

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 온라인 수업 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ② 온라인 수업의 접속 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 온라인 수업 시간의 엄수를 요청하려고
- ④ 온라인 수업 종료 후 등교 방식을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 온라인 수업 중 자리 이탈 행위에 대해 경고하려고

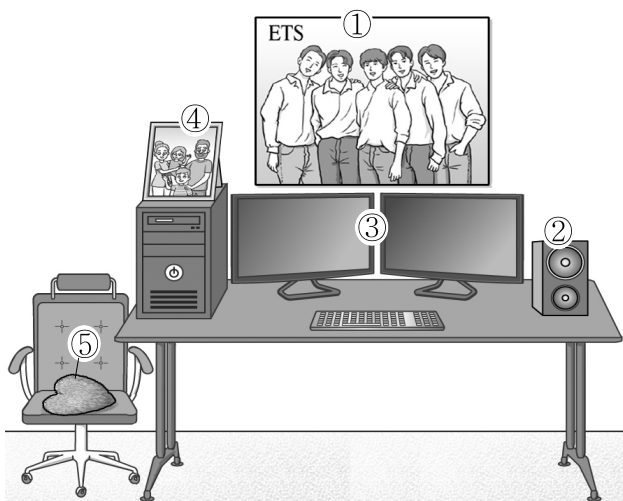
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 회의 주제를 미리 공지하면 회의가 생산적이 된다.
- ② 회의 시간이 충분해야 좋은 의견이 나올 수 있다.
- ③ 회의 날짜 공지는 적어도 일주일 전에 해야 한다.
- ④ 의장은 회원들의 의견을 수렴하는 역할을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 회의 주제는 회원들이 직접 정하도록 하는 것이 좋다.

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

- ① 변호사 - 의뢰인
- ② 경찰관 - 사고 목격자
- ③ 자전거 매장 직원 - 손님
- ④ CCTV 설치 기사 - 건물주
- ⑤ 보험 회사 직원 - 자동차 운전자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 카페 매니저에게 소개시키기
- ② 요가 강사 프로필 작성 도와주기
- ③ 요가 강사 채용공고 사진 전송하기
- ④ 요가 강사 자격 취득 방법 설명하기
- ⑤ 시간제 일자리 관련 사이트 알려주기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$5
- ② \$7
- ③ \$8
- ④ \$10
- ⑤ \$15

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주말에 발표 준비 모임을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 발표 자료가 완성이 덜 되어서
- ② 준비한 자료 파일이 손상되어서
- ③ 부모님과 함께 여행을 가야 해서
- ④ 팔이 부러져 발표 준비를 할 수 없어서
- ⑤ 부모님 여행 때문에 동생을 돌봐야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 2021 Let's Rock Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 공연 기간
- ② 참가한 밴드 수
- ③ 공연 장소
- ④ 최초 시작 연도
- ⑤ 공연 관람객 수

9. Debis Writing Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Debis 주민만 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 선행을 베푼 사람에 관해 쓰면 된다.
- ③ 이야기는 500단어가 넘어야 한다.
- ④ 8월 29일 아무 때나 글을 게시하면 된다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 8월 31일에 이메일로 개별 공지된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 수강할 요리 수업을 고르시오.

Cooking Classes by ACE Community Center

	Day	Time	Type	Rating
①	Friday	6 - 7:30 p.m.	Mexican	★★★★
②	Saturday	10 - 11:30 a.m.	Italian	★★★
③	Saturday	7 - 8:30 p.m.	Mexican	★★★★
④	Sunday	10 - 11:30 a.m.	Korean	★★★★
⑤	Sunday	7 - 8:30 p.m.	Korean	★★★

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

- ① That's exactly what my doctor said to me.
- ② I hope you don't miss taking the medicine.
- ③ I'm happy to say I'm completely okay now.
- ④ I'll make sure to introduce my doctor to you.
- ⑤ Finally you can eat whatever you want to eat.

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

- ① Can I change the form a little bit?
- ② You need a specific program to open the file.
- ③ What should I do if I can't access the school website?
- ④ The field trip schedule has already been announced.
- ⑤ Yes. I'll upload the file right away if it's not there.

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

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

- ① Really? Then I'll raise my seat to the proper height.
- ② Are you sure? I didn't know you'd been badly hurt.
- ③ Well, I'm thinking of stopping biking for a while.
- ④ You're right. We'd better stretch before we start.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll teach you how to manage your bike.

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

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

- ① I agree. Well-rated books are worth reading.
- ② No thanks. I'd like to buy that book for myself.
- ③ I will. It sounds like a great way to enjoy reading.
- ④ It's not good to criticize others' reviews too harshly.
- ⑤ You should consider joining an environmental movement.

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

Mark: Scarlet, \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I don't think I have a talent for stock investment.
- ② I don't want to talk about my private life anymore.
- ③ you've finally succeeded as a professional investor.
- ④ you shouldn't spend time investing in stocks at work.
- ⑤ I'd like you to help me decide what stock to invest in.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① ways to decorate a dining table at home
- ② tips for making your own decorative items
- ③ an attractive dining room's effect on appetite
- ④ the need for decorating a home during holidays
- ⑤ considerations when arranging items on the table

17. 언급된 물품이 아닌 것은?

- ① tablecloth      ② candles      ③ glass jars
- ④ lamps      ⑤ house plants

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Reverend Daimler,

I'm a member of a support group for family of terminally ill cancer patients. Once a week we host an event for them on the Wakefield University campus to share coping ideas, encouragement, and inspiration. Whenever possible, we invite speakers as well. The speakers can be particularly helpful on the days when the members just can't seem to inspire themselves. Reverend Daimler, I think you'd be the perfect speaker for such an event. Would you consider attending one of our upcoming meetings (Sunday, September 19, would be terrific) to speak to them? If your answer is positive, I would appreciate a call at 478-9985. On behalf of the group, thank you for considering our need for an encouraging message.

Sincerely,  
Brenda Hall

- ① 강연을 위해 준비해야 할 사항에 대해 문의하려고
- ② 말기 암환자의 가족을 위한 강연을 부탁하려고
- ③ 암환자 가족을 위한 후원 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 강연 장소의 불편함에 대해 항의하려고
- ⑤ 강연 일정 변경을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

After registering at hospital reception I was sent downstairs for the blood tests first, as the doctors were a little bit behind with their schedule. Eventually, though, it was my turn for a scan and I felt my insides start to twist. I anxiously began to think about what my future would be like if something bad were to happen to me. I made myself lie on the table and waited for the doctor. He breezed in all smiley and cheerful and proceeded to do the scan. After finishing scanning, the doctor said to me. "The size of the cancer is much smaller than I thought. I'm sure it can easily be removed through surgery. You've come to the hospital at the right time." All my worries disappeared at the doctor's words. With a relaxed smile, I thanked him and made my way back home.

- ① concerned → relieved      ② confident → regretful
- ③ excited → confused      ④ hopeful → terrified
- ⑤ jealous → angry

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the biggest players presently in the AI game are the giant technology companies, such as Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Alibaba, Amazon, Tesla, and IBM. These companies swallow up the smaller AI companies at a rapid rate. This consolidation of technological knowledge within a few elite for-profit companies is ascendant and will continue to rise due to conventional power dynamics. We will need, among many other societal changes, incentives to encourage entrepreneurship that can spawn smaller, more agile, and more diverse companies in this space. Given the economic trends toward tech monopolies and against government intervention in corporate power consolidation, we have to counter not only by investing in creative AI start-ups, but also by educating the public on how important it is to infuse transparency, teamwork, and inclusive thinking into the development of AI.

\* spawn: 낳다    \*\* agile: 민첩한

- ① 신생 기업 투자와 대중 교육으로 대기업의 AI 독과점을 막아야 한다.
- ② AI의 개발 및 연구는 휴머니즘을 바탕으로 이루어져야 한다.
- ③ AI의 발달로 인한 인간의 안전 위협 문제에 대비해야 한다.
- ④ 거대 기업의 횡포를 견제할 수 있는 공용 AI를 개발해야 한다.
- ⑤ 정부는 대기업 주도의 AI 연구를 지속적으로 후원해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the deepest tragedy of their time이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whenever someone is lost in waves of e-mail and information, they're often unaware of the deepest tragedy of their time. It's not the stress of dealing with so many requests and obligations (as real and challenging as that stress might be). It's that somewhere in the wash of interactions and split attentions is the missed possibility they're looking for: Meaning. Depth of experience. Connection. To quote Robert Pirsig, "The truth knocks on the door and we say, 'Go away. I'm looking for the truth.'" In the race to clean out inboxes and scratch items off the to-do list, we miss chances to find the thing we've created the inbox and to-do list for. Like an American tourist in Europe racing from site to site with barely a moment to take a picture or talk to someone not on their tour bus, we're trapped in a quantity mentality, despite our quality-based desires.

- ① being confined to self-serving thoughts, ignoring a larger community
- ② not focusing on where information has been combined and distributed
- ③ not seeing what we're searching for, buried in information processing
- ④ seeking truth in the form of abstract knowledge, not real-life wisdom
- ⑤ doubting their ability to produce information that is useful and meaningful

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Certain basic elements are necessary for the visual system to develop normally. For example, cats reared in a world consisting only of vertical stripes develop distorted visual cortices, with an unusual preponderance of vertical-edge detectors. Nevertheless, the basic elements for the development of normal vision are present in all but the most abnormal circumstances. The interaction of the growing nervous system with everyday reality leads to a more or less standard visual system. This should not surprise us; the everyday world has ubiquitous properties that are common to all environments. All earthly environments consist of objects with well-defined surfaces, surface textures, surface colors, and a variety of shapes. Objects exhibit temporal persistence — they do not randomly appear and vanish, except when there are specific causes. At a more fundamental level, light travels in straight lines and reflects off surfaces in certain ways. The law of gravity continues to operate. Given these ubiquitous properties of the everyday world, the evidence suggests that we all develop essentially the same visual systems, irrespective of cultural milieu.

\* cortex: (대뇌) 피질(pl. cortices) \*\* preponderance: 우세함  
\*\*\* milieu: 환경

- ① 시력의 발달은 주변 환경의 미세한 변화에도 영향을 받는다.
- ② 모든 환경은 정상 시력 발달에 필요한 기본 요소를 가지고 있다.
- ③ 문화적 차이에 따라 사람마다 시각적 인식 내용이 달라질 수 있다.
- ④ 생명체의 생성과 소멸은 그 개체가 속한 환경에 많은 영향을 받는다.
- ⑤ 인체의 작용 원리는 자연의 보편적인 법칙의 작용 원리와 유사하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once stumbled upon the remains of an ancient tree stump that was still alive. But how could the remains have clung on to life for so long? Living cells in the tree must have food in the form of sugar, they must breathe, and they must grow, at least a little. But without leaves — and therefore without photosynthesis — that's impossible. No being on our planet can maintain a centuries-long fast, not even the remains of a tree, and certainly not a stump that has had to survive on its own. It was clear that something else was happening with this stump. It must be getting assistance from neighboring trees, specifically from their roots. Scientists investigating similar situations have discovered that assistance may either be delivered remotely by fungal networks around the root tips — which facilitate nutrient exchange between trees — or the roots themselves may be interconnected. In the case of the stump I had stumbled upon, I couldn't find out what was going on, because I didn't want to injure the old stump by digging around it, but one thing was clear: the surrounding trees were pumping sugar to the stump to keep it alive.

\* stump: 그루터기 \*\* fungal: 균(菌)의

- ① hierarchical structures used for survival in the forest
- ② why a stump without self-sufficient capability can survive
- ③ how living cells produce food through mutual cooperation
- ④ influence of fungal networks on the growth of tree species
- ⑤ process by which trees and animals become interdependent

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

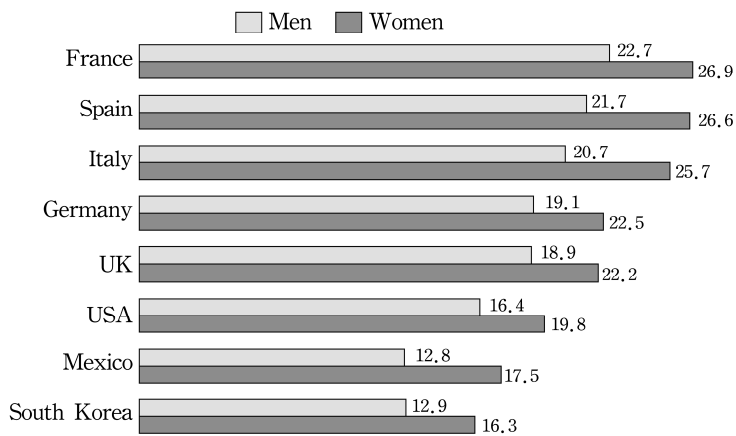
In meeting the demands of a job to make ends meet or to provide for a comfortable life for the family, people tend to prioritize their time for work over time for family. Their intention is to give the best to the family in terms of material things but in the process, they sacrifice quality time with their family. In effect, the good objective of providing for the family becomes the excuse for neglecting other responsibilities. Mothers may miss out on being the first teachers of their children, fathers may no longer notice that the kids have started to grow fast. Parents may miss important events in the family just because they have to work very hard to earn more. Even if they want to ensure a better life for their family by working hard, if home life becomes far-fetched, there may be no more family to offer the fruits of working hard. The end does not justify the means.

\* far-fetched: 불가능한

- ① Working for the Family Can Work Against the Family
- ② Challenges in Spending Quality Time with Children
- ③ How to Share Housework Among Family Members
- ④ Early Childhood: When Parenting Matters Most
- ⑤ Parenting: A Self-Sacrificing Kind of Love

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Number of Years Spent in Retirement in Selected OECD Countries



\* 2018 data, latest available

The graph above shows the average number of years spent in retirement in selected OECD countries. ① Overall, women spend a longer average number of years in retirement than men in all selected countries. ② Of all the selected countries, France is where men and women spend the most time in retirement of all selected countries. ③ Among the countries, Italy has the greatest difference between how long men and women spend in retirement. ④ The countries with the second and the third highest average numbers of years spent in retirement are Spain and Italy respectively; in both countries, women spend less than 25 years in retirement. ⑤ South Korean women have the shortest retirement period compared to their counterparts in the other selected OECD countries.

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

Alfred Adler, an Austrian medical doctor, psychotherapist, and founder of the school of individual psychology, was born in Vienna in 1879, the second of seven children. After a severe bout of pneumonia at the age of 5 and the death of a younger brother, he committed himself to becoming a doctor. He studied medicine at the University of Vienna and qualified in 1895. In 1898 he wrote a medical paper on the health and working conditions experienced by tailors, and the following year he met Sigmund Freud. Adler's career was put on hold during the First World War, when he worked in military hospital service, an experience that confirmed his antiwar stance. After the war, he opened the first of 22 pioneering clinics around Vienna for children's mental health. When the authorities closed the clinics in 1932, he emigrated to the United States, taking up a professorship at the Long Island College of Medicine. Adler died, suddenly of a heart attack in 1937.

\* bout: 병치레    \*\* pneumonia: 폐렴

- ① Vienna 대학교에서 의학을 공부했다.
- ② 1898년에 Sigmund Freud를 만났다.
- ③ 1차 세계대전 중에 군병원에서 복무했다.
- ④ 전후에 아이들의 정신 건강을 위한 전문병원을 열었다.
- ⑤ 1937년에 갑작스럽게 심장마비로 사망했다.

27. School of Brave Heart Summer Volleyball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### School of Brave Heart Summer Volleyball Camp

Join us at our summer volleyball camp and take advantage of the opportunity to learn from the famous coach Rob Machan.

**Who:** Students in grades 5-8

**When:** August 27-28 (Friday and Saturday), 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

**Where:** Brave Heart Gymnasium

**What:**

- A two-day, four-session fundamentals camp
- Each day there are two sessions: 10 a.m. – noon and 1 p.m. – 3 p.m. (Parents are invited to attend the 1 p.m. – 3 p.m. session on Saturday to watch tournament play.)

**Cost:** The camp fee is \$150 per person and includes a camp T-shirt.

**Notes:** We do not provide lunch, so campers must bring their own.

For more information, please visit our website at [www.schoolofbraveheart.edu](http://www.schoolofbraveheart.edu).

- ① 유명한 코치인 Rob Machan에게서 배운다.
- ② 8월 27일과 28일에 오전 10시부터 시작된다.
- ③ 부모는 경기 관전을 위해 토요일 오전에 초대된다.
- ④ 1인당 참가비는 150달러이고 캠프 티셔츠를 포함한다.
- ⑤ 점심 식사는 제공하지 않는다.

28. 2021 International Poster Drawing Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### 2021 International Poster Drawing Contest

The climate crisis is not just about polar bears anymore; it's also about us. Show your ingenious imaginations in pictures to save the Earth!

**Topic:** *Save the Earth for All of Us!*

**Age of Participation:** 5 to 12 years old

**How to Apply**

- Download and fill out the application form on our website.
- Send your poster drawing to our office.
- Application Period: 6 (Mon). Sept. 2021 – 17 (Fri). Sept. 2021
- ※ Winners will be posted on our website on 24 (Fri). Sept. 2021 and informed by phone individually.

**Drawing Type:** Free (all formats available)

**Notice:** *It is a drawing contest that will be used for main posters, so there is no need to include the logo and schedule of the contest.*

For more information, visit our website:  
[www.savetheearth.org](http://www.savetheearth.org).

- ① 공식적으로 지정된 주제가 없다.
- ② 12세 이상이면 누구나 참여할 수 있다.
- ③ 작품 제출 기간은 총 3주이다.
- ④ 수상자는 개별 연락 없이 웹 사이트에 게시된다.
- ⑤ 포스터에 대회 로고를 넣을 필요가 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Rephotography is when a photographer returns to a subject that had been previously photographed and ① attempts to make the same picture again to show how time has altered the original scene. Precise records are maintained so the returning photographer can more ② easily duplicate the original scene. The original photograph and the new one are usually displayed next to each other ③ to make comparison easy. In another form of rephotography, the photographer returns to the same subject over a period of time. Examples of this would range from making a picture of yourself every day for a week to Alfred Stieglitz’s photographs of Georgia O’Keeffe ④ who span decades. The relationship of the photographer and the subject is pursued over a period of time. The results should represent the broad range of visual possibilities that can be ⑤ produced from this combination due to changes in feeling, light, and mood.

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

One reason for stipulating a distinction between disaster-planning and disaster-response is that the unexpected may occur, ① requiring unanticipated actions and rules of action. For example, there could be a plan for the orderly evacuation of a place, but in an earthquake, exit routes might be blocked, requiring the improvisation of ② new exit routes and evacuation methods. Perhaps the preparation plan does not require helicopter rescues, but developing circumstances do, so this is ③ included in the response plan. A change like this does not entail a change in ethical principles, provided the intention that everyone be safely evacuated is present in both plans. One way to avoid apparent contradictions between preparation and response plans is to make the preparation plans ④ fixed. For example, safe evacuation of all occupants is stated as a primary goal in the preparation plan, and several exit routes are specified beforehand, but the choice of exit route is left open, to be determined by ⑤ actual circumstances.

\* stipulate: 규정하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Embracing work to boost feelings of personal meaning and self-esteem has led us to \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves. Psychologist Chris Hsee and colleagues recently empirically documented this tendency to embrace busyness and avoid leisure, what they term “idleness aversion.” Hsee’s studies gave participants a choice between idleness and busyness such as completing a survey and waiting out the remaining time of the study (idly) or completing a survey and delivering it to a faraway location (thus keeping busy). Most people consistently chose whichever task kept them busier, even when that task was more arduous. Other work by Hsee and colleagues has shown that when people are incentivized for their work, they overearn. That is, rather than working until they have earned rewards that they will actually consume, people work until they are exhausted, accumulating rewards mindlessly. In doing so, they miss opportunities to mentally recharge.

\* aversion: 혐오(감)    \*\* arduous: 몹시 힘든

- ① forgive                      ② confine                      ③ refresh
- ④ discover                      ⑤ overwork

32. Providing the “back story” for a topic helps students better remember information. In math, we might remind students of previous patterns as they learn new ones, such as moving from arithmetic progression to geometric progression, or from Base 10 to Base 2 number systems. Or, before teaching students about factorization, we might ask them to review what they know about prime numbers. Then the references and comparisons will seep into their brains. An English teacher might ask students, “How is this story’s leading character moving in a different direction than the last story’s leading character?” A science teacher might say: “We’ve seen how photosynthesis reduces carbon dioxide to sugars and oxidizes water into oxygen, so what do you think the reverse of this process, called ‘respiration,’ does?” No subject is off the hook — \_\_\_\_\_ is central to learning. [3점]

\* progression: 수열    \*\* factorization: 인수분해  
\*\*\* oxidize: 산화시키다

- ① providing indirect feedback
- ② building upon prior knowledge
- ③ giving students enough time to think
- ④ relating various subjects to one another
- ⑤ helping students feel interested in the subject

33. A major concern expressed by many critics of genetic patenting is that patents covering elements of life forms may give individuals, companies, or governments greatly expanded powers over human individuals and human societies. For instance, if a farmer wants access to the best crops and in fact needs the best crops simply to compete with his neighbors and remain a viable farmer, and those crops are all covered by patents owned by companies, has he become economically weaker than during the days when crops were covered by far fewer legal restrictions? Some critics suggest the situation of many relatively poor and weak people such as farmers in a technologically advanced and patent-dominated area is similar to that of serfs in the medieval world. They rely utterly on the lordly authorities to be allowed to subsist on their humble plot. Rather than giving them more useful tools, the patent-controlled innovations \_\_\_\_\_. Patents, to these critics, can drive people such as farmers to subordination to companies that will allow them just enough profit within the system to survive, but not enough to flourish. [3점]

\* viable: 독자 생존 가능한    \*\* serf: 농노  
\*\*\* subsist on: ~으로 연명하다

- ① motivate them to make drastic changes to their environment
- ② provide a fundamental solution to a particular problem
- ③ limit their concerns to virtual spaces, not real-life ones
- ④ strip away almost all of their ability to be independent
- ⑤ tolerate harsh conditions that are hard to survive

34. Many young birds need to learn much by observing their parents and elders, and parrots probably need to learn more than most. That's why trying to restore parrot populations by captive breeding and reintroduction is tricky and fraught. It's not as easy as training young or orphaned creatures to recognize what is food while they're in the safety of a cage, then simply opening the door. "In a cage," Sam Williams says, "you can't train them to know where, when, and how to find that food, or about trees with good nest sites." And a landscape is complex and ever changing. "Just throwing birds out when we haven't prepared them for survival would be unethical," Williams believes. Worse, it might not work. The prospects for survival of released individuals are most severely undermined when there are no free-living elder role models. \_\_\_\_\_ frustrated attempts to reintroduce thick-billed parrots to parts of the southwestern United States where they'd been wiped out. Conservation workers could not teach the captive-raised parrots to search for and find their traditional wild foods. [3점]

\* fraught: 걱정스러운

- ① High-density rearing in training sites
- ② A generational break in cultural traditions
- ③ A constant lack of food in natural settings
- ④ Unjustified violence involved in captive breeding
- ⑤ The presence of peer pressure in socialization process

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One piece of evidence for how expensive the immune system is comes from "sickness behavior" — the cost the immune system imposes on the rest of the body when it needs to repair itself. Right after the immune system has fought off a parasitic invader — let us say a virus or bacteria — it is physiologically exhausted. ① It has drawn down heavily on its own resources to deal with the invader, and it now needs to rebuild itself to be ready for the next one. ② To do this, it induces a state of torpor, apathy, and lack of interest in life in the larger organism. ③ This is achieved by releasing a hormone (a particular cytokine) that acts on the brain to make the person anhedonic, that is, not taking pleasure in anything. ④ Acting with maturity means delaying pleasure and saying no to things you want until you can afford them. ⑤ In rats, this can be shown experimentally by releasing into healthy individuals the immune cytokine that targets the brain — the rat simply will not work as hard (on a treadmill) for sugar or other rewards.

\* torpor: 무기력    \*\* apathy: 무관심    \*\*\* anhedonic: 불쾌감의

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

36.

We have a sense of feeling that our "self" lives in our heads not for any real biological reason, but because in our modern era we associate the "I" with the brain.

- (A) Egyptians, for instance, who saved all of a person's body parts during mummification because he or she would need them in the afterlife, threw the brain out as useless, thinking it was just a goo that kept the blood cool. Aristotle had this same view of the function of the brain.
- (B) But the sense that you can feel yourself thinking in your brain is probably an illusion. How do we know? Well, before modern times, people felt like they were thinking with different parts of the body.
- (C) In other cultures, people have thought the self lived in the heart, with cognition occurring there. That is why we learn something "by heart" and we love someone "with all our heart." Given the centrality of the heart to life, this makes a kind of sense.

\* mummification: 미이라화    \*\* goo: (불쾌하게) 찰흙찰흙한 것

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

37.

The advantages of musical healing over mere magic are especially tangible when viewed for their efficacy as rituals. Rituals that involve only a single individual, as in the case of the magician, do not contribute to social cohesion and do not inspire or inflame the emotions of onlookers.

- (A) The rituals of musical healing, in contrast, are lavish “all-singing, all-dancing” productions with inherent crowd appeal. Even without considering the question of therapeutic efficacy, the superiority of the musical ritual is clearly evident.
- (B) If ritual should be viewed as akin to a theatrical performance, then the magical spell is a play without an audience. The performer is engaged in a lonely monologue with no one to appreciate the soliloquy, no matter how moving or eloquent.
- (C) Music, in contrast, is not only able to do these things but may even be the single most powerful tool we possess in achieving them. What force better contributes to group integration, ritualistic power, visionary inspiration, or emotional intensity than music? [3점]

\* tangible: 분명한    \*\* efficacy: 효험    \*\*\* soliloquy: 혼자말

- 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.

If it became possible to trade internationally, and if the price of cloth relative to wheat in the world market was less than the ratio implied by domestic production techniques, then Indians would have found it advantageous to export wheat and import cloth rather than produce the cloth themselves.

According to the theory of comparative advantage, countries that trade with each other specialize in the production of commodities that they can produce relatively efficiently. They export those goods and import the ones that they produce relatively inefficiently. ( ① ) Suppose India, for instance, were cut off from the rest of the world. ( ② ) The only way to increase its consumption of cotton cloth would be by reducing employment in farming and shifting the workers to spinning and weaving. ( ③ ) The efficiency of labor in these activities would determine how much wheat had to be given up to get another meter of cloth. ( ④ ) They would, in other words, have become farmers rather than manufacturers. ( ⑤ ) This reconfiguration would bring short-run prosperity at the cost of long-run development. [3점]

\* reconfiguration: 재구성

39.

That is, advertising is as likely to be about maintaining or protecting market share (or “brand loyalty”) as increasing it.

From an economic perspective, television advertising is seen as creating demand for consumer goods, allowing for the widespread proliferation of product names and brands. ( ① ) Indeed, without advertising it would be difficult for consumers to negotiate supermarket shelves containing dozens or even hundreds of varieties of the same product. ( ② ) While many scholars see advertising as playing a key role in the development of a capitalist consumer economy, the evidence suggests that the degree to which TV advertising raises aggregate market consumption is inconclusive at best. ( ③ ) As a consequence, the costs of advertising a product are generally not recuperated through economies of scale in increased production. ( ④ ) Accordingly, the costs of advertising are generally passed on to the consumer. ( ⑤ ) The consumer is, in effect, paying for the advertising campaign used to influence their purchase. [3점]

\* proliferation: 확산    \*\* aggregate: 총계의  
\*\*\* recuperate: 회수하다

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

A common experimental approach in attempting to observe the ideas and thinking of young children, particularly babies, is the use of habituation studies. Habituation is one of the simplest and most fundamental forms of human learning and involves the way in which we all show a decline of interest in, or response to, repeated or continued experience. For example, a baby may continue to turn his head and look at a rattle being shaken for some time. Over time, however, he will tend to stop turning his head, showing signs of boredom and a new stimulus may be required to restart the head turning. Such behaviour is taken to imply evidence of learning and memory. The decreased response to a stimulus can be taken to suggest that a child has a memory of what it is: “Oh, I know what that is. I’ve seen/heard/touched/tasted it before, so I don’t need to look at it/listen to it/touch it/taste it now.” Presented with an unfamiliar experience, dishabituation occurs: “I don’t think I know what that is.”



Babies’ habituation to stimuli means that they’ve stopped (A) to recurrence of the stimuli; they break from habituation when given a (B) stimulus.

- | (A)         |       | (B)         |
|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① reacting  | ..... | complicated |
| ② reacting  | ..... | novel       |
| ③ agreeing  | ..... | conditioned |
| ④ adjusting | ..... | repeated    |
| ⑤ adjusting | ..... | persistent  |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Economic growth is a very (a) recent phenomenon. In fact, for most of the three hundred thousand years that human beings have been around, economic life has been relatively stagnant. Our more distant ancestors simply hunted and gathered what little they needed to survive, and that was about it. But over the last few hundred years, that economic (b) inactivity came to an explosive end. The amount each person produced increased about thirteen-fold, and world output rocketed nearly three hundred — fold. Imagine that the sum of human existence was an hour long: most of this action happened in the last half-second or so, in the literal blink of an eye.

Economists tend to agree with one another that this growth was (c) propelled by sustained technological progress, though not on the reasons why it started just where and when it did — in Western Europe, toward the end of the eighteenth century. One reason may be (d) geographical: certain countries had bountiful resources, a hospitable climate, and easily traversable coastlines and rivers for trade. Another may be cultural: people in different communities, shaped by very different intellectual histories and religions, had different attitudes toward the scientific method, finance, hard work, and each other (the level of “trust” in a society is said to be important). The most common explanation of all, though, is (e) personal: certain states protected property rights and enforced the rule of law in a way that encouraged risk taking, hustle, and innovation, while others did not.

41. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Economic Theory Applies Throughout the Ages
- ② Unfortunate Results of Human Economic Greed
- ③ What Did Humans Lose Through Economic Development?
- ④ Economic Activity: A Mirror Reflecting Basic Human Needs
- ⑤ What Caused the Explosive Growth of Human Economic Activity?

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)

Michael Todd was a freshman at Martin Luther King Jr. College Preparatory High School in Memphis. He wore the same clothes every day for the first three weeks of school. When the other kids began to notice that (a) he was wearing the same black pants and gray long-sleeve shirt day after day, Todd became the target of mean jokes. But he didn’t care because he thought he was doing the best he could.

(B)

Garrett went home and hunted through his own drawers and closet. The next day at school, he met Todd at their third-period class and asked (b) him to come to the school cafeteria. Todd was understandably apprehensive about being called out by the larger boy. When they finally were together there, Garrett said to Todd, “We’re in the same third period, and I apologize for laughing at you, and I want to give you something to make it up to you.” He then handed Todd a bag. Inside were clean shirts and a brand-new pair of sneakers.

\* apprehensive: 두려워하는

(C)

At first, Todd was completely shocked by the kid’s unexpected behavior, and then he was happy. And (c) he got much more than a new wardrobe. He didn’t have to sit alone at lunch any longer. Now he ate with his new friend, Garrett. Their friendship soon became known to the public, and a broadcasting company visited the school to cover them. Todd told the reporter, “The day Garrett called (d) me into the cafeteria was the best moment of my entire life, basically.”

(D)

Antwan Garrett was among the kids who were teasing Todd about his clothes. He was a freshman football player and was much bigger than his peers. Over time, he realized that his belittling words felt like bullying and seemed to be slowly crushing the poor boy’s spirit. His inner voice whispered that he should stop laughing at Todd. Garrett felt like he needed to do something. So (e) he came up with a plan.

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 Todd는 3주 동안 같은 옷을 입고 학교에 다녔다.
- ② Todd는 Garrett이 불러내는 것을 두려워하지 않았다.
- ③ Garrett이 건넨 가방에는 새 운동화도 들어 있었다.
- ④ 한 방송국에서 Garrett과 Todd를 취재하기 위해 학교에 왔다.
- ⑤ Garrett은 또래보다 덩치가 훨씬 더 컸다.

\* 확인 사항

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