

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 음악 수행평가 방식 변경을 공지하려고
- ② 피아노 경연대회 심사 규정을 설명하려고
- ③ 피아노 경연대회가 신설되었음을 알리려고
- ④ 본교 출신 피아니스트의 공연을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 비디오를 활용한 음악 수업 아이디어를 공모하려고

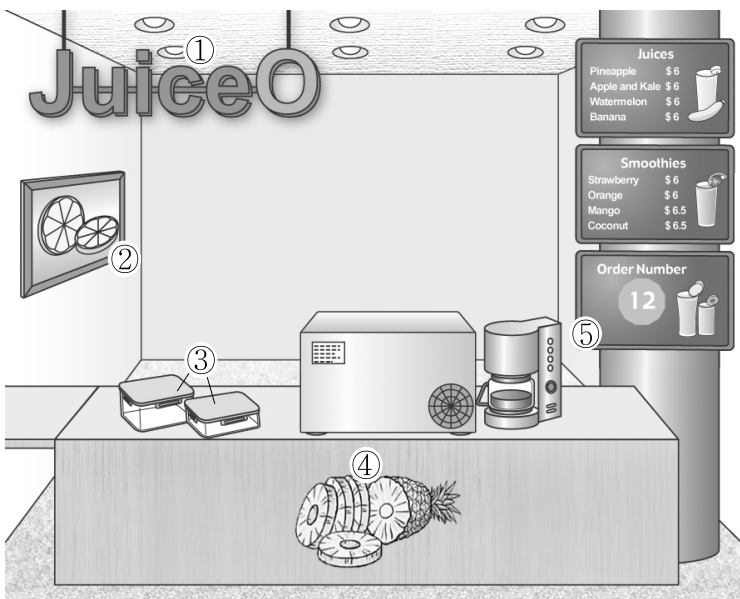
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 식사 직후의 격렬한 운동은 소화에 방해가 된다.
- ② 적절한 운동은 포만감을 줄이는 데 도움이 된다.
- ③ 과식을 예방하기 위해 외식 횟수를 줄여야 한다.
- ④ 식사 전에 운동하는 것이 근육 손실 예방에 좋다.
- ⑤ 공복 상태로 운동하면 체중 감량 효과가 배가된다.

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

- ① 자동차 수리기사 - 차 주인
- ② 중고차 판매원 - 고객
- ③ 보험사 직원 - 보험 의뢰인
- ④ 은행 직원 - 대출 신청인
- ⑤ 경찰관 - 자동차 사고 목격자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 생수 준비하기
- ② 노트북 가져오기
- ③ 회의실 예약하기
- ④ 발표 자료 수정하기
- ⑤ 회의 공지 메시지 보내기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$105
- ② \$120
- ③ \$140
- ④ \$150
- ⑤ \$160

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 뮤지컬 오디션에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 출근을 해야 해서
- ② 탭 댄스를 추지 못해서
- ③ 극단 출연 경력이 없어서
- ④ 작품 속 노래가 너무 어려워서
- ⑤ 자원봉사 활동을 하러 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Autumn Rose Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 기간
- ③ 주차 가능 여부
- ④ 전시되는 장미의 종류
- ⑤ 입장료

9. Sunrise Writing Class에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 연령의 초보자들에게 적합하다.
- ② 20명의 사람들만 수강할 수 있다.
- ③ 수업은 1주일에 두 번씩 3개월 동안 진행된다.
- ④ 수업료는 1인당 100달러이다.
- ⑤ 아이 돌봄 무료 서비스는 사전 예약제로 운영된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 임대할 아파트를 고르시오.

Apartments to Rent

	Location	Bedrooms	Floor	Monthly Rent
①	Near Green Park	3	11	\$1,500
②	Near EL Subway Station	2	5	\$1,450
③	Near EL Subway Station	3	14	\$1,550
④	Near EL Subway Station	3	16	\$1,650
⑤	Near EL Subway Station	4	24	\$1,850

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

- ① You're right. I'll go and search for it again.
- ② I agree. It's irritating to lose one from a pair.
- ③ Oh, that's the one I lost! Thank you a million.
- ④ Really? How did you know that I lost one recently?
- ⑤ Yeah. It's not cheap, but I should order a replacement.

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

- ① Of course. But hand it in before class starts.
- ② Okay. I'll let him know when the due date is.
- ③ Sorry, but I can't return your homework now.
- ④ Good job. Your work was better than I expected.
- ⑤ Not at all. Thanks for your help with my homework.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
- ② The last straw breaks the camel's back.
- ③ Don't cross the bridge till you come to it.
- ④ One man's trash is another man's treasure.
- ⑤ A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Then, why don't you make more to sell at the craft market?
- ② That's right. You still have a strong chance to get a booth.
- ③ It's great that your key rings were such a great hit.
- ④ No, you only have to pay a small fee for the booth.
- ⑤ Too bad, but you can apply for next craft market.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Nancy가 Paul에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Nancy: _____

- ① I'll clean up the living room instead of you.
- ② Let's divide up the housework from today on.
- ③ I'd like you to take care of the garbage regularly.
- ④ I acknowledge the differences between you and me.
- ⑤ I'm sorry I forgot to buy a new bunch of garbage bags.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the historical origin of water sports
- ② importance of safety gear for water sports
- ③ preferred water sports in different cultures
- ④ characteristics of best locations for water sports
- ⑤ mental and physical health benefits of water sports

17. 언급된 수상 스포츠가 아닌 것은?

- ① swimming ② diving ③ snorkeling
- ④ surfing ⑤ canoeing

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Jerome Baker,

We really appreciate your taking the time to review your customer experience here at specialdelivery.com and are thrilled to hear your kind words! However, I think you may have accidentally selected the wrong employee when you submitted your review. I believe you worked with Michael Donovan, not Matthew O'Conner. We checked their shifts and found that Matthew was off that day and Michael was working and talking with you on our service line. Would you please take a moment to edit your review so that Michael can get the credit he deserves? You can log in to your specialdelivery.com account here: <http://www.specialdelivery.com/login>. We appreciate your time and we look forward to working with you in the future!

Sincerely,

Karleen Palmer,

General Customer Service Manager

- ① 온라인 쇼핑몰 할인 행사를 홍보하려고
- ② 작성한 소비자 리뷰의 수정을 요청하려고
- ③ 소비자 불만 사항의 처리 결과를 알리려고
- ④ 소비자로부터 좋은 리뷰를 받은 상품을 추천하려고
- ⑤ 온라인 쇼핑몰 추천 기사에 대한 감사함을 전하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 David의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

David was going to meet his girlfriend downtown at 5 p.m. He had been on a business trip abroad for almost a month. He couldn't wait to see her. He hurried to the subway and caught a train just in time. Sitting in his seat, he thought about having a nice dinner with her, telling wonderful stories to her, and giving a special gift. Quite a long time had passed, but he didn't see the station where he needed to get off. It felt like something was wrong. Only after looking at the subway map did he realize that he had taken the subway in the opposite direction. Alas, he had made a stupid mistake, so he wouldn't be able to meet his girlfriend just in time. She was sure to be disappointed. But he knew he'd have to call and tell her the truth. He felt his earlier enthusiasm slip away.

- ① excited → discouraged ② bored → confident
- ③ joyful → indifferent ④ grateful → embarrassed
- ⑤ annoyed → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you first think of an incredibly ambitious goal, you are so fired up and excited to start the journey. Before you start the journey you can clearly see the top of the mountain, which is a metaphor for your goal. Once you embark upon your journey, you are full of energy and excitement as with each step you get closer and closer to your goal. Then much later in the journey you become frustrated as you can no longer see the top of the mountain. As a result, your pace deviates a bit and is perhaps slower than it once was. The reason is simple; you are halfway up the mountain and your goal is within reach. Finish what you started and reap the rewards. Think long term and realize that the harder you work, the greater your reward.

- ① 처음의 열정을 끝까지 유지하여 목표한 바를 이루려 노력해야 한다.
- ② 목표를 달성한 다음에도 안주하지 말고 다음 목표를 정해야 한다.
- ③ 목표 달성을 위한 장기적 계획에 중간평가를 포함해야 한다.
- ④ 열정에 넘쳐 정한 목표가 비현실적일 수 있음을 깨달아야 한다.
- ⑤ 예상치 못한 난관을 만나면 잠시 재정비 시간을 가져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 have removed the evil green from their lives가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever noticed that in the futuristic worlds of science fiction, there is no money being exchanged? The same can be said if we travel back in time centuries ago. Everything was on a trade and barter system. You give me seeds, I give you a cow. I dig your well, you plow my field. Everyone seemed to get along better. In the space worlds of the future, that is definitely true. You never see people waiting for payday on the Enterprise so they can afford to go to the Holodeck with their family. How cool would life be if we didn't have to worry about money? If people went to work because they enjoyed doing their jobs, not because they needed a paycheck. I applaud the people that have removed the evil green from their lives. They live off the land on their farms or in the wilderness. They sail around the world in their boats and live off what nature provides us with. They work for life, not for gold. Today, do something for someone else not because they pay you, not because you will get something in return. Just do something for free because it feels good. You will be a little richer for doing it.

* barter: 물물교환

** Holodeck: 홀로덱(Star Trek의 3차원 홀로그램으로 창조한 가상)

- ① have spent all the money they earned wisely
- ② have paid back major debts as soon as possible
- ③ have found effective ways to avoid wasting money
- ④ have chosen to live independently from their family
- ⑤ have worked not to earn money but to enjoy work itself

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The art of literature probably derived from that of the primitive storyteller. He was not merely providing entertainment, but passing down to his listeners a tradition of who they were, where they had come from, and what their lives signified. By making sense and order out of his listeners' existence, he was enhancing their feeling of personal worth in the scheme of things and therefore increasing their capacity to deal effectively with the social tasks and relationships that made up their lives. The myths of a society usually embody its traditional values and moral norms. Repetition of these myths therefore reinforces the coherence and unity of the society, as well as giving each individual a sense of meaning and purpose.

* in the scheme of things: 삶의 큰 질서[구도]에서

- ① 문학은 사회의 도덕적 규범을 비판하고 대안을 제시한다.
- ② 문학에는 사회의 도덕적 규범을 표현하는 저마다의 방법이 있다.
- ③ 인간은 자기 정체성을 표현하기 위해 예술 창작에 전념한다.
- ④ 작품에 표현된 가치는 예술가의 주관적 관점에 따라 해석된 것이다.
- ⑤ 문학은 인간의 자기 이해를 도와줌으로써 사회 통합에 기여해 왔다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anger can be perceived as a highly evolved emotion, drawing instantly on multiple areas of the brain. A sophisticated anger response meant survival for primitive humans. Anger was protective; its threat could keep competitors and predators at bay. This sounds like something that we wouldn't want to altogether eliminate. But now, in the twenty-first century, our prehistoric urges do not always serve us in the way we would like, and can even be an impediment. Research has shown that when we are angry, we are more likely to miss information than when we are afraid. This would make sense, as our angry brain is too busy assessing our opponent's actions. But in today's world, throwing a tantrum when operating a motor vehicle doesn't ensure survival. Screaming at a customer service rep is not scaring away a hungry predator. And smashing your keyboard is not going to provide evidence of great strength. These behaviors are not effective survival responses of modern humanity, and instead often lead to the opposite results.

* keep ~ at bay: ~의 접근을 막다 ** impediment: 장애(물)

*** throw a tantrum: 화를 내다

- ① disadvantages of expressing anger in modern times
- ② modern humans' strategies for hiding true emotions
- ③ neurological analysis of the process of forming anger
- ④ evolutionary reasons for expressing anger toward others
- ⑤ psychological effects of anger compared to other emotions

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

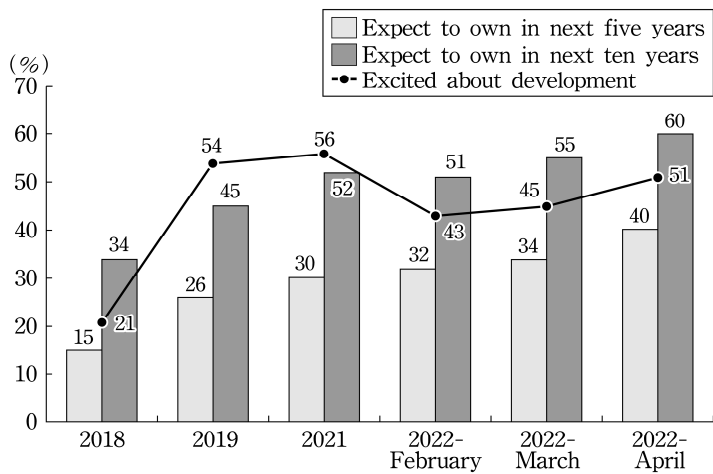
The drive to make AI "explainable" — solemnly stated in law in the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation — demands the question be asked: Explainable to whom? Different stakeholders seek different kinds of explanations. The problem arises even with a relatively simple loan risk assessment system. Software developers and system administrators want an explanation in terms of architecture and processing parameters. A seasoned loan officer, who makes the final decision, might want to know how various factors have been weighted in the system's recommendation. An applicant who has been denied a loan wants to know precisely why — *is it my age, my race, my zip code, an inaccurate credit history?* A regulator wants to be assured that the system doesn't compromise data privacy, violate anti-discrimination laws, or leave itself open to financial fraud. A layperson, contemplating the black box problem — that many AI systems are opaque — generally, might want to know why anyone would build a machine they don't understand.

* parameter: 매개 변수 ** opaque: 불투명한, 이해하기 힘든

- ① Risk Assessment: A Simple Task with an AI Assistant
- ② Various Questions from Different Users on the Workings of AI
- ③ How AI's Understanding of Values Is Different from Ours
- ④ AI Systems: Optimal Black Boxes for the Human Race
- ⑤ Why AI Developers Suffer from Strict Regulations

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Consumer Sentiment Towards Electric Vehicles



The graph above shows consumer sentiment toward electric vehicles from 2018 to April 2022. ① In 2018, more than one in three people said they expected to own an electric vehicle in the next ten years, and in April 2022, three in five people said they expected to own one in the next ten years. ② In 2018, the percentage of people who answered that they'd own one in the next five years was less than half that of those who said they'd own one in the next ten years. ③ From 2018 to 2019, both the percentage of people who expected to own an electric vehicle in the five years and that of people who expected to own one in the ten years increased by 11 percentage points. ④ From 2019 to April 2022, more than two in five people were excited about the development of electric vehicles. ⑤ The percentage of people who were excited about the development of electric vehicles increased from 2018 to 2021, and after a drop from February 2022 to March 2022, it increased again until April 2022.

26. Albert Bandura에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Albert Bandura was born on December 4, 1925, in the small town of Mundare, Canada. Bandura's father laid tracks for the trans-Canada railroad, and his mother worked at a general store in the town. Bandura attended the only school in his town — it employed just two teachers — and as a result, Bandura had to take his own initiative when it came to education. After high school, Bandura attended the University of British Columbia. While originally majoring in biological sciences, Bandura became interested in the subject of psychology by chance. Because he arrived at the university much earlier than his classes began, he decided to take “filler classes” to pass the time. After thumbing through a course catalogue one day, he ended up choosing a psychology course. In 1949, Bandura graduated from the University of British Columbia in just three years, majoring in psychology, and went on to attend graduate school at the University of Iowa. After he earned his PhD in 1952, Bandura was offered a position at Stanford University, where he taught psychology for quite a long time.

- ① 어머니는 마을의 잡화점에서 일했다.
- ② 마을에 하나밖에 없는 학교에 다녔다.
- ③ 심리학을 전공한 후에 생물학에 관심을 갖게 되었다.
- ④ British Columbia 대학교를 3년 만에 졸업했다.
- ⑤ 1952년에 박사 학위를 취득했다.

27. St. Paul Baby Fair에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

St. Paul Baby Fair

Parents and parents-to-be, check out what's available in your community for your growing family! This is a free event.

- * Date and time: Saturday, September 3, 9 a.m. — 4 p.m.
- * Place: VE Senior High School, 100-15th Avenue

- Learn the latest information from experts on pregnancy, birth and parenting.
- There will be a free lunch, live music, and a chance to win awesome door prizes.
- Bring the kids for free face painting, portraits, and fire truck and ambulance exploration.
- See the animals from the Minnesota Zoomobile.
- Visitors can get a free massage at our designated therapy area.
- Reserve a spot for free car seat installation by calling 651-442-0010.

For more information, call us at 651-442-0010 or visit our website at www.stpaul-ve.com.

- ① 9월 3일 오전 9시부터 오후 4시까지 진행된다.
- ② 무료 점심과 라이브 음악 공연이 제공될 것이다.
- ③ Minnesota Zoomobile에서 온 동물들을 볼 수 있다.
- ④ 지정된 장소에서 무료 마사지를 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 추가 비용으로 자동차의 유아용 보조 의자를 설치할 수 있다.

28. Community Night with Basketball에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Community Night with Basketball

This event is an opportunity for members of the Placeville community to enjoy a night of basketball and family festivities.

Friday, September 9, 5 p.m. — 9 p.m.
Placeville Sports Dome

Programs

- 5:00 Registration
- 5:30 Women's basketball game: Placeville Cougars vs. Rivertown Bobcats
- 7:30 Men's basketball game: White Tigers vs. Red Panthers
- ** Hot dogs, chips, and soda are served for no additional fee!
- ** During the event, treasure hunt, balloon art, and a hot dog cooking contest will take place!

Fee

Adults: \$30 Children (under 12): \$10

More than 100 local businesses in Placeville are sponsoring the event. All the proceeds go to youth basketball teams in Placeville.

For more information, please visit
www.communitynightplaceville.go.ca.

- ① 9월 9일 오후에 5시간 동안 개최된다.
- ② 남자 농구팀 경기 후 여자 농구팀 경기가 열린다.
- ③ 추가 요금을 내면 핫도그와 탄산음료가 제공된다.
- ④ 12세 미만 어린이의 입장료는 성인 입장료의 절반이다.
- ⑤ 100곳이 넘는 Placeville 지역 사업체의 후원을 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Perhaps the most famous hormonal discovery of the 20th century is that of insulin by Frederick Banting and his medical student assistant Charles Best. ① It had been shown in 1889 that the pancreas was essential for the avoidance of diabetes, but the mechanism was unknown. With some difficulty, Banting persuaded his professor at the University of Toronto, John McLeod, to give him a small lab and ten dogs to test his idea ② which a secretion other than the digestive juices was responsible. In 1921, they made a dog diabetic by ③ removing its pancreas and found they could halt its symptoms (thirst, weakness, rising sugar levels) by injecting an extract of pancreatic tissue. A bulk extract of cattle pancreases worked just as well, and they even injected ④ themselves without serious ill effects. A biochemist, John Collip, purified the active material and McLeod gave it the name insulin. In 1922, their extract saved the life of a diabetic teenager and ⑤ became the first effective treatment of the disease.

* pancreas: 췌장 ** secretion: 분비(물)

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

Hitting baseballs or playing musical instruments requires intricate control of muscles carrying out complex tasks in a series of steps. Yet they occur automatically in experienced players, outside of ① awareness. These tasks require a part of the mind that we cannot be fully aware of, but one that still exerts critical influence on thoughts and actions. Creativity also appears to ② originate with unconscious mental processes; solutions to difficult problems may appear to “pop out of nowhere” after an incubation period in the unconscious. Intuitive feelings or hunches are apparently based on the unconscious sensing something without common ③ reasoning. Acting without good reason might seem like a dubious life strategy; however, we encounter many fuzzy situations where choices must be made with very ④ limited information. If our source of intuition is actually an experienced unconscious, following hunches seems to constitute a strategy far ⑤ inferior to random choices.

* incubation period: 잠복기

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Some thinkers imagine that the goal in war or battle is to kill all of one’s enemies. That is wrong, as the philosopher Elaine Scarry explained in her thoughtful book, *The Body in Pain*. War stems from incompatible ideas. Two countries have different ideas about where the border should be drawn, or how they should be treated by each other, or which one has the best political or economic or religious system. Faced with disagreement, they are willing to put some of their people’s lives and limbs, and some of their wealth, in jeopardy so as to force the other to agree. The opponents likewise think they’d rather risk some of their people and their resources in order to win the argument. During the battles, both sides lose people and other resources (blood and treasure, in the usual phrase) in service of the ideas they favor. Almost no battles or wars are pursued until one side is totally wiped out. Rather, at some point, one side decides that it would rather give up on some of its ideas than lose any more of its lives and wealth. It _____.

* jeopardy: 위험

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① yields | ② appears |
| ③ persists | ④ disagrees |
| ⑤ dominates | |

32. The significance of carrying sufficiently large fat reserves is evident in king penguin chicks. This species has a rare breeding period in that it lasts longer than a year. It breeds on sub-Antarctic islands. During the southern hemisphere summer, the parents will feed the chick intensively. In autumn, food availability around the breeding islands decreases and both parents leave the island and depart for winter foraging areas. The chick is still downy and it cannot forage or enter the water. Cuddled together with other chicks, it will spend the winter standing on land, living on stored body fat. In spring, the parents will return and resume provisioning. After a couple of months, the chick will lose its down, fledge, and become independent. The amount of body fat in autumn is crucial, because lean chicks experience very high winter mortality. After a successful breeding some parents will try to raise another chick even though several months of the ongoing breeding season have already passed. Such late breeding attempts almost always fail. The reason is that late chicks _____.

[3점]

* fledge: 깃이 나다

- | |
|--|
| ① require a shorter breeding period than any other chicks |
| ② have to join their parents on foraging missions in spring |
| ③ have to compete for food with much bigger sibling chicks |
| ④ will have less time for fully developing into adult penguins |
| ⑤ will not have sufficient fat deposits to last the whole winter |

33. Although formed by Kant's aesthetics and epistemology in fundamental ways, Schopenhauer undertakes what he calls his "correction" of Kant: to reverse Kant's privileging of abstract thinking over perceptual knowledge, and to insist on the physiological makeup of the subject as the site on which _____. Schopenhauer's answer to the Kantian problem of *Vorstellung* (concept) removes us completely from the classical terms of the camera obscura: "What is representation? A very complicated *physiological* occurrence in an animal's brain, whose result is the consciousness of a *picture* or *image* at that very spot." What Kant called the synthetic unity of apperception, Schopenhauer unhesitatingly identifies as the human brain. Schopenhauer here is but one instance in the first half of the nineteenth century of what has been called "the physiological reinterpretation of the Kantian critique of reason." He writes, "A philosophy like the Kantian, that ignores entirely [the physiological] point of view, is one-sided and therefore inadequate. It leaves an immense gulf between our philosophical and physiological knowledge, with which we can never be satisfied." [3점]

* epistemology: 인식론 ** camera obscura: 암상자(초창기 카메라)
*** apperception: 통각(감각의 통합)

- ① reason justifies perceptual experiences
- ② the formation of representations occurs
- ③ existing abstract ideas are reinterpreted
- ④ appreciation for uniqueness of perception is achieved
- ⑤ the brain's cognitive process is delayed by the senses

34. Our fixation on the present leads us toward a more uncomfortable question: do we have more rights than our descendants? Is it fair to create a "temporal preference for those who are currently living"? Would this not be a temporal version of the privilege that some people want to establish in space, a type of time-based colonialism? In both cases, a complicity of "us" is established at the expense of a third party: if the third party in spatial exclusivism was the outsider, in temporal imperialism, it is the *next generation* that pays the price for our preference. This is precisely what happens when the temporal horizon is narrowed: a sort of "coalition of the living" tends to form that constitutes a true dominion of the present generation over future generations. The surprise that German philosopher Immanuel Kant felt when he observed how previous generations work so arduously on behalf of later ones has now been reversed. The opposite seems to hold true today: by making present time absolute, we _____. [3점]

* complicity: 공모 ** coalition: 연합
*** arduously: 고되게, 힘들게

- ① prevent intergenerational conflicts from taking place
- ② involve a third party in our decision-making process
- ③ make future generations work involuntarily in our favor
- ④ narrow the time gap between past and future generations
- ⑤ overturn the traditional concept of changing future society

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the world becomes increasingly connected, the importance of anthropology also increases. For example, in recent times, anthropologists have been able to make important contributions to helping people suffering from epidemics, natural disasters, and conflict. ① They do this in multiple ways, including using their cultural knowledge to help those suffering as well as educating those seeking to provide aid. ② This is especially important, for example, in areas where Indigenous peoples may mistrust or not understand modern medicines and health facilities, and where the people may have a general mistrust of governments or foreigners. ③ Anthropologists can work in educating or serving as mediators between those providing and those receiving aid. ④ They know that a comprehensive understanding of both human biology and human culture includes knowledge of the evolution of primates and the behavior of nonhuman primates. ⑤ Anthropologists can mitigate potential misunderstandings, and they also recognize, through the holistic perspective, that even emergency aid can have profound effects on other aspects of a culture.

* mitigate: 완화시키다 ** holistic: 전체론적인

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

36.

The earliest archaeological evidence of group-on-group violence was found beneath the sand of the valley of the River Nile at a site called Jebel Sahaba. Sixty-one skeletons of men, women, and children were found buried there, along with bones from the body parts of other humans.

- (A) This is so close to the date estimated for the sudden drop in temperature at the beginning of the Younger Dryas that it seems unlikely to be a coincidence. During the preceding warm and moist period, the land had been more productive, allowing the human populations to grow.
- (B) Nearly half of the skeletons showed clear signs of violence, cutmarks on the bones, or bits of weapon still embedded. Some bones showed evidence of injuries that had healed, suggesting that they had survived earlier violence. The Jebel Sahaba site has been dated to about 13,000 years ago.
- (C) The sudden shift back to ice age conditions killed the forests. Productive lands became deserts and the glaciers grew once more. It's easy to imagine how conflict might have broken out as groups of starving refugees met and started competing for limited supplies of food and water.

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

37.

One of the most compelling pieces of evidence for humans' apparently automatic social nature comes from Fritz Heider and Marianne Simmel's famous 1944 animation of two triangles and a circle orbiting a rectangle.

- (A) A closer look at the video, and a closer reading of Heider and Simmel's article describing the phenomenon, suggests that the perception of these shapes in social terms is not automatic but must be evoked by features of the stimuli and situation. These shapes were designed to move in trajectories that specifically mimic social behavior.
- (B) If the shapes' motion is altered or reversed, they fail to elicit the same degree of social responses. Furthermore, participants in the original studies of this animation were prompted to describe the shapes in social terms by the language and instructions the experimenters used. Humans may be ready and willing to view the world through a social lens, but they don't do so automatically.
- (C) The animation depicts merely shapes, yet people find it nearly impossible not to interpret these objects as human actors and to construct a social drama around their movements. [3점]

* trajectory: 궤적

- 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.

For example, much research in the Status Characteristics Theory tradition finds that group members base status allocation on characteristics like gender, race, social class, and physical attractiveness, assuming that these characteristics are associated with general competence, even when they are not.

High-status group members' duties and responsibilities can be social in nature; for example, they are often expected to inspire their group, keep the peace among its members, and facilitate communication between individuals. However, in most group settings they also must understand the technical problems faced by the group. (①) Having task competent people in charge helps groups perform better. (②) Therefore, many groups prioritize task competence over other factors like social skills when allocating influence. (③) On a team of engineers, for example, technical ability would likely be seen as more important than the ability to communicate. (④) However, groups often fail to base their status hierarchies on differences in task competence. (⑤) Similarly, individuals higher in self-confidence are also more likely to be selected as leaders, though self-confidence is not highly predictive of actual abilities. [3점]

39.

As long as these are based on intercontinental tourism, doubling the income of the poorest 2.8 billion people would require a volume of air transport of 20 to 50 times total air transport in 2000.

Intercontinental travel causes the largest environmental effects. However, the total number of trips is not very large. Generally, 80% of the environmental problems are caused by only 20% of the market. Therefore, reductions may be reached without a total change of the market and compromising human needs for travel and leisure. (①) The solution will be an uncoupling of tourism growth and transport growth. (②) It is important to bear in mind that it is not the number of leisure days that has to be reduced, but the total kilometers travelled during leisure time. (③) Hence, tourism growth is not restricted, but only transport volume growth. (④) Of course, side effects must be studied, for example, the effects on the emerging tourism industry in developing countries. (⑤) This is neither sustainable nor possible.

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

Our sense of the passage of time can be affected by our emotional experiences. Consider, for example, how a twenty-four-year-old man experienced the passage of time while he was in a car accident. "I remember, like in slow motion, the sound of glass shattering. As the car started spinning I came up out of my seat and looked at the ceiling of the Volkswagen. I remember being very interested in the roof like I hadn't seen it before. The whole thing must have happened super quick but seemed to take a tremendous amount of time." Due to their effects on our emotional and psychological states, life-threatening situations like this one have the seeming ability to slow down the passage of time. Individuals who have come face to face with life-threatening danger report that time becomes "strung out"; it seems drawn out and expanded; it feels endless, like an eternity.



When we are in an extremely (A) situation, the moment seems to be extended, which makes us feel that time is passing (B).

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① | hazardous | | slowly |
| ② | thrilling | | quickly |
| ③ | chaotic | | unevenly |
| ④ | satisfactory | | slowly |
| ⑤ | paradoxical | | quickly |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Considering pollution control based on opportunity cost raises the question of what expenditure would be needed to offset the pollution produced. In general the problem with this approach is that if the (a) value placed by the population on the effect in question is not known, then it is not known whether in fact it is worth offsetting it. In some circumstances, however, it may be clear that it is (b) worthwhile offsetting it (for instance, where air pollution damages a building and it is cheaper to repair it than to replace it, or where it destroys crops and it is known that their market value is at least as great as the cost of replacing them).

A version of this approach has become much more common in recent years as a result of developments in pollution control. It is a tendency in the face of uncertainty about the true damage costs caused by different pollutants to adopt a “precautionary principle” of (c) limiting the level of the pollutant to what is considered a safe level. In this situation, any project that pushes pollution above the limit must be balanced by another (shadow) project to offset this effect. For instance if the limit for greenhouse gas emissions that can be tolerated is known, and emissions from transport are to be allowed to rise, then other emissions must be (d) increased elsewhere. In this context, the cost of reducing greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere by one unit becomes the opportunity cost of allowing them to rise in transport. Quantification of this opportunity cost is also not without its problems; strictly it (e) requires examination of all possible ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere in the economy in order to identify the one with the least cost.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Opportunity Costs: An Obstacle to Reducing Pollution
- ② Economic Approaches to Pollution: A Sure Path to Failure
- ③ Why Opportunity Cost Approaches Are Superior to Others
- ④ Costs of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Beyond Our Imagination
- ⑤ Balancing Out Pollution Requires Opportunity Cost Assessments

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Bent over a stream of muddy rain water, Tom gently launched a paper boat. The boat sailed down the stream swiftly and proudly. As Tom laughed with delight, something horrible happened. A big boy pounced on his boat and pulled it out of the stream. He wiped off the water and turned the boat upside down. Tom stared at the huge boy angrily. (a) He was so absorbed in inspecting the boat that he did not notice Tom’s stare. Tom turned and ran into his house.

(B)

Tom was about to laugh with delight once again when, to his horror, (b) he saw the boat getting caught in a lump of mud. Water splashed against it and slowly flooded the boat. In a flash, the big boy dashed to the boat and pulled it out of the water. Without a word, (c) he held it out to Tom. Tom took the boat and smiled. The boy smiled back a beautiful smile. Tom gently set the boat back in the stream. It sailed swiftly and drifted past the big lump of mud. Tom and the boy looked at each other and smiled.

(C)

Aunt Avanti was sitting in the armchair, when Tom came in. “An awful boy snatched away my boat,” he said. “Don’t worry. I will make another one for you,” Aunt Avanti said to him. “What if he also takes that one?” “No. (d) He won’t because I will make two for him as well.” “But why should you make any for him?” Aunt Avanti just smiled. She was already folding one. Then she made two more. Finally, she gave all the boats to Tom and said, “Now go out and have fun.” Tom didn’t move at first.

(D)

But the swirling rain water outside looked so inviting. Clutching the boats tight, Tom started walking hesitantly towards the stream. The boy was still there. Tom took out two boats for the boy. “Take,” Tom said without smiling. The big boy took them and just stood there quietly. Tom turned his back and gently launched his boat. Swiftly the boat sailed down the stream. The big boy stood there watching it, a faint smile dancing on (e) his lips. Tom knew that the boy had no intention of pulling it out of the water.

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 Tom에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 화가 난 채 몸집이 큰 소년을 노려보았다.
- ② 진흙 더미에 걸린 종이배를 향해 달려갔다.
- ③ 몸집이 큰 소년에게서 종이배를 받으면서 미소 지었다.
- ④ 나가 놀라는 Avanti 이모의 말에 처음엔 움직이지 않았다.
- ⑤ 두 개의 종이배를 꺼내서 몸집이 큰 소년에게 주었다.

* 확인 사항

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