

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 Let's ask if they have a smaller size in stock.
- ② Great. Why don't you just buy them?
- ③ I'm sorry, but my shoe size is seven.
- ④ You're right. These shoes aren't my size.
- ⑤ They fit perfectly, but I don't like the color.

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

- ① I agree. It's time I took some time off.
- ② Sure, I'd love to learn Spanish with you.
- ③ Cheer up. I wish you better luck next time.
- ④ I have one, so I should apply for the position.
- ⑤ I'll pass. I already have a job at a language center.

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

- ① 무인 도서 반납기 설치를 제안하려고
- ② 수재민을 위한 성금 모금 결과를 알리려고
- ③ 도서관 보수 공사 업체 선정 결과를 발표하려고
- ④ 도서 대출 및 반납 이용 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 보수 공사로 인한 도서관 임시 휴관을 안내하려고

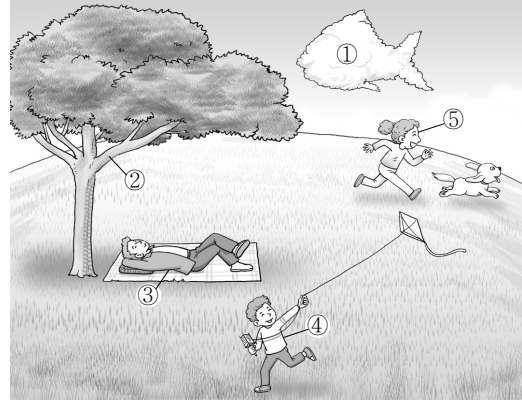
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아기용품은 직접 보고 구입하는 것이 좋다.
- ② 정해진 시간마다 아기에게 먹을 것을 줘야 한다.
- ③ 아기의 건강을 위해 제때 기저귀를 교체해 줘야 한다.
- ④ 일용품을 신청해서 정기적으로 배송시키는 것이 편리하다.
- ⑤ 온라인에서 구입한 물건은 사용 전에 상태를 꼼꼼히 살펴야 한다.

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

- ① 의사 - 간호사
- ② 코치 - 운동선수
- ③ 물리 치료사 - 환자
- ④ 심리 상담사 - 내담자
- ⑤ 의학 전문 기자 - 기자 지망생

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



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

- ① 동물 가면 주문하기
- ② 곰 가면 쓰고 춤추기
- ③ 멀티미디어실 문 잠그기
- ④ 운동화 광고에 출연하기
- ⑤ 밥솥 광고 모니터링하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 에어컨 수리 기사와의 약속 시간을 바꾸려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 출장 일정과 겹쳐서
- ② 우체국에 들러야 해서
- ③ 여동생을 만나기로 해서
- ④ 새 여권을 찾으러 가야 해서
- ⑤ 노트북을 반납하러 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$135 ② \$150 ③ \$210 ④ \$270 ⑤ \$330

10. 대화를 듣고, Bloomfield Choir에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 오디션 참가 자격 ② 연간 공연 횟수
- ③ 주당 연습 시간 ④ 연습 장소
- ⑤ 오디션 접수 기간

11. Alice in Winterland에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 동화 속 장면이 재현된 전시 사이를 걸어볼 수 있다.
- ② 손으로 만든 조명들로 장식된 전시들이 있다.
- ③ 야외에 식사 공간이 있다.
- ④ 7월 28일부터 8월 14일까지 열린다.
- ⑤ 온라인 사전 예약은 필수이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 크루즈 여행을 고르시오.

Cruises to Asia

	Type	Departure Date	Length (Days)	Price (per person)	Ports
①	A	Sept. 1	8	\$1,600	Hong Kong
②	B	Sept. 4	13	\$3,200	Okinawa, Hue
③	C	Sept. 5	11	\$2,500	Jeju, Shanghai
④	D	Sept. 5	12	\$2,600	Phuket, Kelang
⑤	E	Sept. 6	15	\$3,400	Tokyo, Penang

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I've found out what the problem is.
- ② Okay, then it's definitely time for us to replace it.
- ③ Yes. He's the best plumber I've ever met.
- ④ Then we should tell the upstairs neighbor immediately.
- ⑤ You're right. Let's fully renovate our multi-purpose room.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Fine. I'm going to check how long this line is.
- ② Good. Why don't we go watch a movie instead?
- ③ Of course. Not all the rides are for my age, are they?
- ④ Sure. I've been longing to visit this amusement park.
- ⑤ Wow. This movie theater is much bigger than I thought!

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

Paul: _____

- ① We'd better take him to the hospital right now.
- ② Leave him alone. He's going to be all right.
- ③ I'll look for a fever reducer while you hold him.
- ④ It's difficult to find the cause of fever in infants.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I'll wake you up tomorrow morning.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① jobs respected in the past
- ② unique jobs around the world
- ③ factors that affect job satisfaction
- ④ effects of tourism on job creation
- ⑤ traditional jobs that no longer exist

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① India ② Japan ③ the Netherlands
- ④ South Africa ⑤ Italy

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Public Works Manager,

Our family is spending our first winter here in this community. In general your snow crew's work in getting the snow removed from the streets through town has been done well. The problem I am having is with the method the snowplow drivers are using to clear the snow along Hillcrest Street. I live at the base of the hill, and it seems as if the snowplow drivers have decided to deposit the snow from the hill in a pile at my driveway entrance. This situation has caused problems for my family. I hope you take this matter seriously and reply to me with a solution to this problem. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jake Gilford

- ① 효율적인 제설 방식을 홍보하려고
- ② 제설 작업자들의 노고를 격려하려고
- ③ 폭설로 인한 피해 상황을 보고하려고
- ④ 제설차 작업 방식의 개선을 요구하려고
- ⑤ 자기 집 앞 눈 치우기 운동을 제안하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

My cousin Shirley was my maid of honor. On the day of my wedding, we were sitting in the dressing room, waiting for the wedding march music to start. When we heard the music, Shirley and I started down the hall. I had a brief moment of panic and turned back toward the dressing room. Shirley looked back and hissed, "Alice!" I looked at her restlessly. Shirley took another step forward. I whispered, "Is Byron already in there?" She had just reached the turn where she was able to see Byron and the pastor standing at the front of the wedding room. She looked back at me, smiled, winked, and nodded her head. My anxiety went away immediately, and I took my first step into the room. My father was waiting to take my arm. Byron smiled at me as I walked forward.

- ① angry → thankful ② hateful → ashamed
- ③ nervous → relieved ④ hopeful → frustrated
- ⑤ expectant → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

You've heard of buyer's remorse. It typically occurs when someone buys a product on impulse and then regrets it later. A related condition, sharer's remorse, sets in when a colleague starts to relate personal information in a situation in which her best judgment has been altered — for example, after a few drinks, or after an emotional break-up with a spouse, or after a run-in with the law. In such an emotional or depressed state, people pour out details. But when they feel better, they're embarrassed at what they've told you and avoid you in the future. Unless your relationship has progressed to a strong level of intimacy, at the point when a colleague starts to share embarrassing personal details, immediately change the subject. The friend may want to continue the conversation on the previous subject, but don't let him do so. He may be disappointed at that moment, but he will maintain his relationship with you.

- ① 친밀한 친구 사이에도 서로의 사생활을 묻지 말라.
- ② 지속적인 인간관계 유지를 위해 상대방을 존중하라.
- ③ 개인적 이익을 추구하는 동료의 요청은 단호히 거절하라.
- ④ 동료가 실수한 일을 비판하기 전에 그가 처한 상황을 먼저 파악하라.
- ⑤ 친하지 않은 동료가 매우 사적인 정보를 말할 때는 화제를 바꾸라.

21. 밑줄 친 Fat chance!가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The QWERTY keyboard was first developed in the 1870s for the now-ancient typewriter. QWERTY was designed with commonly used characters spaced far apart. This layout prevented typists from jamming the metal type bars of early machines. This physical limitation is an anachronism in the digital age, yet QWERTY keyboards remain the standard despite the invention of far better layouts. QWERTY survives due to the high costs of changing user behavior. When first introduced to the keyboard, we use the hunt-and-peck method. After months of practice, we instinctively learn to activate all our fingers in response to our thoughts with little-to-no conscious effort, and the words begin to flow effortlessly from mind to screen. But switching to an unfamiliar keyboard — even if more efficient — would force us to relearn how to type. Fat chance!

* anachronism: 시대착오적인 것

- ① We would rarely change our old routines.
- ② It's not easy to give up new innovations.
- ③ It's impossible to go beyond our physical limits.
- ④ We easily fall into the trap of judging by looks.
- ⑤ We can't increase our work speed without practice.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the global era, there are notable changes in organization. During earlier urban revolutions, new statuses were created, as individuals were thrust into the roles of priest or industrialist. In the new economic order, there is a new mover, the global manager, who feels little attachment or allegiance to anything but the best interests of his or her business, lenders, and stockholders. Reich described how these managers coordinate investment and technological services from around the globe, targeting international markets with the same natural ease that creative managers of earlier eras coordinated such resources within a particular city or subnational region. Global enterprise represents a new form of capitalism that is more purely economically rational having shed the old affiliations with people and place. Today corporate decisions about production and location are driven by the dictates of global competition, not by national allegiance.

* allegiance: 충성

- ① 훌륭한 기업인은 국가 발전과 주주 이익을 최우선시한다.
- ② 세계화 시대의 경영자들은 예전만큼 효율적인 역할을 하지 못한다.
- ③ 세계화 시대의 기업은 이익을 최우선시하며 세계를 대상으로 경쟁한다.
- ④ 세계화가 되면서 신분과 직업이 더욱 세분화 및 전문화되고 있다.
- ⑤ 엄격한 도덕성을 기본으로 하지 않는 기업은 국민의 신뢰를 얻기 어렵다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The foods we eat and many of our most popular psychoactive drugs often come from plants. This fact has led scientists to recognize that the chemicals in these plants are much like the neurotransmitters our brains and bodies use to function normally. This is why the contents of our diets can interact with our neurons to influence brain function, and it highlights a very important principle: The food or drug that you consume will only act upon your brain if in some way that substance resembles an actual neurotransmitter or if it is able to interact with an essential biochemical process in your brain that influences the production, release, or inactivation of a neurotransmitter. The active chemicals that we consume from plants or their extracts are often only slightly modified amino acids that are very similar to those used by our brains.

* psychoactive: 향정신성의, 정신에 영향을 미치는

- ① ingredients in food that hinder flow of neurotransmitters
- ② causes of abnormal interactions between neurons in the brain
- ③ similarity of chemicals in plants to human neurotransmitters
- ④ importance of foods to human physical and psychological development
- ⑤ ineffectiveness of treating mental problems with psychoactive drugs

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

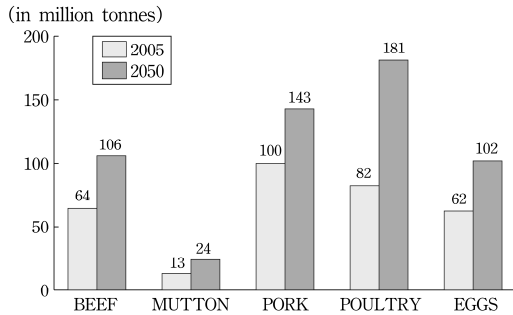
Camel racing is a centuries-old tradition in the Middle East, but it's an activity primarily reserved for large festivals. Yet, in the past half century, the sport has become a mainstay of Arab culture undergoing many transformations. It's the jockeys who have changed the most. Twenty years ago, camels were ridden by children but general principle, injury, and death led to a humanitarian outcry. So both the UAE and Qatar banned the practice, instead replacing children with an even lighter saddle occupant — the robot jockey. Today, in camel racing, robot jockeys are the norm. Exactly like traditional jockeys, these robo-replacements sit on a saddle, steer with the reins, and prod with a whip. To prevent the camels from being frightened by their cyborg occupants, designers found that human-like features help keep the animals calm. The latest robot jockeys are small, about a foot high, and light, with skinny hinged arms that control the reins and whip.

* jockey: (직업적으로 말을 타는) 기사 ** prod: 재촉하다, 찌르다

- ① Robot Jockeys Don't Match Camel Riding
- ② No More Camel Racing! It's Too Dangerous
- ③ Camel Riding: The Most Leisurely Experience
- ④ The Tradition of Camel Racing Spreads Worldwide
- ⑤ Robot Jockeys: The Major Change in Camel Racing

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

GLOBAL DEMAND FOR MEAT
2005 vs. 2050



The graph above shows the global demand for meat in 2005 vs. 2050. ① In 2005, among the five sources of meat that were surveyed, the demand for pork was highest, followed by poultry. ② It is predicted that in 2050 these two sources of meat will remain the highest and the second highest in demand, but with poultry taking the lead. ③ Compared to 2005, in 2050 there is expected to be more than twice as much demand for mutton and poultry. ④ Demand for beef and eggs was less than 100 million tonnes for each in 2005, but demand is expected to rise above that amount for each of them in 2050. ⑤ Mutton was the meat with the least demand in 2005, and it will still have the least demand in 2050.

26. Stanley Milgram에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in New York City in 1933, Stanley Milgram graduated from high school in 1950 and earned a bachelor's degree from Queens College in 1954. He majored in political science, but decided he was more interested in psychology and took summer courses in the subject in order to be accepted into a doctoral program at Harvard. His PhD was taken under the supervision of eminent psychologist Gordon Allport, on the subject of why people conform. Milgram worked with Solomon Asch at Princeton University, who developed famous experiments in social conformity. Other areas of research included why people are willing to give up their seats on public transport, the idea of "six degrees of separation," and aggression and nonverbal communication. Milgram also made documentary films, including *Obedience*, on the Yale experiments, and *The City and the Self*, on the impact of city living on behavior. Milgram died in New York in 1984.

- ① 정치학을 전공했지만 심리학에 관심이 더 많았다.
- ② 사람들이 저항하는 이유에 관한 주제로 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ③ Princeton 대학교에서 Solomon Asch와 함께 일했다.
- ④ 공격성과 비언어적 의사소통에 관한 연구도 했다.
- ⑤ 예일대 실험에 관한 다큐멘터리 영화를 제작했다.

27. Safari Island Parties & Rentals에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Safari Island Parties & Rentals

An adventure awaits your group at Safari Island! Several areas are available for team practice rentals, parties, meetings and more.

- **Batting Cages:** \$60/hour
Batting cage rentals include:
 - Pitching machines
 - Softballs/baseballs
 - Batting helmets
- ※ Note: A parent/adult guardian must be in the cage at all times.
- **Birthday Party Packages:** \$180/hour
Birthday party packages include:
 - Invitation cards for guests
 - Facility admission for 12 guests (\$6 for each additional guest)
 - Staff setup and cleanup
- **Meeting/Party Rooms:** \$40/hour for Room 1
\$50/hour for Rooms 1 & 2
Room rentals include:
 - Accommodation for up to 60 people
 - Tables and chairs

Contact Leo Mendoza at 952-442-0691 for more information.

- ① 야구 타격 연습장 대여 시 타자용 헬멧이 제공된다.
- ② 야구 타격 연습장 내에 보호자가 항상 있어야 한다.
- ③ 생일 파티 패키지에는 손님들을 위한 초대장이 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 생일 파티 패키지 이용 시 직원이 설치 및 청소를 해 준다.
- ⑤ 회의/파티 룸의 테이블과 의자 이용에 대한 추가 금액이 있다.

28. 2019 Kim's Summer Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Kim's Summer Camp

2019 Kim's Summer Camp will provide the Life Skills necessary for your child to be THE BEST THEY CAN BE!

Camp Period
Monday - Friday, Aug 12 - Aug 23

What to Bring
Full-day Campers are required to bring a lunch daily. We will provide healthy morning snacks. Campers should wear comfortable clothing that will not restrict movement.

Cost

- Full Day (9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.)
\$150 for first week
\$140 for second week, if also attending first week
- Half Day (9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.)
\$110 for first week
\$100 for second week, if also attending first week
- 25% discount for an additional family member

Weekly Themes
Each week we will focus on a different theme with corresponding character development lessons. These Life Challenges will be used in the Tae Kwon Do classes and theme activities.

For more information, call Linda Kim at (425) 254-3526.

- ① 월요일부터 토요일까지 실시된다.
- ② 점심 식사와 오후 간식이 제공된다.
- ③ 첫 주 전일제 참가 요금은 150달러이다.
- ④ 추가 가족 구성원에게는 참가 요금이 면제된다.
- ⑤ 2주 동안 한 가지 주제에만 집중한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know ① what counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not ② to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations ③ are an unstated assumption: that it is one person's *ten unaided fingers* that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is ④ intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. ⑤ Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a human achievement. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.

* virtuoso: (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의) ** forgery: 위조

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

Morels are highly distinctive and especially delicious mushrooms that pop up briefly at the height of spring and are found in woodlands, where one can also ① see spring wildflowers and new foliage. The experience of searching for and finding these mushrooms takes place in a world of new growth, where one ② enjoys the sights, sounds, smells, and anticipation of tastes. The beauty is not sharply separate from the fact that one is foraging for one's dinner. Indeed, it seems to be ③ worsened by this pursuit. Hence, the practically oriented self can be very much present because the object of the experience is valued both for itself and for other things to which it is a ④ means. This harmony between pure delight and practical pursuits creates an appreciation of beauty in nature that can be ⑤ prized as intensely as selfless absorption, but the two experiences are not to be conflated.

* morel: (식용) 곰보버섯 ** conflate: 섞다, 융합하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When people's processing objectives do not bias the information to which they attend, goal-irrelevant factors may have an impact. One such factor may be the _____ reactions that people happen to be experiencing at the time the information is received. A study by Bower, Gilligan, and Monteiro is illustrative. Participants under hypnosis were instructed to recall a past experience that made them feel either happy or sad and then to maintain these feelings after they were brought out of their hypnotic state. Then they read a passage about two people that described both happy events and unhappy events that occurred to them. Finally, they recalled the information they had read. Participants who had been induced to feel happy recalled a greater proportion of positively-valenced events, and a lower proportion of negatively-valenced events, than did participants who were induced to feel sad.

* hypnosis: 최면 ** valenced: 유인가(誘引價)를 갖는

- ① affective ② predicted ③ apathetic
④ unexpected ⑤ contradictory

32. One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity that cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved if carnivorous predators were not at the same time evolving more efficient methods of attack. Consequently, laws based upon _____ are essential for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

* contemporaneous: 동시대의 ** gallop: (말 등이) 질주하다

- ① genetic differences that occur early in life
② the internal need for voluntary development
③ previous successful strategies that proved fruitful
④ organizational assumptions that emphasize group selection
⑤ ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms

33. The Golden Rule subtly presumes that each member of a group is endowed with unique notions of what is hateful and beneficial. Each member has a different idea of what constitutes flourishing. At least, this is true for the positive —interventionist— version of the rule. With regard to the negative version that instills restraint from harming others, a more general consensus can be ascertained across civilizations. This could be considered a common moral ground. Nevertheless, it is certainly possible for individuals to suppress their distinctive ideas of flourishing so as to abide by a group's conceptualization, just as it is for individuals and groups to _____. Unanimity is not a prerequisite for either version of the Golden Rule to function. Rather, the Golden Rule operates with the assumption that the ego is a moral agent no less and no more than the other egos surrounding it. [3점]

* ascertain: 확인[규명]하다 ** prerequisite: 전제조건

- ① reject being treated as a means to an end
- ② disagree about the features of flourishing
- ③ think of flourishing as the ultimate good
- ④ participate in altruistic activities simultaneously
- ⑤ interact with each other in an anonymous manner

34. The desire to excel or to get power is a mighty factor in the maintenance of interest. "See how nicely Georgie does it," is a formula for both children and adults, and if omitted, interest would not be easily aroused or maintained. In other words, the competitive feeling and desire in its largest sense are necessary for the concentrated excitement of interest. So any scheme of social organization that _____ labors under the psychological handicap of removing the basis of much of the interest in work and study and must find some substitute for the lacking incentives before it can seriously ask for the adherence of those with a realistic view of human nature. One might, it is true, establish traditions of work, bring about a livelier social conscience as to service, but these are not sufficient to arouse real interest in the vast majority of the race. [3점]

- ① proposes eliminating competition and desire for superiority
- ② seeks to harmonize each individual's interest with their ability
- ③ encourages greater competition through monetary incentives
- ④ promotes superiority and achievement as well as proficiency
- ⑤ ignores the importance of social conscience in group work

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The world is quite eager to give you a set of standards, for which you can be imaginative, if you let it. The world will tell you what is unrealistic, far-fetched, impracticable, not very sensible, and impossible. Unfortunately, many of us allow these restrictions to be placed upon our imagination. ① When we accept limiting beliefs, they become our boundaries; we will not imagine beyond what we perceive is a limit. ② While you are an imaginative being, when you imagine your potential, consider ideas, or contemplate changes that you wish to make, thoughts that fit within your beliefs are what receive your attention. ③ Ideas that seem unbelievable, you ignore. ④ The single most important step to creative problem-solving is to break out of your comfort zone. ⑤ Consequently, your imagination is bound to some degree by your beliefs, although you occasionally permit preposterous thoughts, such as daydreaming about an ideal life or fantasizing about the perfect spouse, for entertainment value.

* far-fetched: 억지스러운 ** preposterous: 터무니없는

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

36.

The idea that innovation is linked with meeting the needs of social groups means that the problems innovative people seek to solve are at least partly socially determined. Where there is no social awareness that a problem exists, there may be no drive to produce solutions and thus no innovation.

- (A) In this case, there is no social pressure to introduce effective novelty and, in a sense, no problem, no matter how bad the design may be, because society has decided there is no problem.
- (B) A simple example is the design of everyday objects. Consider tools, for instance. A common tool, such as a hammer, may be awkward to use and inefficient or possibly even dangerous.
- (C) However, it may be so familiar to so many people that they have become accustomed to its disadvantages and may be able to use it very effectively, despite the disadvantages and inconvenience. They may even be incapable of imagining that a hammer could ever be different.

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

37.

Sometimes, anthropologists may come across concepts that seem untranslatable. For example, certain peoples do not distinguish between thoughts and emotions, but instead use one term which could be glossed roughly as ‘thought-feeling’.

- (A) Perception of color is somewhat subjective, but even “objective,” universally human things such as body parts are not delineated in the same ways by all people. An Argentine butcher cuts up a carcass along other lines than a German one and uses a vocabulary to describe the kinds of beef which overlaps only partly with the German.
- (B) Similarly, the boundaries between human body parts are not the same everywhere. The Ibo in Nigeria, for example, use a single term to denote the entire leg, from the foot to the thigh.
- (C) In such cases, it may be necessary to use the native term in the anthropological account, without translating it. This reminds us that the world is being partitioned in ways which can vary significantly. Even two geographically neighboring languages such as English and Welsh distinguish between green and blue in different ways; certain nuances are perceived as blue in English, but green in Welsh. [3점]

* gloss: 의미를 부여하다 ** delineate: 묘사하다
*** carcass: (죽인 식용 짐승의) 몸통

- 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.

Scientists’ notebooks are a treasured and essential part of the scientific enterprise.

One word about data collection. After spending years being a scientist and working with scientists, one common element stands out for me. Scientists keep on their person a notebook that is used numerous times during the day to record interesting items. (①) The researcher may come across some interesting data that may not seem directly connected to the study at the time but he or she makes some notes about it anyway because that entry may come in handy in the future. (②) Memory is viewed as an ephemeral thing, not to be trusted. (③) In some cases they have been considered legal documents and used as such in courts of law. (④) There is an ethical expectation that scientists record their data honestly. (⑤) Many times, working with my mentor, biologist Skip Snow in the Everglades National Park Python Project, I have seen Skip refer to previous entries when confronted with data that he thinks may provide a clue to a new line of investigation.

* ephemeral: 순식간의, 일시적인

39.

But so common is our pragmatic, instrumentalist, economist’s dreary view of the human-environment relationship that “intangibles” such as attachment, aesthetics, ethics, and spirituality are given short shrift.

Home is not simply one’s dwelling; it can also be one’s homeland or native region. (①) It is one of the obvious facts of life, so often overlooked, that people are not merely attached to other people but also to familiar objects, structures, and environments that nurture the self and support the continuity of life. (②) The theme of attachment is a common one in psychiatry; we have little trouble understanding the human need to be connected to others. (③) But the theme of human attachment to place has received much less consideration. (④) Though geographers have investigated this concept for generations, only recently have they been joined by environmental psychologists, sociologists, architects, and planners in confirming the importance of the human-environment connection. (⑤) They cannot, for example, be honestly incorporated into the heartless cost-benefit analyses that so often determine what is to be destroyed in the pursuit of “progress.” [3점]

* give ~ short shrift: ~을 대수롭지 않게 여기다

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

Among all of the changes brought on by the industrial revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries, the one that had the most impact on our story is what can be called a “mobility revolution.” Many of you likely had ancestors who were living on a different continent at that time. Things were not always this way, though. Demographers, who study (among other things) births, marriages, and deaths, have examined the distance between spouses’ birthplaces as a way to assess changes in mobility. They have done this by painstakingly combing through church records, as any good amateur genealogist would do today. What they have found is that in the late 18th century, spouses lived only a few miles from each other, which means that most people were marrying people from the same, or perhaps a neighboring, village. Today the average distance is ten times as far; we meet and marry people from completely different parts of the world.

* demographer: 인구통계학자 ** genealogist: 계보학자



The ability to ____ (A) ____ with great ease brought on by the industrial revolution ____ (B) ____ the chance of people finding their spouses far away from their birthplaces.

- (A) (B)
① relocate increased
② relocate decreased
③ evacuate decreased
④ innovate increased
⑤ innovate eliminated

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the past and now, long-term academic considerations certainly matter to young people, but they are often obscured by more immediate social considerations. The main output of this social side of high schools is more developmental than educational — it concerns social well-being, emotional and psychological health, engagement in risky or conventional behaviors — and, as such, is often viewed as (a) external to the narrowly defined official educational missions of schools and beyond the reach of educational policy. Consequently, although its significance is easily recognized in discussions of nonacademic problems facing high schools, it is far (b) less likely to be highlighted in discussions of how to address the academic problems of high schools.

Yet the official mission of the American educational system is not so narrow, and the separation between the social side of high school and teenagers' development on one hand and the academic side of high school and students' scholastic progress on the other is not so (c) ambiguous. Along these same lines, the scope of educational policy is not confined to coursework, curriculum, and funding. In fact, a long-standing aim of public education has been to (d) promote social stability and produce an educated, healthy civic populace. At the same time, the social side of high school can affect academic benchmarks just as it affects the health and well-being of students. Indeed, educational policies that target the academic functions of high school (e) without attention to the potentially undercutting role of the social dynamics of high school will never realize their full returns.

* populace: 대중들 ** undercut: 약화시키다

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Fate of the American Educational System
- ② The Main Goal of Education: Academic Excellence
- ③ A New Mission: Exploring the Social Self of Adolescents
- ④ The Social Side of High School, Not to Be Neglected
- ⑤ Common Discussion Topics Regarding Educational Policies

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)

As a kid growing up in Nebraska, Dick Cavett occasionally got into trouble with his friends. One evening, (a) he and three friends were throwing pebbles at people's porches and then running away when the porch lights came on. This was harmless mischief. But then one of the boys threw a larger rock that shattered the glass door of the house of an elderly couple.

(B)

The boys gathered all of their money together, went to the elderly couple, confessed, gave them the money, and begged forgiveness, which the elderly couple gave them. The elderly couple also fed the boys. The boys were still worried about the police calling their parents, so Dick, whose voice was deep even before (b) he reached puberty, called the police, pretended to be the father of one of the boys, and told the police that the boys had confessed, given the elderly couple money to replace the door, and been forgiven by the elderly couple.

(C)

This was not harmless mischief; the elderly couple called the police, and the police found and picked up the four boys and questioned them — separately. (c) His three friends had denied doing anything wrong, but Dick confessed. The police then did something interesting: They let the boys go, and they did not call the boys' parents. The boys, of course, worried and worried and were afraid that the police would call their parents later.

(D)

Officer Collins had answered the phone. (d) He replied, using some of the fancy language that police officers often use when talking to members of the general public, "Well, I'm glad to hear that. We usually wait a few days on a situation like this. (e) One of the boys confessed, and I hoped that it might eventuate this way. I generally prefer to handle cases like this in that way rather than spoil the kids' record with legal procedures."

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 소년들 중 한 명이 돌을 던져 노부부의 유리문을 깨뜨렸다.
- ② 노부부는 소년들을 결국 용서해 주었다.
- ③ 소년들은 경찰관이 자신들의 부모에게 전화할까 봐 걱정했다.
- ④ 경찰관은 네 소년을 데려가서 따로따로 심문했다.
- ⑤ 경찰관은 한 소년의 부모에게 전화를 했다.

* 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.