

## 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 Okay. Just go two blocks along White Avenue.
- ② That's news to me. I'll pay it a visit someday.
- ③ Sure. You can find only gardening books there.
- ④ As you know, the library parking lot is always full.
- ⑤ Sorry, I don't know where it is. I'm new here, too.

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

- ① I'm afraid I can't. I didn't do well in the exam.
- ② Thank you. I'm glad my efforts have paid off.
- ③ I called you yesterday, but you didn't answer.
- ④ I regret it. I should have answered the phone.
- ⑤ I don't think so. Studying law is very hard.

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

- ① 미래의 유망 직업을 소개하려고
- ② 취업 박람회 및 설명회를 공지하려고
- ③ 효과적인 이력서 작성법을 안내하려고
- ④ 일자리 정책의 개선 방향을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 구직자가 유념해야 할 사항을 조언하려고

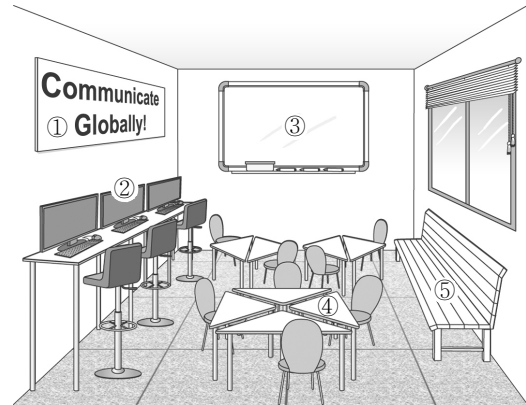
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 휴식을 취하면 창의적인 생각이 잘 떠오른다.
- ② 약간의 긴장감은 작업의 효율성을 증진시킨다.
- ③ 아이디어가 떠오르면 즉시 기록해 두는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 결과에 집착하지 말고 창조 과정 자체를 즐겨야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 장단점을 알면 슬럼프의 원인을 파악할 수 있다.

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

- ① 잡지사 기자 - 작곡가
- ② 보컬 트레이너 - 가수
- ③ 지휘자 - 악기 연주자
- ④ 학생 - 음악 교수
- ⑤ 연출자 - 배우

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



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

- ① 연구 과제 발표 지도해 주기
- ② 발명 특허 신청서 검토해 주기
- ③ 자원봉사 요원으로 추천해 주기
- ④ 연구실 견학 프로그램 설명해 주기
- ⑤ 연구실에 참고 자료 열람 요청해 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 오디션에 늦은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 아침에 늦게 일어나서
- ② 오디션 시간을 착각해서
- ③ 교통 체증으로 길이 막혀서
- ④ 내려야 할 지하철역을 지나쳐서
- ⑤ 아버지의 자동차가 고장이 나서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$90    ② \$95    ③ \$100    ④ \$105    ⑤ \$115

10. 대화를 듣고, Teen Idea Hackathon에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜    ② 장소    ③ 참가비
- ④ 팀당 팀원 수    ⑤ 경쟁 부문 수

11. Allen Summer Art Camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 5세에서 12세의 어린이를 대상으로 한다.
- ② 미술관의 Benson Center에서 열린다.
- ③ 유명한 미술가와 특별한 만남이 있다.
- ④ 4일 모두 등록하면 하루당 비용은 70달러이다.
- ⑤ 8월 1일에서 8월 10일까지 등록할 수 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 밀가루 반죽기를 고르시오.

Dough Mixers

	Model	Type	Flour Capacity (Liters)	Price	Color
①	A	Stand	8	\$130	Black
②	B	Stand	5	\$110	Ivory
③	C	Stand	4	\$90	White
④	D	Stand	3	\$70	Red
⑤	E	Hand	3	\$50	Blue

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

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

- ① I don't think so. Green tourism is not always an answer.  
 ② Yes. I think that's the least we can do for the village.  
 ③ Sure. I've been looking forward to visiting the village.  
 ④ Exactly. The villagers are insensitive to the noise.  
 ⑤ No, I think we will need to sell our home there.

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

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

- ① Fantastic! You've found the chance to fulfill your dream.  
 ② Why not? Let's start a book club to read those classics.  
 ③ You're right. I should look for a place near my office.  
 ④ No. Once you read them, you'll find them interesting.  
 ⑤ Right. But the rent is cheaper, so I can't resist it.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Grace가 Martin에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Grace: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① The noise and light from your house is really annoying.  
 ② Don't you know around 20% of household waste is recycled?  
 ③ Please clean up the garbage by your door right after a party.  
 ④ Would you please tell your guests to stop singing in the garden?  
 ⑤ Separate waste collection has now become part of our daily lives.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① misconceptions about some languages  
 ② benefits of learning foreign languages  
 ③ difficulties in learning foreign languages  
 ④ reasons major languages become dominant  
 ⑤ the relationship between language and culture

17. 언급된 언어가 아닌 것은?

- ① Spanish                  ② Korean                  ③ French  
 ④ Japanese                ⑤ Arabic

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear William,

I'm writing this letter to share with you my experience of being treated by Dr. Susan Kennedy. I have had back pain and decreased mobility since 2015 from a car accident. I've been to many doctors over the years. Most doctors wanted me to get surgery. Susan was different. She said I would benefit from physical therapy, so I took it for several months. During that period, she was able to put my pelvis and head back in their correct positions. After that, I felt so much better than I had in years. Her treatment is well worth the money and time. She is an excellent doctor and I hope she treats your symptoms well.

Sincerely,

Barbara Brennan

\* pelvis: 골반

- ① 수술 방법 및 절차에 대해 안내하려고  
 ② 잘못 청구된 진료비의 환불을 요청하려고  
 ③ 자신의 병을 잘못 진단한 의사를 고소하려고  
 ④ 자동차 사고 후유증에 대한 치료법을 조언하려고  
 ⑤ 자신을 진료한 의사를 다른 사람에게 추천하려고

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

It was eight in the morning. Zelda had only been away a few days but she felt fully refreshed. Her manuscript for the magazine had already been emailed in and Noah, her editor, had already complimented her for the wonderful writing. That was a wonderful part of her work. However, when she arrived at the office, she heard a bizarre hush. She caught the eye of Marco, one of the assistant editors. He rolled his eyes and shook his head. Why was there such a negative atmosphere? The office was usually filled with laughter and chatter. She mouthed the words, "What happened?" But Marco just huffed air and shook his head again. Zelda was dying to know why.

- ① satisfied → curious                  ② relaxed → jealous  
 ③ nervous → shocked                ④ excited → regretful  
 ⑤ embarrassed → grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Changing takes time, energy, and attention. If someone has criticized you for something other than a simple mistake — such as your lifestyle, your attitude, or your personality — then change will take considerable effort. Evaluate the payoff before you decide to tackle monumental change. What are your life goals? For example, if the criticizer has said that you're a selfish person, do you care? Do you want to become a more generous person? If that's not a goal in your life, disregard the criticism and save your energy. If the criticizer says that you're disorganized, and having a messy, disorganized desk doesn't bother you, forget the comment. Listen to him or her, but state that your disorganization is not causing you or others any problem in life, and then move on.

- ① 자신의 인생 목표에 부합하지 않는 비판은 무시해라.  
 ② 상대방이 비판을 듣고 싶어 하는 경우에만 비판을 해라.  
 ③ 목표 달성보다는 목표에 이르는 과정을 중요하게 여겨라.  
 ④ 큰 변화를 만들어 내려면 단계별로 나눠서 실천에 옮겨라.  
 ⑤ 경험자의 진심 어린 조언이 담긴 비판은 겸허히 받아들여라.

21. 밑줄 친 Why, I do believe I am between both.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The author of some of the most influential plays in literary history, including *The School for Scandal* and *The Rivals*, Richard Brinsley Sheridan also served for a number of years in the House of Commons. A liberal member of that body, Sheridan was a thorn in the side of many conservatives in the English aristocracy. Strolling through Piccadilly Square one day, Sheridan was overtaken by two English lords, who each took a position beside him. As they continued walking, one of the men said, “I say, Sherry, we were just discussing whether you were a liar or a fool.” Sheridan immediately took each man by the arm and turned the tables on both: Why, I do believe I am between both.

\* the House of Commons: (영국·캐나다 등의) 하원(下院)

- ① Sheridan insists the English aristocracy be abolished.
- ② Sheridan thinks one of the lords is a liar and the other is a fool.
- ③ The disputes between conservatives and progressives will persist.
- ④ Sheridan has no intention of arguing about politics with the two men.
- ⑤ Politics offers a link between personal experience and power relations.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

An indication of the child’s need for safety is his preference for some kind of undisrupted routine or rhythm. He seems to want to live in an orderly world where he knows what to expect. For instance, injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in the parents seems to make a child feel anxious and unsafe. This attitude may be not so much because of the injustice in itself or any particular pains involved, but rather because this treatment threatens to make the world seem unreliable, unsafe, or unpredictable. Young children seem to thrive better under a system which has at least a skeletal outline of rigidity, in which there is a schedule of some kind, some sort of routine, something that can be counted upon, not only for the present but also far into the future. Perhaps one could express this more accurately by saying that the child needs an organized world rather than an unorganized or unstructured one.

- ① 엄격한 일상의 규칙은 어린이의 창의력 발현을 막는다.
- ② 어린이는 예측 가능한 안정된 일상 속에서 더욱 잘 성장한다.
- ③ 결과를 예측할 수 없는 과업을 성취하는 것은 만족감을 준다.
- ④ 어린이는 부모의 불안정한 정서에서 부정적인 영향을 받는다.
- ⑤ 인간에게는 물질적 욕구보다 공정함에 대한 욕구가 더 강하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Although it seems intuitively logical to pay a fee to obtain the necessary licenses for songs and recordings sampled, some artists, producers, and labels fail to do so. One problem involves time and the difficulty of identifying who controls the copyrights. Another problem concerns the number of samples that must be licensed on an album. A producer who wants to include an average of four samples per song on an album of ten songs, for example, will have to negotiate eighty licenses: forty song permissions and forty sound recording permissions. It should be noted that the publisher typically controls the copyright and does not “sell” a song outright. Rather, the owner will “license” a song; that is, for a fee, the owner will allow someone to use the song for very specific purposes.

- ① a new opportunity for independent artists and project groups
- ② evolution of electronic music and its influence on pop culture
- ③ implementation of new business models for the music industry
- ④ realistic constraints about acquiring licenses on sampled music
- ⑤ legal disputes between the owner and the user of a sound source

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

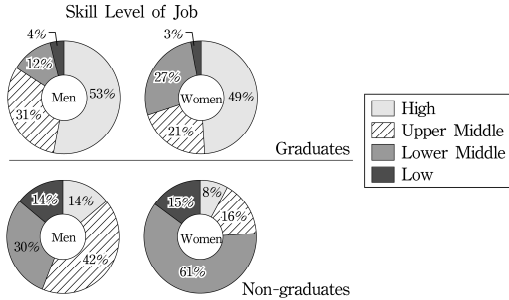
Capitalism began as a theory about how the economy functions. It was both descriptive and prescriptive — it offered an account of how money worked and promoted the idea that reinvesting profits in production leads to fast economic growth. But capitalism gradually became far more than just an economic doctrine. It now encompasses an ethic — a set of teachings about how people should behave, educate their children, and even think. Its principal tenet is that economic growth is the supreme good, or at least a proxy for the supreme good, because justice, freedom, and even happiness all depend on economic growth. Ask a capitalist how to bring justice and political freedom to a place like Zimbabwe or Afghanistan, and you are likely to get a lecture on how economic affluence and a thriving middle class are essential for stable democratic institutions, and about the need therefore to inculcate in Afghan tribesmen the values of free enterprise, thrift, and self-reliance.

\* tenet: 원칙 \*\* proxy: 대용품 \*\*\* inculcate: 주입하다

- ① Economic Prosperity Can’t Buy You Happiness
- ② Why Some Countries Can’t Promote Economic Growth
- ③ Put Justice and Freedom before Economic Development
- ④ Capitalism as a Form of Human Sacrifice and Its Effects
- ⑤ Capitalism’s Evolution into a Code of Proper Behavior

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The percentage of male and female graduates and non-graduates working in each skill level group, April to June 2013, UK



The above graph shows the percentage of male and female graduates and non-graduates working in each skill level group in the UK from April to June 2013. ① For graduates, the percentages of men in the high and upper middle skill groups were higher than those of women in the same groups. ② The combined percentage of female graduates working in the upper middle and lower middle skill groups was 5 percentage points higher than that of male graduates working in those same two skill groups. ③ The percentage of female graduates employed in lower middle skill jobs was more than twice as high as that of male graduates in the same category. ④ The same percentage of male non-graduates was employed in high skill jobs and in low skill jobs. ⑤ The largest percentage point difference between male and female non-graduates was recorded in the upper middle group.

26. Doris Day에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Doris Day was an American singer and actress. While still a teenager, she changed her last name to Day when she began singing on radio. She worked as a vocalist in the bands of Barney Rapp and Bob Crosby. Day went solo in 1947 and achieved great success as a recording artist. Her singing was distinguished by her crystal clear tone and the ability to convey great emotion naturally. Day became one of the biggest film stars in the early 1960s. Her screen persona, that of an intelligent, healthy, optimistic woman symbolized the ideal American woman of the 1950s. From 1968 to 1973 she starred in *The Doris Day Show*, a weekly television series. As her acting career neared its end, Day focused her attention on animals. In 1978 she founded the Doris Day Pet Foundation, and nine years later she became a founding member and president of the Doris Day Animal League, a lobbying organization for animal protection laws.

\* persona: 인물, 인격

- ① 십 대에 라디오에서 노래를 시작하며 성(姓)을 Day로 바꾸었다.
- ② 노래할 때 맑은 음색과 자연스러운 감정 전달이 특징이었다.
- ③ 1950년대의 이상적인 미국 여성상을 영화에서 연기했다.
- ④ 영화 출연만 고집해 TV 작품에는 출연하지 않았다.
- ⑤ 동물 보호법 로비 단체인 Doris Day Animal League의 창립 회원이었다.

27. Silver County Talent Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Silver County Talent Contest**

Fri. Aug. 30 & Sat. Aug. 31, Silver County Arts Center Theater

**Two-Night Event!**

- Friday Night
  - All competitors perform and the judges pick the top ten teams.
- Saturday Night
  - Performance at 7:30 p.m. (Doors open at 6:30 p.m.)
  - The final ten teams perform and the judges award the top five winners!

**Entry and Tickets**

- Entry fee for competition: \$35
- Tickets for the performance: \$20 (Kids 1/2 off!)

**To be Eligible:**

- NO LIP-SYNCHING.
- Each team's performance must be 3-5 minutes in length.
- Recorded accompanying music must be provided to the show committee by August 25.

\* eligible: 자격이 있는

- ① 금요일에 모든 경연자 중 열 개 팀을 선발한다.
- ② 토요일 공연 한 시간 전에 공연장 문을 연다.
- ③ 공연 입장권이 대회 참가비보다 저렴하다.
- ④ 각 팀의 공연 소요 시간은 3~5분 사이여야 한다.
- ⑤ 녹음된 반주 음악은 공연 당일 쇼 위원회에 제출한다.

28. Macrobot 작동 방법에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**How to Play Macrobot**

Macrobot is a programmable, remotely controlled robot that can detect and avoid obstacles.

**START TO PLAY**

Slide Macrobot's POWER switch to the ON position. Hold Macrobot vertically and place him on a flat surface to let Macrobot start his movement.

**ACTION MODE**

- Macrobot responds to your tapping.
- Single Tap: Macrobot plays a recorded message.
- Two or More Taps: Macrobot responds with a dance.

**RECORDING MODE**

- Macrobot can record up to three messages and each message can last up to three seconds.
- Press the REC button once. Macrobot's eyes will flash rapidly.
- Speak a message after the Macrobot generates a BEEP sound.
- Macrobot will generate a BEEP-BEEP sound when the message recording is finished.
- To erase the recorded messages, press the HOLD button for 5 seconds until Macrobot generates a BEEP-BEEP sound.

- ① 로봇을 수평으로 잡고 바닥에 놓으면 동작을 시작한다.
- ② 똑하고 한 번 치면 로봇이 춤을 춘다.
- ③ 최대 4개의 메시지를 녹음할 수 있다.
- ④ 메시지 녹음이 완료되면 '삐-삐' 소리가 난다.
- ⑤ 녹음된 메시지를 지우려면 HOLD 버튼을 3초간 눌러야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It is tempting to think that most writing problems would be ① solved if the writer could view the writing as if it were produced by another person. The discrepancy between the understanding of the writer and that of the audience ② is the single greatest impediment to accurate communication. To overcome this barrier, you must consider your audience's needs. By the time you begin drafting, most, if not all, of your ideas would be attaining coherent shape in your mind, so that virtually any words ③ which you try to express those ideas will reflect your thoughts accurately — to you. Your readers, however, do not already hold the conclusions ④ that you have so painstakingly achieved. If you omit from your writing the material that is necessary ⑤ to complete your readers' understanding of your argument, they may well be unable to supply that information themselves.

\* discrepancy: 불일치    \*\* impediment: 장애

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

With regular practice and patience, over time you'll make substantial progress in yoga. While improving posture takes work, the results — pain relief, improved health, and enhanced appearance — can be ① far-reaching. One unexpected bonus is the "instant weight loss" effect of good posture. Slumping can cause the belly to protrude, which means that when you learn how to stand ② properly, it can look as if you've suddenly lost five pounds. In addition, good posture can give you an emotional ③ lift, since the way you hold your body affects the way you feel, and vice versa. People who carry themselves with good alignment seem confident and graceful, while those whose posture reflects a physical slump often appear to be in a ④ mental slump as well. This relationship between our physical posture and our emotional state reinforces the yogic wisdom that everything is ⑤ independent.

\* slump: 구부정한 자세를 취하다: 구부정한 자세  
\*\* protrude: 볼썽 나오다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Different bacterial species need different nutrients; some prefer sugar, and others live off fat. But they not only fight with one another for food, and to retain a foothold in the ecosystem. Your gut bugs often want different things than you do, and they're not shy about going after their goals. Your gut bugs have the ability to impact your behavior and mood by altering the neural signals in your vagus nerve. They change taste receptors and produce toxins to make you feel bad when you don't eat the things they want, or release chemical rewards to make you feel good when you *do*. So the bacteria inside your gut are actually \_\_\_\_\_ you. It's important to understand this, because it's what makes it so hard to change your diet: the bugs inside you are playing you like a big marionette, trying to force you to give them what they crave. It's a carrot and stick approach.

\* foothold: 발판, 기반    \*\* vagus nerve: 미주 신경  
\*\*\* marionette: 꼭두각시

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ① imitating  | ② manipulating  |
| ③ refreshing | ④ acknowledging |
| ⑤ condemning |                 |

32. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are identical to the memory we have of the events that the story relates. Stories change over time because of the process of telling, because of the embellishments added by the teller. The actual events that gave rise to the story in the first place have long since been forgotten. [3점]

\* embellish: 윤색하다

- |  |
|--|
| ① reveal the origin of the story itself          |
| ② make the readers sick and tired of it          |
| ③ make the witnesses of the events reliable      |
| ④ ensure its permanent place in the story index  |
| ⑤ prevent it from being misrepresented by others |

33. Puzzles make a player stop and think. A real danger is that the player will be unable to think their way past your puzzle and, unable to make progress, will abandon the game entirely. A good way to safeguard against this is to give them several different related puzzles at once. This way, if they get tired of banging their head on one of them, they can go off and try another for a while. In the process of doing that, they will have taken a break from the first puzzle, and they may be ready to try it again with the renewed vigor that a break can provide. The old saying that “A change is as good as a rest” applies perfectly here. Games like crossword puzzles and Sudoku do this naturally. But videogames can do it as well. It is the rare RPG that gives puzzles and challenges to a player one at a time—much more common is to give two or more parallel challenges at once, since \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

\* RPG: 롤플레잉 게임.

캐릭터의 역할을 수행하는 게임(role-playing game)

- ① the fun derived from solving that puzzle doesn't decline
- ② videogames usually offer challenges rather than puzzles
- ③ the player is much less likely to grow frustrated this way
- ④ limiting challenge time enhances the difficulty of each stage
- ⑤ experiencing similar successes dulls the joy of that achievement

34. When I say that I have chosen a course of action and give you a reason, you can accept that the reason motivated my choice. You can also, however, turn around and say that regardless of the reason I have given you, I would have chosen the way I did any way. It sounds a bit like the old free will versus determinism debate—and in a sense it is. However, one can also think of it in the following way. In the former case I ask you to accept that a reason can serve as an explanation. But reasons are complex things, which imply a thinking, knowing organism. It is quite possible to eschew such cognitive words as reason and use words which imply a mechanistic process where an organism behaves solely as the victim of forces acting upon it. One need not thereby deny that a man has reasons for behaving; one simply denies that \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

\* eschew: 피하다

- ① he can actually exert any control over his own behavior
- ② such reasons have any relevance in determining his behavior
- ③ reasons for our actions are determined by particular social structures
- ④ he is willing to reveal to others the true reasons behind any of his actions
- ⑤ our behaviors are molded, to some extent, by our ideas, ideals, and beliefs

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the twenty-first century, biotechnology could be used in many different ways. ① On the one hand, we could use it to design cows, pigs, and chickens who grow faster and produce more meat, without any thought about the suffering we inflict on these animals. ② On the other hand, we could use biotechnology to create clean meat—real meat that is grown from animal cells, without any need of raising and slaughtering entire creatures. ③ Moreover, rising meat consumption, in combination with a more varied diet, has helped contribute to the decline in mortality from acute infectious diseases. ④ If we follow that path, biotechnology may well be transformed from the nemesis of farm animals into their salvation. ⑤ It could produce the meat so many humans crave without taking such an enormous toll on the planet, since growing meat is much more efficient than raising animals to later turn into that same meat.

\* slaughter: 도살하다 \*\* nemesis: (이길 수 없는) 강적

\*\*\* take a toll on: ~에 피해를 주다

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

36.

Did you know that a plant knows when it is being eaten? Well, as recent research reveals, it does, but it doesn't just sit there and accept its fate.

- (A) To find out if the plant was aware of being eaten, the scientists recreated the vibrations that a caterpillar makes as it eats the leaves. They also recorded other vibrations that the plant might experience, such as that of wind blowing.
- (B) It deploys troops to defend itself, in an effort to stop the predator. In this case, the research subject was a plant called thale cress (*Arabidopsis thaliana*), a member of the cabbage family. Thale cress was the first plant to have its genome sequenced, so researchers have a better understanding of its inner workings than of most other plants.
- (C) Sure enough, the cress responded to the vibrations that mimic a munching caterpillar by upping its production of mildly toxic mustard oils and delivering them to the leaves to deter predators. The plant showed no response to wind or other vibrations.

\* sequence: (유전체의) 배열 순서를 밝히다 \*\* munch: 우적우적 먹다

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

37.

In Germany, where the academy tradition was not very old, writers began to complain as early as 1819 that the existing academies did not allow beginning artists to “trust the spirit of their own activity.” Instruction had become impersonal.

- (A) In 1808 Schelling, one of the great German philosophers of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, recommended that art teachers not impose “any uniform mechanisms[rules], but leave to the pupil as much freedom as possible to show his particular talent and the special qualities of his manner of looking at objects and imitating them.”
- (B) Lacking was “a true school with one great master and an intimate personal relation between him and his pupils ... after the manner of the old masters,” a situation characterized by fatherly care as opposed to academic routine.
- (C) Academies, such as the one at Dusseldorf under the direction of Wilhelm Schadow, established what were termed “master classes” in response to these urgings. In this arrangement, the student, upon completing preliminary studies, would choose a professor to oversee the advanced studies; this professor would continue as mentor until the student’s training was completed. [3점]

- 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.

But they may instead decide to reduce their effort to match what they perceive as a low level of current pay.

Although individual incentives may increase the effort of the individual group members, and thus enhance group performance, they also have some potential disadvantages for group process. One potential problem is that the group members will compare their own rewards with those of others. ( ① ) It might be hoped that individuals would use their coworkers as models (upward comparison), which would inspire them to work harder. ( ② ) For instance, when corporations set up “employee of the week” programs, they are attempting to develop this type of positive comparison. ( ③ ) On the other hand, if group members believe that others are being rewarded more than they are for what they perceive as the same work (downward comparison), they may change their behavior to attempt to restore equity. ( ④ ) Perhaps they will attempt to work harder in order to receive greater rewards for themselves. ( ⑤ ) It has been found, for instance, that job absenteeism is increased when employees make unfavorable comparisons between their own rewards and those of others.

\* absenteeism: 잦은 결근

39.

Preserved hides of those animals reveal that up to 90 percent of the nitrogen and carbon in their bodies was of marine origin.

University of Victoria biologist Tom Reimchen has shown that in one season a single bear will carry about 700 partially consumed salmon into the forest. He has found their remains as far as 200 meters from the river, spanning valley bottoms where the biggest trees grow. ( ① ) After consuming salmon, bears, eagles, wolves and ravens defecate and spread salmon remnants through the forest, providing the largest pulse of nitrogen fertilizer the trees get all year. ( ② ) In fact, you can correlate the amount of growth by the width of tree rings with the amount of marine carbon and nitrogen, which reflects the size of the salmon runs. ( ③ ) Grizzly bears were extinguished in Oregon by 1931. ( ④ ) So the forest and the salmon, the insects and the bears, all need one another — and all are linked through the water and the salmon to the ocean, thousands of kilometers away. ( ⑤ ) When forest, fish, bears and birds are seen this way, it is clear that our attempts to manage these resources as separate parts are bound to fail. [3점]

\* defecate: 배변하다

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

In general, there is remarkable ignorance and inaccurate perception of the dimensions of tourism. Few people, even decision makers, are aware of its true magnitude, economic and social linkages, and political significance. At present there is little evidence of any real ability to manage and control tourism at the international level, and even less ability to identify, accept, and maintain appropriate levels of tourism. Thus even if it were possible to determine the “optimal” visitation, there are few examples of how to achieve but not exceed this amount of tourism. The fundamental problem is a lack of recognition that tourism is, and behaves, like most other industries: it causes impacts and its development can be self-sustaining and not easily reversible. Tourism is also extremely dynamic, constantly changing and causing change. All these elements combine to produce, in many areas, virtual anarchy in coordination and planning of tourism.



The reason why we have no (A) in tourism is that we are (B) of its scope, nature, and power.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A)          | (B)              |
| ① governance | ..... ignorant   |
| ② governance | ..... aware      |
| ③ interest   | ..... ignorant   |
| ④ background | ..... supportive |
| ⑤ background | ..... aware      |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

If we consider the very nature of creativity, it is unlikely that a single explanation can account for all the reasons why art was (a) practised. Rather, art was probably used in many ways and developed for a multitude of reasons. Indeed, one can argue that the adaptive value of art may well reside in the fact that the aesthetic pleasure derived from it is not merely a function of the transmission of useful information. The aesthetic pleasure has a quality which makes people enjoy it (b) repeatedly. Information is therefore not related in a manner that would be dull and boring. The adaptive value of art can best be illustrated by the role storytelling plays in hunter-gatherer subsistence.

Hunter-gatherers share their knowledge and experience with each other in storytelling around the campfire. Although this seems to involve relatively little direct transmission of information or formal teaching, much knowledge is gained (c) indirectly in a relaxed social context. Hunter-gatherers take great delight in lengthy, detailed and very gripping narrations of events they have experienced, with non-verbal expression used to dramatise their stories. Artistic expression is involved in relating events in an entertaining way, thereby (d) blocking a continuous flow of information. Storytelling in this way acts as a medium for the (e) shared group knowledge of a band.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Informative Value of Art Found in Storytelling
- ② How Creating Art Is Different from Mimicking It
- ③ Why Pursuit of the Aesthetic Has Its Own Value
- ④ Storytelling Accurately Records Historical Details
- ⑤ Artistically Expressive Lives of Hunter-Gatherers

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)

When Sally was a little girl, her family took a trip from San Diego to Indiana every summer to visit her mother's family. The thing she remembers most was visiting with her great-grandmother, Grossie. She was the grandmother of Sally's mother, and (a) she helped raise Sally's mom and her sister and brother. Sally remembers distinctly arriving at Grossie's house and seeing this little old woman with hair as white as cotton (and just as soft) come out to greet Sally's family.

(B)

When she would tell this story, it became so real Sally could see the horse and carriage coming and Grossie saving the little ones. Sally would get the saddest feeling inside. The amazing thing about this story is that (b) she did, in fact, live to be ninety-five years old! She was also the mother of two very healthy children. In America, the word "gross" describes things that are less than appealing. To Sally, Grossie was the sweetest living angel that Heaven ever put on earth.

(C)

Grossie was always so interested in everything that Sally had to say! She would ask Sally questions about what interested her. Sally would try to rush through her questions, however, because (c) her favorite part of visiting Grossie was hearing all of her stories about when she was a young girl. Grossie is short for *Grossmutter*, German for "grandmother." Grossie moved to the United States when she was very young.

(D)

Sally's favorite story concerns one of her very first jobs in the States, as a nanny at the age of fifteen. One day while (d) she was out with her charges, a horse and carriage rushing down the street was going to hit Grossie and the children. She pushed the kids to safety and was trampled by the carriage. She was rushed to the doctor who told her mother that she would probably not live, and if (e) she did, she wouldn't be able to have children.

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 Grossie에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 집 밖으로 나와 Sally네 가족을 맞아 주었다.
- ② 95세까지 살았고 슬하에 두 자녀를 두었다.
- ③ Sally가 하는 말에 항상 관심이 많았다.
- ④ 아주 어렸을 때 미국으로 이주해 왔다.
- ⑤ 자신이 돌보던 아이들과 함께 마차에 치였다.

\* 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.