

제3교시

영어 영역

▶ 1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① I'm sorry. I forgot to send it to you.
- ② I don't think so. We need a post office.
- ③ The clerk is very rude. I don't like him.
- ④ The post office is closed. It's already 7 p.m.
- ⑤ That's great. It will be easier to mail out letters.

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

- ① That's not true. The clock is correct.
- ② Exactly. The delay is due to a hurricane.
- ③ No problem. Let me check the time for you.
- ④ Right. We have only 10 minutes to get on board.
- ⑤ Yeah, my phone is more reliable than your watch.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 동물에게 먹이를 주지 말 것을 요청하려고
- ② 아기 동물의 이름 짓기 행사를 홍보하려고
- ③ 새로 개장한 동물원에 가는 법을 설명하려고
- ④ 동물에게 먹이 주기 체험 일정을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 동물원 운영의 재정적인 어려움을 호소하려고

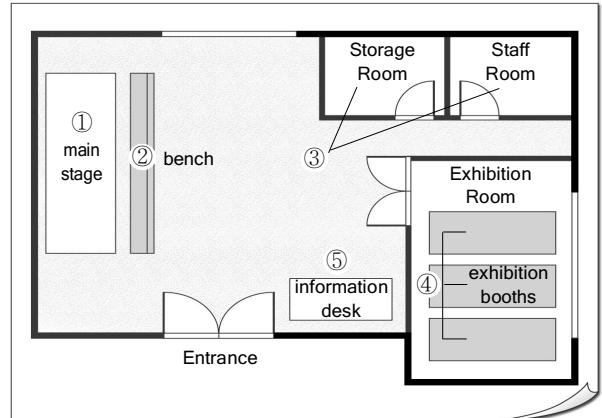
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 쿠폰을 엄두에 두고 쇼핑하면 과소비하기 쉽다.
- ② 인터넷상의 재정 관련 조언들은 신뢰도가 낮다.
- ③ 모바일 쇼핑 앱을 사용하면 쿠폰 사용이 편리하다.
- ④ 온라인 비디오 채널을 통한 마케팅이 증가하고 있다.
- ⑤ 자기 계발 비디오를 시청하면 생활 개선에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 경찰관 - 교통사고 목격자
- ② 자동차 수리공 - 수리 의뢰인
- ③ 중고차 판매인 - 중고차 매수인
- ④ 운전면허 시험 감독관 - 시험 응시자
- ⑤ 보험 회사 직원 - 자동차 보험 가입자

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



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

- ① 책상 정리하기
- ② 자동차 열쇠 발급 받기
- ③ 어린이집 선생님에게 전화하기
- ④ 아들을 어린이집에 데려다주기
- ⑤ 여분의 자동차 열쇠 가져다주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 바비큐 파티에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 채식을하기로 결심해서
- ② 긴급히 출장을 가게 되어서
- ③ 어머니와 여행을 가기로 해서
- ④ 요리 학원 수업에 출석해야 해서
- ⑤ 고객에게 보낼 편지를 써야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$23 ② \$30 ③ \$33 ④ \$40 ⑤ \$41

10. 대화를 듣고, 장난감 박람회에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소 ② 입장료
- ③ 축하 공연 ④ 전시될 제품의 수
- ⑤ 구매 할인 혜택

11. Bauldin Book Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 5일에 Richmond Building에서 열린다.
- ② 오전 10시에 시작해서 오후 2시에 끝난다.
- ③ 각각의 탁자에서 저자들을 만날 수 있다.
- ④ 책 네 권을 사면 추가로 한 권을 반값에 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 글쓰기 기술 향상에 관한 무료 워크숍이 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 라이스 누들을 고르시오.

Rice Noodles

	Product	Thickness	Package Size	Price	Manufacturer
①	A	1 mm	300 g	\$2	All Thai
②	B	2-3 mm	450 g	\$3	All Thai
③	C	2-3 mm	900 g	\$7	Miracle
④	D	4-5 mm	400 g	\$4	Sun Food
⑤	E	4-5 mm	1.2 kg	\$8	Sun Food

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

Man: _____

- ① Not everyone has wisdom teeth. I don't have any.
- ② You're right. I think I should get some dental care.
- ③ Okay, wait a moment. I'll go get you another painkiller.
- ④ I think so, too. You don't need to remove wisdom teeth.
- ⑤ Exactly. You'd better go to the dentist as soon as possible.

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

Woman: _____

- ① No, thanks. I try not to go to buffet restaurants.
- ② Yeah. The less the number of dishes, the less we eat.
- ③ I know. It's hard to sleep early and exercise regularly.
- ④ Don't do that. Drinking coffee is not good for digestion.
- ⑤ I agree. Food made from various ingredients is healthier.

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

Peter: _____

- ① I'd like to change rooms with Tony.
- ② Can I buy a new action figure this weekend?
- ③ I'll forgive Tony only if lets me in his room.
- ④ I want you to tell Tony to stay out of my room.
- ⑤ Tony doesn't know how to fix my broken action figure.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① differences between robots and AIs
- ② reasons current AIs are not real minds
- ③ difficulties of teaching AI human morality
- ④ advantages of using AI in problem solving
- ⑤ technological limits to backing up a human mind

17. 언급된 기기가 안닌 것은?

- ① robot ② automobile ③ computer
- ④ camera ⑤ smartphone

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Club Members,

Thank you for your continued patronage at Westerly Fitness. Recently, we've seen numerous upgrades, expansions, and services added to our gym. If you signed up with us between September 1, 2018, and September 30, 2019, and originally signed up for the a membership at the monthly price of \$19.99 with a twelve-month minimum, we will be making some changes effective December 1, 2019. For those of you still within your first year of this contract, these changes will take effect at the one-year anniversary date of your current contract. Effective December 1, 2019, the \$19.99 rate will automatically increase to \$24.99 per month. This slight increase will help to ensure that Westerly Fitness can continue to provide the best equipment, trainers, and staff that the fitness industry has to offer.

Best regards,
Michael Volpe, Owner
Westerly Fitness

- ① 피트니스 클럽의 이용 요금 인상 소식을 알려려고
- ② 피트니스 클럽의 요금 환불 절차에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 피트니스 클럽의 공사로 인한 휴업 일정을 안내하려고
- ④ 피트니스 클럽 공용 시설의 이용 수칙 준수를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 피트니스 클럽의 장기 회원을 위한 할인 혜택을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was late in the afternoon when I got off the train, but there was no Aunt Peg. After enough time had passed, I gave up the hope of being met on the train platform. I wandered through Grand Central, trying to find my aunt amid the crowd, like a mad person. Finally I gave up and sat down on a bench. It was as if I was abandoned by my only family. Suddenly, a woman in a gray suit approached me, holding in her hands a large picture in a silver frame. She peered at the picture in her hands, and then at me. "Are you Vivian Morris?" she asked. I responded that I was. "You've grown," she said. I was puzzled: Did I know this woman? Had I met her when I was younger? The stranger showed me the picture in her hands. Bafflingly, this item turned out to be a portrait of my own family, from about eight years prior.

- ① curious → happy ② satisfied → furious
- ③ amused → terrified ④ desperate → confused
- ⑤ disappointed → jealous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many teens have little education in nutrition and give in to their desires for "bottomless fries" or "super-sized meals" without thinking about the consequences. Because of their underdeveloped prefrontal lobes, teens succumb to their impulses and eat whatever they want, whatever tastes good, whatever is on the table. Yet teenage obesity and adult-onset diabetes in teens are reaching epidemic proportions. The teenage brain is going through vast changes, and giving teenagers proper nutrition helps them to become better adults. Schools need to take an active role in teaching kids how to eat, not just abdicate our role because we think our teenagers won't listen to us. As a school teacher, my experience with a great many teenagers is that if you educate and guide them in the right direction, they make better choices.

* prefrontal lobe: 전두엽(前頭葉) ** abdicate: 포기하다, 버리다

- ① 학교 급식은 영양 섭취 기준을 지켜야 한다.
- ② 십 대는 비만과 당뇨병의 위험성을 깨달아야 한다.
- ③ 십 대는 가정에서 올바른 식사 예절을 배워야 한다.
- ④ 학교에서 십 대의 건강에 해로운 식품을 판매하면 안 된다.
- ⑤ 학교는 십 대가 영양에 대해 좋은 선택을 하도록 가르쳐야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “Are you building a vitamin or painkiller?”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Are you building a vitamin or painkiller?” is a common question with a clear answer many investors ask innovators eager to cash their first venture capital check. The answer, from the perspective of most investors, is the latter: a painkiller. Likewise, innovators in companies big and small are constantly asked to prove their idea is important enough to merit the time and money needed to build it. Gatekeepers such as investors and managers want to invest in solving real problems by backing painkillers. Painkillers solve an obvious problem, relieving a specific pain, and often have quantifiable markets. Think Tylenol, the brand-name version of acetaminophen, and the product’s promise of reliable relief. It’s the kind of ready-made solution for which people are happy to pay. Vitamins, by contrast, do not necessarily solve an obvious pain point. Instead they appeal to users’ emotional rather than functional needs. When we take our multivitamin each morning, we don’t really know if it is actually making us healthier. In fact, recent evidence shows taking multivitamins may actually be doing more harm than good.

* acetaminophen: 아세트아미노펜(해열·진통제)

- ① Does your product idea solve an actual problem for customers?
- ② Can vitamins also act as a painkiller when you take them?
- ③ Do you take vitamins regularly to make yourself healthier?
- ④ Will this idea meet both emotional and functional needs?
- ⑤ Do you explain your product’s benefits to customers?

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Creative people handle errors in such a characteristic way that it is fair to label this as a special mark of creativity. Whereas most people carrying out a very difficult task tend to be rather careful, controlled, and constantly wary of making errors, such is not the case with the highly creative. While engaged in the creative process, they feel free to range far and wide, take chances, and think thoughts that invariably lead to some error. Characteristically, when such errors appear, there is not a good deal of distress, but a virtually immediate attempt at articulation. Misses and mistakes are joined into a whole. Significant elements in the error, ranging from a slip of the paintbrush to the growing of mold on a petri dish, are separated out, and an attempt is made to articulate them into the corpus of the work in progress and, at the same time, to join each together. In other words, the error may be incorporated into the work or, if it is suggestive, it may lead the entire work into completely new directions.

* petri dish: (세균 배양용의) 페트리 접시 ** corpus: 총체

- ① 문제를 해결하려면 먼저 문제의 근본적인 원인을 찾아야 한다.
- ② 창의적인 사람은 자신의 실수에 대한 지적을 겸허히 수용한다.
- ③ 미시적인 안목을 가지고서 거시적인 문제를 해결하기는 어렵다.
- ④ 실수에 대한 자신의 반응을 분석하면 자신의 성격을 알 수 있다.
- ⑤ 창의적인 사람은 실수를 기꺼이 하고 통합과 발전의 계기로 삼는다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If the events of adolescence are very important to the developments of identity and creative behavior, it is because there is so much change and diverse experience during it. The great changes one sees during this period accelerate the layered acquisitions of earlier potentials with one result which is to make possible a degree of focus and selective attention (cognitive control) hitherto unlikely except in rare instances. This is not seen only in academics but in an individual’s self-pacing within an active environment. Within adolescence, such control operates in daydreaming and other imaginative thinking, as well as in establishing self-worth and interpersonal supports. It also operates in the perception and inclusion-exclusion of stimuli in accordance to our goals and aspirations. Therefore, one consequence to this self-control is as a counter to the affective experiences and fluctuations accompanying so much of this period.

* hitherto: 지금까지

- ① the influence of emotions on cognitive control
- ② barriers to self-pacing and ways to overcome them
- ③ difficulties in accurately identifying adolescents’ potentials
- ④ roles of cognitive self-control in ever-changing adolescence
- ⑤ how selective attention works to filter out irrelevant stimuli

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

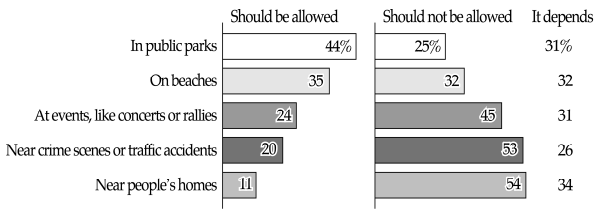
Traveling abroad during my junior year in college, I saw Picasso’s school notebooks on display at the Picasso Museum in Barcelona. What I remember best are the sketches filling the margins of his pages. These weren’t sketchbooks, mind you. These were notebooks like those every student keeps of notes from lectures. The tiny sketches memorialized a teacher’s face or Picasso’s own hand grasping a pencil, with perfect perspective, line, and shading. I had always thought Picasso’s work was about abstraction, about a way of thinking that rendered the ability to draw accurately and realistically irrelevant. His sketches told another story, bearing witness to his mastery of fundamentals and constant drive to refine his skills. Even in the stray moments of his schooling, he was refining the building blocks of his technique. He was an artisan first and then an artist, as the fact that he filled, by one count, 178 sketchbooks in his life further attests.

* attest: 증명하다

- ① Famous Artists Inspired by the Beauty of Barcelona
- ② Mastery of Basic Skills: Foundation of a Great Leap
- ③ Why Members of the General Public Dislike Abstract Art
- ④ Redefining Abstract Art: A Complex Visualization of Ideas
- ⑤ Picasso’s Notebooks Filled with Remarkably Imaginative Ideas

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

% of U.S. adults who say that private citizens should or should not be allowed to pilot drones ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. Numbers may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The graph above shows the percentage of U.S. adults who said that private citizens should or should not be allowed to pilot drones in certain locations. ① Among the survey respondents, 44% said private citizens should be allowed to pilot drones in public parks, while 25% said they should not. ② The percentage of respondents who were against piloting of drones by private citizens at events, like concerts or rallies, was just a bit less than twice that of respondents in favor of it. ③ More than half of respondents said private citizens should not be allowed to pilot drones near crime scenes or traffic accidents, while the smallest percentage of respondents said private citizens should be allowed to pilot drones near people's homes. ④ The location with the largest percentage point gap between people in favor of private citizens piloting drones and people against it was on beaches. ⑤ For all of the locations included in the survey, more than one quarter of respondents said it depends on circumstances as to whether private citizens should or should not be allowed to pilot drones at those locations.

26. Pierre de Fermat에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Pierre de Fermat is considered one of the greatest French mathematicians of the 17th century. He was born in a wealthy family in Beaumont-de-Lomagne. His father was a wheat, cattle, and leather merchant. Fermat spent his childhood in the city of his birth. He studied at the University of Orleans from 1623 and earned a bachelor's degree in civil law in 1626. In Bordeaux, Fermat started to focus on mathematical research. In 1630, he bought the office of a councillor at the Parlement de Toulouse, one of the high courts. He held this office for the rest of his life. Fermat was fluent in multiple languages, including French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, and Italian. Fermat shared his work with his friends and fellow mathematicians through letters. However, he would often not provide proof for his theorems. Fermat became particularly famous for his Fermat's Last Theorem. This theorem puzzled mathematicians for years until Sir Andrew John Wiles, an English mathematician, finally presented proof of the theorem in 1993.

* councillor: 고문관 ** theorem: 정리

- ① 그의 아버지는 밀, 소, 가축을 거래하는 상인이었다.
- ② Orleans 대학교에서 공부했고 민법 학사 학위를 받았다.
- ③ Parlement de Toulouse의 고문관직에 잠시 있다가 사직했다.
- ④ 프랑스어, 라틴어, 그리스어, 스페인어, 이탈리아어에 유창했다.
- ⑤ 친구와 동료 수학자에게 자신의 작업에 관한 편지를 보냈다.

27. Lantern Parade and Family Evening에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Lantern Parade and Family Evening

November 2, Saturday, 5 p.m. — 9 p.m.
(Lantern parade at 7:00 p.m.)
Norwalk City Square

- **Free Entry**
- **Shop for Christmas gifts!**
We have artwork by local artists as well as homemade cookies and bread.
- **Enjoy dinner from our food stalls!**
Visitors can get a \$1 voucher at the administration booth.
- **Bring your lantern and join in the parade!**
Any shapes and colors of lanterns are welcome, but no firecrackers, please.
- **Don't have a lantern?**
Join us at our free lantern making workshop at Norwalk City Square from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.!
- No booking required.

For more information, please visit our website at www.norwalkfestival.com.

- ① 랜턴 퍼레이드는 11월 2일 오후 7시에 시작된다.
- ② 집에서 구운 쿠키와 빵을 구입할 수 있다.
- ③ 관리 부스에서 1달러짜리 상품권을 받을 수 있다.
- ④ 폭죽을 사용하는 것은 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 랜턴 제작 워크숍에 참가하려면 미리 예약해야 한다.

28. Time Lock Safe에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Time Lock Safe

Once the safe is locked, it cannot be opened until the previously set time has passed.

Guarantee

- All of our time lock safes are covered by a two-year warranty.
- You may return your time lock safe within 20 days of delivery for a full refund.

Quick Guide

- Weekly programmable timer
The programmable timer allows you to set time intervals over a week period.
- Eight programmable events per day
The safe can be programmed to open up to eight times every day.
- Shortest/longest locking time
The shortest locking time is one minute, and the longest locking time is one week.

How to Open the Safe
Enter the password that you set and the safe will open. If an incorrect password is entered three times, the safe will not accept any further password attempts for five minutes.

- ① 설정해 둔 시간이 지나지 않아도 금고를 열 수 있다.
- ② 배송일로부터 30일 이내에는 전액 환불을 받을 수 있다.
- ③ 하루에 8번까지 금고가 열리도록 설정할 수 있다.
- ④ 가장 짧은 잠금 시간은 1시간이다.
- ⑤ 비밀번호를 3회 잘못 누르면 10분간 기다려야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Even the modern symphony orchestra can be ① understood as a logical extension of human expressive capacities. It has been suggested, for example, that the entire range of musical instruments have their precursors in the natural ways ② in which human beings produce sound: string instruments correspond to voice production by the vocal cords; wind instruments, to vocalization and whistling; and percussion, to clapping and foot stamping and tapping. If this supposition is valid, then the vast number of instruments that have been devised in various cultures since prehistory ③ having merely been means of imitating and extending the musical qualities of the innate modes of human expression. While the development of the modern orchestra has greatly diversified the sound palette (the variety of tone “colors,” or *timbres*) available to the composer, the overall range of tonal frequency has remained essentially within ④ that of the human voice, although the full human auditory range is much broader. Moreover, the string instruments, which are most ⑤ closely analogous to the voice, form the core of the orchestra.

* precursor: 전신(前身), 선도자 격인 사람이나 사물
** percussion: 타악기 *** analogous: 유사한

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

Why should a plant need to manufacture a large, nutritious fruit? The cost of producing a huge sapote fruit or a crop of fat figs must be ① considerable. It would clearly be much simpler and cheaper for the tree to drop its seeds rather than making a nutritious, fleshy envelope for them. However, an infant tree attempting to grow near its parent is subject to severe competition for light and soil, both from its parent and from its siblings, and the parent tree must ② minimize this wasteful competition. Many seedlings do not do well in deep shade. These plants may require the abundance of light provided by a tree fall or forest edge to survive. Only by dispersing will they ③ miss such light gaps. Parent trees also provide a resource base for herbivores and pathogens. Any seedling that tries to grow in the shadow of its parent might have to face ④ high risks of predation and disease. By dispersing, a juvenile tree has a chance to get beyond the cluster of predators and pathogens that may ⑤ attend its parent.

* sapote: 진달래목(目)에 속하는 속씨식물과(科)의 한 종류
** pathogen: 병원균

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. McKinsey reports that between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the typical company’s revenues are generated by customers who would be unprofitable if their true cost-to-serve were applied. It is therefore important to conduct regular reviews of the customer base to identify potential candidates for _____. If this is not done, sales, marketing and service resources will continue to be suboptimally deployed. Nypro, a plastic injection moulder, had 800 customers and sales of \$50 million when it decided to move out of low value-added manufacturing. Many of these customers served no useful strategic purpose. Ten years later the company had only 65 customers, all of whom were large, and required value-added solutions rather than cheap moulded products. However, sales revenue had reached \$450 million. [3점]

* suboptimally: 최적이 아니게 ** deploy: (효율적으로) 사용하다

- ① dismissal ② deception ③ recruitment
④ consultation ⑤ decentralization

32. As a professor of medieval history at the University of Strasbourg in the 1920s and the 1930s, before moving to the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936, Marc Bloch encouraged his students to _____. If written texts provided a view into conscious historical processes, topography, he suggested, provided valuable insight into phenomena that were unconscious and invisible, such as social, economic, and political structure. Bloch described rural history as a “vibrant human interaction with the soil.” Studying the form of agricultural fields as seen from an airplane, he contended, provided insight into the society that had produced them. Bloch demonstrated these connections as he took his students on field trips into the countryside near Strasbourg to see the elongated fields of Alsace, which he considered to be characteristic of all of northern Europe. According to Bloch, students of history could best understand historical processes by looking at historical processes that were still very much alive. [3점]

* elongate: 길게 늘이다

- ① connect rural areas to urban areas
② study history to prepare for the future
③ work together to achieve a single goal
④ stay in the laboratory rather than do fieldwork
⑤ consider the landscape as a historical document

33. One could examine whether a trait that benefits the other members of the group conditional on the altruism of all the other members could be favored by natural selection, if interactions between the members of this group lasted long enough. However, Boyd and Richerson have shown that natural selection is unlikely to favor this kind of trait. Their model presents a dilemma. On the one hand, if altruists were to benefit others only when every other member of the group they belong to behaves altruistically, they would be unlikely to ever behave altruistically when this group is large and they would not reap the benefits of long-term cooperation. Their fitness would then not be higher than the fitness of non-altruists. On the other hand, if altruists were to behave altruistically when most (in contrast to all) members of their group behave altruistically, they would then behave altruistically even when their group included some non-altruists. The fitness of altruists would then be lower than the fitness of non-altruists. Consequently, reciprocal altruism _____. [3점]

- ① induces all the members in the group to work harder
- ② can commonly be found in animals other than humans
- ③ cannot explain the evolution of altruism in large groups
- ④ increases the chances of survival of the collective species
- ⑤ is an unexpected byproduct of the symmetrical relationship

34. It is a powerful paradox of the technologies of recording — of both image and sound — that their capacity to capture a particular moment in time, while enabling an archival preservation of the past, also tends to _____. While apparently suppressing physical distance and thus overcoming absence, the technology of the telephone, for example, produces a bewildering and disorienting effect of a far greater degree of separation. In Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*, a work highly reflective on the effect of such technologies on individual sensibility and perception, Marcel hears a sweetness in his grandmother's voice, unconstrained by the mask of her face, but at the same time feels separated from her for the first time in his life. He hears her disembodied voice like a ghost, "as bodiless as the one that would perhaps come back and visit me when my grandmother was dead." Cut off momentarily, the silence becomes a kind of underworld darkness, leaving him calling out for her "like the abandoned man repeating the name of his dead wife." [3점]

* archival: 기록의 ** disorienting: 혼란스럽게 하는
*** disembodied: 육체에서 분리된

- ① be used as an excuse to justify looser social ties
- ② bring up negative memories buried in the unconscious
- ③ make one create imaginary selves to be expressed on the recording
- ④ remove the barriers of time and distance to communication
- ⑤ emphasize the fragility and insecurity of the present that they isolate

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

According to the U.S. National Chicken Council, it takes just 2 pounds of feed to produce 1 pound of chicken, but this is a live-weight figure. After slaughter, when blood, feathers, and internal organs have been removed, a 5-pound chicken won't produce much more than 3 pounds of meat. ① That puts the grain-to-meat conversion ratio back up over 3 to 1, including bones and water. ② So the National Chicken Council's own figures prove that, even with the most efficient form of intensive meat production, if we really want to feed ourselves efficiently, we'll do much better to eat the grain ourselves than to feed it to the chickens. ③ Agriculture worsens climate change and uses huge amounts of natural resources. ④ If it is protein, rather than simply calories, we are after, we'll do better still growing soybeans. ⑤ Although in the past some nutritionists claimed that animal protein is higher in "quality" — that is, in the balance of amino acids — than plant protein, we now know that there are no significant differences in the quality of protein between soybeans and meat.

* conversion ratio: 전환 비율

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

36.

The aims of the electric power system can be summarized as "to transport electrical energy from the generator units to the terminals of electrical equipment" and "to maintain the voltage at the equipment terminals within certain limits."

- (A) A more customer-friendly definition of reliability was that the power supply turned out to be much less reliable than always thought. Although the hectic years of power quality pioneering appear to be over, the subject continues to attract lots of attention.
- (B) For decades research and education have been concentrated on the first aim. Reliability and quality of supply were rarely an issue, the argument being that the reliability was sooner too high than too low. A change in attitude came about probably sometime in the early 1980s.
- (C) Starting in industrial and commercial power systems and spreading to the public supply, the power quality virus appeared. It became clear that equipment regularly experienced spurious trips due to voltage disturbances, but also that equipment was responsible for many voltage and current disturbances.

* spurious trip: 의사 트립(계획되지 않은 차단기의 개방)

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

37.

The size of an animal strongly affects the pattern of its markings. A very small animal will not have room for many ups and downs of the pigment-activating wave to fit along and around its body, so it will be one color, or perhaps manage to be piebald like a hamster.

- (A) The reverse doesn't exist; that is, body stripes, such as those on zebras, cannot merge into spots. This tendency gives a very interesting mathematical "theorem" that follows from the behavior of the color concentration waves on animals bodies: animals with spots can have striped tails but striped animals cannot have spotted tails.
- (B) A cheetah, for example, has a spotty body but a stripy tail. The waves create separate peaks and troughs as they spread around the large and roughly cylindrical body of the cheetah, but when they spread to the thin cylindrical tail they get much closer together and merge to create the appearance of stripes.
- (C) When the animal is huge, like an elephant, the number of ups and downs of the waves is so enormous that the overall effect is monochrome. In between the big and the small, there is much more scope for variety, both from one animal to the next and over an animal's body.

* piebald: (보통 흑백의) 얼룩무늬가 있는

** trough: 저점, 골 *** monochrome: 단색의

- 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.

So the alternatives get less and less different and in the end no true alternative is offered.

Change by alternatives is supposed to be the method that works in any democracy. The opposition party puts forward an alternative policy to the governing party and if the electorate prefer the alternative they vote in the opposition at the next electoral opportunity. But, for a variety of reasons, it does not quite work that way. (①) Any party in opposition knows that to get back into power it must not only hold its own supporters but also capture some of the floating voters or other party voters. (②) Furthermore in a complex world the same experts make the economic analyses and so the proposed policies end up by being quite similar. (③) In most democratic countries today it is quite hard to see the real differences in the policies offered by the opposing parties. (④) The similarity will probably get greater as it becomes less possible to undo policies set in motion by previous governments. (⑤) It is only in countries like the UK where the parties have a historical class base that differences of policy can exist. [3점]

* electorate: (전체) 유권자

39.

To be sure, not all things made by human hands are good — or, shall we say, equally good.

It must be recognized that the term *artificial* is derived from *art*. The artificial is something quite remarkable, far superior to the natural, because it has been designed by human beings and realized through their own labor. (①) Our clothing, our homes, our computers, our medicines and protective cosmetics — all of these and many more things are artificial. (②) Without them, most of us would have been dead a long time ago. (③) A bomb, for example, is a deadly device; robbery, murder, and other violent crimes are abhorrent. (④) There are, of course, grades of quality, just as there is a difference in quality between the drawing made by a child who has not yet learned how to hold a pencil and a drawing by Dürer, who spent a lifetime mastering his art. (⑤) But even if we may agree that not all artificial things are equally good, it is up to us to try to improve them, to make them better.

* abhorrent: 혐오스러운

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

The human brain is, in large part, a machine for winning arguments, a machine for convincing others that its owner is in the right — and thus a machine for convincing its owner of the same thing. The brain is like a good lawyer: given any set of interests to defend, it sets about convincing the world of their moral and logical worth, regardless of whether they in fact have any of either. Like a lawyer, the human brain wants victory, not truth; and, like a lawyer, it is sometimes more admirable for skill than for virtue. Long before Trivers wrote about the selfish uses of self-deception, social scientists had gathered supporting data. In one experiment, people with strongly held positions on a social issue were exposed to four arguments, two pro and two con. On each side of the issue, the arguments were of two sorts: (a) quite plausible, and (b) implausible to the point of absurdity. People tended to remember the plausible arguments that supported their views and the implausible arguments that didn't, the net effect being to drive home the correctness of their position and the silliness of the alternative.



The human brain focuses on (A) its owner's position, which explains why the experiment participants were (B) in storing the information given in the two-sided argument.

(A) (B)

- ① justifying selective
② justifying emotional
③ questioning critical
④ questioning selective
⑤ restricting emotional

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For decades, the music industry focused on the hits; the mark of success for music was based on the number of units sold. The industry was (a) obsessed with popularity and sales numbers. This isn't surprising, since most of the sales came only from the most popular hits. But that was in the days when music could only be sold as pieces of acetate or plastic and the only way to hear new music was to listen to the (b) handful of radio stations in your town.

Times changed, and the traditional model for selling music was upended by technological progress and changes in consumer behavior. At the heart of the titanic changes to the music industry is a concept called "the long tail," a theory created by Chris Anderson. His theory is simple: there has never been room for items that might sell just one or two units a week. But, with computers and the Internet, there is no end of shelf space. For example, if we look at a graph of music sales, it would (c) resemble an animal with a long tail. Most of the music industry focused on the "head" of the animal, which represents hit albums. But the "long tail" extends far beyond what the graph can even show. Here's the surprising part: the combined sales of the long tail are (d) smaller than the combined sales of the head. The reason is simple: there's so much more that makes up the tail than can ever make up the head. And because people aren't (e) limited to just buying their music from the head, they are traveling down the tail and buying whatever they want to hear.

* acetate: 투명 필름

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Do Musicians Suffer More in the Age of the Internet?
- ② The Music Industry Freed from Its Preoccupation with Hits
- ③ How to Survive in the New Music Streaming Environment
- ④ Art vs. Profits: Conflicting Values in the Music Industry
- ⑤ Creating Music by Mixing Music: A Great Artistic Shift

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)

Our daughter Karen works at Disneyland. Last time we were there, I watched a little girl dressed in a princess gown jumping up and down, waving her wand as if to create magic. Her excitement — and the happy giggles and dancing feet of other eager guests — reminded me of how excited our dog Squitchey gets when Karen comes home to see us. Squitchey knows before any of us when (a) she is arriving. She seems to recognize the particular sound of Karen's car.

* wand: (마술사의) 지팡이

(B)

Because of that, she felt miserable and had to stay with us an extra week. Squitchey rarely left her side. When Karen slept on the couch or sat in the easy chair, Squitchey perched on her lap or curled up next to her. When Karen went to the bathroom, Squitchey followed and waited impatiently by the door. (b) She seemed genuinely concerned about Karen.

(C)

When Karen drives up, Squitchey bounds in the doggie door and races through the house to our back entrance. She whines and jumps until Karen comes in. Karen has no choice but to greet her first. Then our other dog, Stuart, gets his hug. Afterwards they all go outside to play ball. Finally Squitchey settles down on Karen's lap or by (c) her side as we all listen to her adventures. When Karen came home for Christmas last year, she got a serious sinus infection.

* sinus infection: 축농증

(D)

After Karen's fever was gone and (d) she was feeling better, she started to pack to return to Anaheim. Squitchey followed her around the house. When Karen stopped in one place, Squitchey would lie down flat with her ears drooping, realizing her dear human friend would be leaving soon. Finally it was time for Karen to go. (e) She hugged Squitchey good-bye. Squitchey dragged herself slowly out to the backyard and slept most of the afternoon.

* droop: 축 늘어지다

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 Squitchey는 Karen의 자동차의 특정한 소리를 아는 것 같다.
- ② Squitchey는 화장실 문 옆에서 Karen을 기다렸다.
- ③ Karen은 Squitchey와 Stuart를 동시에 껴안았다.
- ④ Karen은 작년 크리스마스에 집에 왔을 때 축농증에 걸렸다.
- ⑤ Squitchey는 Karen을 뒤따라 집안을 돌아다녔다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.
- 본 저작물의 저작권은 이투스교육(주)에 있으며, 본 저작물의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 도용하거나 복제(전자파일 복사 및 온라인 업로드 포함)할 경우 저작권법 등 위반으로 민·형사 처벌의 대상이 될 수 있습니다.