: (악보의) 마디    \*\* reel off: ~을 술술 말하다  
\*\*\* retread: 되밟아가다

- |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| ① to create a brand-new song          |
| ② to be interpreted in its details    |
| ③ to be appreciated for a long time   |
| ④ to be read from any arbitrary point |
| ⑤ to meet the audience's expectations |

33. One aspect of abstraction is deciding which properties are essential to the task at hand, and which are details that can be ignored. This decision very much depends on the community within which the abstraction takes place, for to be useful, an abstraction must not only be communicable, it must be communicated. If only one person understands it, but cannot transmit its essence to another, an abstraction has no practical use. Thus, the kinds of abstractions that come to be widely accepted depend on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the community for which they are intended. For instance, a solar-system model for explaining atomic structure is sufficient for those who are not equipped to grasp the finer points of probability and quantum mechanics, but quite inadequate for researchers at the frontier of knowledge in the field. Likewise, there are a variety of models for explaining the workings of a modern economy, and these vary in complexity and usefulness depending on whose understanding is being addressed. The needs of most citizens are quite different from those of a politician making a decision, or those of a professional economist summarizing available information for that decision. [3점]

\* quantum mechanics: 양자 역학

- ① degree of trust and confidence
- ② level of knowledge and education
- ③ standard of moral principle and practice
- ④ possibility of free information exchange
- ⑤ extent of usable communication networks

34. It is well established that when people are given information suggesting that they have no reason to fear what they previously thought to be a small risk, their fear often increases. This mysterious finding is best explained by the fact that when people's attention is focused on a risk, their fear tends to go up, even if what caused them to focus on that particular risk was information that the risk was in fact small. It is scary to think about a danger, even one that is unlikely to ever present itself. People may not be so comforted to hear that they have (say) a one-in-nine-hundred chance of dying from a heart attack in the next five years, or that their child has a one-in-nine-hundred chance of developing leukemia. So too, perhaps, with corrections of false reports: by focusing people's attention on those reports, they increase the perception that \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* leukemia: 백혈병

- ① their past mistakes may affect their future health
- ② whatever news they dislike is in fact a false report
- ③ their social reputations are threatened by gossiping
- ④ false reports are intentionally made by the powerful
- ⑤ what was falsely reported may in fact have occurred

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Many of those who oppose globalization reserve their highest loyalties to the sovereign state, which they believe exists to protect their interests. ① They argue that in democratic states, such as those in Europe and North America, citizens have a voice in determining their own fates but have little or no voice in the boardrooms of giant transnational corporations, remote international bureaucracies like the EU or WTO, or economic markets, and such institutions are not accountable to citizens. ② Thus, anti-globalizers argue, globalization has created a democratic deficit by empowering institutions in which people have no voice and unleashing economic and cultural forces over which they have no control. ③ Patterns of globalization are shifting, and these shifts are occurring faster in Asia than elsewhere, suggesting that more than any other region, Asia could shape the way globalization unfolds in the years to come. ④ Globalization, they believe, is eroding the rights and capacity of people to determine their own future. ⑤ The result is alienation and anxiety, as people's lives are buffeted by remote forces beyond their control or understanding.

\* sovereign state: 주권 국가 \*\* bureaucracy: 관료(체제)

\*\*\* buffet: 뒤흔들다, 못살게 굴다

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

36.

Fashions and social pressures shift. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing.

- (A) These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage.
- (B) As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed.
- (C) Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

\* ride the crest of: ~으로 성공을 구가하다

\*\* the status quo: 현재 상태 \*\*\* quest: 추구

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



37.

A chorus of voices in moral philosophy has lately been raised in protest against ethical theorists' recurrent tendency to ignore the importance of context. Objections have been directed, for instance, against theorists whose love of simplicity and order blinds them to the rich diversity of the moral landscape.

- (A) Those who lack moral knowledge will stumble about blindly, like novice hikers outfitted with GPS who discover that they are in fact poorly if expensively equipped to find their way. However good your map, it can't keep you from getting lost if you don't know where you are.
- (B) Other objections have been raised against the arrogance that mere possession of a moral theory is sufficient for moral knowledge. However adequate a set of moral principles might be, after all, someone who doesn't notice what is salient in a situation won't know what to apply the principles to.
- (C) By these voices, we're reminded that theory isn't supposed to confine everything into a few favorite categories; proposals that prune and consolidate the explanatory concepts of ethics too radically will end up leaving out important phenomena or rendering them unrecognizable. [3점]

\* novice: 초보자    \*\* salient: 가장 중요한    \*\*\* prune: 가지치기하다

- 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 for teachers who are able to accept their potential fallibility, the disappointment about the results translates into clearly identified areas for improvement.

As much as we want to believe that students learn everything we try to teach, we must admit that we aren't perfect as teachers. ( ① ) In fact, recognizing our fallibility is said to be one characteristic that separates great teachers of diverse students from those teachers who are just adequate. ( ② ) Recognizing that you can make mistakes as a teacher and constantly strive to recover from those failings is significant. ( ③ ) If you use preconcept and postconcept mapping exercises with your students and you discover that some of the gaps appearing at the beginning persisted until the end, then you have a couple of ways of responding. ( ④ ) One thought that too many teachers invoke is that the kids were lazy and didn't care. ( ⑤ ) As odd as this may sound, when you suspect that you have the potential to enhance your teaching, assessment results can help clear up any confusion about where you might begin to make changes.

\* fallibility: 불완전함, 실수할 수 있음    \*\* invoke: (생각 등을) 불러내다

39.

The theoretical limit on rocket speed is some substantial fraction of the speed of light; the most optimistic of science fiction writers take it for granted that a new technique of transportation (warp speed) will eventually be developed to get around this barrier.

That one application drives another explains why in the long run the overall growth of technology is exponential, even though any one application reaches natural limits, perhaps in a relatively short time. ( ① ) Consider transportation technology, for instance, and its progression through walking, riding, sailing, driving, and flying, until achieving space travel by rocket. ( ② ) Each of these on its own imposes a natural upper limit on speed, but the need to travel farther and faster forces new transportation technology to be developed. ( ③ ) More conservative voices assert that this is impossible, and it appears to be from most theoretical and practical considerations. ( ④ ) However, such voices have been heard before. ( ⑤ ) The horseless carriage, the airplane, the moon rocket, and the personal computer were all impossible until they were done. [3점]

\* warp speed: 초고속    \*\* exponential: 기하급수적인

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

Consider windmills. In the U.S. they have been estimated to kill at least 45,000 birds and bats each year. That sounds like a lot of birds and bats. To place that number in perspective, consider that pet cats that are allowed to wander in and out of their owners' houses have been measured to kill an average of more than 300 birds per year per cat. If the U.S. population of outdoor cats is estimated at about 100 million, then cats can be calculated to kill at least 30 billion birds per year in the U.S., compared to the mere 45,000 birds and bats killed per year by windmills. That windmill toll is equivalent to the work of just 150 cats. One could thus argue that, if we are seriously concerned about U.S. birds and bats, we should focus our attention on cats, rather than on windmills. In further defense of windmills over cats, please reflect that cats don't repay us for the damage they do to our birds by providing us with energy, unpolluted air, and relief from global warming, while windmills do provide all of those things.



Compared to pet cats, windmills have a \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ of impact on birds and bats that is far less \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)      | (B)               |
|---|----------|-------------------|
| ① | variety  | ..... measurable  |
| ② | variety  | ..... sustainable |
| ③ | duration | ..... significant |
| ④ | level    | ..... significant |
| ⑤ | level    | ..... sustainable |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Why do we give up our precious sleep so easily? For overachievers part of the reason may be that they simply subscribe to the (a) false belief that if they sleep less they will achieve more. Yet there are ample reasons to challenge this assumption, like the growing body of research (b) demonstrating that a good night's sleep actually makes us more productive, not less.

In his famous study of violinists, Anders Ericsson found that the best violinists spent more time practicing than the merely good students. His finding (c) supports the logic that mastery takes focused and deliberate effort, and indeed it's encouraging to learn that excellence is within our sphere of influence rather than a blessing given only to the most naturally gifted. But it also comes dangerously close to encouraging the Nonessentialist mind-set of "I have to do it all," the pernicious myth that can lead people to (d) avoid spending longer and longer hours working, with diminishing returns.

That is, until we look at a less well-known finding from the same study: that the second most important factor differentiating the best violinists from the good violinists was actually sleep. The best violinists slept an average of 8.6 hours in every twenty-four-hour period: about an hour longer than the average American. Sleep, the authors of the study concluded, (e) allowed these top performers to regenerate so that they could practice with greater concentration. So yes, while they practiced more, they also got more out of those hours of practice because they were better rested.

\* pernicious: 치명적인, 유해한

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Too Long a Nap Hinders Your Performance
- ② Sleep: A Necessity for Optimal Performance
- ③ Overachievers Don't Sleep Away Their Time
- ④ The Most Gifted Are Not Born but Made
- ⑤ Practice: The Only Way to Mastery

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Mike was thirteen, I felt I needed to talk with him about his habit of eating junk food. With the goal of communicating that concern to him, I began hunting for one of his current interests. Since I had just bought him a set of golf clubs, I had a clue to what that might be. When I suggested that we go golfing, Mike jumped at the idea. (a) He was sure to beat me, because I had rarely found the time to go golfing in years.

(B)

The words that I had rehearsed so many times came out. "Every day I watch you ignoring the advice of medical experts." I picked up (b) his club. "Eating so much junk food is like gripping your club the wrong way and refusing to change your swing." I could see in my son's face that my words hit home. And in the months ahead, I found fewer hamburger cartons and soda cans littering his room. I owe the Golden Bear and (c) his video for starting the conversation that moved my son.

(C)

I handed him my phone and said, "Here's a video by him. I think it'll help you get rid of your slice." Gladly, Mike took my phone and watched it. When Mike handed the phone back to me, I found the moment to capture my son's attention. "Well, Mike, I'm no friend of Jack Nicklaus, but you know I love you and want the best for you, don't you?" Mike answered, "Sure, Dad. But what does that have to do with my golf swing?" As I looked at (d) him, I could see his mind racing back and forth, trying to guess what I was getting at.

\* slice: 공을 빗맞게함; 공을 빗맞게하다

(D)

Once on the course, I noticed that Mike was continually slicing the ball. While (e) he worked to improve his handicaps, I looked for a classic online video lesson on that matter. After we finished the front nine holes in a tie, we sat down to rest. As we sat watching the people ahead of us start their game, I turned to Mike. "Hey, Mike," I said, "have you ever heard of Jack Nicklaus?" "Of course. Everyone who's picked up a club knows about the 'Golden Bear.'"

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. 윗글의 T에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Mike에게 골프채 한 세트를 사 주었다.
- ② Mike의 방 안에 어지럽혀진 햄버거 용기가 줄어든 것을 보았다.
- ③ Mike에게 도움이 되는 비디오를 보라고 휴대전화를 건넸다.
- ④ Mike에게 자신이 Jack Nicklaus와 친하다고 말했다.
- ⑤ Mike와 동점으로 첫 9홀의 골프 경기를 마쳤다.

\* 확인 사항

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