

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 교지에 실을 에세이를 모집하려고
- ② 교지 발간 일자 연기를 공지하려고
- ③ 교내 에세이 대회 참여를 독려하려고
- ④ 교내 에세이 대회 우승자를 발표하려고
- ⑤ 교내 에세이 대회 주제 변경을 알리려고

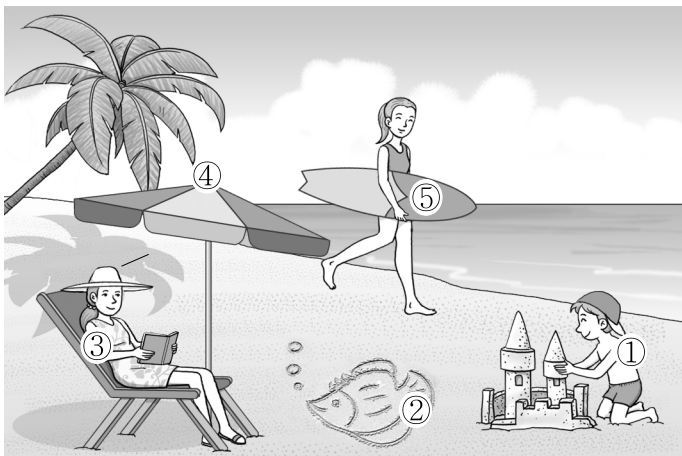
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 급식 메뉴에 알레르기 유발 성분을 기재해야 한다.
- ② 어린 시절에 포괄적인 알레르기 반응 검사를 해야 한다.
- ③ 함께 먹었을 때 알레르기가 유발되는 식품에 관해 알아야 한다.
- ④ 영양 교사는 식품 알레르기가 있는 학생을 면밀히 살펴야 한다.
- ⑤ 땅콩 알레르기 예방을 위해 유아기에 땅콩을 조금씩 섭취해야 한다.

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

- ① 면접관 - 구직자
- ② 세탁소 주인 - 고객
- ③ 의류 판매원 - 구매자
- ④ 여행사 직원 - 여행객
- ⑤ 의상 디자이너 - 모델

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



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

- ① 마이크 수리하기
- ② 건전지 가져오기
- ③ 학습 지도안 검토하기
- ④ 발표 자료 파일 보내기
- ⑤ 동영상 프로그램 설치하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$150
- ② \$160
- ③ \$170
- ④ \$210
- ⑤ \$220

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 2인조 댄스 대회에 참가하지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 발목을 삐어서
- ② 참가 신청을 못해서
- ③ 파트너를 못 구해서
- ④ 연습 시간이 부족해서
- ⑤ 가족 모임에 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Happyhome Woodcraft Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 수준별 수업 여부
- ③ 수강료
- ④ 강사
- ⑤ 재료 제공 여부

9. 10th Annual Korean Speech Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 올해는 비디오 제출물 형식으로 진행된다.
- ② 한국과 관련된 어떤 주제도 허용된다.
- ③ 비디오 길이는 2분을 넘어서는 안 된다.
- ④ 심사 기준에 문법과 어휘의 정확성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 시상식은 9월 20일에 열린다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구매할 요가 매트를 고르시오.

Yoga Mat

	Model	Price	Material	Thickness	Color
①	A	\$22	Vinyl	3mm	Black
②	B	\$29	Rubber	5mm	Blue
③	C	\$30	Rubber	8mm	Green
④	D	\$32	Cotton	4mm	Green
⑤	E	\$42	Cotton	5mm	Blue

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

- ① I got it. I'll download a new app.
- ② No way. It's your turn to cook dinner.
- ③ Me, too. Let's stop by and eat something.
- ④ It's not your fault. Driving takes practice.
- ⑤ The app doesn't work, but I can't fix it just now.

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

- ① Of course! I'll feed it and take it for walks.
- ② I'm afraid of dogs, but I definitely like cats.
- ③ Too bad. We need to look for another place.
- ④ Never mind. I'll adopt a dog from the shelter.
- ⑤ Indeed. I doubt we can keep a pet in the house.

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

Man: _____

- ① We can't. Only glass bottles are accepted.
- ② Eggs will sell out quickly. Let's leave early.
- ③ Sure. The parking lot will be crowded by then.
- ④ I didn't know that. Let's take these extra bottles back.
- ⑤ Yes. I've seen their recycling policies on their website.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Just trust me. I'll help you get a driver's license.
- ② You shouldn't have bought the electric vehicle then.
- ③ As you said, the sales of electric vehicles are decreasing.
- ④ It sounds like you're determined to have an electric vehicle.
- ⑤ Great. I support your decision to develop an electric vehicle.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Noah가 어머니에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Noah: Mom, _____

- ① there's no limit to what smartphones can do.
- ② more useful apps will be available in no time.
- ③ you can restrict my smartphone use with an app.
- ④ I promise to use my smartphone less from now on.
- ⑤ you shouldn't spend so much time on your smartphone.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that are recommended to eat before exercise
- ② exercise routines that are helpful for losing weight
- ③ importance of nutrition for professional athletes
- ④ reasons exercising on an empty stomach is bad
- ⑤ ways to pick different foods for exercise stages

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① bananas ② toasts ③ eggs
- ④ almonds ⑤ apples

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To whom it may concern,

I'm writing as the neighborhood representative for the area near Westwood Elementary School on Main Street, where the number of students has recently increased. Many families with children have moved into the large apartment complex recently finished on Maple Street. So I'm very concerned for the safety of our neighborhood's children and enclose a petition signed by 200 residents who request that the speed limit be reduced to 25 mph in our area and, if necessary, that speed bumps be installed at the school crosswalks. We know that child safety is also important to you and look forward to swift action on this problem before we have an unfortunate accident. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,
Timothy R. Davies

- ① 지역 대표자 선출 투표 참여를 당부하려고
- ② 아파트 단지 건설 공사 일정에 대해 문의하려고
- ③ 지역 어린이를 위한 교통안전 조치를 요청하려고
- ④ 횡단보도 설치를 위한 청원서 서명을 독려하려고
- ⑤ 아파트 단지 내 운전 제한 속도 준수를 촉구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 T의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Three days had passed since we started. The pass through the mountains seemed endless. Morale in the car plunged. I wondered if all the time, money, and effort were well spent just to see Brancusi's sculpture, *Endless Column*, in person. More than fatigue, the question, "What if it's disappointing?" pressed me. Around noon we finally arrived. Simultaneously, the weather improved. There was the *Endless Column*, sprouting out of a small park, gleaming softly in the sunshine. I got out to take a closer look. The sculpture consisted of seventeen and a half repeated elements made of iron. They stretched up and up into the sky. I was stunned by the sculpture's beauty and the contrast it made against its monotonous background. This was a sculpture of infinity, beyond my words and imagination.

- ① doubtful → amazed ② sorry → sympathetic
- ③ nervous → grateful ④ disappointed → irritated
- ⑤ curious → jealous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If at the end of your day your decision has not taken you towards your goal, something has gone wrong. If you go out shopping for a new pair of shoes and come back with no shoes, but yet another jumper, something has gone wrong. Sadly, for too many people that happens and they end up asking: "How on earth did I end up *here*, when I was trying to get *there*?" You can waste a huge amount of time and money by losing focus on your ultimate goal. We recently decided to fix up our kitchen. That was our goal. However, the architect presented us with plans to have a new dining room, merge the existing kitchen and utility room into a new, larger kitchen, and make the playroom into a new utility room. Sound confusing? It was also twice as expensive! So we looked at what we were trying to achieve — fixing up a 30-year-old kitchen — and we kept that as our primary goal.

- ① 목표를 수정하기 전에 동료들의 의견을 먼저 경청하라.
- ② 최종 목표를 달성하려면 그에 대한 집중력을 잃지 말라.
- ③ 기존 계획을 고집하지 말고 유연하게 상황 변화에 대처하라.
- ④ 실현 가능한 작은 목표에서 시작해서 더 큰 목표로 나아가라.
- ⑤ 창의적인 영감을 얻기 위해 일상의 생활공간에 변화를 피하라.

21. 밑줄 친 What were we possibly thinking?이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because photosynthesis is inefficient and because we need to eat plants and animals that eat plants, biofuels like ethanol or biodiesel don't make a very convincing replacement for gasoline. Growing enough fuel to replace gasoline isn't possible given the current scale of motor fuel uses and the amount of cropland available; one estimate suggests we would need to convert every bit of American cropland to corn, and expand it at least another 50 percent, to produce enough ethanol to meet *half* the current transportation demand. Not only would we have no food to eat but we would also have to foot the cost of converting or purchasing new the current 246 million motor vehicle fleet running on pure ethanol or biodiesel. Biofuels are one of those things that sound good to the auto lobby and senators from farm states and terrible to everyone else; one writer calls them a "political" fuel as opposed to an actual one. Energy historians of the future will look at current government incentives for biofuels and say: What were we possibly thinking?

* photosynthesis: 광합성

- ① Biofuels were not a practical alternative to gasoline.
- ② It was quite difficult to produce enough gasoline.
- ③ Biofuels gained popularity due to their low price.
- ④ We finally found ways to reduce energy consumption.
- ⑤ Efforts to improve the efficiency of biofuels were necessary.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human perception is so layered and complex that our brains are constantly responding to stimuli that aren't real in any physical, concrete sense, but are just as vitally important: our thoughts. We are beautifully delusional because internal context is as determinative as our external one. This is verifiable at the neural level: fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging, a technique for tracking brain activity through blood flow) shows that an imagined scenario lights up brain regions the same way the real-life equivalent scenario does. In other words, ideas and thoughts and concepts have lives inside of us. They are our history, too, and directly feed our current and (maybe more importantly) future behavior. As such, our perception is much more plastic and subject to influence than we're often aware of or comfortable admitting. The stock market tends to go up when it's sunny, and down when it's not. The seemingly rational decisions we make, then, are actually guided by "invisible" forces of perception that we're not even conscious of.

* delusional: 망상적인, 망상하는

- ① 동시에 일어나는 뇌신경 자극은 조건화되기 쉽다.
- ② 인간의 인식은 실재하지 않는 것에도 영향을 받기 쉽다.
- ③ 같은 사람의 뇌라도 동일한 자극에 다르게 반응할 수 있다.
- ④ 인간은 현실보다 그럴듯한 이야기에 더 끌리는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 인간의 망상은 현실적인 가능성보다 욕구에 기반을 두고 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Shortly before a child is born, the hormone oxytocin flows through the mother's system, which helps her develop a strong bond with her child. In addition, large quantities of endorphins — one of the so-called "feel-good" chemicals — are released, which dull pain and reduce anxiety. This cocktail of hormones remains in the mother's bloodstream after the birth of her child, ensuring that the baby is welcomed into the world by a mother who is relaxed and in a positive mood. Nursing stimulates further production of oxytocin, and the mother-child bond intensifies. The same thing happens in many animals, including the goats that my family and I keep at our forest lodge. Goat mothers also produce oxytocin. A mother goat starts getting acquainted with her kids when she licks off the mucus that covers her babies after birth. The clean-up process intensifies their bond, and as the mother goat bleats softly to her children, her offspring reply in thin, reedy voices and the vocal signatures are imprinted in both mother and kids.

* mucus: 점액 ** reedy: 고음인

- ① reasons maternal instincts develop only after birth
- ② babies' behaviors that reinforce mother-baby bonding
- ③ differences in the hormone release in mothers and fathers
- ④ biological benefits of nursing in both human and animal mothers
- ⑤ elements of mother-baby bonding common in humans and animals

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

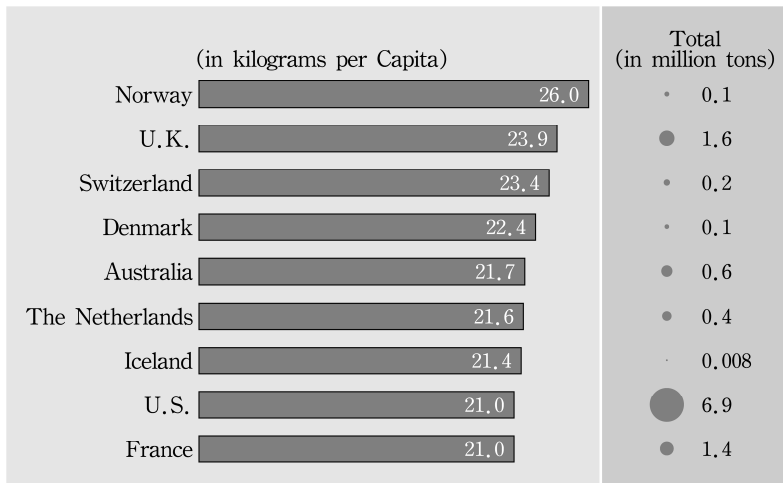
We all have an invisible protective bubble around us. Personal space, margin of safety, bad breath zone — whatever you call it, we have it constantly switched on like a force field — the barrier made up of energy or particles to protect a person from attacks in science fiction. It comes in layers, some layers close to the skin like a bodysuit, others farther away like a quarantine tent. Elaborate networks in the brain monitor these protective bubbles and keep them clear of danger by subtly, or sometimes drastically, adjusting our actions. You walk through a cluttered room weaving effortlessly around the furniture. A pigeon swoops past your head in the street and you duck. You stand a little farther from your boss than from your friend, and much closer to your lover. Usually hidden under the surface of consciousness, occasionally rising into awareness, personal space affects every part of human experience.

* quarantine: 방역 ** cluttered: 어수선했
*** weave: 누비며 다니다

- ① Essence of Life: Often Found Deep in Layers
- ② You Are What You Wear, Not What You Say
- ③ Personal Space Serves as Your Protective Wear
- ④ Consciousness: Just the Tip of the Mental Iceberg
- ⑤ Your Mind Does Not Always Synchronize with Your Body

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Countries Which Produced the Most E-waste per Capita in 2019



The above graph shows the countries that produced the most e-waste per capita in 2019, such as TVs, computers, and phones.

① Norway produced the most e-waste per capita with 26 kilograms, immediately followed by the U.K. and Switzerland with 23.9 kilograms and 23.4 kilograms, respectively. ② However, the total amount of e-waste produced by Norway was 0.1 million tons, which was the second lowest amount after Denmark among the nine countries. ③ In terms of the total amount of e-waste, the U.S. topped the list with 6.9 million tons, which was more than four times the total e-waste produced by the U.K. ④ In terms of e-waste per capita, Australia produced a larger amount of e-waste than France, though the total amount of e-waste of the former was less than that of the latter. ⑤ In terms of the total amount of e-waste, Iceland produced the least among the nine countries.

26. Alexander Mackendrick에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Alexander Mackendrick was born in Boston, Massachusetts. When he was six years old, his father died in the post-World War I influenza epidemic, and his mother, attempting to pursue a career as a dress designer, gave the boy over to his grandfather, who took him back to Glasgow, Scotland. Alexander started out as a commercial illustrator, and his first film endeavors were in animation. When World War II ended, Mackendrick set up a movie studio with his cousin, making documentaries for the Ministry of Information. When the company ran into financial difficulties, Mackendrick sought work at Ealing Studios, where he stayed for nine years, directing five films, establishing himself as a key figure in Britain's post-war film industry. However, his first Hollywood film, *Sweet Smell of Success* was a critical and box-office disaster that ensured that Mackendrick would never again scale such heights. After three more films, he was offered an academic job as the Dean of the Film Department of the California Institute of the Arts, which he accepted and held from 1969 until shortly before his death.

- ① 아버지 사후에 할아버지에게 맡겨져 Glasgow로 갔다.
- ② 상업적인 삽화가로 일을 시작했다.
- ③ Ealing Studios에서 9년간 일하며 5편의 영화를 감독했다.
- ④ Hollywood에서 처음으로 만든 영화가 흥행에 성공했다.
- ⑤ California Institute of the Arts의 일자리 제안을 수락했다.

27. Star Jazz Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2021 Star Jazz Festival

Come and enjoy music by budding high school jazz musicians!

Date: August 24-25

Place: Princetown City Music Hall

Programs

• Tuesday, August 24

- High school jazz band competition
- Special performance by last year's winner, the Sava High School Band

• Wednesday, August 25

- High school jazz musician competition
- Special performance by Hannah Witherspoon

Winners will be chosen by votes from audience members (50%) and professional judges (50%).

More than \$175,000 in scholarships will be awarded to the winners.

Tickets: \$50 per person

Professional books, posters, and rare CDs will be on sale.

Musical instruments are available for test playing and purchase.

High school students are offered 50% off on tickets and other items upon presenting a student ID.

For more information and reservations, please visit www.starjazzfestival.co.ca.

- ① 고등학교 재즈 음악가들이 참가한다.
- ② 밴드 경연대회는 8월 24일에 열린다.
- ③ 관객 투표와 전문 심사위원들에 의해 우승자가 선정된다.
- ④ 악기를 연주해 볼 수 있지만 구매할 수는 없다.
- ⑤ 고등학생은 학생증을 제시하면 할인을 받을 수 있다.

28. Poster Contest for 2021 Springfield Children's Book Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Poster Contest for 2021 Springfield Children's Book Festival

Design a poster for the 2021 Springfield Children's Book Festival, scheduled for Saturday, September 11.

Enter now! The deadline is Wednesday, August 31, 2021.

To enter:

- The contest is divided into four age groups: elementary, middle, high school, and college.
- Drop off your poster design at any library in Springfield County.
- The winners in each age group will receive gift certificates.

Rules:

- Students may choose from the following sizes of paper: 8.5" x11", or 11" x17" (vertical or horizontal).
- Any medium may be used (paint, colored pencils, crayons, etc.). No 3-D entries, please.
- Your poster should not include any words.
- Multiple entries are accepted.

For more information, please visit our website.

- ① 출품 마감일은 9월 11일이다.
- ② 세 개의 연령 부문으로 나뉜다.
- ③ 수상자는 상금을 받는다.
- ④ 출품작에 단어가 포함되면 안 된다.
- ⑤ 1인당 1점의 작품만 출품할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Despite the richness and depth of his explanations throughout his writings, especially in the book *The Feeling of What Happens*, Damasio struggles in his attempts ① to explain how consciousness occurs and the central role that feeling plays in that occurrence. That struggle is attributable, to a large extent, to the fact that we do not have language available to conceptualize the specificities of this phenomenon, and perhaps we may never have it, given the shortcomings of language to express ② what is above and beyond language. Not everything in our experience, after all, can be represented accurately by language, something music educators, and educators in the other arts, ③ knowing full well. We certainly experience feeling and consciousness, just as we certainly experience music. Putting those experiences into the representations language is capable of mediating can be very frustrating and unsatisfying ④ because of the disparities between language and felt, aware experience. Nevertheless, several insights ⑤ that Damasio offers from his brain studies clarify how music works and how we might be more effective in teaching it.

* disparity: 차이

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

Most often, “human nature” is invoked in a ① casual way to account for various behaviors we encounter. Almost anything that we regularly come across is assumed with a shrug to describe the human condition. Interestingly, the characteristics that we explain away in this fashion are almost always unsavory; an act of ② generosity is rarely dismissed on the grounds that it is “just human nature.” Apart from the empirical grounds for defending such claims, though, it is important to remember that the burden of proof falls heavily on someone who ③ denies that a given characteristic is part of our nature. It is he or she who must provide compelling evidence to substantiate such a belief, and not the rest of us who must prove it is not so. Anyone who offers an assertion for our consideration has such a burden, but it is that much more formidable when the claim is ④ absolute: to say that a given characteristic is in our nature is to assert that it is a feature of all human beings, across all cultures and throughout human history. Moreover, it is to propose its ⑤ inescapability for all humans in the future.

* invoke: 언급하다, 들다 ** unsavory: 불미스러운
*** formidable: 어마어마한

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In everyday conversation the word “group” is capable of denoting any collection of human beings, from one the size of a football team to one as large as a football crowd or even a nation. It should come as no surprise to find that behavioral scientists insist on a more precise definition of the term “group” and that, used in the context of behavioral science, the concept has a rather specific connotation. Sprott writes that a group is “a plurality of persons who interact with one another in a given context more than they interact with anyone else. The basic notion is relatively exclusive interaction in a certain context.” In essence, a human group involves several persons who share common goals or purposes and who interact in pursuance of these objectives; each member of the group is perceived by others as a group member and all members are bound together by patterns and networks of interaction over time. The _____ of group members is made enduring by the evolution of a group ideology that cements the beliefs, values, and attributes and norms of the group.

* denote: 나타내다, 의미하다 ** pursuance: 추구

- ① rejection ② variability ③ availability
④ manipulation ⑤ interdependence

32. Many authoritarian systems are characterized by the absence of civil society. This can be the specific result of those in power, who have taken steps to harass, absorb, monitor, or destroy any form of independent action outside of the state and those in power. Civil society may also have little precedent in society or be hindered by significant ethnic or other societal divisions that dissuade people from forming organizations across these institutional barriers. The result can be a society that is more familiar with viewing the state as a primary arena for social organization, or that thinks of association more in terms of mass movements and protest. Sometimes both of these go hand in hand in what is known as populism. Populism is not a specific ideology and in fact draws much of its power from an anti-institutional approach. But generally, populism carries within it the view that elites and established institutions do not fully represent the will of the people and that a new movement, free from ideology and often led by a charismatic leader, can usher in a new order. Where civil society is weak, populism may _____. [3점]

- ① find more fertile ground
② decrease desire for protest
③ destroy authoritarian systems
④ create tension among citizens
⑤ serve as a corrective to democracy

33. We commonly talk about time as an opponent: thief, oppressor, master. In a 1987 book called *Time Wars*, written at the start of the digital age, the social activist Jeremy Rifkin lamented that humanity had embraced “an artificial time environment” ruled by “mechanical contrivances and electronic impulses: a time plane that is quantitative, fast-paced, efficient, and predictable.” Rifkin was particularly troubled by computers because they traffic in nanoseconds, “a speed beyond the realm of consciousness.” This new “comptime,” as he called it, “represents the final abstraction of time and its complete separation from human experience and the rhythms of nature.” In contrast he praised the efforts of “time rebels” — a broad category that included advocates of alternative education, sustainable agriculture, animal rights, women’s rights, and disarmament — who “argue that the artificial time worlds we have created only increase our separation from the rhythms of nature.” Time, in this telling, is a tool of the establishment and _____. [3점]

* contrivance: 장치

- ① an illusion not based in reality
- ② an enemy of both nature and self
- ③ a real and fundamental phenomenon
- ④ a limited resource that runs out every day
- ⑤ a luxury much more valuable than money

34. To value something is to believe that it is valuable and to *care* about it. If one does not care, one does not value. Unfortunately, the nature of care is almost as ambiguous as the notion of understanding. But at least one thing is clear: care cannot be defined apart from its relation to the emotions. One might go so far as to think of care as a mere disposition to emotion. I think that this is a mistake. Since caring gives rise to a variety of different emotions, actions, and thoughts, it cannot be reduced to a mere disposition to emote. All I am confident in affirming is that our emotions depend on what we care about. For example, we only fear for that which we care about. In general, standard emotions essentially involve evaluations of the way something we care about stands to be or has been affected. But it is incoherent to think that someone could care about something and not be prone to feel fear when it is threatened, or hope when it stands to flourish. Accordingly, it is uncontroversial to suggest that our cares _____. [3점]

* emote: 감정을 과장되게 드러내다

- ① are so strong that we cannot control them
- ② are often by-products of rational thoughts
- ③ do not usually contribute to emotional reactions
- ④ persist even as we get older and our bodies change
- ⑤ are sometimes revealed to us by our emotional responses

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Anthropologist Richard Wrangham has argued that a self-domestication process in humans has altered our species’ behavior and biology. ① In fact, the particular pattern of genetic changes seen in the domestication of many animal species is also seen in humans, with many similar genes being affected, further supporting the hypothesis that humans self-domesticated. ② Domestication may have fostered neurological changes that made humans not only more docile, but also more attentive to others, thus making our species more responsive to training and more prepared for social learning. ③ Domesticated animals are mainly distinguished from their wilder cousins by the ability to tolerate the presence of humans. ④ And, even in the past few thousand years, the tendency toward less aggression has sped up, dramatically reducing violent interpersonal conflict to its lowest level in recorded history. ⑤ While as much as a third of humans during the Paleolithic period died from intentional violence, only about one out of a thousand people in even our most violent communities die from it today.

* docile: 유순한

** Paleolithic: 구석기의

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

36.

Language is particularly suited to conveying ideas and information about our environment, together with our understandings and intentions in respect of it.

- (A) Nonverbal behavior, in contrast, tends to convey information of a different type (although not exclusively so), to do with such matters as feelings and our attitudes towards those whom we meet. Included are impression management and the projection of personal and social identity.
- (B) Through the use of language we have succeeded in such spectacular feats of joint endeavor as building the pyramids and putting a man on the moon. Only through language can we access and meaningfully discuss the philosophy of Wittgenstein, plays of Shakespeare, songs of the Beatles, poetry of Keats, or novels of Tolstoy.
- (C) It is largely through drawing upon such raw material that interpersonal relationships are built, sustained and sometimes terminated. These relationships, in turn, are the bedrock of institutions such as marriage, family and work, which go to make up society.

* bedrock: (튼튼한) 기반

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

37.

One of the most significant differences between not-for-profit sport organisations (at least those that participate in competitive sport) and business is the way in which they measure performance.

- (A) It is important to note that on-field and off-field successes do not always go together. A sport club may bankrupt itself by paying high salaries for players and coaches in an effort to secure a championship. On the other hand, they may succeed financially but not perform on the field of play.
- (B) Commercial businesses may have many goals, but their main purpose is to maximise profits. For example, British Petroleum and Shell are fierce retail competitors, but in the same year they could both produce a profit, and claim it a success.
- (C) However, a large annual profit might not seem like a success to a sport club if they finished the season at the bottom of the ladder. Sport club members and fans judge performance on the basis of trophies, championships, pennants, cups, and rankings. [3점]

* pennant: (야구의) 우승기

- 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.

The exceptions are on a colleague-to-colleague basis in situations such as press conferences or sports matches, where a moment's inattention can mean missing what has happened.

Journalists work as a team, but in competition. They work with journalists for their own paper or broadcasting station but will be in competition with journalists from other outlets, or even, on occasions, from their own organization. (①) This means they will often do things to mislead other journalists or put them off the scent of the story. (②) For instance, papers run what are known as "spoilers" to ruin the circulation-boosting effect of an opponent's scoop. (③) A journalist will rarely share information with another journalist, whether it is a contact, a direct quote or another piece of information. (④) Journalists who know each other will then often help each other out. (⑤) Refusing to share information with a competitor is justifiable provided you do not expect help from them in the future.

* scoop: (신문·방송 등의) 특종

39.

The obstacle is not the child's lack of ability to count but the fact that he has to answer questions that he does not comprehend, or he does not realize what the expected answer is, until he has had some more years of practice.

The fact that the ability to count is not acquired until a child is several years old does not necessarily prove that the characteristic is not innate. (①) In many observations, including Piaget's experiments, counting and arithmetic were acquired together with the ability to communicate and to use a given language, generally the mother tongue. (②) It is not surprising that communicating in a given language is not an innate attribute but a learned one. (③) The ability to learn a language is an inborn characteristic, but acquiring the language itself takes several years. (④) Before the child learns a language, his arithmetic abilities do not come into play, as seen in various experiments. (⑤) It is easy to devise tests showing that understanding the question plays an important role in interpreting the results. [3점]

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

It is irrational to conclude that a machine one hundred or one thousand times more intelligent than we are would love us and want to protect us. On its own an AI will not feel gratitude for the gift of being created unless gratitude is in its programming. Machines are amoral, and it is dangerous to assume otherwise. Unlike our intelligence, machine-based superintelligence will not evolve in an ecosystem in which empathy is rewarded and passed on to subsequent generations. It will not have inherited friendliness. Creating *friendly* artificial intelligence, and whether or not it is possible, is a big question and an even bigger task for researchers and engineers who think about and are working to create AI. We do not know if artificial intelligence will have *any* emotional qualities, even if scientists try their best to make it so. However, scientists do believe that AI will have its own drives. And sufficiently intelligent AI will be in a strong position to fulfill those drives.

* amoral: 도덕 관념이 없는



Artificial intelligence ____ (A) ____ emotional qualities that humans have, but in time it will develop its own ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① lacks | desires |
| ② lacks | devices |
| ③ mimics | morality |
| ④ understands | desires |
| ⑤ understands | morality |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the Digital Sharing Economy (DSE), owners can help to slow down resource flow by sharing the unused capacity of their owned products with others, allowing resources to remain in the use phase for a (a) longer time (or, more precisely, making resources provide more utility over their lifetime) by not being stored away most of the time or by being disposed of at an earlier stage. With each act of sharing, parts of the (b) unused capacity of a particular resource come into use. The underlying idea of sharing is that “whenever a user has some idle resource, she offers it to other users who at that time have (c) unsatisfied needs ... Such solutions can improve resource efficiency.” This efficient use, facilitated by digital platforms, is in fact an optimization of the consumption process. For example, when a person uses a carpooling service, more people (up to the capacity of the car) can ride in the same car, and therefore the number of functional units (here defined as one person kilometer) created on the trip and therefore the utility created (d) decrease. For car sharing (more people owning the same car, but not at the same time) or ride services (such as Uber), the car can produce more person kilometers by transporting more people over its lifetime. This is possible because its idle time (which will nevertheless involve some form of aging) will be (e) reduced. Therefore, in the DSE, optimization occurs through improved utilization of available resources during their lifetime. What is to be optimized is the number of functional units produced throughout the whole use phase (lifetime) of the resource.

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Digitization: The Immaterialization of Things
- ② Idle Time Can Be Necessary for Productivity
- ③ Sharing Improves the Efficiency of Resource Use
- ④ Ever Expanding Needs: The Core of Consumerism
- ⑤ Owning vs. Sharing: Which Is More Environmentally Friendly?

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)

It was during the annual Babe Ruth Tournament one summer several years ago. The situation was this: The local team and their opponent were 5-5. It was the bottom of the last inning. The locals had two outs with a runner on first and the ninth hitter was ready to hit the ball. The manager — a kid himself actually, because he was only sixteen — looked across his bench and saw a face that hadn’t gotten to play that day. He signaled the boy to play instead of the runner on first base. The boy looked surprised. (a) He had been content to cheer on his teammates today. He knew the importance of this game.

(B)

And the manager sent the boy on third home. The throw was there; the right fielder — for a twelve-year-old — had quite an arm. But the boy who had been on the bench all day needed to prove to his manager that his was a wise choice. His slide created a cloud of dust. Both runner and catcher were lying, legs tangled, in the dirt. When the dust cleared away the umpire looked at the position of the players at the plate, then asked the catcher to show (b) him his glove. “You’re safe!” he declared. His teammates hoisted their dusty, bloodied hero to their shoulders.

* hoist: 들어 올리다

(C)

But the boy stood up and pulled his cap down low over his forehead, then limped out to first base. He limped because he had cerebral palsy. The crowd exchanged glances, and the skeptics were talking about the inexperience of this sixteen-year-old manager. Then the manager gave the steal sign and the crowd held its breath. (c) The boy ran toward second base. As the pitcher threw out the ball to second base, his throw was high and the ball rolled into center field. The boy ran to third base after second base.

* limp: 다리를 절뚝이다 ** cerebral palsy: 뇌성마비

(D)

He had to slide. Because (d) he didn’t have quite the grace that more skilled players possessed, he fell across the base. His hands and elbows were scraped raw from the rough dirt, and the left knee was torn in his pants. Blood flowed out through the white material. But (e) he was safe. After a while, the pitch came across the plate. It was a little high, but caught the outside corner. The twelve-year-old batter took a mighty swing and drilled the ball to right field. The fielder ran up and caught it on the first bounce.

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. 위글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 감독은 소년이 1루 주자 대신 경기를 뛰도록 했다.
- ② 소년은 포수와 부딪히지 않고 홈에 들어왔다.
- ③ 감독은 소년에게 도루 사인을 냈다.
- ④ 소년의 바지 왼쪽 무릎 부분이 찢어져 피가 흘러나왔다.
- ⑤ 12살인 타자는 우익수 쪽으로 공을 날렸다.

* 확인 사항

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