

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 축제 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 축제가 연기된 이유를 설명하려고
- ③ 축제 지원 물품 기부를 독려하려고
- ④ 자원봉사 소감문 작성을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 축제 중 일어난 사고에 대해 사과하려고

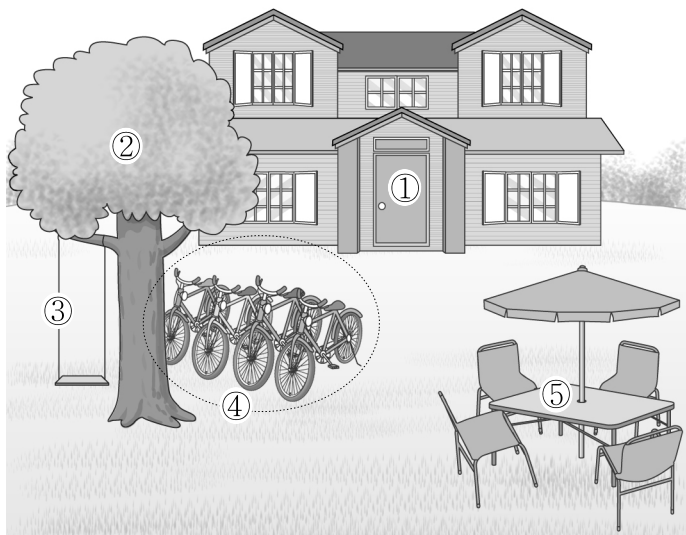
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운동 전 스트레칭이 운동 수행 능력을 높인다.
- ② 안전을 위해 해가 지기 전에 하이킹을 끝내야 한다.
- ③ 하이킹할 때는 항상 비상식량을 가지고 다녀야 한다.
- ④ 운동 효과를 보려면 평소보다 빠른 속도로 걸어야 한다.
- ⑤ 운동할 때는 배고픔을 느끼기 전에 음식을 먹어야 한다.

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

- ① 기자 - 작가
- ② 교사 - 시인
- ③ 편집자 - 독자
- ④ 고객 - 서점 주인
- ⑤ 사서 - 도서관 이용자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 손수레 빌려 주기
- ② 이삿짐 포장 도와주기
- ③ 포장용 상자 가져다주기
- ④ 이삿짐 회사 예약하기
- ⑤ 이삿날에 대신 근무해 주기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60
- ② \$65
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$80
- ⑤ \$100

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 합창 연습에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 집안 행사에 가야 해서
- ② 감기에 걸려 목이 잠겨서
- ③ 자전거에서 떨어져 부상을 당해서
- ④ 대회에 출품할 에세이를 써야 해서
- ⑤ 에세이 대회 시상식에 참석해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Bunker of Light에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전시장 위치
- ② 전시 내용
- ③ 주관 단체
- ④ 전시 마감일
- ⑤ 입장료

9. Annual History Week에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학생들의 가족 전통을 다룬 전시회가 열린다.
- ② 월요일 5, 6교시에 1학년은 역사 퀴즈대회에 참가한다.
- ③ 수요일 오후 4시에 뮤지컬이 공연된다.
- ④ 금요일의 가장행렬에는 모든 학년이 참가한다.
- ⑤ 행사 기간 동안 촬영된 사진은 학교 웹사이트에 전시된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 예약할 영화를 고르시오.

Recently Released Films

	Theater	Genre	Title	Show Time
①	West Okim	Drama	Memories	9:00 - 11:20 a.m.
②	West Okim	Drama	Memories	5:00 - 7:20 p.m.
③	AMC House	Thriller	Lost	9:00 - 11:20 a.m.
④	AMC House	Comedy	Once	4:00 - 6:10 p.m.
⑤	Brown Stone	Comedy	Once	7:00 - 9:10 p.m.

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

- ① Really? I didn't know it started raining.
- ② Thanks for letting me know. Luckily I have one.
- ③ I'd love to, but I can't. I have to work overtime.
- ④ Okay. Don't forget to remind me before you leave.
- ⑤ Right. I left my umbrella at this restaurant yesterday.

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

- ① Let me check it out. The problem might be very simple.
- ② That's right. Collaboration is the key in group projects.
- ③ I like your topic. It's perfect for your science project.
- ④ Thank you. Without your help, I couldn't use my laptop.
- ⑤ Good. I'm proud that you fixed your laptop on your own.

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

Man: _____

- ① This file is badly damaged. It can't be recovered.
- ② Exactly. You should pay a fee to use an online drive.
- ③ I'll keep that in mind. It's much safer than a USB drive.
- ④ No. There must be a copy of the file on my email server.
- ⑤ Okay. Just pass me your USB drive and I'll copy the file.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I agree. We need a law restricting the use of robots.
- ② I'd love to. It'd be really exciting to have a robot pet.
- ③ Of course. Robot technology still has a long way to go.
- ④ Absolutely. But humans will overcome those problems too.
- ⑤ No. Robots can't perform creative jobs as well as humans can.

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

Ms. Smith: _____

- ① Tell your grandmother that I'll visit her soon.
- ② Unfortunately, the deadline has already passed.
- ③ Okay. You can hand in the report next Monday.
- ④ Good job. Your report is the best I've ever read.
- ⑤ Your report should have been typed, not handwritten.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① healthy foods with low calorie contents
- ② reasons people dislike low-calorie foods
- ③ differences between vegetables and fruits
- ④ nutritious advantages of plant-based diets
- ⑤ cooking methods for vegetables and fruits

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① broccoli ② cabbage ③ lemons
- ④ watermelons ⑤ strawberries

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear General Manager,

My husband and I are enthusiastic supporters of the Sunrise Community Theater, and we look forward to every new production. I do, however, have a request about the facilities: There is only one ladies' restroom in the entire theater, and it accommodates only six at a time. During breaks, there is always a long line out the door and into the hallway, and sometimes theatergoers miss part of the next act. I have noticed that on that same floor there is an additional restroom marked "Employees Only." Could that restroom be used during breaks as an additional ladies' room? If so, the inconvenience of only having one small restroom would be alleviated.

Sincerely,
Monica Mills

- ① 연극 휴식 시간에 직원용 화장실의 이용 허용을 요청하려고
- ② 극장 이용 관객을 늘릴 수 있는 방법을 제안하려고
- ③ 청결하고 쾌적한 극장 화장실에 대해 칭찬하려고
- ④ 연극 관람 비용 인상의 부당함을 지적하려고
- ⑤ 짧은 연극 휴식 시간에 대해 항의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

While I was driving along a remote road, I noticed I was going the wrong way. I pulled the car over and got out. No other car was passing through the near-deserted area, and night was falling. Just then I saw the lights of a house glimmering in the distance. I thought it was my only chance to ask for help. I walked quickly to the house and rang the doorbell. After a minute, the door was opened very slightly by a woman. "Sorry to bother you. I think I'm lost. Is there anywhere around here I can stay for a while?" I asked. A look of surprise crossed her face but she kindly said "We have a guest room. If you don't mind, you can stay here." I thankfully entered her house. There were her husband and son. The boy brought a blanket and she made me a bowl of soup. I promised myself that I would never forget this favor.

- ① lonely → confused ② desperate → grateful
- ③ thrilled → sympathetic ④ alarmed → disappointed
- ⑤ regretful → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

You may be criticized for something that was not your fault; for something that you have no control over; for deliberately doing something wrong; for unintentionally doing something inappropriate; for something that is untrue; or for your intentions, actions, results, appearance, attitude, personality, or job performance. It's difficult to lump all these kinds of criticism together. But consider the value of criticism: It is a form of communication (although a negative one). Sometimes negative communication from someone is better than no communication at all. As a source of information, it can be a springboard for self-improvement. You can either disregard it or benefit from it. Think of the person who offered the negative comments as a coach, and you'll be less resentful. If that person's intention is to help you improve, try to forget the framework for the comments and latch on to the benefit.

* lump: 일률적으로 다루다 ** latch on to: ~을 붙잡다

- ① 비판을 부정적으로 생각하지 말고 자기 개선의 동기로 삼으라.
- ② 잘못된 점을 지적하기보다는 잘하고 있는 점을 격려하라.
- ③ 행동을 비판하기 전에 그 사람의 의도를 먼저 파악하라.
- ④ 혼자 있는 자기 반성의 시간을 주기적으로 가지라.
- ⑤ 적대적인 사람도 소통을 통해 친구로 만들어라.

21. 밑줄 친 sentence ourselves to idleness가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

More often than not, our discipline fades and our mind wanders when we're not on the job. We may yearn for the workday to be over so we can start spending our pay and having some fun, but most of us fritter away our leisure hours. We avoid hard work and only rarely engage in challenging hobbies. Instead, we watch TV or go to the mall or log on to Facebook. We get lazy. And then we get bored and edgy. Disengaged from any outward focus, our attention turns inward, and we end up locked in what Emerson called the jail of self-consciousness. Jobs, even crummy ones, are “actually easier to enjoy than free time,” says Csikszentmihalyi, because they have the “built-in” goals and challenges that “encourage one to become involved in one’s work, to concentrate and lose oneself in it.” But that’s not what our deceiving minds want us to believe. Given the opportunity, we’ll eagerly relieve ourselves of the rigors of labor. We’ll sentence ourselves to idleness.

- * fritter away: ~을 조금씩 허비해 버리다 ** crummy: 형편없는
- ① criticize ourselves for being innately lazy
 - ② do more mental labor and less manual labor
 - ③ punish ourselves by voluntarily doing nothing
 - ④ give in to our desire to keep away from all labor
 - ⑤ lose our jobs due to drastic changes in technology

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Game developers of every type have one thing in common: they are proud of their craft. Naturally, then, many find the idea of doing a “quick and dirty” prototype completely hateful. Artists will spend too much time on early concept sketches — programmers will spend too much time on good software engineering for a piece of throwaway code. When working on a prototype all that matters is whether it answers the question. The faster it can do that, the better — even if it just barely works and looks rough around the edges. In fact, polishing your prototype may even make things worse. Playtesters (and colleagues) are more likely to point out problems with something that looks rough than with something that looks polished. Since your goal is to find problems immediately so you can solve them early, a polished prototype can actually defeat your purpose by hiding real problems, thus lulling you into a false sense of security.

- * prototype: 시제품 ** lull: 안심시키다
- ① 게임 개발 과정은 협업이 필요하므로 여러 부서를 고려한 개발 일정이 필요하다.
 - ② 게임 시제품을 다듬어지지 않은 상태로 제시하는 것이 개선점 발견에 유리하다.
 - ③ 게임의 성공에는 변화하는 소비자의 요구를 따라잡는 순발력이 중요하다.
 - ④ 게임 시제품의 완성도는 세부 사항에 쏟은 노력에 비례하여 올라간다.
 - ⑤ 게임 시제품에 대한 전문가의 평가는 영역에 따라 상반될 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The way we interact in the world can be divided between two views of reality, one a view of the mind we call *mindsight*, the other a view into the physical nature of the world of objects. Modern life often depends more on physical sight rather than on honoring the mental inner view. This lack of focus on the inner subjective world is a concern because not seeing the mind can lead to people treating others without respect or compassion. Since the experiences we have shape who we are, at home with family or friends, at school with teachers and peers, and in our interactions with the larger social world of culture and society, how we attend to those experiences can promote *mindsight* or discourage it. So if most of these experiences are externally focused, harnessing only our physical-object perceptual system, then we won’t be developing our skills to see and shape the personal world of our inner and our interpersonal life.

- * *mindsight*: 정신에 대한 주의집중
- ① roles of our social experiences in forming our inner world
 - ② reasons for not matching one’s self-image to social norms
 - ③ dangers of not focusing on our subjective mental experiences
 - ④ respect and compassion as the products of social interactions
 - ⑤ frustration caused by the gap between the inner and outer world

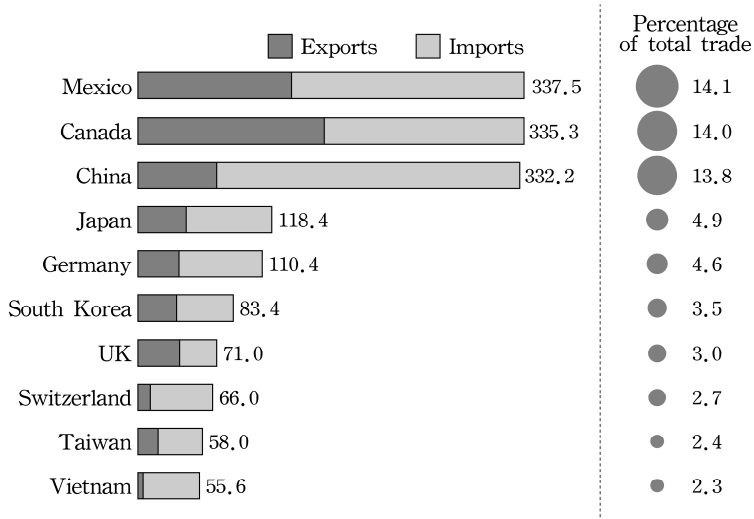
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gifts are one way of defining a private world of love and ritual that is different from, and in contrast to, the impersonal capitalist economy. Yet gift giving in modern society is affected by that economy. This is most obvious in the case of monetary gifts, whose value lies entirely in the capacity to purchase things in the marketplace. However, it also exists in the case of gifts of things where those gifts consist, as most do, of things that are purchased. There is a problem here. In advanced capitalist societies, consumption by individuals of things that they do not produce is a massive activity. There is a danger here that purchased gifts will lose their significance in the face of all the things that individuals purchase for themselves. Gift giving separates a world of love and ritual from the capitalist economy, but in the end the two systems of meaning cannot be entirely separated because they are interconnected.

- ① The Uneasy Relationship Between Gift Giving and Capitalist Economy
- ② The Precious Value of Cooperation and Exchange in Gift Giving
- ③ What Should Be Taken into Account in Online Gift Giving?
- ④ Increased Consumption in Capitalist Societies: Recommended
- ⑤ Purchased Gifts vs. Self-Made Gifts: Which Is Preferred?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Imports and Exports Between the United States and Its Top Ten Trading Partners (in billions of U.S. dollars) in 2020



The above graph shows imports and exports between the United States and its top ten trading partners in 2020, along with the percentage of total trade with each country. ① When it came to overall trade with the United States, the percentage of Mexico, Canada, and China combined accounted for more than two-fifths of total trade. ② When it came to U.S. imports, China was its largest trading partner, beating Canada and Mexico by a large margin, while when it came to U.S. exports it ended up in third place. ③ The total sum of trade between the U.S. and Germany amounted to more than 100 billion dollars, and so did that of trade between the U.S. and South Korea. ④ Among the top ten trading partners, U.S. exports were the least in Vietnam, the second least in Switzerland, and the third least in Taiwan. ⑤ The total percentage of U.S. trade with Japan was more than twice that of U.S. trade with Vietnam.

26. Gertrude Ederle에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gertrude Ederle was one of the best-known American athletes of the 1920s. At the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, she was a member of the U.S. team that won a gold medal in the 4×100-meter freestyle relay. In 1925, Ederle made an unsuccessful attempt to swim the English Channel, but the following year she returned to France to try again. She set out from Cape Gris-Nez and swam the 56 km to Dover, in 14 hours 31 minutes, beating the men's world record of crossing the English Channel by 1 hour 59 minutes. Ederle was greeted on her return to New York City by a public parade, and she toured for a time as a professional swimmer. Ederle's hearing was permanently impaired while achieving her English Channel triumph and she later became a swimming instructor for deaf children. She was inducted into the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1965.

- ① 1924년 올림픽 400미터 자유형 계주에서 금메달을 땀다.
- ② 1925년에 영국 해협을 수영으로 횡단하려 시도했다.
- ③ 남성의 영국 해협 횡단 세계 기록을 깨뜨렸다.
- ④ 뉴욕시에 돌아왔으나 무관심과 냉대를 받았다.
- ⑤ 귀가 들리지 않는 어린이를 위한 수영 강사가 되었다.

27. Mount Green Colonial Market and Fair에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mount Green Colonial Market and Fair

Artisans demonstrate 18th-century crafts and sell traditional wares! (Specialty food for sale)

Date & Time: October 23 – 24, 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Mount Green Square

Features:

- Live concerts at 11:00 a.m, 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. by colonial bands
- Puppet and magic shows at 12:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Photo shoots with clowns

Entry is free.

Visitors wearing traditional costumes are offered 10% off all purchases!

Parking is available at Green Parking Lot. (Fees are discounted on showing receipts.)

For more information, please visit our website at www.mountgreencolonialmarket.org.

* colonial: (미국) 식민지 시대풍의

- ① 장인들이 18세기 공예를 시연한다.
- ② 10월 23일과 10월 24일에 8시간씩 개최된다.
- ③ 라이브 콘서트가 하루에 3번 열린다.
- ④ 전통 의상을 입은 방문객은 구매품에 대해 10퍼센트를 할인받는다.
- ⑤ 영수증을 보여주면 Green 주차장에서 무료로 주차할 수 있다.

28. Somerset County Indoor Walking Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Somerset County Indoor Walking Program

Lace up your shoes and get ready to walk your way to better health!

Join us for a four-week indoor walking program from October 17 to November 14.

This program is open to everyone in all fitness levels and is easy to follow.

Schedule:

- Tuesdays, 1 p.m. – 2 p.m., Crisfield Library
- Thursdays, 1 p.m. – 2 p.m., Princess Anne Library

What to wear & bring: comfortable, non-restrictive clothing, walking shoes, and a water bottle

Low-impact resistance bands are provided for free on the spot.

To sign up, or for more information, call 443-523-1721.

- ① 10월부터 4개월 동안 진행된다.
- ② 초급자에게는 적합하지 않다.
- ③ 화요일과 목요일 운영 시간이 서로 다르다.
- ④ 물병은 참가자가 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 저충격 저항 밴드가 현장에서 할인 판매된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When the Roman Empire eventually collapsed, the Catholic Church became the dominant structure in Europe. The Catholic Church rejected the activities that the Roman Empire had accepted, including ① its hedonistic ways. One example of this was the fact that people ② involved in theater could not be baptized. The concept that “idleness is the great enemy of the soul” emerged, and ③ doing nothing was thought to be evil. The church wielded great influence during this time over the social order, consisting of nobility and peasants. The clergy dictated societal values, ④ whose adoption would lead to saving souls, the highest goal at the time. Although the Catholic Church influenced what were acceptable and unacceptable leisure activities, so strict ⑤ was many rules that during the end of this period the church went through a period of renaissance where individuals within the church developed different perspectives. This renaissance saw a renewed appreciation for a variety of leisure activities.

* hedonistic: 쾌락주의의 ** baptize: 세례를 베푸다

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

Social lives are derived from human instincts. Human instincts include humanized instincts and dehumanized instincts. The humanized instincts are used originally involving humans. The dehumanized instincts are used originally involving nonhumans. It is quite ① common among social animals to behave differently toward animals of the same species than toward animals of different species. For example, cannibalism and killing among animals of the same species are ② rare in social animals even during fighting among animals of the same species. Fighting among animals of the same species for the purpose of domination is often ③ ritualistic and does not cause serious injury. Injuries to infant animals from animals of the same species are infrequent. On the other hand, as predators, animals kill prey of different species without ④ hesitation. As prey, an animal makes a manipulative strategy to escape from a predator of a different species. Animals make a ⑤ vague distinction between the animals of different species and animals of the same species.

* cannibalism: 식인 풍습

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When we turn our mind’s eye inward on our emotions, we find them at once obvious and mysterious. They are the states of our brain we know best and remember with the greatest clarity. Yet, sometimes we do not know where they come from. They can change slowly or suddenly, and their causes can be evident or opaque. We don’t always understand what makes us wake up on the wrong side of the bed. We can be nice or nasty for reasons other than the ones we believe are guiding our actions. We can react to danger before we “know” we are in harm’s way. We can be drawn toward the aesthetic beauty of a painting without consciously understanding what it is we like about it. Although our emotions are at the core of who we are, they also seem to have their own agenda, one often carried out without our _____.

* opaque: 불분명한

- ① later analysis
- ② mild stimulation
- ③ willful participation
- ④ physical mechanisms
- ⑤ unconscious ignorance

32. Although many people claim to believe in it, free will is actually a difficult notion to make sense of. The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes was one of the first to point this out. Following his lead, many philosophers today reject free will in favor of some version of determinism. Determinism is the view that everything has a cause — even human choices, and so there is no such thing as free will. For Hobbes, we are the slave to our desires. Suppose you decide to go for a piece of cake. This choice was caused by a desire within you, which was, in turn, caused by your memory of past experiences with cake. Your contrary desire to avoid unhealthy food was not as strong as your desire for cake, and so your desire for cake wins. Determinists allow that everyone feels as though they have free will. This is because we have a lot of contrary desires within us. When our desires are battling against each other, we pause, hovering, feeling as though we could equally go either way. But, in fact, _____.

- ① desires distort our true will
- ② free will influences memory
- ③ the weaker can beat the stronger
- ④ the strongest desire always wins
- ⑤ we control everything through free will

33. With any luck, we will realize that making waste is not the problem we must solve. If a living species does not generate waste, it is most likely dead, or at least very ill. The problem we have, and that we must address, is that we waste the waste we create. Consider that the conversion of waste into nutrients both requires and generates energy. While we are always looking for sources of energy for commercial and home applications, ecosystems never need to be wired. No member of an ecosystem needs fossil fuel or a connection to the grid to achieve output; nor is waste an outcome in natural systems. In nature, the waste of one process is always a nutrient, a material, or a source of energy for another. Everything stays in the nutrient stream. Thus the solution not only to the environmental challenges of pollution but to the economic challenges of scarcity may be found in the application of models we can observe in a natural ecosystem. Perhaps we can turn dilemma into solution by broadening our perspective and _____ . [3점]

* grid: 배전망

- ① abandoning the concept of waste
- ② overcoming inefficiency in nature
- ③ switching to renewable energy sources
- ④ eliminating waste from the nutrient stream
- ⑤ separating environmental and economic problems

34. Forgetting is not only central to our human experience, it is important for many other living beings, perhaps for life in general. In fact, the difficulty of remembering may be an implicit result of the second law of thermodynamics, one of the most fundamental rules of nature. It states that in our universe (as a thermodynamic system) randomness is bound to increase. There is nothing we can do about it. Of course, we can deliberately eliminate some of that randomness — for example, by putting gas molecules back into a sealed container. But doing so requires effort — energy in physicists' terms — which leads to more overall randomness (not inside the container but outside it) than we had when we started. Creating memory is producing some kind of order within our brain, which requires energy. Forgetting, on the other hand, can also be random, devoid of high energy-consuming ordering. Fundamentally, therefore, physics also tells us that _____ . [3점]

* thermodynamics: 열역학 ** devoid of: ~이 결여된

- ① remembering, unlike random forgetting, is always costly
- ② remembering generates resources from what is forgotten
- ③ both remembering and forgetting need less energy with age
- ④ remembering, by creating order, enables efficient use of energy
- ⑤ in terms of energy demand, remembering cancels out forgetting

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Twentieth-century scientific positivism demands that we let data speak for itself. Following this demand, wherever data tells us to go, we will find truth. ① But the data that Google uses to categorize people and assign status of identity does not speak; it is evaluated and ordered by a powerful corporation in order to avoid legal culpability. ② While such data traces can provide invaluable indications of criminal activities and tendencies, making sense of all that data is becoming increasingly challenging. ③ Indeed, scholars Lisa Gitelman and Virginia Jackson argue data doesn't speak but is spoken for. ④ Data does not naturally appear in the wild; rather, it is collected by humans, manipulated by researchers, and ultimately massaged by theoreticians to explain a phenomenon. ⑤ Whoever speaks for data, then, wields the extraordinary power to frame how we come to understand ourselves and our place in the world.

* positivism: 실증주의 ** culpability: 유죄

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

36.

We tend to take an overly simplistic view of the food we eat, focusing on one or two nutrients, such as iron, cholesterol, or sugar.

- (A) But it would blow the kilojoule budget of a tiny gymnast and wouldn't be well tolerated by a runner at the 30-km mark of a marathon. The real value of a food needs to be judged in context.
- (B) One side effect of this habit is that we pin labels on food — for example, we might believe that yogurt is “good” for us while chocolate is “bad.” In fact, it's the way we use food that determines whether it's a good or bad choice in assisting us to meet our specific nutrition goals.
- (C) This depends on what we are trying to achieve and what else we eat over the course of the day. For instance, a banana mega-smoothie might be a great afternoon snack for a hungry basketball player with high energy (kilojoule) needs.

* kilojoule: 킬로줄(에너지량을 나타내는 단위)

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

37.

The mechanics of life management are crucial because of its difficulty. Life is a precarious state, made possible only when a large number of conditions are met simultaneously within the body's interior.

- (A) These mental states and behaviors are signs that the very strict rules of life regulation are being disobeyed; they are prompts from the bottoms of nonconscious processing toward minded and conscious life, requesting us to find a reasonable solution for a situation that can no longer be managed by automatic, nonconscious devices.
- (B) It also applies to the amount of fundamental nutrients in circulation — sugars, fats, proteins. We feel discomfort when the variations depart from the nice and narrow range, and we feel quite agitated if we go for a very long time without doing something about the situation.
- (C) For example, in organisms such as ours, the amounts of oxygen and CO₂ can vary only within a narrow range, as can the acidity of the bath in which chemical molecules of every sort travel from cell to cell (the pH). The same applies to temperature, whose variations we are keenly aware of when we have a fever or, more commonly, when we complain of the weather being too hot or too cold. [3점]

* precarious: 불안정한 ** agitated: (마음이) 동요하는

- 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.

Newton did not publish the *Principia* until 1687, when he was 45, even though some of the key ideas contained in that work, such as universal gravitation, occurred to him more than 20 years earlier.

The supremacy of journal articles means that creative ideas are conveyed in smaller packets. Rather than work for years on a single magnum opus, like Newton did for his *Principia* and Darwin did for his *Origin*, contributions could be developed in a series of papers. (①) So instead of having a few hefty monographs to mark creative output, we can investigate hundreds of scientific journal articles. (②) This downscaling of the publication unit enables a more fine-grained analysis of how creative products are distributed across or within creative careers. (③) In particular, smaller parcels permit a more precise determination of the timing of creative ideas. (④) In contrast, when Einstein first arrived at the idea of special relativity, he could publish the theory almost immediately, in a paper appearing when he was just 26 years old. (⑤) Afterward he would publish a series of articles developing relativity theory ever further, after about a decade reaching the point where he could propose his general theory of relativity.

* magnum opus: 대작, 걸작 ** hefty: 장대한
*** monograph: 전공 논문

39.

Only in really abundant environments, however, particularly those with rich marine resources, can foragers live permanently in groups several dozens or sometimes hundreds strong.

Despite disagreements on forager social organizations, the central demographic facts are not in dispute. (①) The low density of wild food resources means that most contemporary foragers spend most of their time in very small groups, usually of two to eight closely related people. (②) All, however, need to belong to much larger groups of at least five hundred people, because only these can provide a viable breeding population. (③) It is unusual for so many foragers to assemble physically, but even the smallest groups do regularly assemble in larger bands or camps of perhaps fifty-plus people, and networks of these bands/camps create genetic pools of the required size. (④) In fertile environments, people spend more of the year in these larger groups; in harsh environments, less of it. (⑤) The old foraging villages of North America's Pacific Coast, from the Chumash of Southern California to the Tlingit of the Alaska panhandle, are the best-known cases. [3점]

* forager: (먹을 것의) 채집자

** panhandle: 좁고 길게 다른 주(州)로 뻗어 있는 지역

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

When a bird-watcher sees a male Blackburnian Warbler or any other bird she has identified, she has a neurological experience distinct from the mere sensory perception of its bold pattern of black, orange, and white plumage. We know this is true because fMRI studies of the brains of bird-watchers have shown that unlike untrained human observers, birders use the face recognition module in the visual cortex of the brain to recognize and identify bird species and plumages. In other words, when a birder identifies a Blackburnian Warbler, she uses the same parts of the brain that people use to recognize familiar faces. Birding trains your brain to transform a stream of natural history perceptions into encounters with identifiable individuals. This is like the difference between walking along a city street amid a sea of strangers and walking the halls of your old high school, where you recognize every individual instantly. The key difference between what a bird-watcher experiences and a simple walk in the woods is what's happening in your brain.

* Blackburnian Warbler: 블랙번솔새 ** plumage: 깃털



When identifying birds, (A) bird-watchers use the same part of the brain as people use for recognition of (B) faces.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------|
| ① imaginative | unique |
| ② experienced | hostile |
| ③ experienced | familiar |
| ④ enthusiastic | unknown |
| ⑤ enthusiastic | attractive |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Humans are usually stuck in a bad pattern that would take an enormous amount of effort to change. Organizations have the (a) same problem. I know a company with a long history that was struggling. Although it was agreed that the problems were temporary and the market would eventually correct itself, in the short term, the company was facing disaster. An influential executive was positive the answer was layoffs. He was articulate and compelling about the need to use them. Anything less (b) lacked courage and business acumen. The slash and burn option began to emerge as synonymous with visionary and bold.

However, another executive was troubled by this view and asked human resources to trace how the company had handled (c) adverse conditions in the past. They went back to records of the Depression and found that, during that whole period, the company had not laid off a single worker. They had reduced salaries, cut hours of work, and lowered benefits but no one had lost their job. When this was presented, several managers who had been silent until then spoke. The Depression story reminded them of who they were as a company, that they had a long tradition of working with their employees through adversity. By (d) connecting with their own history and tradition, they were able to break out of the pattern of assuming layoffs were the only option. However, they would not have been able to do so unless a dissenter had pointed out that they were in a bad pattern. Sometimes (e) disagreement is the major problem in an organization.

* business acumen: 뛰어난 사업 감각

** slash and burn: 마구 해를 입히는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Hot Issue in Business: Hiring and Firing
- ② Break Out of a Bad Pattern for Problem-Solving
- ③ Employee Empowerment as a Form of Leadership
- ④ A Driving Force in Organizations: Mutual Consent
- ⑤ Develop Quick Decision-Making Skills for Success

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)

There once was a little girl who wanted to meet God. She wondered what God looked like. One day she packed her suitcase with some bread and a six-pack of root beer and she started her journey. When she had gone about three blocks, she met an old woman. The old lady was sitting in the park just staring at some pigeons. The girl sat down next to (a) her and opened her suitcase. She was about to take a drink from her root beer when she noticed that the old lady looked hungry.

* root beer: 루트비어(생강과 다른 식물 뿌리로 만든 탄산음료)

(B)

Meanwhile, the old woman, beaming with joy, also returned to her home. Her son was stunned by the look of peace on her face and he asked, “Mother, what did (b) you do today that made you so happy?” She replied, “I had lunch with God in the park. God shared some bread with me.” But before her son responded, she added, “You know what? She’s much younger than I expected. Even younger than you.”

(C)

So the girl offered her bread to the lady. She gratefully accepted it and smiled at the girl. Her smile was so pretty that the girl wanted to see it again, so she offered root beer. Once again the lady smiled at her. The girl was delighted. They sat there all afternoon eating and smiling, but they never said a word. As it grew dark, the girl realized how tired she was and (c) she got up to leave. Before she had gone more than a few steps, she turned around, ran back to the old woman and gave (d) her a hug. The lady gave the girl her brightest smile ever.

(D)

When the girl opened the door to her house a short time later, her mother was surprised by the look of joy on her face. She asked her daughter, “What did you do today that made you so happy?” The girl replied, “I had lunch with God in the park. I shared my bread with God.” But before her mother could respond, she added, “You know what? (e) She’s got the most beautiful smile I’ve ever seen!”

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 노부인은 공원에 앉아서 비둘기를 바라보고 있었다.
- ② 노부인은 신이 자신의 예상보다 훨씬 더 어리다고 말했다.
- ③ 소녀는 노부인에게 자신의 빵을 주었다.
- ④ 소녀와 노부인은 음식을 나눠 먹으며 많은 대화를 나누었다.
- ⑤ 소녀의 어머니는 소녀의 즐거운 표정에 놀랐다.

* 확인 사항

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