

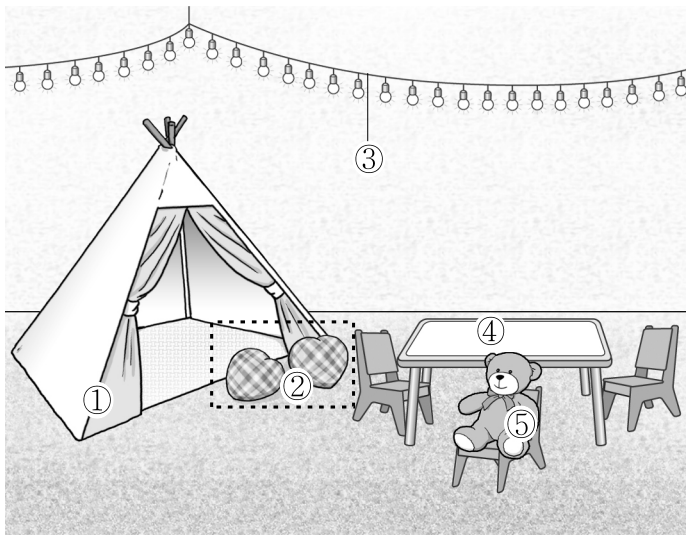
제 3 교시

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 병원에 창작 예술 작품 보내기를 독려하려고
  - ② 병원 임상 실험에 참여할 희망자를 모집하려고
  - ③ 의료진과 환자를 위한 위문 공연을 홍보하려고
  - ④ 전염병 예방 수칙 준수의 중요성을 강조하려고
  - ⑤ 전염병 감염 여부 진단 검사 절차를 설명하려고
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 글의 첫 문장은 독자의 관심을 끌도록 써야 한다.
  - ② 글의 주제는 너무 단순하지 않은 것을 선택해야 한다.
  - ③ 다른 사람의 글을 인용할 때는 그 출처를 밝혀야 한다.
  - ④ 글쓰기 전에 주제에 대한 자료 조사를 먼저 해야 한다.
  - ⑤ 과제는 미리 완성해 놓고 그 완성도를 높여 나가야 한다.
3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 투숙객 - 호텔 직원
  - ② 집주인 - 배관공
  - ③ 관광 안내원 - 관광객
  - ④ 모텔 - 사진작가
  - ⑤ 등산 용품 직원 - 손님
4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 동아리 지도교사 구하기
  - ② 드론 조작 방법 알려주기
  - ③ 역사 수업 노트 빌려주기
  - ④ 동아리 등록 신청서 제출하기
  - ⑤ 친구에게 동아리 가입 추천하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
- ① \$90
  - ② \$93
  - ③ \$100
  - ④ \$102
  - ⑤ \$110
7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 고전 문학 읽기 강좌 수강을 취소하려는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 수업 시간이 맞지 않아서
  - ② 수강 신청한 인원이 적어서
  - ③ 다른 강좌에 관심이 생겨서
  - ④ 강의에 대한 평가가 좋지 않아서
  - ⑤ 교수가 내주는 과제의 양이 많아서
8. 대화를 듣고, Locker Decoration Day에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 행사일
  - ② 장식 지침
  - ③ 심사 기준
  - ④ 심사 위원
  - ⑤ 상품
9. Brown High School Softball Camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 9~11학년 여학생들이 참가할 수 있다.
  - ② 10월 10일과 11일 오후 3시부터 두 시간 동안 진행된다.
  - ③ 잡기, 던지기, 번트와 같은 기본적인 기술을 익힌다.
  - ④ 등록비에 티셔츠는 포함되지 않는다.
  - ⑤ 등록은 선착순이다.
10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 식기세척기를 고르시오.

Dishwashers				
Model	Color	Price	Noise Level(decibels)	Customer Rating (out of 5 stars)
A	White	\$600	50	★★★★★
B	White	\$620	45 or less	★★★★★
C	Black	\$650	50	★★★★★
D	Silver	\$670	45 or less	★★★★★
E	Silver	\$740	45 or less	★★★★★

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① We usually walk dogs and clean their living area.
  - ② There are things to consider before having a pet.
  - ③ My daughter really likes volunteering there.
  - ④ The shelter needs more volunteers like you.
  - ⑤ We're planning to stay home this weekend.

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

- ① Can you help me with my paper? I don't know what to do.
- ② Yeah. It was tough but I feel better now that it's over.
- ③ I'm afraid I can't. I'll have to start writing my paper.
- ④ No way. I don't want to go to graduate school at all.
- ⑤ I already read your paper. I was very impressed.

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

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

- ① No. I'd rather try an easier puzzle for a beginner.
- ② Right. I start from the edges, especially the corners.
- ③ Wow! You've completed it in three and a half hours.
- ④ Yes. I often feel helpless when I spend hours on puzzles.
- ⑤ Let's get together. Two heads are always better than one.

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

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

- ① I know. This mask doesn't fit me at all.
- ② Not at all, if you learn basic skills and practice a lot.
- ③ That sewing machine broke down. I'll buy a new one.
- ④ I agree with you. Masks are difficult to obtain these days.
- ⑤ Oh, you have a talent for dealing with a sewing machines.

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

Simon: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Do you want me to help you fix dinner?
- ② You don't have to say sorry for that accident.
- ③ How about taking our dog to dinner together?
- ④ I should have been more careful with my notebook.
- ⑤ I wish I could find more time to read my favorite poems.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① characteristics that make animals suitable as pets
- ② diseases resulting from domestication of animals
- ③ ways to protect pets from various infections
- ④ domestic animals and their wild ancestors
- ⑤ the benefits of domestication for humans

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① cows                      ② pigs                      ③ dogs
- ④ chickens                ⑤ horses

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

My name is Sue Jenkins and I am writing on behalf of Reef Technologies. We are pleased to announce that we are sponsoring a series of presentations on the future of renewable energy. The presentations are going to be performed by world-renowned experts in the field and will consider future advances in the technology of renewable energy. Due to your company having worked with Reef Technologies in the past, we would like to invite you to the event. The event will be held at the Randalls Conference Centre in Leeds from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. on 26 October 2020. If you would like to attend, please confirm your attendance by replying to this email by 9 October 2020. I look forward to receiving your reply.

- ① 발표회에 초대하려고                      ② 강연자로 초빙하려고
- ③ 후원금을 기부하려고                      ④ 공동 사업을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 변경된 행사 일정을 알려려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The time for my results was fast approaching, and I couldn't stay calm. On the day they were expected, I had to go to my school to check them out. When I approached the school, which was crowded with students, I felt my pulse racing so fast. I just could not compose myself until I knew for sure I had passed. I started quickening my pace to the notice board. On the way, I saw several faces beaming at me, which I couldn't quite understand. When I reached the notice board, I realized why: my name was listed eighth in order of merit in the arts stream. I scored high distinctions in four out of six subjects. I felt as if I was walking on air. I felt great, and everything I saw was beautiful.

\* arts: 문과계, 인문 과학

- ① upset                      → regretful                      ② bored                      → surprised
- ③ nervous                      → delighted                      ④ excited                      → embarrassed
- ⑤ disappointed                      → grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Stress is a dynamic condition and occurs due to work overload, a nagging boss, tight deadlines, poorly designed jobs, financial crises, and an accelerating rate of change. We generally use the word "stress" when we feel that everything seems to have become too much — we are overloaded and wonder whether we really can cope with the pressures placed upon us. Since stress plays an integral part in the productivity of employees, an organization should be able to manage their stress effectively. Stress management refers to the wide spectrum of techniques and psychotherapies aimed at controlling a person's levels of stress, especially chronic stress. Effective stress management performed by organizations enhances the everyday functioning of employees.

- ① 승진하려면 직원은 조직의 변화에 맞추어 변화해야 한다.
- ② 정신적인 스트레스를 풀기 위해서는 신체 활동을 해야 한다.
- ③ 조직은 생산성 향상을 위해 직원의 스트레스를 관리해야 한다.
- ④ 스트레스 관리는 자신에게 맞는 방법에 의해 이루어져야 한다.
- ⑤ 생산성을 향상시키려면 직원에 대한 성취 기대를 높여야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “Develop!”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We need caution. Human virtues are multileveled. That nature builds character is but half the truth and absurd if taken for the whole. That would omit all the civic virtues, without which we could not be human. Character is developed in a dialectic of nature and culture. “Man is by nature a political animal.” Humans are animals who build themselves a polis, a city, and love to socialize within it. “Man is the animal for whom it is natural to be artificial.” *Homo sapiens* is “the natural alien.” What humans “naturally” do when they encounter nature is build a culture differentiating themselves from nature. Agriculture, business, and industry are their real vocation. Virtue has to be “cultivated,” “cultured.” Living with wild nature in nostalgic simplicity and frugality, these “humanists” will say, is romantic nonsense that forgets how much the human genius lies in departure from and resourceful transformation of nature. The modern word for this is “Develop!”

\* dialectic: 변증법

- ① Learn from and get new ideas from nature!
- ② Change nature according to humans’ will!
- ③ Recover from diseases and stay healthy!
- ④ Take environmental issues into account!
- ⑤ Form intimate bonds with wild animals!

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is no significant difference between the sensing abilities of wine experts and normal people. Sommeliers do not necessarily have better noses or tongues. A wine expert’s technique comes from conceptual knowledge achieved through training, concentrating on the combinations of flavors, and the use of descriptive language. A perfumer is also the same as the sommelier. A person with a normal olfactory sense can make a perfume. What makes a perfume expert is the special intellectual ability and cognitive process. Perfumers and flavorists simply have a better imagination than olfactory sense, which allows them to remember the smell of a certain food and imagine how the flavor will be changed after mixing odorous chemicals. The response of their brains to the flavors is enhanced after consistent training of the cognitive ability. Like a sommelier’s brain, the brains of perfumers and flavorists have more activity in the orbitofrontal cortex of the frontal lobe area, where cognitive judgment is involved. This brain reaction pattern reflects that the experts perceive aromas more analytically.

\* olfactory: 후각의    \*\* orbitofrontal cortex: 안와 전두 피질(전두부 기저 표면을 덮고 있는 대뇌 피질)    \*\*\* frontal lobe: (대뇌의) 전두엽

- ① 어릴 때부터의 훈련을 통해 맛과 향의 감별 능력이 향상된다.
- ② 분석적 사고의 한계는 자유로운 상상을 통해 극복할 수 있다.
- ③ 감각 능력이 뛰어난 전문가는 모든 감각을 사용하여 판단한다.
- ④ 감각 관련 전문가는 감정적 판단에 관련된 뇌가 발달되어 있다.
- ⑤ 맛과 향 전문가의 핵심 자질은 감각이 아니라 훈련된 인지 능력이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Of the many aspects of music education, one would assume that the doctoral degree program would be the most thoughtfully grounded, most carefully researched and constructed, and most effectively implemented. After all, it is the highest level of our educational endeavor, the very tip of the music education pyramid in scholarship and leadership for the profession. The faculty members offering these programs and the students selected to them are the most academically accomplished we have. Surely these programs are built on and function according to the strongest possible bases for advanced study. Too optimistic, I’m afraid. Doctoral programs in the United States and around the world do indeed engage many of our finest minds and are admirably effective in preparing teacher educators, scholars/researchers, and leaders for our common good. Yet the reality is that large gaps and holes exist in the philosophical and operational foundations on which these programs rest.

- ① many flaws in the doctoral programs in music education
- ② philosophical foundations for effective music teaching
- ③ why professional musicians require lifelong education
- ④ the most important aspects of music education
- ⑤ potential benefits of music education in school

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

What happens when a creative artist grows older and develops a measure of wisdom that they apply to the creative process? Part of the answer may be found by looking at creative artists who continued to be productive in old age. One of the greatest examples is the Dutch painter Rembrandt, whose style changed and deepened as he grew older. The aged Rembrandt practiced looser brushwork and became more preoccupied with the inner world of the people he painted. Frail health plagued the aging Matisse, who was forced to give up painting in favor of creating colored cardboard “cutouts” that distilled a lifetime of artistic experience into simple, powerful designs. It is as if the older artist is able to discard mere technical achievement in favor of some essential and elemental quality of art. All these examples suggest that, in the last stage of life, many of the greatest creative minds experience a change or a deepening of their creative style that could be attributed to an accumulation of wisdom.

- ① Creativity as a Sociocultural Act
- ② Is Creativity Learned or Inherited?
- ③ Does Creativity Decline with Age?
- ④ Art: A Recommended Activity for the Elderly
- ⑤ A Painter’s Brushwork: A Sign of Individuality

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ten Most Visited Museums Worldwide				
Ranking	Museum	Attendance 2017	Attendance 2016	% Change
1	Louvre	8,100,000	7,400,000	9.5%
2	National Museum of China	8,063,000	7,550,000	6.8%
3	National Air and Space Museum	7,000,000	7,500,000	-6.7%
	The Metropolitan Museum of Art	7,000,000	6,700,000	4.5%
5	Vatican Museums	6,427,000	6,067,000	5.9%
6	Shanghai Science & Technology Museum	6,421,000	6,316,000	1.7%
7	National Museum of Natural History	6,000,000	7,100,000	-15.5%
8	British Museum	5,907,000	6,420,000	-8.0%
9	Tate Museum	5,656,000	5,839,000	-3.1%
10	National Gallery of Art	5,232,000	4,261,000	22.8%

The table above shows the number of visitors in 2016 and 2017 to the ten most visited museums worldwide, including the change in attendance. ① Among those ten museums, six had more visitors in 2017 than in 2016. ② The Louvre ranked first for its number of visitors in 2017, but it ranked third for number of visitors in 2016. ③ In 2016, the National Air and Space Museum had more visitors than the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but each had the same number of visitors in 2017. ④ The number of visitors to the National Museum of China in 2017 was more than twice as high as that of visitors to the Tate Modern in 2016. ⑤ The National Gallery of Art ranked 10th both in 2016 and 2017, but it showed the largest increase in attendance among the ten museums ranked above.

26. Albrecht Dürer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In the spring of 1471, Albrecht Dürer was born in Nuremberg, Germany. His father was a goldsmith. As a young boy, Albrecht was trained by Albrecht’s father to be a goldsmith, too. However, his true passion was to paint and become an artist. His father recognized his exceptional artistic talent and agreed to let him become the apprentice to the painter and woodcut illustrator Michael Wohlgemuth. Albrecht learned well how to create woodcut prints and paint. After a few years, he decided to leave Wohlgemuth’s workshop and start his own, but first he took a journey to see the great artwork in Italy. When he traveled throughout Italy, he observed and studied perspective, proportions, and the painterly techniques of the Renaissance artists. When Albrecht came back to Nuremberg, he opened up a printing workshop and he was the first artist to acquire his own printing press. Even though he was a magnificent painter, he found print making provided a more reliable income.

- ① 아버지로부터 금세공사가 되는 훈련을 받았다.
- ② 아버지에게서 뛰어난 예술적 재능을 인정받았다.
- ③ 자신의 작업실을 열기 전에 이탈리아를 여행했다.
- ④ 자신의 인쇄기를 취득한 최초의 예술가였다.
- ⑤ 판화 제작보다 그림이 더 확실한 수입을 준다는 것을 알았다.

27. Spark Remote Control 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### How to Use the Spark Remote Control

This guide will help you control your Spark drone. Doing so requires pressing or holding a specific combination of buttons on the remote control. To identify the buttons on your Spark remote control, please refer to the following:

**1 Return to Home(RTH) Button:**  
Press and hold the button to initiate RTH. Press again to cancel RTH.

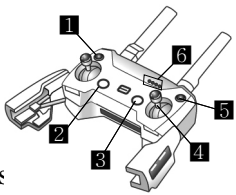
**2 Flight Pause Button:**  
Press once for emergency stopping.

**3 Function Button:**  
Bring up the Spark Intelligent Flight Modes

**4 Control Sticks:**  
Control the orientation and movement of the aircraft.

**5 Power Button:**  
Press the Power button once to check the current battery level. Press once, then again and hold to turn on/off the remote control.

**6 Battery Level LEDs:**  
Display the battery level of the remote control.



- ① 1을 길게 누르면 RTH 기능이 시작된다.
- ② 2를 한 번 누르면 긴급 제동을 한다.
- ③ 4로 비행체의 방향과 움직임을 제어한다.
- ④ 5를 한 번 누르면 리모컨의 전원이 켜지고 다시 누르면 꺼진다.
- ⑤ 6은 리모컨의 배터리 잔량을 표시한다.

28. Woburn Safari Park에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Woburn Safari Park

#### The Road Safari

- The Road Safari circuit will take around an hour to complete.
- Customers will be able to repeat the circuit as many times as they wish.
- The entrance to the Road Safari closes at 5 p.m. and all vehicles must exit the park by 5:30 p.m.

#### Road Safari Rules

- Keep windows and doors closed at all times.
- Stay in your car at all times. If you get into difficulty or need help, sound your horn and wait for assistance.
- Anyone caught feeding the animals will be asked to leave the park immediately, and no refund will be given.

#### Food & Refreshments

- The Safari Restaurant is open for takeaway only.
- Some additional kiosks in the leisure area will be selling hot dogs and ice cream.

\* kiosk: 매점

- ① Road Safari 순회 여행을 마치는데 약 두 시간이 걸린다.
- ② Road Safari 출입구는 오후 5시 30분에 문을 닫는다.
- ③ Road Safari 중에 자동차 창문을 열어 둘 수 있다.
- ④ 동물에게 먹이를 주다가 적발되면 환불 없이 퇴장 조치된다.
- ⑤ Safari Restaurant에서는 음식을 포장해서 가져갈 수 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Exotic pets pose a risk to human health and safety, particularly because some infectious diseases they carry are transmittable to humans. Ecological risks are also significant. Species loss due to the exotic pet trade can be so dramatic ① that experts have coined the term “empty forest syndrome” to describe some of these exporting zones. In importing regions, too, exotic pets can escape or be illegally released into non-native environments, ② where they may become invasive. The most famous case of this is the breeding population of Burmese pythons now ③ established in the Florida Everglades. But the traded animals themselves arguably bear the risks of the exotic pet trade most ④ profoundly. Pre-purchase mortality rates within the trade are as high as 70 percent for reptiles and some birds, or 80 percent for wild-caught marine fish, with similar mortality rates ⑤ persist within the first year after purchase. Experts argue it is difficult if not impossible to provide adequate care for exotic pets.

\* python: 비단뱀

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

When the natural communication systems of primates are examined, no straightforward increase in complexity from monkeys to apes to humans is observed. Many researchers characterize great ape communication systems as more ① limited in range than those of monkeys. For example, monkeys, but not other apes, have functionally referential alarm calls, although whether monkey calls are truly referential like human language remains contested. This particular ape-monkey difference makes ② biological sense. Great apes are larger and stronger than monkeys, and hence are less ③ vulnerable to predation. Apes almost certainly didn’t evolve referential alarm calls because they had comparatively less to be alarmed about. Indeed, there is little that is learned at all in the vocal communication of nonhuman apes. Apes do ④ lack gestures to initiate play, for instance, or when infants signal they wish to be carried — many of these gestures have learned elements. However, apes seemingly do not use their gestures referentially, nor do their gestures ⑤ exhibit any symbolic or conventionalized features.

\* primate: 영장류    \*\* alarm call: 경계성(새·동물의 경고성 울부짖음)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In times of crisis, the media react to society’s need for surveillance and information by devoting massive time and energy to coverage of the crisis. All too often, though, it is difficult to gather information. Yet, it would be dysfunctional for media coverage to cease until information can be collected and verified. In order to reduce tension in society, media devote a good deal of coverage to media content intended to comfort their audience. \_\_\_\_\_ is functional for society in times of crisis. The media highlight the wisdom of leaders and the bravery of rescue workers or soldiers to reassure society that “we are all in this together” and that everything possible is being done for survival. So, although the media may be unable to fulfill surveillance and correlation needs, they are able to offer assurance and tension reduction.

\* surveillance: 감시    \*\* dysfunctional: 제 기능을 하지 않는

- ① Novelty seeking
- ② Social distancing
- ③ Resource sharing
- ④ Solidarity building
- ⑤ Maintaining transparency

32. Competitive activities can be more than just performance showcases where the best is recognized and the rest are overlooked. The provision of timely, constructive feedback to participants on performance is an asset that some competitions and contests offer. In a sense, all competitions give feedback. For many, this is restricted to information about whether the participant is an award- or prizewinner. The provision of that type of feedback can be interpreted as shifting the emphasis to demonstrating superior performance but not necessarily excellence. The best competitions promote excellence, not just winning or “beating” others. The emphasis on superiority is what we typically see as \_\_\_\_\_. Performance feedback requires that the program go beyond the “win, place, or show” level of feedback. Information about performance can be very helpful, not only to the participant who does not win or place but also to those who do.

- ① fostering a harmful effect of competition
- ② sharing constructive feedback with performers
- ③ decreasing competitiveness at the stage of development
- ④ making participants focus on what they’re good at doing
- ⑤ providing the opportunity to go beyond one’s limitations

33. Our intellectual maturation as individuals can be traced through the way we draw pictures, or maps, of our surroundings. We begin with primitive, literal illustrations of the features of the land we see around us, and we advance to ever more accurate, and more abstract, representations of geographic and topographic space. We progress, in other words, \_\_\_\_\_. Vincent Virga, a cartography expert, has observed that the stages in the development of our mapmaking skills closely parallel the general stages of childhood cognitive development defined by the twentieth-century Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. We progress from the infant's egocentric, purely sensory perception of the world to the young adult's more abstract and objective analysis of experience. "First," writes Virga, in describing how children's drawings of maps advance, "perceptions and representational abilities are not matched; only the simplest topographical relationships are presented, without regard for perspective or distances. Then an intellectual 'realism' evolves, one that depicts everything known with burgeoning proportional relationships. And finally, a visual 'realism' appears, employing scientific calculations to achieve it." [3점]

\* topographic: 지형상의    \*\* cartography: 지도 제작(법)  
\*\*\* burgeon: 급격히 커져 가다

- ① from drawing what we see to drawing what we know
- ② with one person building on the ideas of someone else
- ③ by combining collective knowledge with a touch of imagination
- ④ with imaginative interactions full of unique sensory experiences
- ⑤ from believing in universal truths to engaging in internal dialogs

34. In a democratic context political leaders face a serious dilemma: the more democratic leaders lead from the front, the less democratic they appear; the more they act like good democrats, the less they seem like true leaders. Yet, many have signaled that democratic practice cannot do without leadership. Although not all may agree with Kenneth Ruscio's statement that a rejection of leadership is implicitly a rejection of democracy, most will be inclined to recognize the empirical adequacy of such a claim. Modern democracies depend on at least some kind of political leadership. All the same, leaders are looked at with watchful eyes; they are not always trusted, and checks and balances are institutionalized throughout democratic systems to keep them in check. In contemporary democratic regimes, in which political leadership has become vested in the executive branch of government in particular, power \_\_\_\_\_. Democratic leadership is embedded in an institutional context that aims to prevent corruption and the abuse of power and to ensure that leaders are responsive to their followers, through a variety of accountability mechanisms. [3점]

\* vested in: ~에 부여된

- ① is subjected to a series of limits and constraints
- ② is concentrated in the hands of a small group of elites
- ③ is exercised through physical punishment and rewards
- ④ is unequally distributed based on race, class, and gender
- ⑤ is a key to the management of international peace and war

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

*If you want a friend, get a dog.* Journalism professors and professionals have shared this humorous, colloquial saying with countless neophytes in classrooms and newsrooms because it points to a serious underpinning. ① The media generally and reporters in particular do not need to be loved or even to have their motives fully understood in order to carry out their obligations to inform the public. ② But, according to Stephen Klaidman and Tom Beauchamp in *The Virtuous Journalist*, it is essential that the public trust the press and see it as credible in its role as watchdog over governments and their agencies. ③ Employing good grammar and correct punctuation as a journalist can help you communicate like a professional, add authority to your work, and avoid ambiguity. ④ Credibility is an attitude, a belief that citizens hold about whether the news media legitimately have the power to call out elected officials or others in high positions who are not playing by the rules. ⑤ In order to be seen as legitimate, the media must be seen as truthful, accurate, unbiased, and fair.

\* colloquial: 격식 없는, 구어적인    \*\* neophyte: 초보자  
\*\*\* underpinning: 기본 사항, 토대

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

36.

Recent research on solutions to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of regulatory authorities.

- (A) Authorities may use that power to advance their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others. It cannot be assumed that authorities will be compassionately motivated and will use their power and legitimacy to promote the positive objectives outlined above.
- (B) Similarly, groups develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve valuable social relationships. These informal rules are the precursors of formalized law. It is also important to recognize the potential dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior.
- (C) In a social dilemma, a society must prevent citizens from engaging in actions that are individually beneficial in the short term but that hurt society in the long term. Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily adopt when faced with social dilemmas is to designate formal leaders who are empowered to control the behavior of the group's members.

\* legitimacy: 정당성    \*\* precursor: 선행물, 효시, 전신

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

37.

The most popular and influential objection to dualism concerns the *problem of causal interaction* between the mental and the physical.

- (A) Intentional action, meanwhile, illustrates the mental-to-physical causal direction: after reflection you decide that the sofa would look better by the window, and this decision causes you to go in for some muscular exertions which in turn cause the sofa to get relocated.
- (B) It seems uncontentious that there can be both physical causes that produce mental changes, and also mental events that cause bodily movements and, subsequently, changes in the physical environment. Perception illustrates the former causal direction: something happens and you notice it happening.
- (C) Such commonplaces are fundamental to our understanding of the relation between minds and their environment. But how such causal interactions could ever occur becomes mysterious on any consistently dualistic position, unless we are prepared to accept causal interaction between physical and mental events as a brute fact. [3점]

\* dualism: 이원론    \*\* uncontentious: 논란의 여지가 없는  
\*\*\* brute: 외면할 수 없는

- 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.

Yet when you approach the edge of your comfort zone, test old beliefs, contemplate change, or stretch into playing bigger, you wake the sleeping guard.

Many women find their inner critic speaks up most loudly around their most deeply felt dreams for their lives and work, because they feel particularly vulnerable about them. They experience the most panicky, overwhelming self-doubt when they are moving toward what they truly long to do. ( ① ) The inner critic is like a guard at the edge of your comfort zone. ( ② ) As long as you don't venture forth out of that zone, the inner critic can leave you alone — like a guard taking a nap. ( ③ ) The inner guard recites its lines in an attempt to get you to go back into the familiar zone of the status quo. ( ④ ) Many women find that the more strongly the inner critic shows up, the louder and meaner and more hysterical its voice, the closer they are to a breakthrough or the more likely they are to be on the edge of taking a very important step. ( ⑤ ) In this sense, when you hear a major inner critic attack, it likely means you are playing bigger. [3점]

\* the status quo: 현 상황

39.

In life's economy, a small bit of food is less valuable to a large predator that might expend more energy obtaining that food energy than it receives from consuming the food.

Insects, though small and often dispersed in the environment, are nutrient-rich, dense packets of food, perfect for attracting the attention of hungry predators. ( ① ) Plants generally possess a much lower density of nutrients, contain much indigestible material, are harder to digest than insect or other animal materials, and usually contain nasty toxic compounds. ( ② ) Compared to plants, insects constitute an ideal source of food, but they are small compared with vertebrate animals. ( ③ ) Size counts in the animal kingdom. ( ④ ) Strange as it seems at first, this cost-benefit relationship spares insects from having to defend vigorously against many huge predators. ( ⑤ ) One simple, frequently used but sufficient defense consists of hiding “in plain sight” by cryptically resembling the resting background, a strategy that limits detection and increases the searching costs for the predator. [3점]

\* vertebrate: 척추동물의    \*\* cryptically: 은밀하게

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

Berkeley researcher Mary Main developed an interview called the “Adult Attachment Interview.” In this interview, Main scored how people told the story of their childhoods, and whether or not these childhoods were painful and traumatic. She was less interested in the content of the stories than in how the stories were told. People who were able to tell coherent stories about their traumatic childhood were observed to be very different kinds of parents than people who had the same amount of childhood trauma but were somehow not done with it. They were anxious, preoccupied, dismissing, or simply incoherent in their account of these childhood events. When studying the babies of these two types of parents, Mary Main discovered an amazing effect. The people who were somehow done with the trauma, who could tell a coherent story about it, who were not disorganized and flooded with emotion while telling the story, had infants who were securely attached. On the other hand, the people who were not done with the trauma, who could not tell a coherent story about it, who were disorganized and flooded with emotion while telling the story, had infants who were insecurely attached.



Mary Main found out that whether or not parents (A) childhood trauma had an effect on the level of (B) infants felt in their attachment to their parents.

- |               | (A)   | (B)            |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| ① experienced | ..... | security       |
| ② experienced | ..... | maturity       |
| ③ forgot      | ..... | responsibility |
| ④ overcame    | ..... | responsibility |
| ⑤ overcame    | ..... | security       |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Science is rarely sterile. Like ancient explorers sailing to undiscovered parts of the globe, scientists are adventurers who do not know what they will find or discover but seek the (a) thrill of the unknown. Contrary to movie caricatures, scientists are not eccentric, crazy, brilliant people in strange laboratories concocting various magical brews or wild computer programs. Scientists are people, equally exciting or boring, like our (b) usual acquaintances. Science is the process of discovery, distinguishable from other human endeavors. The discovery process is self-correcting; that is, if evidence disproves a scientific concept, that old idea is either discarded or modified to be (c) consistent with the new factual information. In practice, this process is not usually as smooth or as rapid as described. Most scientists make their greatest discoveries early in their careers and, because they are human, become attached to their discoveries. Within the scientific community, new ideas stimulate new experiments to test the ideas, (d) generating new facts and information. Good scientists will look at new facts and modify or outright discard their ideas if they are shown to be wrong. But this is difficult. Nobody wants to think that much of what he or she accomplished in life is wrong. Young scientists are typically spared emotional attachment to earlier ideas and form their ideas mainly based on current facts. Thus, science tends to progress through younger people, and old ideas tend to die with the originators of those ideas. Through this cynical view, science (e) retreats one coffin at a time.

\* concoct: 만들어 내다 \*\* coffin: 관

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Older Scientists Accelerate Progress Efficiently
- ② Evidence: The One and Only Means for Testing Theories
- ③ Scientific Progress: A Battle Between Old and New Ideas
- ④ Are Scientific Methods Really Scientific in Laboratories?
- ⑤ Scientific Knowledge Does Not Belong to Scientists Only!

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)

Gordon's grandfather had a small ladybird that was carved out of wood. "Granddad, why do you like ladybirds?" Gordon asked his grandfather one day. His grandfather then told him this story: Rat was a real bully among the smaller animals of the forest. (a) He also had a few friends who were mean as well. This gang of rats, beetles and mice made sure the small animals of the forest were very scared of them.

(B)

"The first one to go down to the river will get a beautiful and colorful coat from me," Polly promised Rat and Ladybird. Rat laughed. "Ladybird will never beat me in a race!" Rat made a dash for the river with his friends cheering (b) him on. When he reached the riverbank he was out of breath, but Ladybird was already waiting there for him.

(C)

Whenever the small animals heard Rat and (c) his men coming down, they immediately looked for a place to hide. In those days Ladybird was still a dull little bug and Rat always picked on her. "Where are you hiding, you worthless little bug?" Rat called out to Ladybird again one day. Polly the Parrot, with her colorful wings, heard Rat calling out to Ladybird and saw her hiding behind a tuft of grass, afraid. "It can't go on like this," Polly said to herself and made a plan.

(D)

"How did you do it?" Rat asked. "I flew," she said. Yes, Rat never knew that Ladybird could fly and (d) he had to watch as Polly the Parrot gave Ladybird a beautiful red coat with black dots. "That's a pretty story," Gordon said, "but I still don't know why it is Granddad's favorite creature." "Well, life has taught me that all people are born special, with good qualities other people often don't know about. That is why we should treat everyone with respect and give them a chance to show us what they can do!" Gordon realized why his grandfather's workers liked (e) him so much.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Gordon의 할아버지에게는 나무로 조각한 작은 무당벌레가 있었다.
- ② 쥐는 숲의 더 작은 동물들을 못살게 굴었다.
- ③ 쥐는 무당벌레보다 더 빨리 강둑에 도착했다.
- ④ 앵무새 Polly는 무당벌레가 쥐를 피해 숨는 것을 보았다.
- ⑤ 할아버지는 Gordon에게 모든 사람을 존중해야 하는 이유를 설명했다.

\* 확인 사항

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