

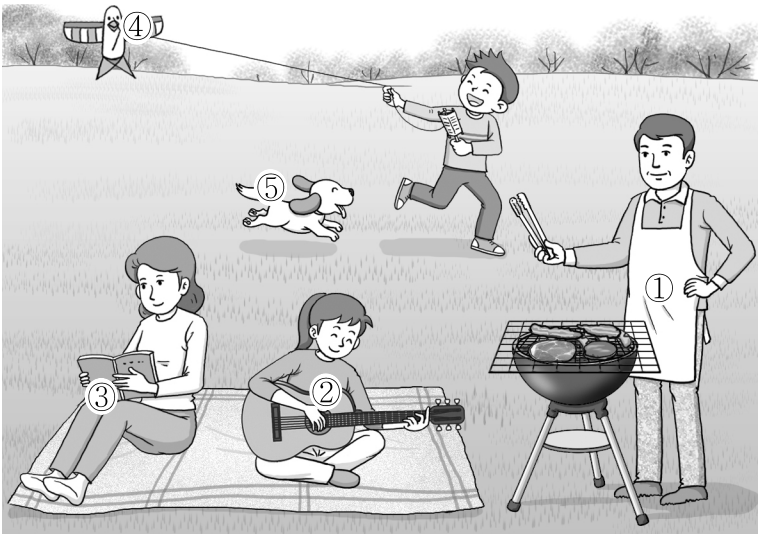
제 3 교시

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 급식 만족도 관련 설문조사 작성을 요청하려고
 - ② 학교 식당에서 일할 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
 - ③ 학교 식당 메뉴의 다양화 방안을 발표하려고
 - ④ 급식 중 일어난 사고에 대해 사과하려고
 - ⑤ 잔반 줄이기 캠페인 참여를 독려하려고
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 자전거를 타려는 목적을 정하고 구매할 자전거를 골라야 한다.
 - ② 기량 향상을 위해서는 자전거 전문학원에서 배워야 한다.
 - ③ 장거리를 여행하기 전에 자전거를 꼼꼼히 점검해야 한다.
 - ④ 자신의 체력 수준에 맞게 자전거 여행을 계획해야 한다.
 - ⑤ 초보자라도 기능과 소재가 우수한 자전거를 타야 한다.
3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 손님 - 편의점 점원
 - ② 관광객 - 여행 가이드
 - ③ 방문객 - 박물관 직원
 - ④ 관람객 - 수족관 관리사
 - ⑤ 예약 회사 직원 - 약사
4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 영화표 예매하기
 - ② 보고서 편집하기
 - ③ 영화배우 사인 받기
 - ④ 드라마 편성표 확인하기
 - ⑤ 보고서 이메일로 제출하기
6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$100
 - ② \$110
 - ③ \$120
 - ④ \$140
 - ⑤ \$150

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 교내 장기 자랑 대회에 참가하지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 작년 대회의 입상자라서
 - ② 대회 참가 신청 기한을 놓쳐서
 - ③ 지나친 연습으로 근육을 다쳐서
 - ④ 다른 학교 행사에 참여해야 해서
 - ⑤ 대회 진행 요원으로 일하게 되어서
8. 대화를 듣고, Chagall Exhibition에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 장소
 - ② 기간
 - ③ 입장료
 - ④ 전시 작품 수
 - ⑤ 개관 시간
9. 2021 Thanksgiving Food Drive에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① 2,000kg 넘게 식품을 모으는 것이 목표이다.
 - ② 기부 받은 식품 일부를 비영리 단체와 교회에 기증한다.
 - ③ 다음 주부터 수거 바구니가 학생 식당에 비치된다.
 - ④ 온라인 이체 앱을 통해 현금도 기부 받는다.
 - ⑤ 기부한 식품의 무게가 가장 많은 학급에 상품권을 준다.
10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 예약할 렌트카를 고르시오.

Rental Cars			
Manufacturer	Production Year	Daily Rate	Sunroof
Beyond	2018	\$90	○
Alpha	2019	\$80	×
Alpha	2018	\$90	○
Alpha	2015	\$70	○
Alpha	2020	\$110	×

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Of course. Watch it, and you'll fall in love with it.
 - ② Why not? The shelter needs more volunteers.
 - ③ Nice suggestion. It's a cute name for a cat.
 - ④ I agree. Dogs are more active than cats.
 - ⑤ I envy you. I want to keep a cat, too.
12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Definitely Anderson. He's excellent in physics.
 - ② Wonderful. I knew you would be able to solve it.
 - ③ Now I understand why I got it wrong. Thank you.
 - ④ Great. I'm happy you got a good grade in physics.
 - ⑤ I don't think so. The problem was not easy to solve.

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

Woman: _____

- ① My app is very unique, but it has a flaw.
- ② Choose a health app that suits your needs.
- ③ Just download this app and register your name.
- ④ No problem. I can chat with friends on the app.
- ⑤ Yeah. It could be a hit and earn a lot of money.

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

Man: _____

- ① Great. Then we can just hike around the mountain.
- ② Right. They need to repair the damaged trails soon.
- ③ Not really. Thorough preparation is a must for hiking.
- ④ Of course. I can't wait to see the scenery from the top.
- ⑤ Yes. We can make it to the top if we go a little further.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Green이 Bob에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ms. Green: _____

- ① You should always be alert while riding a bike.
- ② High school life may be hard, but you'll get through it.
- ③ I'm sure you'll make your dream come true in the future.
- ④ It's not a good idea to keep riding a bike in the crosswalk.
- ⑤ You must wear a helmet while riding your bike for your safety.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① attempts to manufacture spices artificially
- ② reasons people like foods high in protein
- ③ chemical properties of proteins in meat
- ④ food items that add rich flavors to dishes
- ⑤ ways the body responds to different tastes

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① tuna fish ② chicken ③ eggs
- ④ seaweeds ⑤ soy beans

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Whom It May Concern,

My daughter Morgan is engaged to be married in December, and we are in the process of planning for her wedding. We called your store recently and made an appointment with your wedding planner, Samantha Jones. We wanted her to help with wedding preparation. But not only was Ms. Jones unprofessional in keeping us waiting almost an hour because she forgot about our appointment, but she didn't even properly answer the questions my daughter had asked about the wedding. Our time was wasted and the experience was most unpleasant. We think you should take heavy responsibility for this.

Sincerely,
Laura Leigh

- ① 업무 능력이 부족한 웨딩 플래너에 대해 항의하려고
- ② 결혼식에 사용하기를 바라는 물품을 추가하려고
- ③ 완벽한 결혼식 준비에 대해 감사를 표하려고
- ④ 결혼 준비 회사 창업에 대해 문의하려고
- ⑤ 신부 상담 시간 연기를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 T의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I went into the therapist's office and sat down on her couch. When she asked, "Was there ever a time in childhood when you felt comfort?" I tried to search for good memories, but I couldn't recall them. I felt as if I had forgotten every good memory and was in a vacuum. All the bad memories came back, and I feared that they would overwhelm me. I shook my head and sighed deeply. The therapist understood me. She told me it was very common to feel that way. She said, "It's all right. Let's talk about your childhood, starting with just small things." Her kind words soothed me. My anxiety disappeared and I answered her questions without hesitation. I knew I had met the right therapist who could help me put myself back together again.

- ① regretful → proud ② terrified → relieved
- ③ curious → frustrated ④ indifferent → sympathetic
- ⑤ excited → depressed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problems are difficult; otherwise we wouldn't call them problems. They force us to go from what we know to what we don't know. The element of discomfort comes from not embracing the fact that we are given these problems to learn and grow. We want to be happy, to have fun, to expend less effort, to have certainty and to feel no pain or suffering. Preferably we would not have to work either! Overcoming problems or obstacles, however, carries with it the opportunity for the greatest joy. Life will not give you happiness without your giving life your best. Yet most people try to cut corners and do less. He who solves the most problems is rewarded by life. Failures try to avoid their problems or work around them. Successful people embrace them, looking for the gift, the seed of opportunity that is hidden within. Working through these opportunities, even when we don't feel like it and we are experiencing some suffering, gives life meaning.

- ① 해결되지 않는 문제는 잠시 미뤄두었다가 다시 도전하라.
- ② 문제를 회피하지 말고 최선을 다해 해결하면서 성장하라.
- ③ 다가오는 기회를 언제든지 포착할 수 있도록 늘 대비하라.
- ④ 앞일에 대해 걱정하지 말고 당면한 문제 해결에 집중하라.
- ⑤ 효율적인 문제 해결 방안을 찾기 위해 여러 의견을 경청하라.

21. 밑줄 친 always in quotation marks and fancy dress가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Preservation’s act of reshaping the past according to the views of the present effectively distances the past from the present, causing it to seem like a distinct, separate realm, rather than something intimately connected with today. Recognizing the past’s difference promotes its preservation, and the act of preserving it makes that difference still more apparent. Particularly in the United States, heritage is often not permitted to coexist with the present; instead it is fenced off, “always in quotation marks and fancy dress,” and visited on special occasions. Setting aspects of the past off as national parks contributes to this separation, implying that history is something to be visited and viewed, rather than lived with, day to day. Similarly, as geographer Yi-Fu Tuan writes, preserving particular ways of life associated with the past “turn[s] them into figures in glass cases, labeled and categorized as in a museum” — an approach more bluntly described as “geographic taxidermy.”

* set off: ~을 돋보이게 하다 ** taxidermy: 박제술

- ① regarded as a timeless object of admiration
- ② poorly preserved with little detail surviving
- ③ made more easily accessible to all than ever
- ④ never seen as an integrated part of everyday life
- ⑤ blended into the present for a particular purpose

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we try to recall something, we won’t be able to do so if there is too much piled up in the way. Instead, memories will compete for our attention. I may try to remember that crucial asteroid and think instead of an evening where I saw a shooting star or what my astronomy professor was wearing when she first lectured to us about comets. It all depends on how well organized my mind’s attic is — how I encoded the memory to begin with, what cues are prompting its retrieval now, how methodical and organized my thought process is from start to finish. I may have stored something in my attic, but whether or not I have done so accurately and in a way that can be accessed in a timely fashion is another question altogether. It’s not as simple as getting one discrete item out whenever I want it just because I once stuffed it up there.

* discrete: 별개의

- ① 오래된 기억은 최근 기억의 영향으로 왜곡되기 쉽다.
- ② 많은 것을 기억하려고 하면 더 많은 것을 잊게 된다.
- ③ 관련되는 개념의 연상을 통해 기억력이 증진될 수 있다.
- ④ 약간의 스트레스는 기억과 관련된 두뇌 활동을 향상시킨다.
- ⑤ 기억을 잘 해내려면 조직적인 기억의 저장과 관리가 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

For scientists, the main evidence is patterns of activity in the natural world. A single event may only be a coincidence (when a dog meets a cat), and a feature of one object may just be an accident (a five-legged spider). It is the repetition of certain types of event, or a feature common to all objects of one type, or regular resemblances between events or features, that can tell us most about nature. If we decide that some repetition in nature points to a general or universal truth, such reasoning is called *induction*. We can say ‘gravity pulls towards the center of the Earth’, and ‘lightning strikes from stormy skies’, both claims deriving from many observations over a long period of time. After innumerable cases of lightning emerging from clouds, reason says this is always the case, and that may even be a sort of logic.

- ① characteristics of data useful for scientific research
- ② repetition of phenomena as a base of scientific induction
- ③ scientific ways to avoid problems associated with induction
- ④ roles of induction in development of philosophy and science
- ⑤ efforts to accurately record observations in scientific experiments

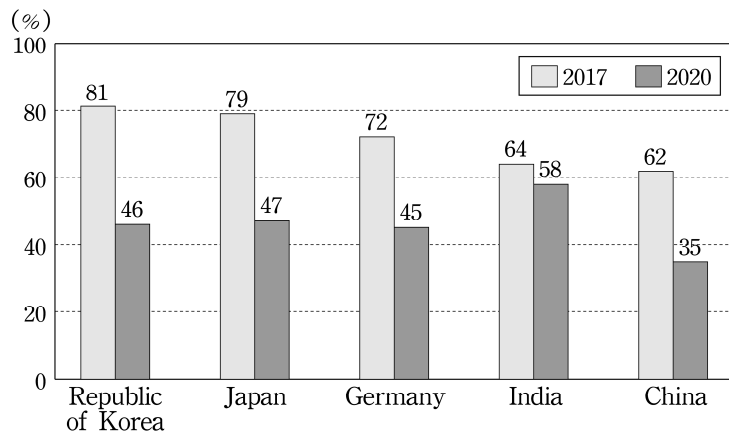
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The word *algorithm*, derived from the name of a ninth-century mathematician named Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Mūsā Al-Khwārizmī, simply means a set of step-by-step instructions. Machine-learning algorithms, which drive much of the progress in AI today, are specifically aimed at letting systems learn from their experience instead of being guided by explicit rules. Many of them draw on ideas from the early days of AI — ideas developed long before there was enough processing power and data available to turn them from intriguing theoretical possibilities into something more practical. Indeed, some of today’s greatest pragmatist triumphs have grown out of earlier purist attempts to copy human beings. For instance, many of the most capable machines today rely on what are known as “artificial neural networks,” which were first built decades ago in an attempt to simulate the workings of the human brain. Today, though, there is little sense that these networks should be judged according to how closely they imitate human anatomy; instead, they are evaluated entirely pragmatically, according to how well they perform whatever tasks they are set.

- ① Can the Uniqueness of the Human Brain Be Perfectly Copied?
- ② Major Criticisms of Machine-Learning Algorithms in Technology
- ③ Human Neural Networks Best Suited to Learning and Application
- ④ Algorithmic Thinking: The Key Concept in Computational Thinking
- ⑤ By What Should Machine-Learning Algorithms Be Evaluated Now?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percentages of Consumers Who Think Self-Driving Vehicles Will Not Be Safe



The above graph shows the percentages of consumers of five selected countries who distrusted the safety of self-driving vehicles in 2017 and 2020. ① Compared to 2017, all five selected countries experienced a decrease in consumers' distrust in the safety of self-driving vehicles in 2020. ② Among those five countries, the biggest percentage gap between the two years was found in the Republic of Korea, with the percentages of consumers distrusting the safety of self-driving vehicles dropping from 81% in 2017 to 46% in 2020. ③ Both in 2017 and 2020, the percentage of Japanese consumers who distrusted the safety of self-driving vehicles was higher than that of German consumers. ④ In both years, India had the highest percentage of consumers who distrusted the safety of self-driving vehicles. ⑤ China had the lowest percentage of consumers who distrusted the safety of self-driving vehicles in both years.

26. Milton Erickson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Aurum, Nevada, in 1901, Milton Erickson was color blind, tone deaf, and dyslexic. When he was young, his family traveled in a covered wagon to Wisconsin, where they established a farm. After graduating from high school, Erickson studied psychology at the University of Wisconsin, where he learned how to hypnotize people. He gained his medical degree through the Colorado General Hospital, and worked as a junior psychiatrist at Rhode Island State Hospital. From 1930 to 1934, he was at Worcester State Hospital, becoming chief psychiatrist. In 1948, Erickson moved to Phoenix for health reasons, where his "miracle" cures brought people to him from across America. He hypnotized writer Aldous Huxley and was well acquainted with anthropologist Margaret Mead. He was founder of the American Society of Clinical Hypnosis and a fellow of the American Psychological and Psychiatric Associations. Erickson died in 1980, and his ashes were scattered on Squaw Peak in Phoenix, which he had often ordered patients to climb as part of their treatment.

* dyslexic: 난독증이 있는 ** hypnotize: 최면을 걸다

- ① 가족이 Wisconsin으로 가서 농장을 세웠다.
- ② Colorado 종합병원을 거쳐 의학 학위를 취득했다.
- ③ 직장 때문에 Phoenix로 이사했다.
- ④ 인류학자 Margaret Mead와 잘 아는 사이였다.
- ⑤ 사후에 유골이 Squaw Peak에 뿌려졌다.

27. Team ACE Winter Curling Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Team ACE Winter Curling Camp

For youths 12–18 who are looking to improve and develop their curling skills, Team ACE Winter Curling Camp provides an outstanding learning experience that participants will never forget! This camp lasts from December 27 to December 31.

Payment & Registration Policies

1. The cost for the camp is \$800 per person, and the deposit is \$300.
2. Final payment will need to be made by December 10, and no refund will be issued after final payment.
3. Camp acceptance letters will be sent out by post starting on November 25.
4. With only 50 spots available, qualified participants will be accepted to the camp on a first-come-first-served basis.

If you have any questions about Team ACE Camp, please contact Leslie Walsh at: 709-725-0668 or via email at: curlingcamp2021@gmail.com.

- ① 12~18세의 청소년을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 12월 27일부터 12월 31일까지 운영된다.
- ③ 1인당 비용은 800달러이고 보증금은 300달러이다.
- ④ 최종 납부 후에는 환불이 되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 캠프 가입 허가 통지서는 이메일로 개별 발송된다.

28. Galaxy Winter Robotics Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Galaxy Winter Robotics Workshop

Learn How to Design and Program a Robot

When: December 27, 2021 – January 7, 2022 (weekdays only)

Where: Galaxy International School

Who: Children currently in grades 3–6

Fees: \$40/half day; \$65/full day

Camp Hours: 9:00 am – 3:00 pm

- Morning: Robot Building & Science Workshop
- Afternoon: Robot Coding & Math Workshop
- Early care and after care: 8:00 am – 5:00 pm (\$10/hour)

Space is limited. Call or text TODAY at 231-546-7890!

Note: We do not provide lunch for campers. Please bring your own lunch and water.

- ① 주말에도 운영한다.
- ② 종일 캠프 참가비는 40달러이다.
- ③ 오전에 로봇 코딩하기와 수학 워크숍을 한다.
- ④ 비용을 내면 캠프 시간 전후에 참가자를 돌봐준다.
- ⑤ 참가자에게 점심 식사를 제공한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Perhaps more than any other species, humans simply love one another a surprising amount of the time. They love enough to give others their time and energy and even their lives. It is common to see people using their resources, and whatever other influence they gain from their rank, ① to help those who are not kin and who could not possibly help them personally. Scientists now offer an explanation for this type of selfless love. They have shown that very often groups survive better if they have ② mostly altruistic members. In the old days altruistic behavior — behavior ③ that helped everyone survive — meant sharing your meat. Today group survival is about teamwork on the job and family loyalty at home. Altruism can be passed down genetically or culturally as moral values, but ④ whatever it happens, it helps survival. Groups ⑤ made up entirely of freeloaders and obsessive rankers are less likely to make it to the next generation.

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

In seventeenth-century England, liberalism emerged at the same time as capitalism. Liberal merchants, manufacturers, financiers, and intellectuals articulated ideas that ① diverged from medieval Catholic theology supporting the monarchy, the mercantilist state, feudal status distinctions, and the established church. Politically, liberals ② demanded a more representative government based on parliamentary rule. Impersonal law, not a monarch, should undergird political authority. Economically, liberals favored greater freedom for the private entrepreneur. Individuals should have the opportunity to ③ pursue their self-interests — wealth and social status — free from tight state controls. Classical liberals supported the expression of sacred and worldly values in different realms. The separation of church from state ④ restricted individual freedom. Religious toleration enabled the individual to pursue salvation free from orthodox controls. In short, classical liberals ⑤ stressed the primacy of individual freedom over the hierarchical, collectivist order linked to medieval Catholicism.

* mercantilist: 중상주의(자)의 ** feudal: 봉건(제)의
*** undergird: 뒷받침하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The virtues of character include, among others, sincerity, temperance, courage, good temper, and modesty. For Aristotle, all of these virtues are matters of finding the right mean between extremes. Good temper, for example, is the mean between spiritlessness and irritability. It is the mean I try to develop when I learn to refrain from getting angry in situations that do not call for it, as with my child. If I never got angry at all, though, that would not display good character any more than a readiness to vent would. There are situations that call for anger: when my child is older and does something knowingly cruel to another, or when my country acts callously toward its most vulnerable citizens. Virtues of character are matters of _____. We reflect on our desires, asking which among them to develop and when. Sometimes we need to learn restraint; sometimes, alternatively, we need to elicit expression. We are all (almost all) born with the ability to do this. What we need are models to show us the way and a willingness to work on ourselves.

* vent: (분통을) 터뜨리다 ** callously: 냉담하게

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ① balance | ② variety | ③ sympathy |
| ④ loyalty | ⑤ order | |

32. Through wars and depressions, through booms and blessings of prosperity, the central failure of economics has been its inability to grasp the centrality of entrepreneurial creation in economic life. The key force of economic advance is the entrepreneur, who on his own, without governmental cues or expert consultation or even a defined market, creates new goods, services, business plans, and projects. Economic growth and progress, jobs and welfare, markets and demand all stem from this creativity of the entrepreneur. Population growth, capital accumulation, economic efficiency, and even scientific advances are all less important than entrepreneurial creativity. And governmental interventions in the economy are distractions — “noise on the line” — that nearly always retard expansion. Failing to see the centrality of entrepreneurial creativity, economists everywhere have counseled governments to attend to the money supply, aggregate demand, consumer confidence, trade imbalances, budget deficits, capital flows — to attend to everything except what matters most: _____.

* aggregate: 총..., 합계의

- ① quantitative historical analysis
- ② the environment for innovation
- ③ proper governmental regulation
- ④ concerns about population explosion
- ⑤ the thorough verification of products

33. Air transportation is particularly vulnerable to weather disruptions, such as during winter when a snowstorm can create cascading effects on air services. There is a seasonality for global wind patterns. Jet streams are also a major physical component that international air carriers must take into consideration. For an aircraft, the speed of wind can affect travel time and costs. Tailwind conditions can reduce scheduled flight time by up to an hour for intercontinental flights. For instance, due to strong jet stream conditions during winter months, transatlantic flights between the American East Coast and Europe can arrive 30 to 45 minutes earlier than scheduled for eastbound flights. However, for westbound flights, unusually strong jet stream conditions will lengthen flight time and may on occasion force a flight to make an unscheduled refueling stop at intermediary airports such as Gander (Newfoundland) or Bangor (Maine). It is expected that climate change will increase the strength of the North Atlantic jet stream and could _____. [3점]

- ① reduce the seasonality in wind patterns in North America
- ② switch the direction of the headwind for eastbound flights
- ③ increase the strength of the tailwind for westbound flights
- ④ narrow the difference in eastbound and westbound flight times
- ⑤ lengthen westbound flights between North America and Europe

34. We often choose so rapidly that it is scarcely possible to distinguish all the elements involved in the act. When we weigh the respective advantages of alternative objects or courses of action distant from us in time or space or both, we are more likely to become aware of all the factors that enter into a choice. In the first place, we try to foresee the future, and in particular how each alternative act will affect us. In this effort, we depend largely upon memory of past experiences in similar situations, because without knowledge of the past and faith in the uniformity of nature we would be at a loss to anticipate the future. In _____, we are above all interested in how it will affect our feelings, whether it will bring us pleasure or pain, joy or sorrow, satisfaction or disgust. And of course, in this phase of our deliberation, too, we are guided by recollections of similar affections. Thus the affective no less than the rational functions of the mind play important roles in each important choice we make. [3점]

- ① projecting ourselves into the contemplated situation
- ② justifying our choice by creating logical reasons
- ③ focusing on our present situation and emotions
- ④ looking at our behavior in terms of motivation
- ⑤ taking the perspectives of others closest to us

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

To the modern Western mind, it would seem a betrayal of true emotion to choose a spouse on the criteria of wealth, education, or occupational background. ① Yet when one dispassionately compares such demographic and socio-economic characteristics of spouses, one finds that the choices apparently made on the grounds of love and affection none the less show very clear social patterns. ② While rarely conscious of compromising love with extra-emotional considerations, most people marry others of the same religion, race, class, and educational background. ③ Our social groups effectively socialize us to see particular dress and hair styles, modes of demeanor and address, accents and vocabularies as being more attractive than others. ④ People tend to be attracted to mates with genetic traits they are lacking, which makes for healthier children with stronger immune systems. ⑤ Although the choice seems personal, what draws us to a certain person (or repulses us about another) is much the same as what a diligent matchmaker would bear in mind when choosing a mate for us.

* demographic: 인구학의 ** demeanor: 행실, 처신
*** repulse: 혐오감을 주다

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

36.

If a target population of a survey covers a wide geographical area, then a simple random sample may have selected respondents in quite different parts of the country. If the method employed to collect the data is of the face-to-face interview type, then clearly a great deal of travelling could be involved.

- (A) It is important that the random final sample chosen from each area is the same proportion of the population or bias towards certain areas could result. As it is, bias is likely to occur as a result of similarity of responses from people within the same area, but this is the price you pay for reduced travelling time.
- (B) To overcome this problem, the area to be surveyed is divided into smaller areas and a number of these smaller areas randomly selected. If desired, the smaller areas chosen could themselves be divided into smaller districts and a random number of these selected.
- (C) This procedure is continued until the area is small enough for a simple random sample (or a stratified sample) to be selected. The final sample should consist of respondents concentrated into a small number of areas. [3점]

* stratified sample: 층화 표본(모집단을 가장 잘 대표하는 표본)

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

37.

Normative beliefs are generally viewed as resulting from social interaction. Indeed, much of the early research on normative social influence used real people in staged settings to convey information about the norm.

- (A) While this traditional method is still used (and widely cited as *the* approach to normative social influence), other procedures have been employed in which normative information is conveyed through nonsocial channels.
- (B) For example, Sherif’s studies on the autokinetic effect used groups of participants (usually three) whose judgments on a task were publicized to the other participants. Similarly, Asch used confederates to convey normative information in his studies of conformity, as did Latané and Darley in their studies of pluralistic ignorance.
- (C) That is, although seeing other people act can clearly provide information about the social norms in a given context, social interaction is not required. Individuals use a variety of cues, social and nonsocial, to draw inferences about the behavior of others. [3점]

* autokinetic effect: 자동 운동 효과 ** confederate: 공모자

- 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 a sense, it worked, as the roads soon had fewer and smaller signs, and yet something else happened too — the spontaneous growth of weird and enormous sculptures.

In 1968, concerned officials in the state of Vermont attempted to protect the beautiful views of woodland and pasture along its highways, then being spoiled by the signs and unsightly billboards of restaurants and other businesses. (①) State lawmakers had a simple solution — a law banning all billboards and signs over a certain size. (②) To draw attention to his business, one auto dealer erected a twelve-foot, sixteen-ton gorilla clutching a real Volkswagen Beetle. (③) Not to be outdone, the owner of a carpet store built a huge ceramic teapot with steam and an enormous genie emerging from it, a roll of carpet under his arm. (④) Because these structures weren’t displaying messages of any kind, the law didn’t apply. (⑤) The legislature hadn’t fully appreciated a notorious principle of the social world — the law of unintended consequences.

39.

She thus transforms that formerly shared portion of the world into something over which she possesses an exclusive right.

Our understanding of private property has evolved over the last 500 years. The most significant early modern theorist of private property was the philosopher John Locke. Locke argued that private ownership of property is a natural right and that it cannot be usurped arbitrarily by the state. (①) In fact, he insisted that the right to acquire and accumulate property is, like human liberty, both conceptually and historically prior to the state. (②) When an individual mixes her labor with some portion of the natural world in the pre-political “state of nature,” she expresses a fundamental aspect of her own selfhood. (③) She may now use it as she sees fit — sell it, transfer it, or turn it into an asset designed to generate income, for instance. (④) Other people are barred from taking over her property without her consent. (⑤) In fact, for Locke, the basic purpose of the state is to assure that the property rights of the individual are not infringed upon by others. [3점]

* usurp: 빼앗다 ** infringe upon: ~을 침해하다

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

There is a kind of large thing that cannot be readily tested until it is fully built and tried. This is the civil engineering project — the dam, tunnel, building, bridge — whose scale is so large, whose cost is so great, and whose design is so specific to the site that the structure is unique. Because it is one of a kind, not made in a factory but constructed in place, there is no disposable example to test. Scale models may be employed for testing theories or comparing alternative designs, but no model will ever fully replicate conditions of the actual as-built structure. Even if incontrovertibly meaningful models were possible, it is not possible to model fully the natural forces of future earthquakes, wind storms, and the like to which the structure might be subjected. In short, the only way to test definitively a large civil engineering structure is to build it in anticipation of how nature will challenge it and then let nature take its course. This fact of large-scale engineering demands careful, proactive failure analyses.

* incontrovertibly: 논쟁의 여지가 없이



Massive structures do not allow perfect ____ (A) ____ of natural forces, so the only way to test the design’s validity is ____ (B) ____ the structure with careful precautions.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① simulation | | sampling |
| ② simulation | | constructing |
| ③ transformation | | reinforcing |
| ④ penetration | | examining |
| ⑤ penetration | | duplicating |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Consciousness of external events takes about half a second (500 milliseconds) to develop. Our perceived awareness of the “present” is actually an awareness of the (a) recent past, sometimes called the *remembered present*. This delay suggests that conscious awareness requires many passes of signals back and forth between widespread cortical and lower brain regions. *Consciousness of the outside world is apparently represented in the total activity of distributed cortical networks rather than any one network node or small network.* Parts of the unconscious may be viewed as incompletely formed consciousness, that is, (b) pre-conscious processes from which consciousness emerges after a few hundred milliseconds or so. Other parts of our unconscious remain forever hidden from awareness but still exert important influences on our conscious mind, affecting our choices to act in certain ways. Interactions occur in (c) both directions; the conscious mind may influence the unconscious, and vice versa.

Our unconscious actions occur much faster than our conscious actions. Initiation and guidance of voluntary acts by the unconscious is a common occurrence (d) familiar to anyone who has ever played baseball or tennis. The complex responses required in sports or playing the piano are much more involved than simple reflexes. A basketball player attempting a jump shot makes split-second adjustments according to his location, velocity, and body angle as well as to the positions of his opponents. Conscious planning of quick action in sports or playing musical instruments is typically (e) beneficial to performance; it is best if our painfully slow consciousness hands over control to the faster unconscious.

* cortical: 피질의 ** node: 마디, 교점 *** velocity: 속도

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Present Is Always Formed by the Past
- ② The Unconscious Is a Mirror to the Conscious
- ③ Consciousness: Behind Time and Against Action
- ④ How Memories Are Formed, Stored, and Recalled
- ⑤ Remembered Past: A Reflection of Unexpressed Wishes

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)

On the first day of school, boys didn't want Nelli in their play groups because he was small and slow, but not Garrone. Garrone, one year older than Nelli, was a strong boy. He always made sure that Nelli was included in the activities and he kept other boys from teasing Nelli. Then one day in gym class all the boys had to climb a greased pole: As soon as the boys saw (a) their small friend take hold of the pole with his thin hands, many began to laugh.

* greased pole: (오르기 도전용) 기름칠한 기둥

(B)

At that moment, his mother was walking down the sidewalk, looking at the boys. Nelli came down, excited and rosy; his eyes were shining. Then at the close, his mother came to meet (b) him and asked a little anxiously, “Well, my dear child, how did it go?” All the boys answered together, “He did well. He climbed like a puma. He is strong, you know. He is quick.” Nelli's mother wanted to thank the boys but couldn't. She shook hands with the teacher and carried her son away. And the boys and the teacher watched them for a while, walking fast, perfectly happy, both of them talking and smiling.

(C)

Garrone crossed his big arms on (c) his chest and shot such an expressive glance around that the boys all stopped laughing at once. Nelli began to climb. He tried hard; his face turned purple, he breathed heavily, sweat ran down his forehead. The gym teacher said, “Come down! You'll get hurt!” but he wouldn't. He struggled and went on. In the meantime, the other boys were saying, “Up, up! Nelli, try! Once more! Courage!” Nelli made one more violent effort, gave a groan, and found (d) himself within two handbreadths of the cross bar near the top.

(D)

“Bravo!” cried all the others. “Courage! Just one more pull!” and there was Nelli holding the bar. “Bravo!” said the gym teacher. “But that will do. Come down now.” But Nelli didn't listen. (e) He wanted to climb to the top like the others; and after a little effort he succeeded in getting his elbows on the bar, then his knees, and then his feet. Finally he stood upright, breathless and smiling, and looked at the other boys. Now, all began to clap their hands, and then Nelli looked into the street.

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 Garrone은 Nelli보다 한 살 더 많고 힘이 셸다.
- ② 소년들은 Nelli의 어머니에게 Nelli가 잘했다고 말했다.
- ③ Nelli의 어머니는 선생님과 악수하고 아들을 데려갔다.
- ④ Nelli가 기둥을 올라가자 소년들은 내려오라고 소리쳤다.
- ⑤ 모두가 박수를 친 다음에 Nelli가 거리를 살펴보았다.

* 확인 사항

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