

## 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 No. I'm going to leave it to a tour agency.
- ② Of course. I'm not good at planning a tour.
- ③ Well, my parents want me to go with them.
- ④ Yes. Let me give you some tips for the trip.
- ⑤ Sure. You'll never regret traveling to Europe.

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

- ① I'll help him. He seems to be busy.
- ② Of course. I already told him I would.
- ③ Well, I wouldn't want to be there uninvited.
- ④ Don't worry. The wedding hasn't started yet.
- ⑤ Sorry, I'm not sure if he wants me to be there.

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

- ① 교내 기부 및 모금 운동 결과를 보고하려고
- ② 자선 바자회를 도와줄 봉사자를 모집하려고
- ③ 자원봉사 시간 인정 기준에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 불우 이웃 돕기 자선 바자회 개최를 제안하려고
- ⑤ 자선 바자회 물품 기부 시 주의 사항을 안내하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 값비싼 공룡 장난감의 가격을 낮춰야 한다.
- ② 공룡을 주제로 한 아동용 콘텐츠 제작이 필요하다.
- ③ 아이의 정서 발달은 두뇌 발달에 큰 영향을 끼친다.
- ④ 공룡에 대한 애착은 아이의 두뇌 발달에 도움을 준다.
- ⑤ 부모와 함께 노는 것이 아이의 두뇌 발달에 효과적이다.

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

- ① 택배 기사 - 수령인                      ② 이사 업체 직원 - 세입자
- ③ 가구 제작자 - 주문자                    ④ 환경 운동가 - 취재 기자
- ⑤ 가구 업체 직원 - 가구 업체 사장

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 고양이 입양 허락해주기
- ② 자원봉사활동 함께 해주기
- ③ 봉사활동 장소 알아봐주기
- ④ 유기된 고양이 주인 찾아주기
- ⑤ 보호 센터에 유기 동물 맡기기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 기사의 마감일을 지킬 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 컴퓨터가 고장 나서
- ② 독감 증세가 심해져서
- ③ 인터뷰 날짜가 미뤄져서
- ④ 인쇄소와 출력 예약이 안 돼서
- ⑤ 사실 확인 조사가 추가로 필요해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$31      ② \$34      ③ \$38      ④ \$41      ⑤ \$44

10. 대화를 듣고, International Rock Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 장소                                      ② 공연 밴드 수
- ③ 입장료    ④ 입장 가능 인원
- ⑤ 입장권 예매 시작일

11. 퀴트 강좌에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행용 가방을 만드는 법을 가르친다.
- ② 수강생은 디지털 재봉틀을 사용할 수 있다.
- ③ 수강 인원은 6명으로 제한되어 있다.
- ④ 강습에 사용할 천을 수강생에게 제공한다.
- ⑤ 초보자가 수강하기에는 적합하지 않다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 소형 공기 청정기를 고르시오.

Small Air Purifiers

	Model	Manufacturer	Shape	Price	Replacement Filter
①	A	Sun	Tower	\$45	×
②	B	Sun	Bucket	\$53	○
③	C	Western	Tower	\$68	×
④	D	Western	Ball	\$76	○
⑤	E	White	Ball	\$62	○

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

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

- ① Of course. I prefer tea to coffee.
- ② Okay. I'll send it to you through email.
- ③ No. My trip to China was really terrible.
- ④ Yes. Please tell me where I can watch it.
- ⑤ No, I'm not. I've already watched it before.

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

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

- ① Of course. I'll call him and ask about it.
- ② Never mind. Janet told me she can't come.
- ③ Great. You know he loves cooking at home.
- ④ Maybe not. Eating out is usually bad for health.
- ⑤ I know how you feel. I wasn't feeling well, either.

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

Zelda: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Right. This cartoon is very important for us.
- ② You saved my day! I owe you a night's work.
- ③ You can go. I will leave as soon as I'm finished.
- ④ Sorry to bother you, but can you do me a favor?
- ⑤ I'd like to help you, but I can't. I'm too busy already.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① harmful effects of excessive vitamin intake
- ② effective treatments to make you healthy
- ③ benefits of taking vitamin supplements
- ④ diseases caused by vitamin deficiency
- ⑤ various natural sources of vitamins

17. 언급된 비타민이 아닌 것은?

- ① vitamin A      ② vitamin C      ③ vitamin D
- ④ vitamin E      ⑤ vitamin K

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Willards,

I am very happy to tell you that Emily's reading has greatly improved. Also, her scores have increased, all thanks to your support and encouragement. However, this note concerns the fact that Emily has recently contracted a severe case of the flu. According to our physician, Dr. Renaud, she'll be unable to attend school for at least two weeks. This is to help her recover from the flu and to prevent further infection among other students. Please feel free to contact me with regards to getting any class work to her, so she can work on it while resting. I am enclosing the doctor's note as well as my contact information. Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Andrew Hansen

- ① 자녀의 읽기 보충 수업을 요청하려고
- ② 독감으로 인한 자녀의 결석을 알리려고
- ③ 독감 유행 기간 동안 임시 휴교를 제안하려고
- ④ 자녀에 대한 원격 수업 조치에 대해 감사하려고
- ⑤ 학교 측에 적극적인 독감 예방 조치를 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Matthew의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Charlie had invited Matthew to stay at his place for the summer. Matthew could remember Charlie's words exactly: "Come up to Aurelia with us. You can have the guest house. We have plenty of room for other visitors. Stay as long as you like. Stay the whole summer, bro..." Matthew's heart leaped at that. He had always wanted to stay at Charlie's beautiful house. Now he couldn't help but be surprised at Charlie's words that he'd rented out his guest house. Hadn't Charlie meant what he said when he'd invited him to stay for the summer? Matthew had taken him at his word, but now he had to wonder if he'd misunderstood Charlie's invitation. Had his "Stay the whole summer, bro" not been meant to be taken literally?

- ① sorry → upset      ② bored → interested
- ③ excited → confused      ④ relieved → anxious
- ⑤ relaxed → frightened

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Globally 1.2 million people die each year as the result of road-traffic accidents — accounting for 2 per cent of deaths worldwide — and 50 million are injured or disabled. The vast majority of this carnage occurs on the increasingly crowded streets, roads and highways of the developing world. The Commission for Global Road Safety forecasts that global road deaths could double by 2020 unless action is taken. Given the favorable experience of the developed economies, there is plenty of scope for measures to reduce deaths and injuries in the developing countries. This will happen naturally to a degree, given that as incomes grow so does the value that society places on a human life and hence the cost of the effort that we are willing to expend to prevent loss of life. Nevertheless, as Margaret Chan, director general of the World Health Organization puts it: "Road traffic crashes are not 'accidents.' We need to challenge the notion that they are unavoidable and make room for a proactive, preventive approach."

\* carnage: 대량 살상

- ① 개발도상국은 선진국의 자동차 생산 공장을 유치해야 한다.
- ② 교통사고 발생 시에는 신속하게 응급 구조 요청을 해야 한다.
- ③ 개발도상국의 교통사고 사상자 감소를 위한 적극적 조치가 필요하다.
- ④ 개발도상국은 안전 교육 실시와 더불어 안전 기반 시설을 확충해야 한다.
- ⑤ 교통사고 예방을 위해 운전자와 보행자 모두에게 안전교육을 실시해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 is it okay to interfere?가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you see a small feather fluffball sitting there freezing in your garden, don't you feel sorry for it and feel you must do all you can to help? I was very strict for the first fifteen years we lived at the forest lodge in Hümme. Feeding birds meant interfering, which meant changing their food situation in ways that were not natural. When you install a bird feeder and provide grain and fat, you promote the population of specific species of birds. Many of the young survive the winter, and the next spring these species are particularly populous—at the expense of others that perhaps did not come to the feeder. There's also the fact that in nature, reproduction rates are perfectly calibrated to winter losses. Species that lose more individuals over the winter simply lay more eggs and breed more than once a season. So, is it okay to interfere? For years, I refused to, despite pleas from my children.

\* fluffball: 솜털공을 닮은 새

\*\* calibrate: (∼을 향하여) 조정하다

- ① Your garden, if private, should be shared with birds.
- ② That humans live in the forest gets in the way of birds.
- ③ Growth in population of a bird species is a natural thing.
- ④ You must not have a bird feeder in your garden in winter.
- ⑤ The winter period must not be shortened by artificial means.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Having the positive attitude that we can change our level of performance can certainly make a difference. While some see such attitudes as related to intelligence (highly intelligent people are more confident of their success), there is much evidence that confidence of success occurs at all levels of intelligence — if you are confident you can improve, then you are more likely to improve. Perhaps Norman Vincent Peale was right — we can build confidence to win and influence not only people but also our abilities. This is important because intelligence, while valued as an asset, is not something that can be easily “learned” via a training program. It may be that a more important area for people to invest in is personal confidence. In other words, the question is not whether a person can attain a certain standing on a test or task but whether he or she has the confidence to tackle such tasks.

- ① 지능보다는 자신감이 수행에 긍정적인 영향을 미친다.
- ② 지능에 대한 전통적 견해가 연구를 통해 바뀌고 있다.
- ③ 지능이 높을수록 실패에 대한 부담을 크게 느낀다.
- ④ 개인의 성공 사례는 타인에게 자신감을 부여한다.
- ⑤ 지능은 타고나는 것이기보다는 개발되는 것이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The enormous workload of today's executives is a direct consequence of the conflict between biological time and computer time. Their work is increasingly computerized, and as computer technology progresses, these machines work faster and faster and thus save more and more time. What to do with that spare time becomes a question of values. It can be distributed among the individuals in the organization — thus creating time for them to reflect, organize themselves, network, and gather for informal conversations — or the time can be extracted from the organization and turned into profits for its top executives and shareholders by making people work more and thus increasing the company's productivity. Unfortunately, most companies in our much-acclaimed information age have chosen the second option. As a consequence, we see enormous increases in the corporate wealth at the top, while thousands of workers are fired in the continuing madness for downsizing and corporate mergers, and those remaining (including the top executives themselves) are forced to work harder and harder.

- ① overworking stemming from technological progress
- ② negative effects of corporate mergers on employees
- ③ the growing dependence of management on computers
- ④ ways of distributing the profits from technological progress
- ⑤ the narrowing income gap between workers and managers

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the global scale, diseases of infancy have been largely defeated, and such infectious diseases as tuberculosis and pneumonia are less serious threats than they were. The battles against cancer and heart disease, however, are far from won. Recent decades have brought new lifestyles, new pressures, new consumption patterns, and exposure to new chemicals, and we do not know how these affect our health. In order to distribute adequate food supplies to populations in huge urban areas, we add various kinds of preservatives to foods without knowing exactly how they will affect our health in the long run. We substitute artificial flavoring for sugar and other calorie-rich substances, but some of those substitutes have been proven to be dangerous. Despite all the sugar substitutes, obesity plagues a significant percentage of the U.S. population, bringing with it heart disease and diabetes. Even the treatment of drinking water with chemicals is rather recent in the scheme of global population change, and we do not know its long-term effects. Future chronic diseases may come from practices we take for granted as normal now.

\* tuberculosis: 결핵 \*\* pneumonia: 폐렴

- ① More Food Supplies for Growing Global Populations
- ② Common and Uncommon Diseases in Infancy
- ③ Sugar: The Root of All Obesity Evil
- ④ Why Diseases Keep Coming to Us
- ⑤ Health: A Right, or a Privilege?

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**The Consumption of Sugar Drinks by Age Groups in the U.S.  
(2005-2008)**

Age Group	All	2-5	6-11	12-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over
Male	178	71	141	273	252	159	70
Female	103	70	112	171	138	86	42

(Kilocalories per day)

The above table shows how many kilocalories per day men and women of different age groups consumed from sugar drinks in the U.S. from 2005 to 2008. ① Overall, men consumed greater number of kilocalories per day from sugar drinks than women. ② Among the six age groups, the consumption of sugar drinks on any given day was highest in the 12-19 age group for both men and women. ③ Men and women showed a gap of more than 100 kilocalories in the consumption of sugar drinks in the age groups of 12-19 and 20-39. ④ No female age group in the survey showed more than 200 kilocalories of daily sugar drink consumption, although women's average consumption was over 100kcal. ⑤ Men aged 60 and over consumed more than twice the number of kilocalories from sugar drinks compared to women of the same age group.

26. Constantin Stanislavsky에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Constantin Stanislavsky, the renowned Russian actor, director, and theatrical producer was well known as the founder of one of the foremost theatres in the world. No doubt, Stanislavsky is a classic example of a fortunate person in that he was born into a highly cultured and wealthy home with a long artistic tradition, and from his early days he was surrounded by outstanding artists. While still a child, he became involved in acting and producing: he started with plays for children (circus, ballet, puppet-shows), continued as an amateur, and finally became a professional artist. His life was free from material hardship; from his earliest childhood he was under the spell of art, educated by special tutors in music, singing, dancing, and in general subjects. His father built him a home stage, and he also lived in a great cultural center. In addition, he exhibited a number of personal qualities commonly attributed to great men: ambition, perseverance, will-power, energy, industry.

- ① 세계에서 으뜸가는 극장 중 하나의 설립자였다.
- ② 어린 시절부터 주위에 뛰어난 예술가들이 있었다.
- ③ 성인이 된 후에 연기와 제작에 참여했다.
- ④ 물질적인 어려움이 없는 삶을 살았다.
- ⑤ 아버지가 집에 무대를 만들어주었다.

27. 2019 Web TV 101 Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2019 Web TV 101 Workshop**  
Create your own Internet TV channel!

Starting your own TV channel on the Internet is wonderful and cost-effective. It is not only fun, but it can earn you good money if you do it right. Participants can learn everything, from creating your own TV channel to running it, from our talented media specialists.

**Date and Time:** Saturday, May 25, 2019  
- 8:30 a.m.: Sign-in and Continental Breakfast  
- 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.: Workshop

**Cost:** \$15 per person for all ages

Email WebTVworkshop2019@community.edu by May 20 to make your reservation.

Spaces are limited to 30 people, so sign up today!

- ① 인터넷 TV 채널을 만들고 운영하는 법을 배울 수 있다.
- ② 워크숍 시작 전에 아침 식사 시간이 있다.
- ③ 일인당 비용은 15달러이다.
- ④ 워크숍 3일 전까지 사전 예약을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가자는 30명까지로 한정된다.

28. Alecian Community College의 화상회의에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**How to Videoconference at Alecian Community College**  
- Procedures for Web Conferences

- **Scheduling**
  - Reservation is required to use a videoconference room.
  - If training or technical support is needed, please contact us at least three business days prior to the scheduled videoconference.
- **Meeting with Multiple Participants**
  - We have rooms that accommodate 5, 10, and 20 people.
  - Each room is equipped with:  
Digital projector / Laptop / Speaker Phone / Camera  
(A mouse and/or keyboard for the laptop must be brought by the users.)
- **Hours of Operation**

Gheny Campus: Monday – Saturday, 7 a.m. – 9 p.m.  
Loyal Campus: Tuesday – Sunday, 9 a.m. – 10 p.m.  
White County Campus: Tuesday – Sunday, 9 a.m. – 10 p.m.

For more information and to contact, please visit [www.acc.edu](http://www.acc.edu).

- ① 예약 없이도 화상회의실을 사용할 수 있다.
- ② 기술적 지원은 화상회의 이틀 전까지 요청해야 한다.
- ③ 화상회의실 최대 사용 인원은 10명이다.
- ④ 노트북 컴퓨터용 마우스는 사용자가 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 세 곳의 캠퍼스가 모두 일요일에 화상회의실을 개방한다.



33. Every play written in a new way is the concrete realization of a particular relationship to the psyche of the audience. To alter one is to alter the other. When one sets out to write a play about a traumatic event that a community has refused to confront, one quickly discovers that traditional dramatic forms are among the strongest ways in which the communal “we” enacts the ideological refusal of history. The problem of artistic form is thus to construct a play that, in effect, puts the audience on stage — and on trial. A play must work *on* and *in* the psyche of the audience by taking the psychological principles the audience has used to protect itself from traumatic events (the defenses and emotions that assure ego identity) and must subject those principles to a radical and complete reversal. The progression of the play must become the process whereby \_\_\_\_\_. Drama thereby becomes an agon that works in the psyche of the audience without offering them any way to discharge the burdens that the work places upon them. [3점]

\* agon: 갈등, 대결

- ① the communal “we” absorbs and incorporates the individual “I”
- ② the audience feels that their psychological expectations are met
- ③ the traditional wisdom a society holds proves practical and effective
- ④ its fictional experiences correspond to the audience’s real experiences
- ⑤ the psychological needs the audience projects are turned back against them

34. To illustrate the dependence of a significant event on a very small change, the phrase “the butterfly effect” has been applied in the chaos theory. According to this metaphor, the tiny movement of the wings of a butterfly in Southeast Asia could cause a hurricane in the Atlantic Ocean. I heard a television commentator mention the phrase as if that were something obvious. The commentator can be reassured: no hurricane in the Atlantic Ocean was ever caused by the fluttering of a butterfly’s wings in Southeast Asia, and the so-called butterfly effect is not based on a solid theory. The subject of chaos has become a productive branch of mathematics, with many applications in physics and other sciences. However, most of that research itself focuses on finding the order within the appearances of chaos, either in the way chaos is created, or in the characteristics of the statistical rules governing its occurrences, that is to say, \_\_\_\_\_. To repeat what has already been said, the essence of mathematical research is indeed the search for patterns, and we usually find them among those we already know. [3점]

- ① the random occurrence of causal relation
- ② the same type of patterns that we generally seek
- ③ imaginative patterns suggested by mathematicians
- ④ a theory that can disprove the existence of patterns
- ⑤ the random-looking responses of the public to an event

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

I would guess that there are a few dancers who believe, as I once did, that injuries are caused primarily by accidents: slipping, tripping, running into someone or something, or forgetting to point your foot at the right instant and inadvertently twisting your ankle. ① But the longer I’ve danced, the more I’ve understood that accidents are quite rare as causes of dance injuries. ② The majority of injuries are caused — and prevented — by how you work at your dancing, consistently and over time. ③ Your choice of dynamics can also be influenced by music, because dance is essentially a visual representation of the music through our bodies. ④ Working incorrectly just once usually won’t hurt you; your body is quite resilient and can bounce back from some amount of abuse. ⑤ But if you work incorrectly again and again, class after class, performance after performance, day after day, and year after year, your body — or some part of it — will finally give out.

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

36.

One reason that some apparent sunk cost ventures may not be irrational is that the decision makers are choosing actions to project and preserve their reputations for being decisive or for not being wasteful.

- (A) Such future reputational costs are perfectly reasonable factors to consider in determining whether or not to abandon a particular course of action. So long as other people believe in honoring sunk costs, the person who does not may be regarded as weird.
- (B) If, indeed, abandonment of a sunk cost negatively affects future reputation, then it may be wise not to do it. The auto maker who abandons an unpopular model may be ridiculed for making a “gutless” decision and lose future authority and actual power within his or her organization. The skier who gives up after having already paid \$90 may be regarded not just as financially wasteful, but as confused or silly, and lose his or her friends’ respect.
- (C) Just as the person who orders too much food might be labeled a poor judge of his or her own appetite and wasteful, these decision makers might be trying to protect their *future* reputations as morally consistent individuals or good decision makers. [3점]

\* sunk cost: 매몰 비용(이미 지출해서 회수할 수 없는 비용)

\*\* gutless: 배짱 없는

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

37.

An explanation for the formation of Roman numerals claims that they were originally representations of the human hand: I for one finger, V for a hand (of five fingers), and X for two hands placed together at the wrist (twice five fingers).

- (A) Vowels are shown by 1 to 5 notches (or strokes) on the central line. One theory suggests that this was originally a finger alphabet (hence the basic unit of five) which had been invented by the Druids as a private code for signalling.
- (B) The concept of using finger signs has also been put forward as one possible explanation for the origin of the Ogham script which existed in parts of the Celtic speaking areas of the British Islands between the 4th and 7th century AD.
- (C) The Ogham alphabet used in the script consists of 20 letters represented by straight or diagonal strokes varying in number from 1 to 5: they are drawn or cut below, above or straight through a horizontal line.

\* notch: 새긴 표시

\*\* Ogham: 오검 문자(고대 영국에서 사용된 문자)

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

If the young director becomes insecure, the professional crew member or actor may take matters into their own hands and call the shots.

In filmmaking, the benefits of using professionals are obvious. They have the experience to provide useful suggestions and solutions to creative or practical dilemmas; and they work quickly, efficiently, and reliably. ( ① ) They deliver what they say they can deliver and they rarely make stupid mistakes. ( ② ) However, seasoned veterans can become a challenge for the director-in-training because many professionals feel that their experience excels the instincts of the inexperienced director. ( ③ ) If the newbie director maintains the courage of their convictions and communicates ideas clearly and convincingly, the professional will respond by being a team player. ( ④ ) In this case, the leaderless project loses its rudder and everyone starts making a different film — their own film. ( ⑤ ) Faced with people who have much more experience, a young director must remain an active and confident leader who knows what they want at every moment (even if it feels like a bit of a performance at the beginning).

\* newbie: 초보자 \*\* rudder: (배의) 키

39.

But, in fact, they ate only about one-third of the edible plant foods and regularly hunted only 17 of the 223 local species of animals known to them.

Even though the terms *affluence* and *abundance* tend to be relative, Richard Lee presented convincing evidence that the Ju/'hoansi were not teetering on the brink of starvation. In fact their food-gathering techniques were both productive and reliable. ( ① ) A measure of Ju/'hoansi affluence noted in the 1960s was their selectivity in taking foods from the environment. ( ② ) If they had indeed been on the brink of starvation, they would have exploited every conceivable source of food. ( ③ ) Lee estimated that the average Ju/'hoansi adult spent twelve to nineteen hours per week in the pursuit of food. ( ④ ) It left a good deal of time for such leisure activities as resting, visiting, and entertaining visitors. ( ⑤ ) With the major group values of sharing and reciprocity, security for the Ju/'hoansi was ensured by giving rather than hoarding, because during hard times people could cash in on their accumulated obligations. [3점]

\* Ju/'hoansi: !Kung이라고도 불리는 칼라하리 사막에 사는 부족

\*\* teeter: 불안정하게 서다

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

Some musicians resent having their music compared to that of other groups, but doing so accomplishes important goals. By accurately referencing a few similar bands, you help set expectations for those people who have just discovered you and are curious about your sound. But make sure you actually sound like the bands you mention. You should aim to cultivate listeners who already like the type of music you make. They'll make better fans. Also, by making these comparisons, you're leveraging the marketing efforts of those more popular bands. When people search for those bands — whether through search engines or through dedicated music services — your music might come up as a recommendation. Even better, because your band does actually sound like the comparison band, the people who discover your music this way will be just the sort of people who are most likely to become new fans.

\* leverage: 강화하다



Being compared to other musical groups can lead to more \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to potential fans and \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ people's interest in your music.

- | (A)          | (B)            |
|--------------|----------------|
| ① comparison | ..... threaten |
| ② promotion  | ..... threaten |
| ③ reviews    | ..... sustain  |
| ④ objection  | ..... generate |
| ⑤ exposure   | ..... generate |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

At one time, virtual reality was a matter of basic lab research and ingenious sensory-input devices, a scientific research program that made headlines in the early 1990s. But the virtual reality I am talking about has emerged (a) independently of that program; it grew out of the game industry, without any influence from the scientists. Game developers had been exposed to the same basic ideas of virtual reality that everyone else had, but they took them in a completely different direction. The difference was this: the science program focused on sensory-input hardware, while the gamers focused on mentally and emotionally engaging software. As you can imagine, a person can become “immersed” either way: either the sensory inputs are so good that you actually think the crafted environment you’re in is (b) fake, or, you become so involved mentally and emotionally in the synthetic world that you stop paying attention to the fact that it is only synthetic. It turns out that the way humans are made, the software-based approach seems to have had much more success. It certainly is more (c) popular, and also cheaper for users and developers. And so, as we head into the twenty-first century, the (d) dominant paradigm for virtual reality is not hardware but software, and that means that any device that can engage a person in the happenings it portrays, is a little virtual reality tool. When children play at their little handhelds and when executives fiddle around with the games on their smartphones, there’s (e) immersion going on, a virtual reality brought about by games rather than devices.

\* fiddle with: ~을 만지작거리다

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Virtual Reality: The Good, Bad, and Ugly
- ② Are We Already Living in Virtual Reality?
- ③ Lifelike Virtual Reality: Software Over Hardware
- ④ Virtual Reality Opens New Paths to Mental Health
- ⑤ Communication in Virtual Reality and Video Games

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)

A long time ago, a troop of monkeys lived on a huge tree beside a river in a jungle. These monkeys were notorious and violent. None of the birds or other creatures of the jungle dared to perch on or climb the tree, due to the terror created by the monkeys. One day, a prince was traveling through the jungle along with his servants. Feeling very tired, (a) he got off his horse and took a nap. Seeing the people resting below, the monkeys made a huge uproar.

(B)

“Did you really believe what the voice in the sky said?” the prince asked. The boy who had been a monkey replied, “Not really, but I thought it was worth a try. If what the voice said was true, I’d get what I desired or else I would remain a monkey. I had nothing to lose by taking a dip in the river.” The prince was impressed by this boy who was both smart and courageous. He wanted to take the boy with (b) him, teach him, and make him his loyal servant. The prince and the boy left the jungle and lived a glorious life.

(C)

The voice said, “This is a golden chance for all monkeys! There will be lightning in the sky. If you take a dip in the river during that time, all of your problems will be solved.” The monkeys were shocked to hear this and didn’t know how to react. As announced, there was lightening in the sky. One of the monkeys saw this as an opportunity and jumped into the river while the others watched on. (c) He took a dip in the river and came out as a beautiful boy. A few seconds later, the other monkeys jumped into the river, but nothing happened.

(D)

Hearing the loud noises, the prince got angry. “Why do you make such an uproar?” (d) he asked. “We hate human beings!” one of the monkeys replied. “God has made them so beautiful and happy, but we are so ugly and distressed,” he explained. The prince replied, “How stupid you are! Don’t curse God for your condition. The Almighty gives equal opportunities to all. Some are smart enough to cash in on it while others lose and cry.” After saying that, (e) he went on to relax under another tree nearby. Suddenly, the entire jungle received an announcement from the sky.

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 동물들은 원숭이들이 두려워서 큰 나무에 올라가지 않았다.
- ② 왕자는 원숭이였던 소년의 말에 깊은 감명을 받았다.
- ③ 음성은 원숭이들에게 모든 문제를 해결할 기회를 주었다.
- ④ 원숭이 떼 중 오직 한 마리만 소년으로 변신했다.
- ⑤ 왕자는 원숭이들이 사람을 미워하는 이유에 공감했다.

\* 확인 사항

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