

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 헌혈 운동 참여 방법을 안내하려고
  - ② 기부 행사 추진 결과를 공지하려고
  - ③ 봉사 활동 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
  - ④ 봉사 활동 축제의 취지를 설명하려고
  - ⑤ 방과 후 수업 신청 일정 변경을 알리려고
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 탄산음료는 갈증을 더 심하게 한다.
  - ② 음식을 충분히 씹고 삼켜야 소화가 잘된다.
  - ③ 식사하면서 물을 많이 마시면 소화가 방해된다.
  - ④ 충분한 체내 수분 유지를 위해 물을 자주 마셔야 한다.
  - ⑤ 공복 시간이 길어지면 소화액이 과다하게 분비될 수 있다.
3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 잡지사 기자 - 체스 선수      ② 대학교수 - 졸업생
  - ③ 체스 강사 - 체스 수강생      ④ 체스용품 판매자 - 고객
  - ⑤ 체스 대회 심판 - 체스 코치
4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 과학 과제 제출해 주기
  - ② 역사 수업 발표 도와주기
  - ③ 사물함에 소지품 보관해 주기
  - ④ 휴대전화 충전 케이블 빌려주기
  - ⑤ 휴대용 배터리 구매처 알려 주기
6. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
- ① \$36      ② \$46      ③ \$51      ④ \$55      ⑤ \$66

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 이번 주말에 봉사 활동을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 교통편이 불편해서
  - ② 해외 출장을 가야 해서
  - ③ 요리 강좌에 참여해야 해서
  - ④ 어머니 병간호를 해야 해서
  - ⑤ 친구들과의 약속을 지켜야 해서
8. 대화를 듣고, Cozy Pet Hotel에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 위치      ② 제공 서비스      ③ 체크인 시간
  - ④ 이용료      ⑤ 식사
9. Starry Night Camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 2021년 1월 30일에서 1월 31일까지 열린다.
  - ② 모든 연령의 사람들이 참여할 수 있다.
  - ③ 8세 미만 어린이의 참가비는 25달러이다.
  - ④ 텐트 대여 서비스를 제공한다.
  - ⑤ 참여 인원은 50명으로 제한된다.
10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 도시락을 고르시오.

Lunch Boxes

	Model	Material	Number of Compartments	Reusable Freezer Gel Pack	Price
①	A	plastic	3	×	\$22
②	B	stainless steel	3	○	\$32
③	C	stainless steel	4	×	\$32
④	D	stainless steel	4	○	\$35
⑤	E	stainless steel	5	○	\$38

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① I'll read it later. I don't have time now.
  - ② Sorry, but you'd better choose another topic.
  - ③ No. Simplicity can be more effective sometimes.
  - ④ Yes. You should have started your essay by now.
  - ⑤ Please don't forget to submit your essay tomorrow.
12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① I just don't understand. You loved your job.
  - ② Thank you for supporting me. I'll try my best.
  - ③ Don't get me wrong. I would never quit my job.
  - ④ I don't think so. The announcer has a bad reputation.
  - ⑤ I'm sorry. I can't study with you for such a long time.

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

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

- ① Old things always bring us happy memories.
- ② You need to rearrange your furniture for more space.
- ③ You should reuse your stuff to protect the environment.
- ④ You can donate old things instead of throwing them away.
- ⑤ If you haven't used something for a long time, you don't need it.

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

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

- ① It sounds interesting. I'd like to see that video, too.
- ② I know what you mean, but I really like traveling alone.
- ③ I don't think so. Winter is not good for traveling abroad.
- ④ Thank you for the feedback. I'll try to make a better video.
- ⑤ Can I help you with the music video production? I'll do anything.

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

Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm sorry, Chris. But we'd better talk about it later.
- ② I envy you. Please tell me in detail about your travel plan.
- ③ Don't worry! We'll definitely finish the presentation in time.
- ④ What a pity! I think you'll do better in the next presentation.
- ⑤ Right. Hawaii is the best place to stay during summer vacation.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① household items as alternatives to workout equipment
- ② where to donate used household items and clothes
- ③ advantages of home workouts over gym workouts
- ④ most effective home exercises for weight loss
- ⑤ the importance of balance training in fitness

17. 언급된 물품이 아닌 것은?

- ① plastic bottles                      ② couch cushions
- ③ beach towels                        ④ T-shirts
- ⑤ laundry baskets

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Warm greetings to you all!

Basey Central Elementary School promotes quality education and strives to instill moral values in its students. As we want to make sure that our students get the best education and stay in an environment that is helpful to learning, we are now preparing for the Brigada Eskwela, a proposed program by the Department of Education that will help us perform important maintenance before the next semester. The program will last from February 18 to February 23, 2021. In support of this program, we're humbly requesting monetary donations which will be used to repair and improve our classrooms and other school facilities. Your help will surely make a difference and your contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,  
Principal Mark Leman

- ① 학교 발전 기금 사용 내역을 공지하려고
- ② 학교 시설 개선을 위한 기부를 요청하려고
- ③ 윤리 교육 강화 방안에 대한 의견을 구하려고
- ④ 학부모 참여 교육 프로그램의 일정을 알리려고
- ⑤ 교육부 권고 프로그램 시행 실적을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Alice의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

On her eighteenth birthday, Alice's friends had brought her balloons, but the wind took the biggest and prettiest one. Then the rain began to pour down on her. Her birthday was not going very well, and worst of all, when she went to her boyfriend's house, he said he wanted to break up with her. She felt awful. That evening, Alice stayed in her room until her mom offered to take her to dinner. The dinner was delicious, giving her a great consolation. Her mom also gave Alice a book named *Stories for the Teenage Soul*. Reading the stories made her feel so much better. Even though Alice didn't know the people who wrote the stories, she felt connected to them. They made her feel good inside.

- ① grateful → angry                      ② confident → nervous
- ③ indifferent → excited                ④ miserable → comforted
- ⑤ excited → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At one time, sports coverage was quite simply scores, standings, and star performances. However, the growing popularity and increased complexity of the sports landscape require that sports journalists possess a background on issues more fundamental than mere knowledge of the game. The sports industry is a multi-billion-dollar business that involves many unique and complicated issues. Think of the amount of coverage the labor controversies receive, for example. Other issues also abound, including contract rights, free agency, franchise relocation, stadium construction, intellectual property rights, and athlete and spectator injuries. Many experienced journalists do an excellent job covering the business of sports, because they know these issues related to sports games. But others — not only writers and broadcasters, but also many sports talk hosts — do not. Sports journalists should gain more information on what happens behind games.

\* franchise: 구단(球團) 소유권, 경기의 방송[방영]권

- ① 스포츠 기자는 경기와 관련된 근본적인 쟁점을 많이 알고 있어야 한다.
- ② 스포츠에서 더 큰 즐거움을 얻으려면 경기장에 직접 가서 봐야 한다.
- ③ 운동선수는 자신이 원하는 요구 조건을 계약서에 명시해야 한다.
- ④ 스포츠 경기는 공정하고 중립적인 입장에서 보도해야 한다.
- ⑤ 스포츠 기자에게는 다양한 분야의 경력이 필요하다.

21. 밑줄 친 unsinkable-rubber-duck syndrome이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

After more than two and a half decades of investigation by skeptical inquirers, we are continually astonished by the fact that no matter how often we criticize paranormal belief claims, they still persist. Indeed, even if they are thoroughly examined and refuted in one age, they seem to re-emerge within the next and people will continue to believe them in spite of evidence to the contrary. This is what I have called the “unsinkable-rubber-duck syndrome.” No doubt many are familiar with a carnival shooting gallery, where customers are induced to shoot down moving metal ducks. Here, even if the ducks are successfully knocked down, they pop right back up again. Given the tendency for “magical thinking” and the “transcendental temptation,” skeptics have their work cut out for them. We cannot silently steal away once we have investigated and disproved an outrageous claim. Not only do the old myths crop up to entice a new generation and require responses, but new, often more fanciful claims may be introduced and popularized. Thus, I submit that there is a continuing need for skeptical inquiry.

\* carnival: (이동) 유원지

- ① a disorder which has an unknown cause
- ② a situation where irrational beliefs die hard
- ③ a series of events that lead to unpredictable results
- ④ a condition where too much suspicion causes problems
- ⑤ a collection of traits that are affected by the environment

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The belief that anything natural is safe may relate to ignorance about the history of life and evolution. All of the toxic chemicals on earth were made by plants and microorganisms for self-defense. Everything in this world is a chemical substance. They all have the same characteristics, if their chemical structures are identical, regardless of how they were made, whether by a plant through natural biosynthesis or by a chemist in a laboratory or in a production facility. Once in a while there are some exceptional cases when isomers and impurities are not completely identified, but, nowadays, all approved artificial chemicals have been proven to be safer than naturally made chemicals. The reason why natural odorous chemicals are also safe is not because they do not have any dangerous components, but because the level of dangerous components is very minimal in the plants that are used. On the other hand, the use of any dangerous components is forbidden in artificial additives by regulations for food, drug, and cosmetic products. Therefore, all approved artificial additives are safe.

\* biosynthesis: 생합성

\*\* isomer: 이성질체(분자식은 같지만 구조가 다른 화합물)

- ① 인공 첨가제의 사용 규정은 더욱 세분화되어야 한다.
- ② 승인된 인공 화학 물질이 천연 화학 물질보다 더 안전하다.
- ③ 지구상에는 정체불명의 이성질체와 불순물이 많이 존재한다.
- ④ 천연 화학 물질과 인공 화학 물질의 구분이 모호해지고 있다.
- ⑤ 천연 물질에서 아이디어를 얻어 인공 화학 물질이 만들어진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most experiences that induce a sense of awe prompt us to feel as if we are transcending our usual frame of reference. Some scientists believe (though it is hard to prove) that awe is an evolved emotion intended to cause a cognitive shift that reduces egocentricity and makes people feel more connected to others. Responding to powerful natural phenomena — like thunderstorms or earthquakes or vast expanses of ice or desert — with a loss of selfishness and an increase in group bonding might have had survival value to ancient humans. A key feature of awe, psychologists Dacher Keltner and Jonathan Haidt have argued, is that it quiets self-interest and makes individuals feel part of the larger whole. According to primatologist Jane Goodall, chimpanzees experience something similar — they can be amazed by things outside themselves and gaze dreamily at waterfalls and sunsets — which suggests a possible evolutionary origin for this feeling.

\* primatologist: 영장류 동물학자

- ① health effects of feeling awe on a regular basis
- ② similarities and differences between awe and fear
- ③ ways to find and experience awe in everyday things
- ④ the role of awe in broadening perspectives beyond the self
- ⑤ different responses of animals to awe-inspiring experiences

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

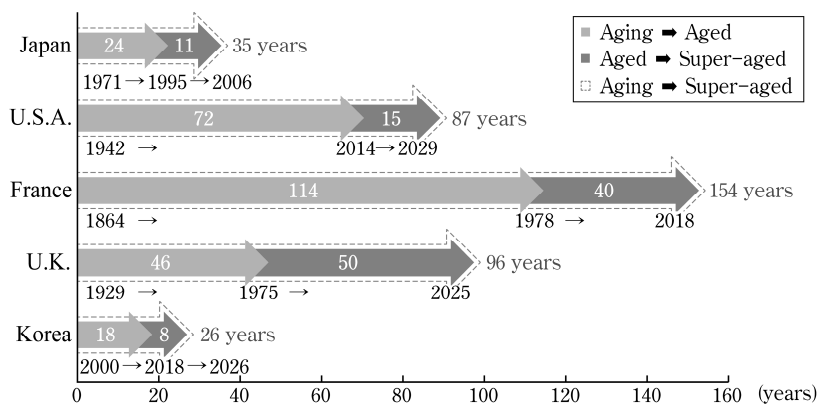
In the early twentieth century, diamond sales were rapidly declining. Diamonds had few practical applications, and their monetary value relied on the belief that they were rare and desirable. This posed a serious problem to De Beers, the one company that essentially had complete control over the diamond market. In 1938, De Beers hired an advertising agency called N. W. Ayer to address the problem. Ayer proposed that it would be possible to increase sales by reshaping social attitudes toward diamonds. This could be achieved by burning the association between diamonds and love into the collective mind of the public, and coaxing young men and women into viewing the diamond engagement ring as a central part of romantic courtship. In addition to magazine spreads showing movie stars with diamonds, the agency arranged for Hollywood movies to incorporate diamond engagement rings into the plot. The campaign culminated with a copywriter at Ayer coining the eternal slogan: “A diamond is forever.”

\* coax: 구슬리다    \*\* spread: (신문·잡지의) 양면[펼침] 기사[광고]

- ① Many Distorted Images of Diamonds in Advertising
- ② Consumer Attitudes Toward Diamonds Remain Unchanged
- ③ One Reason Why Diamonds Are So Valuable: Their Rarity
- ④ Linking Diamonds to Love: A Successful Promotion Strategy
- ⑤ Solid Evidence of a Negative Outlook on the Diamond Market

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Aging Speed of Five Countries (2017)



\* Note: Aging refers to a society in which the proportion of elderly 65 and older exceeds 7%; Aged 14%; Super-aged 20%.

The above graph shows the aging speed in 2017 of the five major countries listed. ① Among the five countries, Korea's aging speed is the fastest; it is expected to take only 26 years to go from an aging society to a super-aged society. ② On the other hand, France is aging the slowest; the country remained an aging society for over 100 years. ③ In terms of the aging speed from an aged society to a super-aged society, the U.S.A is expected to be the slowest, taking as long as 50 years. ④ Among the five countries shown, the U.K. became an aged society first, in 1975. ⑤ Japan became a super-aged society the earliest, in 2006.

26. Alfred Kinsey에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1894, Alfred Kinsey was the oldest of three children. His father, who taught engineering at a local college, was a devout Methodist, and Kinsey grew up in a solemn environment. He was an active Boy Scout who loved camping and being outdoors. Following school, Kinsey obeyed his father and took engineering courses, but was desperate to study biology. After two years, and against his father's wishes, he enrolled at Bowdoin College in Maine, where he graduated magna cum laude in biology and psychology. He received his doctorate in biology at Harvard in 1919 and the following year obtained a post as assistant professor of zoology at Indiana University. In the last years of his life Kinsey had to fight to continue his research. His goal was to interview 100,000 people, but in 1954, pressure from religious groups made the Rockefeller Foundation cancel its annual funding.

\* magna cum laude: 우등으로

- ① 아버지가 지방 대학에서 공학을 가르쳤다.
- ② 캠핑과 바깥에 나가 있는 것을 매우 좋아했다.
- ③ 아버지의 소망을 거스르고 Bowdoin College에 등록했다.
- ④ 1920년에 Indiana University의 동물학 조교수가 되었다.
- ⑤ 1954년부터 Rockefeller 재단의 자금 지원을 받았다.

27. Cards by Tots Upcycled Art Club에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Cards by Tots Upcycled Art Club

Reuse everyday household items to make awesome stuff, help the environment, and have fun. This art club is for kids and by kids.

- \* This program is for cool arts and crafts that involve smiles and enthusiasm.
- \* This program is specifically designed for ages 8 – 11.
- \* Small class sizes give each child the attention they need.
- \* The two teachers are artists in bloom (18 and 19 years old).

\* **Dates:** Saturdays, February 6, February 13, February 20

\* **Time:** 4 p.m. – 6 p.m.

\* **Fee options:**

- Three classes for only \$45 (material fee included)
- \$20 per class (pay separately for each of the three classes)

For more information, call us at 510-300-5418 or visit [www.cardsbytots.com](http://www.cardsbytots.com).

- ① 가정용품을 재사용하여 새 물건을 만든다.
- ② 8~11세 어린이들을 위해 특별히 만들어졌다.
- ③ 두 명의 교사의 나이는 18~19세이다.
- ④ 2월 6일부터 2월 20일까지 토요일에 세 차례 운영된다.
- ⑤ 3회의 수업료 45달러는 재료가 포함되지 않은 금액이다.

28. Newport Surf Camp 2021에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Newport Surf Camp 2021

■ Newport Surf Camp offers half-day and full-day camps!  
Half: 8 a.m. – 12 p.m. (Surf until 11:45 a.m.)

Full: 8 a.m. – 3 p.m. (Surf until 11:45 a.m. and then beach fun time until 3 p.m.)

- Newport Surf Camp's beach fun time will consist of various activities and games on the beach.

■ Schedules and fees

June 1 – Aug 28

Full Day / Monday – Friday / 8 a.m. – 3 p.m.

5 Day Pass: \$475 + material fee \$20

3 Day Pass: \$330 + material fee \$15

Half Day / Monday – Friday / 8 a.m. – 12 p.m.

5 Day Pass: \$335 + material fee \$20

3 Day Pass: \$245 + material fee \$15

■ Private Lessons – Beginners are our specialty!

Private Lessons: \$70/1-hour lesson

Semi-Private Lessons: \$50 per person/1-hour lesson

3-Person Private Lessons: \$40 per person/1-hour lesson

Group Lessons (5 or more): \$70 per person/2-hour lesson

Join us @ New Surf, 315 30th Street, Newport Beach, CA

- ① 반일 캠프는 정오에 서핑을 시작한다.
- ② 전일 캠프는 오후 4시까지 서핑을 한다.
- ③ 전일 캠프와 반일 캠프 5일 이용권의 재료비는 다르다.
- ④ 반일 캠프의 3일 이용권은 재료를 포함해서 245달러이다.
- ⑤ 단체 강습의 2시간 강습비는 1인당 70달러이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

A famous example of monkeys learning skills from watching each other is potato washing. If a young monkey finds a potato in the soil, it could of course start eating ① it, but the grinding of sand between its teeth would be an unpleasant sensation. In Japan, monkeys have been observed to wash their potatoes in salt water in a simple procedure that removes the soil from them, and adds salt ② that, as we all know, gives potatoes a more palatable taste. Interestingly, these Japanese monkeys are the only group of monkeys known ③ to wash potatoes, and infant monkeys have to learn how to wash the potatoes from the adults. The washing has become a local tradition, and is often ④ taken as an example of culture, that is, the transmission of knowledge in a society. Given the importance of culture for our own species, the transmission of culture in monkeys has received much interest, with the question of how student monkeys can learn from their teachers ⑤ is central.

\* palatable taste: 감칠맛

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

Anyone of driving age has had the irritating experience of cruising along the highway when suddenly the traffic grinds to a halt for no ① apparent reason. You creep along for thirty minutes, cursing the “idiots” in front of you, and ② straining to find something that might have made it happen. Yet there is no accident, no broken-down car, no workers doing road repairs. Then, just as abruptly, you come through it and traffic takes off again. Traffic experts call this a phantom jam, and it is a basic pattern that can ③ arise, all on its own, on any roadway with too much traffic. Drivers can respond only so quickly to events around them, and as a road gets more crowded and the distance between cars ④ shrinks, there comes a point when our reflexes can no longer cope. Any accidental clumping of cars tends to slow itself down, and so gather in more cars, making it go slower still and to gather in still more. A traffic jam ⑤ disappears — automatically.

\* clumping: 군집

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the past there were those who advocated that negatives and prints should be made as quickly as possible to elicit the “purest” response to the subject. But other expressive printers like Josef Sudek had a different approach in which the negative has to be put “to one side” and time is allowed to pass before one knows the appropriate way to make the print. Sudek stated: “It takes me some time to realize if a photograph is any good or not .... If you do the positives right away you’ll probably be disappointed; my memory still retains too vivid an image of the real landscape, with which you cannot compare a photographic image, because it is impossible to photograph things as they are. Only when the memory fades am I capable of finding out how someone who has not seen the reality with me may see the photograph.” For photographers like Sudek, it looks like \_\_\_\_\_ is a poor counselor.

\* negative: 음화(陰畵, 사진을 찍었을 때 사물의 명암이 반대로 재생된 상)

\*\* positive: 양화(陽畵, 찍은 대상의 명암과 색이 그대로 보이게 처리된 필름)

- ① haste                      ② fear                      ③ rest  
④ accuracy                ⑤ comparison

32. Complicating things is that the brain’s arousal system has a novelty bias, meaning that its attention can be hijacked easily by something new — the proverbial shiny objects we use to entice infants, puppies, and cats. And this novelty bias is more powerful than some of our deepest survival drives: Humans will work just as hard to obtain a novel experience as we will to get a meal or a mate. The difficulty here for those of us who are trying to focus amid competing activities is clear: The very brain region we need to rely on for staying on task is easily distracted by shiny new objects. In multitasking, we unknowingly enter an addiction loop as the brain’s novelty centers become rewarded for processing shiny new stimuli, to the detriment of our prefrontal cortex, which wants to stay on task and gain the rewards of sustained effort and attention. We need to train ourselves to go for the long reward, and forgo the short one. Don’t forget that the awareness of an unread e-mail sitting in your inbox can effectively reduce your IQ by 10 points, and that multitasking causes information you want to learn to \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* prefrontal cortex: 전전두엽 피질

\*\* forgo: 포기하다, 버리다

- ① be monopolized by a single operator  
② be retrieved in a multidimensional space  
③ be directed to the wrong part of the brain  
④ be shared with a new person involved in a project  
⑤ be collected and analyzed on a previously impossible scale

33. Even though many people believe that music has meaning, there are many who believe it has no meaning. The composer, Ivor Stravinsky believed that music does not and can not express mood or emotion, or natural phenomenon; that any apparent expressive quality is an illusion; and that music cannot express anything other than its own inherent properties. The claim that music has no inherent meaning is supported by \_\_\_\_\_. Philip Glass states that many people have asked why his music is sad when he's such a happy person and his response has been that he didn't know his music was sad. Australian composer, writer and broadcaster, Andrew Ford states that he has composed music that he believes to be positive and life affirming but that listeners have described as almost unbearably sad; he believes that music is "in the ear of the beholder". [3점]

- ① the power of music to both express and manipulate emotions
- ② the fact that each person has his own definition about emotions
- ③ the variety of different interpretations of music by different people
- ④ the inconsistent realization of composers' intentions by performers
- ⑤ the process by which meaning is co-defined through communication

34. The mass schooling of children through to their late teens in rich countries marked an end to the acceptance of illiteracy as normal. This school movement grew in strength right through the Gilded Age, through the Depression, and came out of the Second World War with a victory for children, especially for girls, who became seen as educable through secondary school age. However, almost immediately after the war, in the beginnings of the Cold War, with men feeling threatened by women who had shown that they could do men's jobs, and with the well-off feeling threatened by the poor who had shown that, if taught, they too could read and write, the injustice of elitism began to be propagated. It was more deadly than previous class, religion, 'race' and gender bars to advancement because it was claimed that the elite should rule and be differently rewarded because they were most able to rule due to their advanced knowledge and skill rather than because of some feudal tradition (because their father was part of the elite too). Elitism \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* the Gilded Age: (미국 남북 전쟁 후의) 대호황 시대

\*\* propagate: 전파하다 \*\*\* feudal: 봉건제의

- ① was seen as essential to democracy
- ② became a new justification for inequality
- ③ objected to all individuals being educated alike
- ④ succeeded in raising awareness of equal treatment
- ⑤ failed to eliminate illiteracy as a barrier to education

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Privacy has not always characterized American families. Before the 19th century, people felt free to enter others' homes and tell them what to wear and how to treat their children. The development of the value of family privacy and autonomy emerged with the separation of home and work and the growth of cities during the late 19th century. ① Innovations in the amenities available within the home — indoor plumbing, refrigerators, telephones, radios, televisions, central air conditioning, and computers, for example — have all increased the privacy and isolation of American households. ② Our need to leave home for entertainment, goods, or services has been considerably reduced. ③ For instance, air conditioners are expensive, and need to be installed by people with proper training and knowledge about what they are doing. ④ With the Internet, smartphones, text messaging, and home shopping cable networks, family members can survive without ever leaving the privacy of their home. ⑤ The institution of family has become increasingly self-contained and private.

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

36.

Like what we know, much of scientific knowledge relies on sensory experience, immediate or remembered. We test scientific ideas by matching them against what we can perceive: if the idea fails to match the perception, we reject it.

- (A) Also, radiation with wavelengths longer or shorter than light (infrared or ultraviolet, for example) cannot be perceived through our eyes or other senses, but it can be detected and measured by special instruments. "Measured" is an important word here; whenever we can, we attach numbers to what we (directly or indirectly) perceive.
- (B) So scientific knowledge includes things that we can perceive using instruments as well as our unaided senses, and — when possible — *measurements* of these things. Fundamentally, however, it depends on what we sense, just like our ordinary everyday knowledge.
- (C) Many scientific "perceptions" depend on instruments that extend the range of what we can sense. Objects too small to see with our unaided eyes can be seen through a microscope.

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

37.

As a social species, should we not all be synchronized and therefore awake at the same time to promote maximal human interactions? Perhaps not.

- (A) That’s potentially a 50 percent increase in survival fitness. Mother Nature would never pass on a biological trait — here, the useful variability in when individuals within a collective tribe go to sleep and wake up — that could enhance the survival safety and thus fitness of a species by this amount. And so she hasn’t.
- (B) The morning larks, on the other hand, would have retired for the night at nine p.m. and woken at five a.m. Consequently, the group as a whole is only collectively vulnerable (i.e., every person asleep) for just four rather than eight hours, despite everyone still getting the chance for eight hours of sleep.
- (C) Humans likely evolved to co-sleep as families or even whole tribes, not alone or as couples. With this evolutionary context in mind, the benefits of such genetically programmed variation in sleep/wake timing preferences can be understood. The night owls in the group would not be going to sleep until one or two a.m., and not waking until nine or ten a.m. [3점]

- 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.

Some people declared that the fossil was a modern barbarian.

The first fossilized human was found in 1857 in the Neander Valley in Germany. ( ① ) It was soon accepted as an early human and categorized as Homo sapiens neanderthalensis, or Neanderthal Man. ( ② ) Several skulls of this creature had been found before, but they made little impression on the scientific community or the public. ( ③ ) When this new find was announced, many refused to believe it was human or even related to humans. ( ④ ) For true religious believers, it was an outrage as it violated their belief in creation and certainty about Adam and Eve, and consequently, the 1857 discovery got a great deal of publicity. ( ⑤ ) The idea was wishful thinking as it ignored the fact that bones of animals that were of the same age, and long extinct, had been found buried with the skull.

39.

Yet some social scientists disclaim the idea of explanation and causation altogether, seeking rather to understand the motivations and calculations of actors who are not predetermined in their behavior.

The purposes of social science research are often contested. For some, the aim is explanation of social behavior, on the assumption that it has causes that are knowable and measurable. ( ① ) Few people now think that social science works like Newtonian mechanics, with fixed mechanisms that are predictable. ( ② ) Some social scientists, however, do aim to approximate this; if they do not always succeed, it is because there is missing information that, in principle, could be supplied. ( ③ ) Other scholars prefer the analogy of biology, with social behavior evolving over time in response to learning and adaptation. ( ④ ) This breaks altogether with the natural science analogy and is closer to the approach and methodology of historians. ( ⑤ ) Expressed in modern social science as the choice between agency and structural explanations, this dilemma corresponds in many ways to the old philosophical debate as to how far human beings are possessed of free will. [3점]

\* disclaim: 거부하다  
\*\* approximate: 모방하다, ~에 닮게 하다

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

Chance discoveries are especially commonplace in science and technology. Everyone with enough patience will have a golden opportunity handed down to him or her by a freakish act of fate. As Louis Pasteur warned the overly optimistic, however, “Chance favors only the prepared mind.” Very often, after a noteworthy discovery is announced, rival investigators come out of nowhere to assert that they too have witnessed the same phenomenon. Alexander Fleming was not the first bacteriologist to have a culture spoiled by an invasion of penicillin mold. Likewise, Archimedes was not the first to see a bathtub overflow, Newton the falling of an apple, or Watt the steam screaming from a teapot. What made these observations discoveries was the special significance that these minds assigned to sometimes everyday occurrences. As Ernst Mach said in his essay “On the Part Played by Accident in Invention and Discovery,” the fortuitous happenings that excited so many contributions “were seen numbers of times before they were noticed.”

\* freakish: 변덕스러운      \*\* culture: 배양 조직  
\*\*\* fortuitous: 우연의



Great discoveries in science and technology are not \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ in that not all people recognize the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of the phenomenon they observe.

- | (A)           | (B)             |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① optimistic  | ..... meaning   |
| ② independent | ..... frequency |
| ③ incidental  | ..... meaning   |
| ④ independent | ..... diversity |
| ⑤ incidental  | ..... diversity |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A team of Japanese scientists led by Kyoko Oka reared twenty rats on two different food regimes. Ten rats ate ordinary laboratory pellets, which were hard enough to require substantial chewing. The other ten ate a version of the standard food that was (a) modified in a single way: the pellets were made softer by increasing their air content. The soft pellets swelled like a breakfast cereal and required only half the force of the hard pellets to crush them. In every other way the rats' conditions were identical. The calorie intake, and calorie expenditure on locomotion, were found to be the same for the two groups. The ordinary and soft pellets did not (b) differ in how much they had been cooked, their nutrient composition, or water content. Conventional theory based on the calculation of calorie intake would predict that the two groups of rats should have grown at the same rates and to the same size.

But they did not. The rats began eating their different pellet diets at four weeks old. By fifteen weeks the growth curves of the two groups had visibly (c) separated, and by twenty-two weeks the group curves were significantly different. The rats eating soft food slowly became heavier than those eating hard food: on average, 37 grams heavier, or about 6 percent; and they had more abdominal fat. Soft, well-processed foods made the rats fat. The difference was in the cost of digestion. At every meal the rats experienced a rise in body temperature, but the rise was lower in the soft-pellet group than in the hard-pellet group. The difference was particularly (d) strong in the first hour after eating, when the stomach was actively churning and secreting. The researchers concluded that the reason the softer diet led to obesity was simply that it was a little (e) more costly to digest.

\* regime: (식이) 요법    \*\* pellet: 작은 알갱이  
\*\*\* locomotion: 이동    \*\*\*\* churn: 움직이다, 휘젓다

41. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Difficulties in Identifying Common Reasons for Obesity
- ② Softened and Easily Digestible Food Linked to Obesity
- ③ Too Much Food, Whether Soft or Hard, Causes Obesity
- ④ The Degree of Obesity Varies from Person to Person
- ⑤ An Endless Dispute over Obesity: Nature vs. Nurture

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)

Long ago, a beautiful elephant lived in the forest outside the capital of an Indian kingdom. She was a large, strong, young elephant with skin so light that it might be called white. She enjoyed (a) her life in the forest. One day her beauty caught the attention of the king's elephant trainers, and they decided to capture and train her for the king's pleasure. The king's trainers seized her, placed a huge rope around her neck, and brought her to the training ground.

(B)

The elephant was about to run away when the owl said, "Great beast, do not fear. I am only a small bird and I wish you no harm." With that the elephant delayed (b) her flight and listened to the owl, who continued: "You have nothing to fear from anything in this forest. You are the greatest of beings here. There are no men about. You have created the fear and now the fear is destroying you. You can also end your fear with your own mind. You have the power to control your thoughts." The elephant listened intently to (c) her sensible words and responded, "Kind and wise owl, you have opened my eyes and my mind to my behavior. Thank you." From that day on, little by little, the elephant began to control her fear.

(C)

She was then forced into a pen and the trainers beat her from the outside of the pen in an attempt to break her will and make (d) her do as they wished. While this technique worked for many elephants, it terrified the beautiful young elephant. Each time the trainers came she panicked. One day in a frightened rage she broke down the pen and fled. The elephant ran into the valleys of the great Himalayas. She ran and ran until she was deep in the mountains, far beyond where people usually went.

(D)

The king's men were instructed to bring her back, but after many attempts to find her they finally gave up the hunt. Although (e) she was in complete safety deep in the mountains, she was still as fearful as she had been in her pen. The slightest sound — the wind in the trees or the snap of a twig — would cause her to run through the forest in terror. A wise owl who lived in the same valleys often watched the poor beast fleeing her own shadow and felt a deep compassion for the creature's miserable condition. One day the owl flew down and sat on a branch close to the elephant.

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

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

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

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

45. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 코끼리의 피부는 흰색이라 할 수 있을 정도로 매우 밝은 색이었다.
- ② 코끼리는 왕의 코끼리 조련사들에게 잡혔다.
- ③ 올빼미는 코끼리에게 두려워하지 말라고 말했다.
- ④ 코끼리는 우리를 부수고 히말라야의 계곡으로 도망쳤다.
- ⑤ 왕의 부하들은 코끼리를 다시 데려오려는 시도를 포기하지 않았다.

\* 확인 사항

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