

## 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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 교내 식당의 플라스틱 빨대 제공 중단을 알리려고
- ② 탄산음료 과다 섭취의 건강상 위험을 경고하려고
- ③ 플라스틱 빨대 활용 아이디어 대회를 홍보하려고
- ④ 재활용품 분리배출 캠페인 참여를 독려하려고
- ⑤ 점심 급식의 배식 시간 변경을 안내하려고

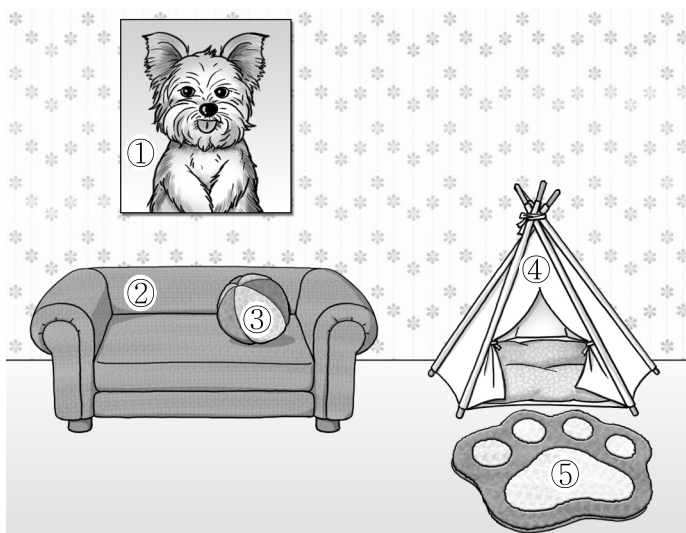
- 2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

- ① 근력을 키우면 달리기 기록을 향상할 수 있다.
- ② 좋아하는 운동 종목을 선택해야 꾸준히 할 수 있다.
- ③ 유산소 운동이 근력 운동보다 체중 감량에 효과적이다.
- ④ 세포의 재생을 위해 운동 사이사이에 휴식이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 근육 세포의 쇠퇴를 막으려면 규칙적으로 운동해야 한다.

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

- ① 독자 - 작가                      ② 고객 - 서점 직원  
③ 환자 - 정신과 의사            ④ 지하철 승객 - 지하철 역장  
⑤ 자원봉사자 - 공원 관리인

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 점심 식사 준비하기                      ② 병원 진료 예약하기  
③ 겨울 휴가 장소 검색하기              ④ 집 진입로의 눈 치우기  
⑤ 다음 주 일기 예보 확인하기

- 6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.**

- ① \$70      ② \$75      ③ \$80      ④ \$100      ⑤ \$105

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 이번 주 토요일에 스키장에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 발목을 빼어서
- ② 출장을 가야 해서
- ③ 스키장이 폐쇄되어서
- ④ 축구 경기를 봐야 해서
- ⑤ 병원 예약일이 변경되어서

8. 대화를 듣고, New Year's Resolution Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주최 기관                      ② 참가 방법                      ③ 심사 방식  
④ 우송 상품                      ⑤ 등록 기간

9. Youth Leadership Certificate Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 최종 참가자는 성적과 자원봉사 활동 시간에 근거하여 선발된다.
- ② 수업은 세 달 동안 첫째 주 목요일과 금요일에 실시된다.
- ③ 1인당 수업료는 1,000달러이고 점심 식사가 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 프로그램 신청은 12월 11일까지 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 프로그램 신청서는 온라인으로 제출해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 헤어드라이어를 고르시오.

## Best-Selling Hair Dryers

	Model	Wattage	Folding Handle	Heat Setting	Price
①	A	900	×	2	\$35
②	B	1,500	○	2	\$40
③	C	1,800	×	3	\$45
④	D	2,000	○	3	\$50
⑤	E	2,200	○	3	\$58

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

- ① It's too early, so let's go shopping after having breakfast.
- ② Making a good first impression is important in contests.
- ③ Your school uniform is formal enough for the contest.
- ④ The shoe store is having a sale in sneakers these days.
- ⑤ I don't think those sneakers go well with a suit.

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

- ① That's too bad. I'll cancel the lesson right away.
- ② Same here. I'm not that good at swimming, either.
- ③ Don't be disappointed. You'll be a good swimmer.
- ④ Yeah. I quit teaching swimming at the sports center.
- ⑤ I didn't know that. I should've listened to your advice.

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

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

- ① Don't worry. I know that you have a great memory.
- ② Sorry, but it's your fault that you lost the document.
- ③ Not at all. Your comments encourage people to talk.
- ④ As far as I remember, we agreed on the reward system.
- ⑤ I agree. That's why we need to appoint a record-keeper.

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

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

- ① No way. I have never texted you today.
- ② I'll go ask if they can lend me some money.
- ③ Don't worry. I'll send him a message right away.
- ④ You should have called me before sending the money.
- ⑤ Call me right away the next time you have a car accident.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sam이 Kelly에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sam: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Why don't we buy another bookcase?
- ② Let's sell Judy's old books using an app.
- ③ We need to tell Judy not to use certain apps.
- ④ We'd better encourage Judy to read more books.
- ⑤ We should set an example for Judy by reading books.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the history of activewear materials
- ② disadvantages of activewear designs
- ③ characteristics of various activewear materials
- ④ reasons natural activewear materials are preferred
- ⑤ different activewear materials by the type of sport

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① bamboo                      ② cotton                      ③ nylon
- ④ wool                          ⑤ spandex

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Jefferson,

Thank you for your note about the cost of the paint you ordered for your summer cabin. I have checked your original order against the catalog price list, and have discovered where the misunderstanding lies. You will recall that you changed your order from the generic brand to Color Tech paint, which has a ten-year warranty. The price you referred to in your correspondence was for the generic brand. I wish I could give you the Color Tech paint for the price of the other, but it was already discounted for our summer sale. I am sure you will be very pleased with the performance of this high-quality paint. If we can help you in any other way, please do not hesitate to call or write.

Best regards,  
Davis Paint

- ① 페인트 주문 가격에 대한 고객의 오해를 바로잡으려고
- ② 주문과 다른 페인트를 배송한 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 여름 오두막집에 적합한 페인트를 추천하려고
- ④ 페인트의 보증 기간이 만료되었음을 알리려고
- ⑤ 페인트의 여름 할인 판매 행사를 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 T의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day while some short films were being shown, Ms. Townley, my film teacher called me to her desk. This was unusual, and I wondered how much trouble I was in. Maybe it was because I turned my school ground into a junkyard while I was shooting a film last week. I would be suspended and my parents would get a bad call from the school. Or maybe.... Filled with gloomy images, I walked toward her desk. She asked if I might be interested in participating in an outside project related to cinema. I told her I was. Ms. Townley informed me that a local filmmaker had invited her to nominate her best student for a "mystery" project he was creating. Ms. Townley said I should go meet with the man and he would reveal all. It sounded really tempting. I eagerly agreed and began to imagine what the meeting would be like.

- ① jealous → grateful                      ② worried → expectant
- ③ sorry → disappointed                      ④ curious → sympathetic
- ⑤ proud → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many managers know what is going to happen in the short run but not in the long run. Therefore, they look only at the short-run effects of any change. This is especially the case with an analysis of the impacts of autocratic and participative leadership. Often, if a manager changes from autocratic to participative leadership, his or her department often will suffer short-term decreases in productivity. However, this will not last indefinitely; long-term increases will eventually follow. Research reveals that it takes time for such a change to bring about increased productivity. Unfortunately, many managers are not interested in riding out the short-run declines to reap long-run benefits and so are not interested in exercising their participative leadership. All they need to do to improve productivity is to look at things from a long-term perspective.

- ① 관리자는 장기적인 생산성 향상을 위해 참여적 리더십을 발휘해야 한다.
- ② 조직에 새 기술을 도입할 때는 충분한 적응 시간을 확보해야 한다.
- ③ 조직 내 변화는 동등한 대우와 공정성을 바탕으로 이루어져야 한다.
- ④ 참여적 리더십이 효과를 나타내려면 관리자가 모범을 보여야 한다.
- ⑤ 관리자는 개개인의 직원에게 맞는 동기부여 수단을 제공해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 stone agers living in the fast lane이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our prehistory provides evolutionary insights into why our species is susceptible to certain diseases. It could be said that modern-day humans are stone agers living in the fast lane. Despite our technological advancements, the pace of human biological evolution has been so slow that our bodies have changed little since *Homo sapiens* first appeared in the Middle Paleolithic around 100,000 years ago. If a Paleolithic person were to appear today dressed in a business suit, he or she would easily blend in with the variety of people we would expect to find at an international airport or train station. In cultural terms, our lifestyles have radically changed since the Paleolithic, with billions of people living in urban environments, moving about in machines, and shopping for industrial foods in globally connected markets. Yet in biological terms, we are little different from our prehistoric ancestors who once hunted barefoot on the African savanna.

\* the Paleolithic: 구석기 시대

- ① survivors as the fittest in the entire animal kingdom
- ② physically unchanged but culturally transformed beings
- ③ highly intelligent creatures with enhanced physical strength
- ④ city dwellers living just as people did in the African savanna
- ⑤ social animals who resort to culture instead of genetics to survive

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is no stopping the revolution of advanced computing, the Internet of Things (all those “smart” devices connected to the web), autonomous vehicles, or industrial innovation. Nor should we try to stop it. What we need is a strategy developed in collaboration with the best minds in science, technology, education, government, security, and yes, even culture and the arts, in order to be able to add our collective voice to decisions of how the AI technology gets developed, for what purposes, and who will regulate it. If there is no stopping it, then we must humanize it — starting now, as we create it, and as each layer builds upon previous layers of infrastructure, code, and governance, we must act to infuse AI with the imperatives that we collectively agree are in everyone’s best interest. Deciding what that interest is will be a series of endless debates, but waiting until after these young intelligences reach maturity, or surpass our own, would be a much greater mistake.

- ① 인공 지능을 인류에게 유익한 기술로 만들기 위한 노력이 시급하다.
- ② 기술 혁신의 결과물은 공익을 위해 대중에게 공개되어야 한다.
- ③ 첨단 기술 분야 사이의 경계가 모호해지며 서로 융합되고 있다.
- ④ 인류의 인공 지능에 대한 통제는 필연적으로 불가능해질 것이다.
- ⑤ 인공 지능과 인간의 협업은 더 좋은 작업 결과를 가져온다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social similarities, which can be of a highly varied nature — community of race, language, religion, habits, scientific culture, etc. — act as a unifying force: “birds of a feather flock together” is truly a social law. In the formation of peoples, the community of race is the fundamental force, and it can be challenged, accidentally, only by other similarities, community of religion, or of general culture. The instinct of sympathy, which pushes a person into society, is intimately tied to likenesses. This evident fact is hardly open to further explanation; it is a primary, irreducible, and permanent fact. But the result of it is that solidarity based on likenesses presents itself to us as much more acceptable than one based on division of labor; for in place of the thought of obligation, it gives rise to thoughts of sympathy. It is this that calls forth the relations of friendship and politeness, philanthropic suggestions, and charitable works. Rather than showing the need to carry out a personal duty, it furnishes us the means to continue the moral impulse of others.

- ① impacts of social solidarity on thoughts of sympathy
- ② social similarities as a source of solidarity in society
- ③ various criteria for categorizing social similarities
- ④ the relationship between sympathy and obligation
- ⑤ different social similarities in different cultures

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

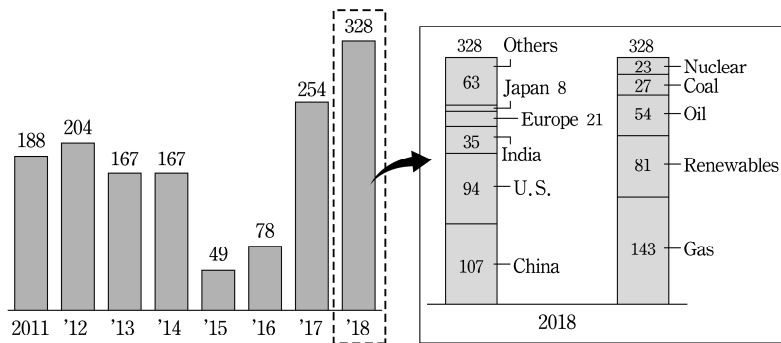
Abstract properties of physical objects may be products of event perception. Consider notions related to substance, such as solidity and weight. These might seem to be haptic or kinesthetically known properties of objects. According to a sensation-based view, in fact, it might seem impossible that such properties could be perceived visually from reflected light; not so, however, according to an event perception view. Runeson argued that kinematic patterns in events specify the properties of objects. For example, adult participants in his experiments viewed other people lifting a covered box containing varying weights and estimated the weight on each trial. Participants’ estimates were as accurate when they viewed someone else lifting the box as when they lifted it themselves. Complex relationships in the viewed biomechanical event of a person lifting something can specify material properties such as weight.

\* haptic: 촉각에 의한    \*\* kinesthetically: 운동 감각에 의한  
\*\*\* kinematic: 운동학적인

- ① Perceptions: Inferences from Haptic Feedback
- ② Sight Can Reveal Objects’ Nonvisual Properties
- ③ It Takes Every Sense to Know Things Inside Out
- ④ Abstractions: Accessible Only Through Cognition
- ⑤ How to Describe the Sensory Properties of Objects

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Annual Global Energy Demand, 2011-2018 (in MTOE)



\*MTOE: Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent

The graph above shows annual global energy demand from 2011 through 2018, including a detailed breakdown of global energy demand by country and energy source in 2018. ① Over the eight shown, global energy demand was highest in 2018, at 328 MTOE, and lowest in 2015, at 49 MTOE. ② Global energy demand in 2013 and 2014 was the same, at 167 MTOE, which was lower than global energy demand in 2012. ③ From 2011 through 2018, global energy demand was at its second highest in 2017, at more than 250 MTOE. ④ In 2018, the two countries with the highest global energy demands were China and U.S.; they accounted for more than half of global energy demand that year. ⑤ In 2018, oil was the energy source with the third highest global demand, though global demand for oil was less than the combined global demand for nuclear and coal.

26. Eileen Chang에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eileen Chang, also known as Zhang Ailing, was born in 1920, to an intellectual family and educated bilingually in Shanghai. She gained literary prominence in Japanese-occupied Shanghai between 1943 and 1945. She chose to stay in Shanghai when the Communist regime took over, but eventually left China for good and went to Hong Kong in 1952. She married a scriptwriter in 1956 and worked as a screenwriter herself for a Hong Kong film studio for a number of years, before her husband's death in 1967. Together with the re-examination of literary histories in the post-Mao era during the late 1970s and early 1980s, her work became popular once again in Taiwan, Hong Kong, mainland China, and Chinese immigrant communities. She moved to Los Angeles in 1972 and lived in solitude during her last years. She wrote many novels, essays, and screenplays, and many creative writers in Taiwan were influenced by her in the 1970s.

- ① 일본이 점령한 Shanghai에서 문학적 명성을 얻었다.
- ② 1952년에 중국을 떠나 홍콩으로 갔다.
- ③ 홍콩의 영화 스튜디오에서 대본 작가로 일했다.
- ④ 1970년대 후반과 1980년대 초반 독자로부터 완전히 잊혀졌다.
- ⑤ Los Angeles로 이주한 다음 말년을 고독하게 보냈다.

27. Volver Tree Lighting Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Volver Tree Lighting Festival**  
Join us for the annual tree lighting festivities!

**Date & Time:** November 24, 12 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. (Tree Lighting 6:30 p.m.)  
**Fee:** Free  
**Address:** Volver Civic Plaza

- The mayor and Santa Claus will light Volver's official Christmas tree!
- Standing 60 feet tall, the tree will stay lit during the holiday season.
- Take a photo with Santa throughout the day! (Children under 12 only)

**Experience Light Features**

- Holiday Fun Zone, including the tunnel of light and the North Pole stage

**Events**

12:00 p.m. – Live breakdancing (K-B-Boying Group)  
 3:00 p.m. – Hockey games for children under 6  
 7:00 p.m. – Live concert

Enjoy food trucks serving gourmet food and drinks.  
 Free parking is available in the parking garage of City Hall.

For inquiries and more information, visit [www.treelighting2020.go.ca](http://www.treelighting2020.go.ca).

- ① 11월 24일 오후에 9시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 시장과 산타가 Volver의 공식 크리스마스트리에 점등한다.
- ③ 12세 미만의 어린이는 산타와 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
- ④ 오후 3시에 6세 미만의 어린이를 위한 하키 경기가 개최된다.
- ⑤ 시청 주차장에 유료로 주차할 수 있다.

28. Full Moon Snowshoe Hike에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Full Moon Snowshoe Hike**  
 Saturday, December 26, 2020  
 7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.  
 Soldiers Trail at Fort Tuthill County Park  
 Ages 18 and Older  
 \$16.00/Adult & \$10.00/Senior (60+)

Come enjoy a snowshoe hike under a beautiful full moon. If there is no snow, we will simply hike under the full moon.

Participants must wear snowshoes. Snowshoes can be rented at a discount from Kickstand Café.

Register online at [www.coconino.az.gov/parks](http://www.coconino.az.gov/parks). Registration is available until Wednesday, December 23, at 5:00 p.m.

Our programs have minimum and maximum enrollment standards. Programs may fill quickly or may be canceled due to low enrollment.

- ① 저녁 8시 30분에 시작된다.
- ② 성인은 10달러를 내야 한다.
- ③ 눈이 오지 않으면 취소된다.
- ④ 12월 23일부터 등록이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 등록자 수가 적으면 취소될 수도 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It is important to recognize the nature of mathematics and the very radical abstraction that it involves. Galileo, Descartes, Huygens and Newton all ① produced formulae. In other words, they were seeking to create a mathematical and abstract way of summing up physical phenomena, using mathematics to express patterns seen in nature. ② What it should be possible for an abstract formula to correspond to nature was a fundamental assumption made by those involved in the emerging sciences. Beneath it ③ lay the deeper assumption that the world is a predictable and ordered place. Escaping from the earlier era of crude superstition and magic, they saw themselves emerging into a world ④ where reason and evidence would triumph. But reason, in its purest form, is seen in logic and mathematics, and it was therefore natural ⑤ to expect that the world would be, in principle, comprehensible in terms of ‘laws of nature’ which, with mathematical precision, would determine the movement of all things.

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

When the amygdala is triggered, it “hijacks” or commandeers our entire biological system to respond to threats. When we ① detect danger, the response time of the amygdala is around thirty-three milliseconds — and for some people, half that time. The prefrontal cortex (our “thinking” brain) requires at least ten times that amount of time to process information from the environment as a ② conscious thought. For millions of years in human evolutionary history, the “fight or flight” reaction pattern triggered by the amygdala has survived because it saves lives. In the “tooth and claw” days, this adrenaline-charged system ③ forbade our ancestors to club the predator, or grab the baby and run. In modern life, the stress response still saves lives when we hit the brakes to avoid an oncoming car. However, since our hair-triggered reactions to extreme stressors do not ④ include a “cognitive review,” we also react to a lot of false alarms. Think of road rage as the adult equivalent of a two-year-old’s (or twelve-year-old’s) temper tantrum. Every day, in families all over the world, people yell, scream, curse, and take flight from loved ones when their buttons (amygdalae) are ⑤ pushed.

\* amygdala: 편도체(뇌의 변연계에 속하는 구조의 일부)  
\*\* commander: 징발하다 \*\*\* temper tantrum: 짜증

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. For many people, the words “Cajun” and “Creole” lead to visions of gumbo, red beans and rice, crawfish, and just about anything that’s been “blackened, Cajun-style.” While these culinary traditions are distinctive and delicious, they have overshadowed the many other unique cultural contributions made by Louisiana’s Cajun and Creole communities, and are often considered without reference to the social and historical contexts that produced them. When “Cajun” and “Creole” are reduced to adjectives on menus and food labels, it becomes easy to lose sight of the people those adjectives first described. As poet Sheryl St. Germain writes in “Cajun,” she fears “the word’s been stolen” by retail commodifiers of a culture emptied of its content and its history, reduced — quite literally — to an object of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① consumption      ② ridicule      ③ regulation  
④ protest      ⑤ investigation

32. In no way is the use of the word “concept” intended to suggest that perceiving is an intellectual operation. The processes in question must be thought of as occurring within the visual sector of the nervous system. But the term concept is intended to suggest a striking similarity between the elementary activities of the senses and the higher ones of thinking or reasoning. So great is this similarity that many psychologists attributed the achievements of the senses to secret aid supposedly rendered them by the intellect. Those psychologists spoke of unconscious conclusions or computations because they assumed that perception itself could do no more than mechanically register the impingements of the outer world. It seems now that the same mechanisms operate on both the perceptual and the intellectual level, so that terms like concept, judgment, logic, abstraction, conclusion, computation, \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* impingement: 영향, 충돌

- ① are used to alter the events of the outer world  
② are needed in describing the work of the senses  
③ are different from those of sensation and perception  
④ are not influenced by the combination of several senses  
⑤ are not appropriate to deal with the complexities of thinking

33. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Ireland was a colony under England. This meant that England controlled all Irish resources. As in many other colonial situations — many of them British — England did not do the work of being a colonial power on its own. Middlemen were effective tools of colonization. Underneath the British but above Irish Catholics in Ireland were “the Dissenters.” These Irish non-Catholic Dissenters, “who were mostly Presbyterian farmers, mechanics, and small tradesmen,” helped maintain the oppressive hierarchy imposed by Britain. They saved the English labor and trouble, often receiving relatively little in return. They did gain one important benefit from their social position. Like Irish Catholics, they themselves might live in terrible conditions, but as Protestants, they could at least consider themselves part of the dominant — the better — race. In other words, in terms of their “race,” \_\_\_\_\_. No matter how poor they might be, Protestants gained a psychic power from being Protestant Irish, not Catholic. [3점]

\* Dissenter: 비국교도 \*\* Presbyterian: (기독교) 장로교의

- ① Irish Catholics resisted their differing religious belief
- ② the British always considered other races to be inferior
- ③ colonial residents were rated by the value of their labor
- ④ even the dominant were divided by their economic status
- ⑤ all Protestants benefited from the British-imposed hierarchy

34. Suppose that we can identify a human group homogeneous enough to count as a biological subpopulation of the human race. Invariably, the variation among persons within the group \_\_\_\_\_. Take the much-debated IQ difference between blacks and whites in the United States. The *average* performance of African-Americans may fall below that of Americans of European ancestry; even so, the range in IQ scores within each subpopulation is so wide that millions of whites will be intellectually inferior to millions of blacks. To offer an extreme case, the mean difference did not prevent the emergence in the 1930s of a nine-year-old girl of purely African ancestry with an IQ of 200. That was better than more than 99% of the white children of her generation. And she achieved this score notwithstanding the intimidating handicaps that black Americans had to face when she was growing up. [3점]

\* homogeneous: 동질적인

- ① rarely reflects the gender composition of the members of that population
- ② increasingly diminishes as education extends its influence over the entire group
- ③ turns out to have something to do with social factors rather than biological ones
- ④ amply exceeds the differences between that population and other human populations
- ⑤ is remarkably small compared to the variations between different biological subpopulations

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Reformers have seen the Internet as a means of moving toward the ideal of responsive democratic governance in the area of public administration. They view the burgeoning presence of government on the Internet as an attempt to respond to citizens as clients and customers. ① They believe that conducting public business online provides many of the same advantages as conducting private business online. ② Information can be accessed and services can be delivered at the convenience of the citizen. ③ Government officers need to know about the country’s financial and economic situation, besides understanding clearly issues of interest to the public. ④ No standing in line at a government office, no trying to reach a bureaucrat by telephone, no waiting for forms to arrive in the mail. ⑤ Just as the Internet has brought dramatic changes to e-commerce, so advocates of e-government, the provision of governmental information and services online, see the Internet as a way to modernize the public sector and democratize the relationship between individual citizens and their government.

\* burgeon: 급증하다 \*\* bureaucrat: 관료

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

36.

The hypothalamus is the part of the brain that receives messages from nerves about the internal condition of the body and the external environment.

- (A) An excess of insulin causes a series of effects on other hormones, and some become elevated while others become depressed. Many hormone imbalances can be corrected nutritionally if they are detected early enough, but some may require medication.
- (B) It responds to this information by sending signals to the appropriate glands to release hormones. Once hormones are released into the bloodstream they travel to particular target cells to deliver their chemical messages and cause a specific biological response. Ideally, our hormones exist in a delicate balance and deliver their messages to the cells accurately and reliably.
- (C) But hormone imbalances become increasingly common with advancing age. For example, cells may resist the signal of the hormone insulin, causing the pancreas to overwork, secreting ever more insulin.

\* gland: 분비선, 분비샘 \*\* pancreas: 췌장 \*\*\* secrete: 분비하다

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

37.

Computer-based search tools are undoubtedly useful: *Current Contents* gives you a quick view of recently published work in journals of interest; the *Web of Science* (and similar tools) allows a rapid search for literature by authors, keywords, or tracking citations. How did we do it before the search engines were available?

- (A) The big advantage of this method is that it gives you the citation structure of the field and some feel for how things have developed. A related technique searches in the opposite direction, and search engines are very helpful here.
- (B) I would start by scanning through the major journals that published the topic for, say, the past five years, copying any relevant papers. To discover the older literature, I would then examine citations in these papers, inferring the important sources from the frequency and nature of the references to them.
- (C) Identify a key paper on the topic published, say, 20 years ago and then look at the papers published since then that cite this paper. Sometimes, you pick up papers you would otherwise miss because they were published in unusual places or lacked obviously linked keywords or titles. [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.

Simple or routine tasks, on the other hand, are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise increases performance on simple tasks.

Noise is often thought to affect performance, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can attest. High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response. However, the effects of noise on performance are far from clear-cut. ( ① ) In general, task performance is only impaired at very high noise intensities. ( ② ) Performance deficits are particularly obvious for difficult or demanding tasks. ( ③ ) This enhancement effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person’s arousal level and therefore overcoming the boredom associated with the task. ( ④ ) Unfortunately, most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from laboratory experiments. ( ⑤ ) Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to less controlled conditions in real work settings.

\* attest: 입증하다

39.

Furthermore, languages that have two terms to cover *in* and *on*, as in English, sometimes do not do so in the same way as in English.

Spatial prepositions are not only interesting in their own right, but for a number of other reasons as well. For example, they are among the hardest expressions to acquire when learning a second language. ( ① ) This is because languages differ in the way in which they map linguistic terms onto spatial relations. ( ② ) For instance, in Spanish there is a single word, *en*, which maps onto the meanings of both *in* and *on* in English. ( ③ ) Conversely, other languages subdivide *containment* and *support* relations more than does English. ( ④ ) For example, in Dutch there are two words corresponding to *on* in English: *aan* is used for cases such as “*The handle is on the cupboard door*,” and *op* is used for cases such as “*The cup is on the table*.” ( ⑤ ) In Finnish, for example, the equivalent of “*The handle is on the cupboard door*” and “*The apple is in the bowl*” are grouped together using the ending –*ssa*, whereas the ending –*lla* is used for “*The cup is on the table*.” [3점]

\* spatial preposition: 공간을 나타내는 전치사    \*\* containment: 포함

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

One advantage of thinking verbally is that language liberates you from the here and now. By virtue of language and meaning, you can think about possible future events, about people who are far away, about promises made in the distant past. A rat or insect essentially lives in the immediate present and can respond only on the basis of what it can see, hear, and taste. Language allows people to imagine possible events that have never occurred. This facility is powerfully helpful and liberating. As just one example, animals that have no language cannot possibly understand that some of this year’s harvest has to be saved for planting next year, and they might eat their seed corn when they got hungry. They would feel better in the short run, but next year they would have nothing to plant and hence no crop at all. It is hardly an accident that our species is the only one to cultivate the land and reap the harvest, even though a great many species eat plants.



As opposed to animals, language gives humans the ability to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ the immediate situation, which is exemplified by our engagement in \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |             |                   |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (A)         | (B)               | (A)         | (B)               |
| ① exploit   | ..... education   | ② improve   | ..... agriculture |
| ③ improve   | ..... transaction | ④ transcend | ..... agriculture |
| ⑤ transcend | ..... education   |             |                   |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For much of our history, our use of numbers was constrained by two factors: collecting and saving large amounts of data was labor-intensive and analyzing the data was difficult and expensive. With computerized databases and computational tools becoming available to the masses, the data world is getting “flatter” and more (a) democratic, allowing us all to play number-crunching games that we could never have tried a few decades ago. As we enter an age when numbers are gathered in cyberspace and everyone can access and analyze them, we are also seeing them (b) displace storytelling in unexpected places. In *Moneyball*, Michael Lewis, a master storyteller who finds a way to animate even the driest business stories, tells the tale of Billy Beane, the general manager for the Oakland Athletics, a professional baseball team. Beane abandoned the old tradition of listening to baseball scouts telling which young pitchers and hitters had the most potential and replaced those stories with (c) statistics based on what worked on the field. His success has had an impact on other sports, giving birth to a number-driven discipline for sports management that has followers in almost every sport.

So why are we drawn to numbers? In a world of uncertainty, numbers offer us a sense of precision and objectivity and provide a counterweight to storytelling. That precision is often (d) perfect, and there are uncountable ways in which bias can find its way into numbers. Notwithstanding those limitations, in investing and finance, as in many other disciplines, the number crunchers have essentially used the power of numbers to both inform and intimidate. The crisis of 2008 was a cautionary note to those who would let common sense be (e) overwhelmed by complex mathematical models.

\* number-crunching: (많은 자료의) 대량 고속 처리

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Power of Numbers Within Reach: Attractive but Risky
- ② Statistics: A Discipline Summarizing Complex Phenomena
- ③ Quantitative Data: More Reliable Than Qualitative Data
- ④ Storytelling Is Out There to Give Numbers Meanings
- ⑤ The Drive for Productivity: Profitable but Heartless

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

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The shrill ring of the phone startled Jim, who was reading a magazine. Reaching for the phone, he was surprised to hear his friend’s frantic voice. “You’ve got to get over here right away! Only you can get me out of this mess!” Jim wanted to ask Peter what had happened, but he had already slammed down the phone. Jim rushed out of the house, glad that Peter’s house was only on the next street. When he reached the house, he saw Peter waiting anxiously for (a) him at the gate.

(B)

Jim took a lantern and shone it under the beds and behind the cupboards. However, the scorpion was nowhere to be found. Jim had been searching for almost twenty minutes and was about to give up when (b) he saw movement under the sofa. Bending down carefully, he peered under the sofa. The scorpion was right in the center of the darkened floor. Using the end of an umbrella, (c) he nudged the scorpion out from under the sofa. Then he carried it back to Peter’s room.

(C)

Peter shrank back when he saw the scorpion. He stifled a scream as Jim tried to scare him by holding the scorpion close to him. Putting the scorpion carefully back into the tank, Jim burst out laughing when he saw how terrified Peter was. He was sitting at the far end of his bed, covering his face and trembling. “Let me know if you lose the scorpion again,” Jim said with a grin as (d) he waved goodbye to Peter.

(D)

“Pinky is gone!” he shouted. Jim finally understood why Peter had called him over. Pinky was his older brother’s favorite pet. It was a greyish black scorpion. Jim knew that Peter’s brother would be furious when (e) he found out. He also knew that Peter was terrified of the scorpion and was too afraid to pick it up if he found it. Peter had accidentally knocked into the tank containing the scorpion. The tank had fallen onto the floor and Peter was too frightened to put it back in place. Before long, the scorpion had crawled out of the tank.

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 Peter의 집은 Jim의 집 바로 옆 거리에 있었다.
- ② Jim은 손전등으로 침대 아래와 벽장 뒤를 비췄다.
- ③ 전갈은 어두운 바닥의 한가운데에 있었다.
- ④ Peter는 Jim이 잡은 전갈을 가까이서 보려고 했다.
- ⑤ Peter는 뜻하지 않게 전갈이 들어 있는 통에 부딪쳤다.

\* 확인 사항

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