

제3 교시

영어 영역

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

- ① No, I can go to the supermarket with you.
- ② Yes, it is. That's why I always buy things online.
- ③ Don't worry. I ordered some toilet paper yesterday.
- ④ Not really. The supermarket won't close until 10 o'clock.
- ⑤ Maybe, but they're offering a 50% discount on this website.

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

- ① Come on. You should be careful when putting things back.
- ② I know. You've been looking for it since this morning.
- ③ Yeah. I'm worried that I'm getting more forgetful.
- ④ No, thanks. I'll go buy a new coffee mug now.
- ⑤ You're right. My smartphone is in my bag.

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

- ① 교내 행사의 음악 담당 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 교내 행사에 필요한 물품의 기부를 독려하려고
- ③ 교내 과학 발명 대회의 심사위원을 소개하려고
- ④ 교내 과학 발명 대회의 수상작을 발표하려고
- ⑤ 교내 행사의 음악 선곡 기준을 안내하려고

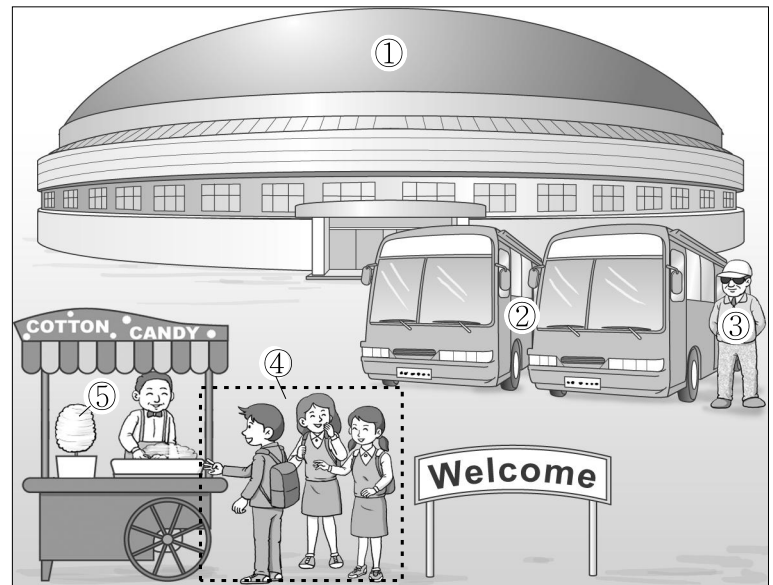
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 중요한 컴퓨터 데이터는 평소에 백업해 두어야 한다.
- ② 몸에 무리가 가지 않는 바른 자세로 컴퓨터를 사용해야 한다.
- ③ 컴퓨터가 고장 났을 때는 전문 수리 업체에 맡기는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 컴퓨터를 능숙히 다루기 위해서는 기본 이론을 익혀야 한다.
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 내부를 정기적으로 청소해야 속도 저하를 막을 수 있다.

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

- ① 인형 제작자 - 구매자
- ② 미술품 주인 - 감정사
- ③ 소품 담당자 - 사진작가
- ④ 인형 옷 판매상 - 디자이너
- ⑤ 인테리어 시공업자 - 집주인

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



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

- ① 배관공 가게에 들러 수리 요청하기
- ② 결혼식장까지 가는 길 알려 주기
- ③ 주방 벽면 타일 교체하기
- ④ 마트에서 슬리퍼 사 오기
- ⑤ 화장실 청소하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주말에 캠핑 여행을 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회사에 출근해야 해서
- ② 병원 진료를 받아야 해서
- ③ 아픈 아내를 간호해야 해서
- ④ 아들의 학교에 방문해야 해서
- ⑤ 공항에 아들을 데려다줘야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$2,080 ② \$2,420 ③ \$2,480 ④ \$2,520 ⑤ \$3,080

10. 대화를 듣고, Italian Food Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 장소 ② 개최 기간 ③ 예약 방법
- ④ 입장료 ⑤ 개장 시간

11. Lawton Readers Photo Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Lawton 도서관 카드 소지자는 모두 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 책을 읽는 동안 찍힌 사진을 제출하면 된다.
- ③ 출품작에는 휴대전화 번호가 포함되어야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 3월 30일에 도서관 웹사이트에서 발표된다.
- ⑤ 2등상 수상자는 유명한 사진책을 받는다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택할 월간 음악 이용권을 고르시오.

Soundland's Monthly Music Subscription Plans

| | Plan | Rate | Streaming Limit | Download Limit | Free-trial |
|---|------|------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| ① | A | \$8 | 400 songs | none | 3 days |
| ② | B | \$12 | 800 songs | 30 songs | 3 days |
| ③ | C | \$14 | 1,000 songs | 30 songs | 5 days |
| ④ | D | \$18 | Limitless | 80 songs | 1 week |
| ⑤ | E | \$22 | Limitless | 100 songs | 1 week |

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

Man: _____

- ① I agree with you. The Vikings were fearless sailors.
- ② Sure. These stones are available at reasonable prices.
- ③ Sorry, but I need to return these to the lab by tomorrow.
- ④ I didn't know they was so valuable. I'll keep them safe.
- ⑤ Exactly. They scatter the sunlight to create the pattern.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I raised my computer monitor to eye level.
- ② My neck and shoulders hurt all the time.
- ③ I was very worried about my poor job performance.
- ④ I use my smartphone to search for useful information.
- ⑤ I couldn't concentrate on my work because of the noise.

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

Cathy: _____

- ① How about writing a speech about your future dream?
- ② You should wrap up your theme in one sentence at the end.
- ③ You need to talk about your main idea clearly from the start.
- ④ Why don't you add examples to your speech to make it longer?
- ⑤ If you practice just a little more, I'm sure you will win first prize.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① efforts to remove caffeine from school meals
- ② risks of children's high caffeine intake from foods
- ③ positive and negative effects of caffeine on health
- ④ necessity of limiting daily caffeine intake in adults
- ⑤ reasons why caffeinated foods have such high sugar content

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① chocolate drink ② candy bar ③ ice cream
- ④ cookies ⑤ cereal

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Vanessa Williams,

I was delighted to receive and read your letter. We were all moved by your kind remarks about the team that operates the hotel. Louisa Kroesig, Sales and Catering Manager, is honored to receive this recognition for her staff. Christian Talbot, General Manager, on behalf of the entire hotel team, is pleased with your compliments about our meeting and exceeding the expectations of the Jassy/Radlett wedding group. Thank you for choosing our hotel both for your accommodations and for your wedding reception. We all look forward to serving you again in the near future. Thanks again for sharing your satisfaction with us.

Best Regards,
Sophia Johnson

- ① 호텔 온라인 예약 및 취소 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 훌륭한 서비스를 제공한 호텔 직원을 칭찬하려고
- ③ 호텔 고객을 대상으로 하는 설문조사를 제안하려고
- ④ 호텔에 대한 긍정적 평가와 이용에 감사를 표하려고
- ⑤ 새로 출시된 호텔 서비스 패키지 상품을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One moonless night, I was hiking along, hooting like an owl, hoping to get some real birds to answer me. Just then an angry lion appeared in front of me. It suddenly occurred to me that my cheap imitations annoyed the big cat. She came crashing uphill, snapping the brush that stood in her path. Her eyes glowed in the light from my headlamp. My hand shook as I focused the beam in her direction. I became choked with terror and shook with fear. The lion circled me for what felt like an hour. Then she disappeared into the darkness and I sank onto a rock. As my heartbeat slowed toward normal, I felt a wave of happiness that I had survived close contact with a wild creature capable of killing me. The stars seemed to leap out of the night sky toward me when I realized she had decided to let me live. I was floating on air for a long time.

* hoot: 부엉이 같은 소리를 내다 ** snap: 딱 하고 부러뜨리다

- ① panicked → joyful ② indifferent → guilty
- ③ nervous → regretful ④ relieved → surprised
- ⑤ disappointed → envious

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although being successful often involves making mistakes along the way, schools are typically unforgiving of mistakes. An error in schoolwork is often marked with a large and pronounced X. When a student responds to a question with an incorrect answer, some teachers pounce on the student for not having read or understood the material, which results in classmates' snickering. In hundreds of ways and in thousands of instances over the course of a school career, children learn that it is not all right to make mistakes. When children make mistakes, however, teachers should ask them to accept and analyze these mistakes. Often, mistakes or weak ideas contain the seed of correct answers or good ideas. In some schools that recognize the potential to learn from mistakes, teachers spend entire class periods asking children to analyze their mistakes.

* pounce on: ~을 맹렬히 비난하다 ** snicker: 깔깔 웃다

- ① 교사는 학생의 질문에 성심성의껏 답해주어야 한다.
- ② 학생들은 동일한 실수를 반복해서 저질러서는 안 된다.
- ③ 학업 성취를 높이려면 기본 개념을 확실히 익혀야 한다.
- ④ 학생들은 서로를 헐뜯기보다는 존중하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 교사는 학생들이 실수를 받아들이고 분석하도록 도와야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 You are no longer worried about life after death가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider the following scenario: Your paper on the topic “Is there life after death?” is due on Monday morning. You have reserved the whole weekend to work on it and are just getting started when the phone rings — your best friend from childhood wants to stay with you for the weekend. You say yes. By Sunday night, you’ve had a great weekend but have made little progress on your paper. You begin writing, when suddenly you feel stomach cramps. Three hours later, you are ready to continue work. You brew a pot of coffee and get started. At 3:00 a.m. you are too exhausted to continue. You decide to get a few hours of sleep and set the alarm clock for 6:00 a.m. When you wake up, you find that it’s 9:00 a.m. Your class starts in forty minutes, and you have no chance of getting the paper done on time. As you ride to school, you go over the causes for this disaster in your mind. You are no longer worried about life after death — you are now worried about life after this class!

- ① You are too young to think of life after death.
- ② You think that the theme of the paper is boring.
- ③ You are more concerned about immediate consequences.
- ④ Too many things happened in your life in a short time.
- ⑤ After you hand in the paper, you no longer care about it.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people today are ambivalent about having power and authority. They need power to survive, yet at the same time they have an equally great need to believe in their own goodness. In this context, to fight people with any kind of violence makes you look aggressive and ugly. And if they are stronger than you are, in effect you are playing into their hands, justifying a heavy-handed response from them. Instead it is the height of strategic wisdom to prey upon people’s latent guilt by making yourself look benign, gentle, even passive. That will disarm them and get past their defenses. If you take action to challenge and resist them, you must do it morally, righteously, peacefully. It is almost impossible to fight people who throw up their hands and do not resist in the usual aggressive way. Operating in this way, you inflict guilt as if it were a kind of weapon. In a political world, your passive, moralistic resistance will paralyze the enemy.

* latent: 숨어 있는, 잠재하는 ** benign: 유순한

- ① 폭력 저항보다는 비폭력 저항이 효과적이다.
- ② 폭력의 사용은 또 다른 폭력의 원인이 된다.
- ③ 전쟁에서 승리하면 모든 행동이 정당화된다.
- ④ 전쟁과 평화는 서로 양립할 수 없는 개념이다.
- ⑤ 죄책감이 드는 일은 절대 하지 않는 것이 좋다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Brain imaging has been a breakthrough technology for cognitive neuroscience, adding new evidence to decades of cognitive psychology, behavioral conditioning methods, psychophysics and fundamental brain science. Before these techniques matured, our knowledge came from animal studies and from the unplanned brain injuries incurred by human beings. But brain injuries are extremely imprecise, and even to describe the damage, neurologists often had to rely on post-mortem examination of patients’ brains. The brain can often compensate for injuries, and lesions change over time as cells die and adaptation occurs, so post-mortems do not necessarily reflect the injury at the time of diagnosis. Animal studies relied on presumed homologies — i.e. similarities across species — which were often not persuasive to everybody. No other animals besides humans have language and other distinctive human specializations. It was therefore not easy to understand brain functions.

* post-mortem: 부검(의), 시체 해부(의) ** lesion: 손상, 상처

*** homologies: 상동(相同) 관계

- ① types of brain injuries and their accompanying symptoms
- ② unethical aspects of conducting animal studies to aid humans
- ③ identifying brain imaging techniques and their extensive effects
- ④ reducing violent behaviors inflicted on animals by human beings
- ⑤ why human brain functions were difficult to identify before brain imaging

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, Google processed images of a trio of happy young African Americans and its automatic photo-tagging service labeled them as gorillas. The company instantly apologized, but in systems like Google’s, errors are inevitable. It was most likely faulty machine learning (and probably not a racist running loose in the digital world dominated by Google) that led the computer to confuse *Homo sapiens* with our close cousin, the gorilla. The software itself had flipped through billions of images of primates and had made its own distinctions. It focused on everything from shades of color to the distance between eyes and the shape of the ear. Apparently, though, it wasn’t thoroughly tested before being released. Such mistakes are learning opportunities — as long as the system receives feedback on the error. In this case, it did. But injustice persists, to which people fall victims.

* primate: 영장류

- ① Photo Sharing Sites: Birthplace of Prejudices
- ② Evidence of Evolution Abundant on the Internet
- ③ Tracing a Family Tree with the Help of Big Data
- ④ Machine Learning Systems May Make Offensive Errors
- ⑤ How Computers Are Programmed to Learn Autonomously

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Duration of Compulsory Education by Region, 1999 and 2009

| Region | 1999 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 7.0 years | 7.4 years |
| South and West Asia | 6.4 years | 7.6 years |
| Arab States | 8.2 years | 8.8 years |
| East Asia and the Pacific | 8.6 years | 8.8 years |
| Central and Eastern Europe | 9.1 years | 9.6 years |
| Central Asia | 9.4 years | 10.1 years |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 9.9 years | 10.5 years |
| North America and Western Europe | 9.6 years | 10.8 years |
| WORLD | 8.7 years | 9.3 years |

The table above shows the average duration of compulsory education by region in 1999 and 2009. ① The average duration of compulsory education was longer in 2009 than in 1999 in all regions. ② The region with the shortest average duration of compulsory education was South and West Asia in 1999, and Sub-Saharan Africa in 2009. ③ The longest average duration of compulsory education was observed in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1999, and in North America and Western Europe in 2009. ④ The Arab States and East Asia and the Pacific recorded the same average duration of compulsory education both in 1999 and 2009. ⑤ While there was no region that recorded an average duration of compulsory education of more than 10 years in 1999, the regions of Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Western Europe all recorded an average duration of more than 10 years in 2009.

26. Sir Norman Lockyer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sir Norman Lockyer is considered the founder of archaeoastronomy. After a conventional schooling, he worked for some years as a civil servant in the British War Office. He was an astronomer famous for the discovery of the element helium in the sun. He also established one of the most prestigious scientific journals in the world, *Nature*. His 1894 publication of *The Dawn of Astronomy* can be considered the birth of the interdisciplinary science archaeoastronomy. Later, Lockyer turned his attention to his homeland and wrote *Stonehenge and Other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered*. Many of Lockyer's assertions turned out to be false, but a few turned out to be true. After his retirement in 1913, Lockyer established an observatory near his home. Originally known as the Hill Observatory, the site was renamed the Norman Lockyer Observatory after his death.

* interdisciplinary: 여러 학문 분야가 관련된

- ① British War Office에서 몇 년간 공무원으로 일했다.
- ② 태양에 있는 헬륨 원소의 발견으로 유명했다.
- ③ 과학 학술지인 *Nature*를 창간했다.
- ④ 그의 주장 중 많은 것이 사실이 아닌 것으로 판명되었다.
- ⑤ 그가 사망한 후에 Hill 천문대가 설립되었다.

27. Roberta's Spring Fling Family Dance에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Roberta's Spring Fling Family Dance

Date: Friday, April 26
Time: 6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Place: Bolingbrook Hall
Admission: \$12 per adult, \$5 per child
Ticket purchase deadline: Wednesday, April 24

- Enjoy a night of family fun, including a delicious buffet dinner, music, dancing, photo booth, and gifts.
- There will be dedicated gift baskets raffled for men, women, and kids. You can purchase ten raffle tickets for \$5 (cash only).

※ Notes:

- The dance is open to all current Roberta Elementary students and their parents (or other legal guardians).
- All students must be accompanied by an adult.
- All profits go to Roberta Elementary School's library fund.

Please feel free to visit www.robertaschool.org. We can't wait to see you there!

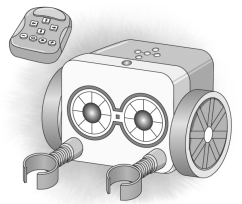
* raffle: 추첨으로 팔다

- ① 성인의 입장료는 어린이 입장료의 두 배가 넘는다.
- ② 입장권 구입 기한은 4월 24일 수요일까지이다.
- ③ 신용 카드로도 경품 추첨권을 구입할 수 있다.
- ④ Roberta 초등학교의 모든 재학생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 모든 수익은 Roberta 초등학교의 도서관 기금에 사용된다.

28. Botley the Coding Robot에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Botley the Coding Robot

- Botley is suitable for children as young as 5. They'll learn basic forms of coding utilizing step coding and logic with Botley.
- Children can program Botley to perform a series of actions including detecting objects, avoiding obstacles, and navigating courses.
- Botley includes hidden features and secret abilities for users to find. For example, you can make Botley say "hi" or feel dizzy!
- Botley has a special sensor underneath, which allows the robot to follow a black line created with the included cards.
- Botley features LED lights on the top that show the direction of each step.



※ 100% Screen-Free:

Botley the Coding Robot offers completely screen-free coding. With an easy-to-use remote control that transmits your commands, no smartphone or tablet is required!

- ※ Botley measures 13 cm (W) × 8.5 cm (D) × 7 cm (H).
- ※ Botley requires 3 AAA batteries (not included).

- ① 5세의 어린이가 사용하기에 적합하지 않다.
- ② 간단한 말하기 기능을 수행할 수 있다.
- ③ 하단부에 LED 등이 있다.
- ④ 코딩을 하려면 스마트폰이나 태블릿이 필요하다.
- ⑤ AAA 건전지가 포함되어 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Sometimes the awareness ① that one is distrusted can provide the necessary impetus for introspection. An employee who realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas ② where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then motivate her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more ③ worthy of their trust. But distrust of one who is sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her ④ to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself. Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject ⑤ being undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

* impetus: 자극 ** forthright: 솔직한, 거리낌 없는

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

Websites are steadily becoming more important in the photographer's ① self-promotion repertory. If you have a good collection of digital photographs — whether they have been scanned from film or are from a digital camera — you should consider ② creating a website to showcase samples of your work, provide information about the type of work you do, and display your contact information. The website does not have to be ③ elaborate or contain every photograph you've ever taken. In fact, it is best if you edit your work very carefully and choose only the best images to display on your website. The ④ risk of having a website is that it makes it so easy for photo buyers to see your work. You can send emails to targeted photo buyers and include a link to your website. Many photo buyers report that this is how they ⑤ prefer to be contacted. Of course, your URL should also be included on any print materials, such as postcards, brochures, business cards, and stationery. Some photographers even include their URL in their credit line.

* repertory: 목록

** credit line: 크레딧 라인(뉴스 기사 사진 그림 등에 곁들인 제공자의 이름)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Our senses grasp an infinitesimally small portion of reality, we assume. Further, our brain organizes the available sensory information or environmental stimuli in order to make sense out of millions of bits and pieces of data. In other words, we perceive what we think we need to perceive and miss the rest of what is occurring. What we do observe becomes the material for our interpretation and judgment, both of which are affected by our _____ state. We ignore what we don't want or enjoy, unless ignoring is impossible because of the strength of the stimulus. If a beggar's pleading becomes so distracting and disturbing that we cannot ignore him, we may give him some money just to be free of him. Otherwise, if not seeing a beggar satisfies our desires, we ignore him, as though we didn't see him. Later, we easily forget him, as though he never existed.

* infinitesimally: 극미하게

- ① financial ② emotional ③ educational
④ nutritional ⑤ developmental

32. The Arabic language doesn't have a single word for *compromise*, which some have said is the reason that Arabs seem to be unable to reach a compromise. Yet, the Arabic language does provide several ways to articulate the concept of compromise, the most common being an expression that translates in English to "we reached a middle ground." This example illustrates codability, which refers to the ease with which a language can express a thought. When a language has a convenient word for a concept, that concept is said to have high codability. Thus, the existence of the word *compromise* gives that idea high codability in English. When a concept requires more than a single word for its expression, it possesses lower codability. It is accurate, then, to say that the idea of compromise has lower codability in Arabic than in English. However, having a phrase rather than a single word to express an idea does not mean that the idea is nonexistent in a given culture, only that _____.

* articulate: 분명히 표현하다

- ① no one can put it into practice
② its origin can be traced in all cultures
③ it is less easily put into the language code
④ it won't be expressed even with any phrase
⑤ it doesn't accept any comparison with others

33. Through a number of environmental anthropological studies, we now have evidence to demonstrate successful land management in prehistoric societies, whose techniques can be put to use by contemporary societies. In one case, some of the ancient Incan farming practices are being revived by contemporary residents of the area. Since 1995, local Peruvian farmers have rebuilt the terraces, reconstructed the canal system, and put 160 hectares of land under cultivation. Preliminary reports suggest that crops are growing well and using less fertilizer than is required in other areas. One of the major grains produced by the Incas was quinoa. Today quinoa and a variety of Inca potatoes are found in Western supermarkets. Clearly the Incas had hundreds of years to develop an agricultural system that maximized the utility of the land without degrading it. This example illustrates how _____. [3점]

- ① traditional food crops are superior to imported ones
- ② preservation of native crops can help solve the food crisis
- ③ a local invention is adopted by the other parts of the world
- ④ people in the past provide lessons for people in the present
- ⑤ newly introduced crops can be mixed with traditional crops

34. During the 1800s, the largest proportion of the growing urban population was made up of industrial workers, most of whom had no real property and owned no share in the productive machinery at which they worked. Understanding the conditions of this proletariat is essential to understanding life in the cities of this era. However, the changes in organization that occurred in this period _____. The requirements of industrial technology called forth an increasing number of specialists to design, finance, build, sell, provide services for, and administer this complex apparatus and its products. Within the manufacturing process itself, each worker's function was broken down into simple repetitive tasks, leading to a concern that the experience of work itself might become meaningless. This was the era of the rise and formalization of bureaucracy, again a rational system of social organization devoted to the accomplishment of complex tasks, such as the construction of a steamship or the administration of the city itself. Bureaucracy mimicked the efficient machinery of the industrial age within the realm of social organization. [3점]

* proletariat: 프롤레타리아, 무산 계급

- ① transformed few manual laborers into specialists
- ② widened the inequality gap between rich and poor
- ③ resulted in the breakdown of inefficient bureaucracy
- ④ improved the quality of life of the people in general
- ⑤ went beyond the expansion of a great laboring class

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Human memory limits which cultural variants can be remembered and transmitted successfully. ① People are unlikely to retain information that is easily forgotten or misremembered, particularly in cultures relying on an oral tradition. ② David Rubin, professor at Duke University, provided a brilliant account of how the cognitive structure of memory affects the content of oral traditions such as epic ballads or counting-out rhymes. ③ As one example of his approach, he used work on imagery in cognitive psychology to argue that epic ballads such as the *Iliad* or *Odyssey* tend to focus on concrete, easily visualized actions because people find it easier to remember events that are concrete and easy to visualize. ④ All human memory is a distortion of experience — a memory is an internal representation of an event and not the event itself. ⑤ Homer is filled with concrete action, not because the Greeks had trouble with abstraction but because the constraint of human memory makes concrete images more likely to survive generation after generation of oral transmission.

* variant: 변형

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

36.

Companies that inspire, companies that command trust and loyalty over the long term, are the ones that make us feel we're accomplishing something bigger than just saving a dollar.

- (A) It's why some of us will always buy products from a certain brand over other brands, even if the brand isn't always the most affordable choice. Whether we like to admit it or not, we are not entirely rational beings. If we were, no one would ever fall in love and no one would ever start a business.
- (B) Faced with an overwhelming chance of failure, no rational person would ever take either of those risks. But we do. Every day. Because how we feel about something or someone is more powerful than what we think about it or them.
- (C) That feeling of alliance with something bigger is the reason we keep wearing the jersey of our hometown sports team even though they have not made it to the playoffs for ten years. [3점]

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

37.

The visual abilities of birds and mammals differ because of events in the Jurassic, one hundred and fifty million years ago. At that time, the lineage that gave rise to modern birds split from the rest of the reptiles.

- (A) But, unlike birds, our ancient mammal ancestors spent the Jurassic as nocturnal shrewlike creatures. Natural selection's shortsighted utilitarianism had no use for luxurious color in these night-dwelling animals.
- (B) These ancient birds inherited the four color receptors of their reptilian ancestors. Early ancestors of mammals also evolved from reptiles with the same four color receptors, splitting away earlier than the birds.
- (C) Two of the four color receptors that the mammals' ancestors passed down to them were lost. To this day, most mammals have just two color receptors. Some primates, including those that gave rise to humans, later evolved a third.

* lineage: 계통, 종족 ** shrewlike: 뿔족뒤쥐 같은

- 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.

In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed from the data which they had discovered.

Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions, and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. (①) In fact, the application of this "scientific method" often ran into difficulties. (②) The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems, and issues. (③) Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. (④) In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. (⑤) But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

* excavation: 발굴, 굴착 ** deduce: 추론하다, 연역하다

39.

Nevertheless, we make a connection between the person and the good feeling we have while hearing the news, and our feelings toward the person change accordingly.

We respond to every unknown person or neutral object that was present when our strong emotions were aroused. The stranger or the object becomes connected in our minds with the good or bad feeling. This connection is called *conditioning*. (①) After conditioning has occurred, the person or the object continues to generate the same emotion in us. (②) This is why we like a stranger who just happens to be around when we hear good news. (③) The person is not responsible for our good mood, the good news is. (④) The conditioning effect is so powerful that even a washed-and-pressed shirt worn by a despised person is ranked as far less desirable than a washed-and-pressed shirt that was worn by a person who is loved and admired. (⑤) In other words, a contact between a neutral object and a person who generates in us either good or bad feelings is enough for the feeling to be transferred to an object as neutral as even a clean shirt. [3점]

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

Ethnic groups with their own territory are presumed to oppose contacts with strangers. To allow openness is to risk watering down their cultures. But openness is desirable precisely because it allows minority cultures to win support for their culture in the wider world, while at the same time drawing on the resources of outsiders. In a loose way, it makes sense to think of a world market in cultures, so that the influence or power of a particular culture can be "measured" by how many nonmembers of this culture admire and perhaps adopt aspects of it. The "popularity" of a culture, then, affects its chances for survival. A strong culture will be adopted by others and spread, while weak cultures won't be emulated by outsiders. It matters little whether the groups or nations that stand behind these cultures are large or small. The writing of Ireland, the instrumental music of Mali, the vocal singing of Cape Verde, the pop music from Jamaica — these illustrate the way the cultural achievements of less numerous peoples can be amplified globally through meeting with strangers.

* emulate: 모방하다, 흉내내다



In the cultural marketplace, ____ (A) ____ can increase the odds of survival of a small ethnic group's culture because what creates power in the market for cultures is their ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|----------------------|
| ① contact | attractiveness |
| ② integrity | bigness |
| ③ protection | attractiveness |
| ④ preservation | bigness |
| ⑤ diversity | bigness |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Successful salespeople understand the importance of developing a coach or an advocate to assist with the challenges of the sales process. The best coach is someone who is involved in the decision or (a) close to the decision-making process. This person can supply you with information or insight not readily available to your (b) competitors and can provide additional perspective on the issues or objectives being addressed. You may need an in-depth analysis of the individuals involved in the decision and their personal needs and motives. You may need advice on timing your call or appointment so that it will (c) coincide with a receptive environment or a responsive mind.

No one makes a more effective coach than an administrative assistant to the central-level or a top-level executive. He knows exactly what is going on. He knows what information is essential and what is simply “white noise.” He knows whom you should call, and when. He knows who your competition is and how you must compete. Why would an administrative assistant be interested in (d) rejecting this role? It may be that the assistant perceives you as a highly qualified, highly professional, highly ethical individual who understands the company and is committed to its success. Or the assistant may feel that you (e) value the critical responsibilities he carries and the vital importance of his work.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Don't Leak Vital Information to Assistants
- ② Develop a Coach from an Executive Assistant
- ③ Executives Can Function Well Without Assistants
- ④ Treat Executive Assistants and Their Bosses the Same
- ⑤ How Can You Become an Executive in Your Company?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was time for my father's annual party for his interns. In all the years I lived at home, I never saw any of my father's trainees express an opinion that differed from his. I watched him through the window as he waited for his young doctors to arrive. Something caught (a) his attention, and he looked down intently. Dr. Hauser showed up early; I watched him as he fidgeted around his mentor.

* fidget: 안절부절못하다

(B)

He then made a few attempts at climbing the pole, bird in hand, while the rest of the doctors stood in a semicircle, glad they'd arrived late. My father stood under the birdhouse for a moment. Then (b) he said, “Put the car under the pole, then climb onto the roof.” So Dr. Hauser drove his car under the birdhouse. He stepped onto the hood of the car and then onto the roof. (c) He was still about a foot and a half short of the birdhouse. “Guess it can't be done,” he said. Then my younger brother, Matt, arrived on the scene. “Matt,” said my father, “get on Hauser's shoulders.”

(C)

When the other interns arrived, they found the two of them standing under a three-tiered birdhouse for martins. One of the baby birds had fallen out of the birdhouse and was lying on the ground. My father studied it and shook his head sadly. It didn't surprise me when I heard (d) him order Dr. Hauser to put the dying bird back in the birdhouse with its mother. Dr. Hauser looked at the fifteen-foot-high birdhouse, then down at the bird.

* martin: (조류) 흰털발제비

(D)

Dr. Hauser climbed up onto his car, and my brother managed to get onto his shoulders. Another doctor handed the bird to Matt, who was within a breath of the small opening. As he leaned forward, he toppled; they toppled. They hit the car, then rolled onto the ground. “Dad! My arm!” My brother's arm seemed to have been broken. One of the doctors ran into the house to find a splint for Matt's arm. Another rushed to his car for a first-aid kit. Through all the commotion, my father stood still. “Poor little birdie,” (e) he just said. “Poor little birdie.”

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 ‘I’는 창문을 통해 아버지가 인턴들을 기다리는 것을 보았다.
- ② Hauser 박사는 자신의 차를 몰아서 새집 아래에 세웠다.
- ③ ‘I’는 떨어진 새를 새집에 넣어 주라는 아버지의 말에 놀랐다.
- ④ ‘I’의 남동생은 Hauser 박사의 어깨 위에 올라탔다.
- ⑤ ‘I’의 남동생은 Hauser 박사와 함께 넘어졌다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.
- 본 저작물의 저작권은 이투스교육(주)에 있으며, 본 저작물의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 도용하거나 복제(전자파일 복사 및 온라인 업로드 포함)할 경우 저작권법 등 위반으로 민·형사 처벌의 대상이 될 수 있습니다.