

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 학생회 우산 공유 서비스의 시작을 알리려고
- ② 학생회장 선거 공약의 아이디어를 모집하려고
- ③ 미반납된 학생 공유 우산의 반납을 독려하려고
- ④ 학생회장 선거 운동원으로 참여하기를 권유하려고
- ⑤ 학생 우산 공유 서비스를 위한 기부를 요청하려고

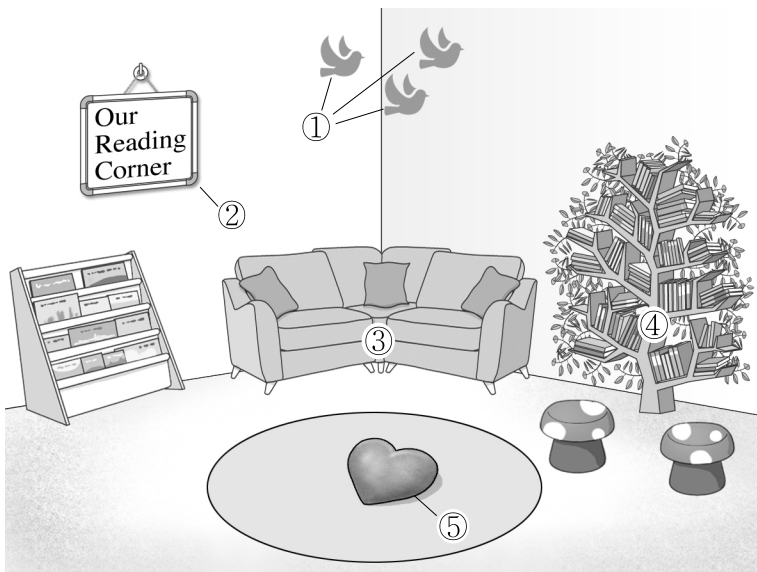
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목이 아프면 마스크를 써서 목을 보호해야 한다.
- ② 미세먼지가 심한 날에는 외출을 삼가는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 미세먼지가 심할 때는 손과 얼굴을 자주 씻어야 한다.
- ④ 미세먼지 발생을 막기 위해 대중교통을 이용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 미세먼지 농도 측정값을 대중에게 정확하게 전달해야 한다.

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

- ① 패션 디자이너 - 패션모델      ② 등반기 - 토크 쇼 진행자
- ③ 화가 - 전시회 기획자      ④ 옷 가게 점원 - 고객
- ⑤ 작곡가 - 연주자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 식당 예약하기      ② 선물 포장하기
- ③ 초대장 보내기      ④ 케이크 주문하기
- ⑤ 생일 카드 작성하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$45      ② \$50      ③ \$54      ④ \$55      ⑤ \$60

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 하이킹 여행을 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 산이 지나치게 험해서
- ② 캠핑할 텐트가 없어서
- ③ 캠핑장 청소를 도와야 해서
- ④ 하이킹 동아리 회원이 아니어서
- ⑤ 장학금을 위한 면접을 봐야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, the Gravity Max at Kidsland에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 탑승자 신장 제한      ② 최고 속도
- ③ 최대 탑승 인원      ④ 최고 높이
- ⑤ 운영 시간

9. Millersville University Summer Music Camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 8월 23일부터 8월 27일까지 열린다.
- ② 교수와 지역 전문가들이 캠프 참가자들을 가르칠 것이다.
- ③ 등록 마감 시한은 8월 19일 오후 11시 59분이다.
- ④ 캠프 전날까지 비용 전액을 완납해야 한다.
- ⑤ 밴드와 오케스트라의 수업료는 각각 100달러이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 피크닉용 아이스박스를 고르시오.

Picnic Coolers

	Model	Brand	Capacity	Price	Wheels
①	A	Hardgear	3 liters	\$26	×
②	B	Hardgear	5.5 liters	\$42	○
③	C	Sunbreeze	8.5 liters	\$51	○
④	D	Everfresh	11 liters	\$53	×
⑤	E	Naturelover	21 liters	\$62	○

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

- ① I know what you mean. The movie is easy to understand.
- ② Great. Can I use your idea as a motif for my film?
- ③ I can't wait. Shall we go see the movie together?
- ④ I agree with her. The plot was very complicated.
- ⑤ You're right. I should have watched it last week.

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

- ① Yes. You'd better open the windows regularly.
- ② Okay. Let's rinse and dry them this weekend.
- ③ I'm afraid not. We need to save electricity.
- ④ Right. Air that's too cold is bad for health.
- ⑤ I agree. Global warming is getting worse.

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

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

- ① You're right. We shouldn't have stopped.
- ② No, I'm not hungry. I had a big breakfast.
- ③ Thank you. Actually, I'm feeling a little bit tired.
- ④ Never mind. I already ate lunch a few hours ago.
- ⑤ Hurry up. Otherwise, we won't arrive there by noon.

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

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

- ① Your phone doesn't have many new functions.
- ② You can enjoy high-quality videos on your phone.
- ③ You need to reduce your cell phone use in general.
- ④ I don't think your phone is the same model as mine.
- ⑤ There are lots of online videos explaining phone functions.

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

James: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Then it's better for me to take care of the dust-related chores.
- ② Okay. I like cooking, so I'll take charge of the kitchen.
- ③ That's fine. I'll do all the housework this first week.
- ④ Dust is bad for health. Let's clean the room often.
- ⑤ That's not fair. I do most of the cooking already.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that are good for the brain
- ② what to eat when you're ill or injured
- ③ factors that inhibit brain development
- ④ efficient ways to keep a balanced diet
- ⑤ foods that you shouldn't eat in old age

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① dark chocolate    ② fish    ③ milk
- ④ carrots    ⑤ almonds

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Parents,

Earlier this year, Oakville School District asked us to take action to improve our attendance figures. We recently carried out a review of last year's attendance data to identify areas where improvements can be made. We felt it was a good idea to give you our guidance about illness and absence reporting. Please see the attached document for this guidance. We realize that there may be occasions when your child will be too ill to attend school. However, for very slight conditions, it might be better to let your child go to school. You can find the related information in the document. Please contact us if you would like to discuss any matters of concern.

Yours sincerely,  
Mrs. Lillian Jones

- ① 자녀의 질병 결석 증빙 서류 제출을 요청하려고
- ② 출석률이 학업에 미치는 영향에 관해 설명하려고
- ③ 자녀의 질병과 결석 보고에 관한 지침을 전달하려고
- ④ 자녀의 장기 결석으로 인한 유급 가능성을 경고하려고
- ⑤ 출석률 향상 방안 논의를 위한 학부모 회의를 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Kelly의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kelly and her dad were near the rear of the plane. She quickly slid into the seat next to the window. It was lighter outside, so she could see other planes pulled up to the terminal as well as some on the runways. Her dad asked Kelly if she was anxious, and she told him she wasn't, even though she really was. The palms of her hands had started to sweat. She kept wiping them on the knees of her pants. But once they were in the air, she no longer felt the pressure pushing her back against her seat. Kelly was able to relax. Strangely, it didn't even feel like she was flying. In-flight meals were served an hour later when she felt hungry. After eating dessert, she looked out the window of the plane. Outside nothing moved, as if she were looking at a video paused on a screen. A short while later, Kelly fell comfortably asleep.

- ① jealous → regretful    ② nervous → relieved
- ③ anticipating → bored    ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ disappointed → grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Working memory is a cognitive system with a limited capacity that can hold information only temporarily. Also, it is your short-term memory. And it's very costly to try to keep things there. If you're trying to remember something for a finite period of time (minutes, days, months, etc.), you might end up forgetting. There's a *huge* opportunity cost to having a heavily loaded and unorganized mind. Because you're fixated on holding the ideas you have in your head, you can't let your mind wander and get new insights. You can't think deeply and reflect. It's like holding it way, way too long when you have to go to the bathroom. Don't do this to your mind. When you get insights or ideas, immediately record them. Get them down on paper or record them in audio. Outsource your thinking to your environment to free your working memory space.

- ① 아이디어가 떠오르면 바로 기록하여 작동 기억의 부담을 줄여야 한다.
- ② 나중에 찾아보기 쉽도록 체계적으로 아이디어를 기록해 두어야 한다.
- ③ 주변 환경을 주의 깊게 관찰하여 사색의 재료로 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 숙고할 시간을 갖으려면 작동 기억을 잠시 멈추어야 한다.
- ⑤ 기억력을 강화하려면 먼저 작동 기억을 훈련시켜야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 this involuntary financial assistance to working parents가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Parents are caught in a child care trilemma. Even when their children enter the school system, it is usually necessary for parents to pay for some kind of afterschool care until they return home from work. In too many communities, parents on tight budgets are allowing dangerous latchkey child care arrangements for their school-aged children. It is not a question of whether parents should work; they are working, and high living costs make it necessary for them to do so. Nor is it an issue of whether child care is good or bad for children; many studies support the idea that good care is good and bad care is bad for them. The real trilemma for society is how to balance quality care for children, decent and fair living wages for child care staff, and affordability for parents. Child care professionals are still providing an unseen consumer subsidy by earning low salaries and few benefits. The result of this involuntary financial assistance to working parents is that child care workers have high rates of job turnover — around one-quarter every year — thereby lowering quality.

\* trilemma: 삼중고    \*\* latchkey child: 맞벌이 부부의 아이  
\*\*\* living wage: 최저 생활 임금

- ① lowered affordability of afterschool care for parents
- ② establishment of quality child care for working parents
- ③ improvement of working conditions for child care staff
- ④ government involvement in the improvement of child care
- ⑤ low wages forced on child care workers for parents' benefit

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

For thousands of years, astronomers carefully tracked the motion of the planets among the stars. The path of a planet over the course of a year is complex, darting this way and that, making loops in the sky. It was hard to imagine an explanation for these wild movements. Today, every child learns the basic idea that the planets orbit the Sun. The motion of the planets is still complex, and to predict their course requires difficult mathematics, but with the right framework, the complexity is no longer mysterious. Few scientific discoveries are hard to understand at a basic level. A child can learn that Earth orbits the Sun. A high school student can learn the principles of evolution, genetics, quantum mechanics, and relativity. Each of these scientific advances was preceded by confusing observations. But now they seem straightforward and logical. In other words, major discoveries are almost always preceded by complex observations, and with the correct theoretical framework, the complexity does not disappear, but it no longer seems confusing.

\* quantum mechanics: 양자 역학

- ① 과학적 발견은 흔히 실생활에서의 꾸준한 관찰에서 나온다.
- ② 신비로운 과학 현상은 아이들의 지적 탐구 욕구를 자극한다.
- ③ 복잡한 과학적 발견은 올바른 이론적 틀을 통해 이해할 수 있다.
- ④ 과학적 이해를 위한 이론적 틀의 정립은 오랜 관찰의 부산물이다.
- ⑤ 혼란스러운 관찰 결과에는 관찰자의 개인적 편견이 반영되어 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Turtle viewing can take place as an independent activity or within an organized and structured program. Impacts can occur primarily as a result of ignorance as to how to observe a nesting turtle. Documented impacts include torchlight and noise discouraging turtles from ascending beaches or causing turtles to abandon the construction of nest chambers. Other potential problems include the use of camera flash, touching and the blocking of turtles attempting to return to the sea. Johnson *et al.* reported that organized and guided turtle watches in Florida affected turtle nesting behavior because females were aware of tourists' presence and did not spend sufficient time camouflaging their nests. The implications of not adequately camouflaging a nest may be that such nests are more prone to predation. In terms of the night viewing of hatchling emergence, Jacobson and Lopez report on the digging and movement by tourists close to nests and trampling and handling of hatchlings by tourists. Without management in place, it is possible that disturbance of this nature could negatively affect breeding populations of marine turtles.

\* camouflage: 위장하다    \*\* hatchling: 갓 부화한 동물

- ① increased populations of turtles and the potential causes
- ② geographical features that turtles prefer in building nests
- ③ the possibility of coexistence between tourists and turtles
- ④ desperate efforts for turtle hatchlings to successfully survive
- ⑤ ecological problems of night tours for watching nesting turtles

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A specific mode of self-modeling known as *feedforward* has the potential to positively influence motivation and performance. Feedforward modeling provides the athlete with information about possible future behavior rather than his past or current behavior. Feedforward is similar to self-modeling in that an athlete views himself performing successfully, but it differs in that the performance shown is a behavior or skill that the athlete has yet to accomplish. Studies have examined the use of feedforward and found positive results. For example, Dowrick and Dove worked with three children (ages 5-10) with spina bifida. The authors created edited videotapes of the children showing them engaged in swimming maneuvers without any assistance — by editing out the therapist providing support. Thus, the children were viewing themselves completing swimming strokes that they were not yet capable of achieving independently. After this feedforward intervention, the children made significant improvements in their swimming skill.

\* spina bifida: 척추뼈 갈림증    \*\* maneuver: (조심해서 하는) 동작

- ① Seeing Oneself Completing Future Tasks: A Facilitator of Success
- ② Do Not Set Unrealistic Expectations for Recovery in Patients
- ③ My Potential for the Future: Something to Work Hard for
- ④ Complementary Roles of Feedback and Feedforward
- ⑤ Visualizing Future Success: A Stress Reliever

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Global Economic Growth Outlook**  
(real GDP, annual percent change)

	Actual	Projected	
	2021	2022	2023
Global Output	5.9	4.4	3.8
Advanced Economies	5.0	3.9	2.6
United States	5.0	3.9	2.6
Germany	2.7	3.8	2.5
France	6.7	3.5	1.8
Japan	1.6	3.3	1.8
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.5	4.8	4.7
China	8.1	4.8	5.2
India	9.0	9.0	7.1
Brazil	4.7	0.6	1.6
Saudi Arabia	2.9	4.7	2.7

The above table shows the global economic growth for 2021, along with its projections in 2022 and 2023. ① Global output is expected to decrease from 5.9 percent in 2021 to 4.4 percent in 2022 and to 3.8 percent in 2023. ② The economic growth of advanced economies is expected to decrease, with the projected growth rate in 2023 lower than that in 2021 by 2.4 percentage points. ③ The economic growth of Germany and Japan is projected to increase from 2021 to 2022 and then decrease from 2022 to 2023. ④ The emerging market and developing economies are expected to maintain growth rates above 4 percent, but their growth is projected to decline from 2021 to 2023. ⑤ Among the four countries under the emerging market and developing economies category, Brazil is expected to show the most drastic changes, and its growth rate is projected to remain under 1 percent in 2022 and 2023.

26. Leffert Lefferts Buck에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Leffert Lefferts Buck was born in Canton, New York, in 1837 and received bachelor's and master's degrees from the local college, St. Lawrence, before attending Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He graduated in 1868, his studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, which he entered as a soldier in the Sixtieth New York Infantry. After a period as assistant engineer on New York's Croton Aqueduct project, he worked on railroad bridges in Peru, Mexico, and many locations around the United States. He oversaw the rebuilding of Roebling's Niagara Gorge Bridge during the period 1877-1886. He became chief engineer of the Williamsburg Bridge project in 1895 and continued in that capacity until the bridge was opened in 1903 as the largest suspension bridge in the world, with a central span of sixteen hundred feet — four feet six inches longer than the Brooklyn Bridge.

\* infantry: 보병대    \*\* suspension bridge: 현수교

- ① 지역 대학에서 학사 및 석사 학위를 받았다.
- ② 미국 남북 전쟁으로 인해 학업이 중단되었다.
- ③ 페루 및 멕시코에서 철교 작업에 참여했다.
- ④ Roebling의 Niagara Gorge Bridge의 재건을 감독했다.
- ⑤ 1903년에 Williamsburg Bridge 프로젝트의 수석 엔지니어가 되었다.

27. Ontario Ministry of Labor “It’s Your Job” Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### Ontario Ministry of Labor “It’s Your Job” Video Contest

Ontario Ministry of Labor is hosting a video contest for local residents. We want to see the videos that can be used in social media to illustrate the importance of working safely on the job.

\* **Participants:** Ontario residents only

\* **Theme:** How to raise awareness of workplace safety

\* **Deadline:** Friday, August 26, 9 a.m.

\* **How to Submit**

Fill out the application form and email it with the video to [videocontest@ontario.com](mailto:videocontest@ontario.com), and include the name of your video in the subject line.

\* **Criteria:** Videos will be judged on creativity, persuasiveness, and technical quality.

\* **Prizes**

– 1st Place: \$2,000

– 2nd Place: \$1,500

– 3rd Place: \$1,000

The first place video will go on to compete in the national “It’s Your Job” video contest.

Please visit the website for additional information.

- ① Ontario 주의 주민들만 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 주제는 사업장 안전에 대한 인식을 높이는 방법이다.
- ③ 참가 신청서는 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 비디오는 창의성, 설득력, 기술적 품질로 평가될 것이다.
- ⑤ 1위 수상자에게는 2,000달러의 상금이 주어진다.

28. Gloria Beach Surf School에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### Gloria Beach Surf School

We are here to give everything you need to learn to surf in Gloria Beach! The lessons are offered all year-round and open to 12 years old and over.

#### Prices

Lesson Type	Hour	Fee (per person)
1-on-1	1	\$130
	2	\$210
2 people	1	\$110
	2	\$180
3-4 people	1	\$90
	2	\$150

- Boards, wet suits, and insurance included.
- A group of 3-4 people is recommended for the 2 hour surfing lesson.
- No refund is provided if you cannot continue with the surf lesson.

Bookings are available online at [www.gloriasurfschool.com](http://www.gloriasurfschool.com), or call us at 868-456-7890.

- ① 1년 중 여름에만 진행된다.
- ② 2명의 2시간 수업료는 110달러이다.
- ③ 잠수복은 직접 준비해야 한다.
- ④ 3~4명의 단체에게는 2시간 수업이 권장된다.
- ⑤ 수업이 도중에 중단되면 환불이 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Food storing animals are important for the dispersal of many species of plants, especially ① those that form seeds in the shape of nuts and acorns. Both birds and mammals can then act as dispersers of such plants. Well-known examples of birds with storing behavior having co-adapted or co-evolved with the nuts in plants ② are the dispersal of large pine seeds or hazel nuts by nutcrackers and oak acorns by Eurasian jays and blue jays. These corvids will make excavations in the ground that are 5-20 cm deep, push one or several nuts down and then ③ cover them with top soil. This is similar to if a human farmer would have planted the nuts, and of course, a very good start for a growing plant. It may seem detrimental for the plant ④ that the hoarder will return later and retrieve and eat cached items. But these species usually store two to three times more nuts than they will eat in a winter, ⑤ means that many nuts are left intact in the soil.

\* corvid: 까마귀과의 새    \*\* hoarder: 저장하는 동물  
\*\*\* cache: 저장하다

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

When people think that someone is trying to change their attitude or otherwise manipulate them, a red flag goes up. That red flag is called *psychological reactance*. According to Jack Brehm's theory of psychological reactance, all of us ① want the freedom to think, feel, and act as we choose. When we sense that a cherished freedom is being threatened, we become motivated to maintain it. And when we sense that a freedom is slipping away, we try to ② restore it. One possible result is that when a communicator comes on too strongly, we may react with a *negative attitude change* by moving in the direction that is the ③ opposite of the one being advocated — even, ironically, when the speaker's position agrees with our own. Sometimes, the motive to protect our freedom to think as we choose wins over our desire to ④ reject a specific opinion. Reactance can trigger resistance to persuasion in two ways. Once aroused, the reactant target of attempted persuasion may simply shut down in a reflex-like response or disagree in a more thoughtful manner by ⑤ questioning the credibility of the source and counterarguing the message.

\* reactance: 유도 저항

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The fact that decisions are central to our society, that there are now more things to be decided, does not mean that our dominion over the world has increased proportionally. A democratic society is one in which the range of what needs to be decided has expanded, but these decisions are not sovereign decisions. Rather, they are exercised in a framework in which those who act politically depend on many other people's actions in turn. Social arrangements are not intentionally moldable through sovereign political decisions; in social processes, there is always the intervention of what we could call inescapable destinies, both old and new. Modern society has in principle been optimistic regarding its ability to determine its own reality, even when this optimism has been frequently contradicted in various ways. One need not think only of extravagant planning: even the most modest projects of governance must \_\_\_\_\_. In addition to political actors not achieving what they intended, the risk of producing undesired and unexpected side effects rears its head over and over again.

\* sovereign: 주권적인    \*\* extravagant: 거창한, 화려한

- ① confront resistance
- ② meet expectations
- ③ respect standards
- ④ exclude conflict
- ⑤ contain rewards

32. Maize, more commonly known as corn in America, provides the best illustration that domesticated crops \_\_\_\_\_. The distinction between wild and domesticated plants is not a hard and fast one. Instead, plants occupy a continuum: from entirely wild plants, to domesticated ones that have had some characteristics modified to suit humans, to entirely domesticated plants, which can only reproduce with human assistance. Maize falls into the last of these categories. It is the result of human propagation of a series of random genetic mutations that transformed it from a simple grass into a bizarre, gigantic mutant that can no longer survive in the wild. Maize is descended from teosinte, a wild grass indigenous to modern-day Mexico. The two plants look very different. But just a few genetic mutations, it turns out, were sufficient to transform one into the other.

\* propagation: 증식, 번식

- ① can have single or multiple origins
- ② are unquestionably human creations
- ③ are usually grown in a confined area
- ④ serve as a reservoir of genetic material
- ⑤ can no longer compete with wild plants

33. Managing a balanced risk portfolio doesn't mean constantly hovering in the middle of the spectrum by taking moderate risks. Instead, successful originals take extreme risks in one arena and \_\_\_\_\_. At age twenty-seven, Sara Blakely generated the novel idea of creating footless tights, taking a big risk by investing her entire savings of \$5,000. To balance out her risk portfolio, she stayed in her full-time position selling fax machines for two years, spending nights and weekends building the prototype — and saving money by writing her own patent application instead of hiring lawyers to do so. After she finally launched Spanx, she became the world's youngest self-made billionaire. A century earlier, Henry Ford started his automotive empire while employed as a chief engineer for Thomas Edison, which gave him the security necessary to try out his novel inventions for a car. He continued working under Edison for two years after building a carburetor and a year after earning a patent for it. [3점]

\* carburetor: 기화기, 카뷰레터

- ① increase the frequency of taking them
- ② learn a lesson from what they did wrong
- ③ copy the same risky approach in another
- ④ reduce their risk little by little in that arena
- ⑤ offset them with extreme caution in another

34. Choice, in the ancestral environment, was always a positive option. Choice meant some level of abundance and predictability. Perhaps this is why so many of us allowed panic to sink in when we saw grocery shelves bare of essentials like toilet paper and flour at the start of a crisis. It signaled some upheaval in the environment that we had come to recognize as stable and certain. But counterintuitively, more choice in the context of our modern environment can sometimes \_\_\_\_\_. The very word “decide” shares an etymological root with the word “homicide.” Killing or cutting down choices can be afflicting for humans. We hate narrowing our opportunities, even when our own fear of not making the “right” decision prevents us from making one at all. Opportunities become trade-offs in this mindset. The positive potential of one decision translates into the costs of not choosing another. While our instinct for variety is infinite, our ability to *manage* the variety we crave is limited. When we are presented with too many choices, we often avoid making decisions altogether. [3점]

\* etymological: 어원의 \*\* afflicting: 고통스러운, 비참한

- ① make us feel so inferior to our neighbors with fewer choices
- ② create an anxious frame of mind rather than a blissful one
- ③ save us the burden of making numerous trivial decisions
- ④ conceal the lack of variety in terms of real differences
- ⑤ justify the opportunity costs without inflicting pains

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the animal world, broadcasting a clear signal to the right audience is as critical to the sender's survival as webbed feet, sharp teeth, or powerful lungs. ① To complete the circuit, it is equally important for the receiver to be able to hear, see, smell, or feel the message coming through. ② No matter how a species communicates, it is given complementary adaptations that allow it to pick up the responses of other members of its species. ③ You can often see how animals at your zoo are tuned in to their particular communication channels by noticing the features of their sensory organs. ④ As evidenced in its own strategic-planning process, the zoo recognizes that communication is critical for its own revitalization and for ensuring high-quality animal management and care. ⑤ Visual animals have large, light-gathering eyes; tactile animals have sensitive whiskers; and vocal animals have large, twitching ears.

\* tactile: 촉각의 \*\* whisker: 수염  
\*\*\* twitching: 쉴룩거리는

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

36.

Machines are conceived, designed, and constructed by people. By human standards, machines are pretty limited.

- (A) Because they lack these strengths, machines require us to be precise and accurate, things we are not very good at. Machines have no leeway or common sense. Moreover, many of the rules followed by a machine are known only by the machine and its designers.
- (B) They do not maintain the same kind of rich history of experiences that people have in common with one another, experiences that enable us to interact with others because of this shared understanding.
- (C) Instead, machines usually follow rather simple, rigid rules of behavior. If we get the rules wrong even slightly, the machine does what it is told, no matter how insensible and illogical. People are imaginative and creative, filled with common sense; that is, a lot of valuable knowledge built up over years of experience.

\* leeway: 재량

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

37.

If there is a domain where censitary voting continues to reign, it is certainly that of economic power. In joint-stock companies, the stockholders legally have all the power, with voting rights proportional to the number of stocks they hold.

- (A) Theoretically, other rules are perfectly conceivable. For example, nothing guarantees that stockholders are more competent to manage an enterprise than a company's employees, or that they are more invested in its success over the long term.
- (B) Often, the opposite is true: an investment fund can put capital into an enterprise and withdraw it again in a short period of time, whereas employees generally invest a major part of their lives, their energy, and their skills. In many respects, employees constitute the company's first long-term investors. If we look at the big picture, we can only be surprised by this persistence of plutocracy in economic matters.
- (C) It might be said that this is the definition of capitalism, but in fact it is a specific institutional arrangement that is not particularly natural and has been established only gradually, in the context of specific circumstances and power relationships. [3점]

\* censitary: 자산에 비례하는    \*\* plutocracy: 금권 정치

- 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 an entrepreneur's innovative new product or service fails to provide consumers with value greater than cost, losses will result, reducing the wealth of both the entrepreneur and the investors who financed the project.

Not all innovative actions by entrepreneurs will be successful in the marketplace. It is a process of discovery, one of trial and error. We must find a way to sort the good ideas from the bad ones. The profit and loss system in a competitive market performs this function quite well — it both incentivizes innovation and provides feedback to entrepreneurs. ( ① ) In a market economy, it is relatively easy for entrepreneurs to try out their new ideas. ( ② ) All they have to do is to provide financing or convince investors to do so. ( ③ ) The function of the profit and loss system is important because no one knows either the source or the nature of the next good or service that will improve the quality of our lives. ( ④ ) But markets also hold entrepreneurs accountable. ( ⑤ ) With time, losses and business failures will bring counterproductive activities to a halt, freeing up the resources for other entrepreneurs to employ in a more productive manner.

\* incentivize: 장려하다

39.

The advantage of a larger brain was that it made it more likely our ancestors could invent ways of compensating for their lack of speed and strength.

Our ancestors who lived a million and a half years ago were slow and feeble compared to the animals they were competing with. Their bodies lacked inbuilt "weapons" like fangs, claws, or hooves on the end of legs that could deliver walloping kicks. Their relative weakness was probably another side effect of having a larger brain. ( ① ) With so much energy needed to support a large brain, there is less available to send to other parts of the body. ( ② ) Having a smaller digestive system saves energy, and so does having smaller, weaker muscles. ( ③ ) Their hands were capable of a wide variety of minutely controlled fine movements and could turn sticks and stones into tools and weapons. ( ④ ) They discovered that, by practicing, they could become better at using tools and weapons. ( ⑤ ) Also, having a larger brain would have allowed early humans to compete by being better at finding ways to take advantage of unexpected events and unpredictable situations. [3점]

\* fang: 송곳니    \*\* walloping: 세게 치는

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

Philosophically, those who favor the European system in which arts institutions are supported primarily by government subsidies start from the premise that art and culture are a national heritage and therefore logically deserve to be supported by the nation acting collectively. At the practical level, an advantage is that the government can provide whatever funds are needed and in so doing relieve the institutions of unremitting and distracting pressure to raise money from private sources. Government funding, it is also argued, would be relatively stable, providing a more reliable basis for long-run planning than does private support. Perhaps more fundamentally, support from the public budget is seen as a way of insulating the arts from the potential threat to their artistic freedom associated with dependence on the marketplace. As Schuster puts it, "The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs is struck by the paradox of encouraging greater corporate funding when one of the important goals of their national cultural policy is to 'combat the negative effects of commercialism in the cultural sector.'"

\* unremitting: 끊임없는



In the European system, the government \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ arts institutions, resulting in artistic freedom not being \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ by commercialism.

- | (A)        |       | (B)        |
|------------|-------|------------|
| ① funds    | ..... | threatened |
| ② funds    | ..... | guaranteed |
| ③ unifies  | ..... | threatened |
| ④ unifies  | ..... | reflected  |
| ⑤ isolates | ..... | guaranteed |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The corporate world is conducting its own experiments with diversity, inspired by research showing that employees in multicultural workplaces have higher morale. Just getting people of color in the door and showing them to their desks is not (a) enough to harness the power of diversity, however. Institutions must alter their interactions to make everyone feel welcome and comfortable. This means putting an end to legends of color-blindness and (b) acknowledging that race and ethnicity matter. For example, in one study, psychologist Valerie Purdie-Vaughns and her team asked Black professionals to read a brochure about a workplace and to imagine working there. One brochure featured racially balanced photographs and quotes such as “We believe that embracing our diversity enriches our culture.” The other brochure featured photographs of White people and quotes such as “Focusing on similarities creates a more unified, exciting, and collaborative work environment.” The researchers found that Black professionals preferred and trusted the firms with the multicultural brochures more than the firms with color-blind brochures.

Adopting a multicultural ethos may build not only trust, but also (c) profits. In a study of nearly four thousand employees from seventeen different companies, psychologist Victoria Plaut and her team compared work groups that kept a policy of color-blindness with work groups that recognized and celebrated racial and ethnic differences. They discovered that minority employees were more enthusiastic about and committed to their jobs when their White coworkers (d) dismissed racial and ethnic differences and when organizational policies supported multiculturalism. Because (e) committed employees produce more and create less employee turnover, a multicultural mindset might mean bigger profit.

\* morale: 사기    \*\* ethos: 풍조

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Tough Challenges Multicultural Workplaces Face
- ② Color-Blindness: A Symptom of Extreme Fairness
- ③ Minority Employees: A Source of Innovative Ideas
- ④ Leave Your Color at Home When You Go to Work
- ⑤ Multiculturalism: The Key to a Productive Workplace

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 frog who lived in Osaka once decided to travel to Kyoto. He had heard that Kyoto was a marvelous city, and he was eager to see it. Meanwhile, a frog from Kyoto decided to travel to Osaka. He had heard that Osaka was a fantastic city. (a) He was eager to visit there. It took these tiny frogs a long time to climb the mountain road. For days, higher and higher on the mountain road they climbed.

(B)

“But (b) I have an idea! Why don’t we hold onto each other and stand up on our hind legs? Then we could each see the city that lies ahead,” said the Kyoto frog. “What a great idea!” The two frogs grasped each other around the shoulders. Each stood wobbling as tall as possible on its hind legs facing toward the city it hoped to visit. “What! Osaka looks just like Kyoto to me!” exclaimed the Kyoto frog. “Kyoto looks exactly like Osaka to (c) me, too! It’s a good thing we checked this out. We might as well save ourselves the long trip and go back home,” said the Osaka frog.

\* wobble: 비틀거리다

(C)

So the two bid each other farewell and each started hopping back down the mountain. They had forgotten just one thing. The frogs’ eyes were at the back of their heads. Thus the Kyoto frog was really staring back at the city (d) he had just left. And the Osaka frog was staring at his hometown. Still each frog lived out his days happily, content in the knowledge that the other city was just like his own!

(D)

It happened that the two frogs met right at the top of the mountain. How amazed they were to see each other! “I am going to Kyoto! I’ve heard it is marvelous!” said the frog from Osaka. “(e) I am going to Osaka! I’ve heard the same thing about Osaka!” responded the Kyoto frog. “It’s too bad we aren’t taller. If we were just a bit taller we could look ahead at our destinations. This has been such a hard journey. I hope it is worth it,” said the Osaka frog.

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. 윗글의 개구리 두 마리에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 산길을 오르는 데 오랜 시간이 걸렸다.
- ② 서로 어깨를 움켜잡고 뒷다리로 일어섰다.
- ③ 여행을 중단하고 살던 도시로 돌아갔다.
- ④ 자신들이 가고자 했던 도시를 실제로 보았다.
- ⑤ 우연히 산꼭대기에서 서로 만났다.

\* 확인 사항

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