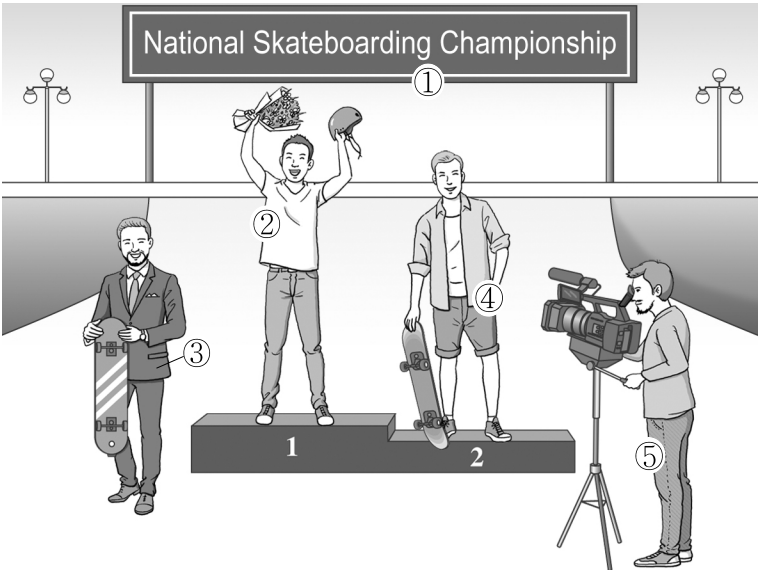


제 3 교시

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 도시 텃밭에서 재배한 농산물 판매 행사를 홍보하려고
  - ② 과잉 생산된 농산물을 구매해 줄 것을 호소하려고
  - ③ 도시 텃밭을 만드는 공사 일정을 공지하려고
  - ④ 도시 텃밭의 분양 신청에 대해 안내하려고
  - ⑤ 시 소유의 토지 활용 방안을 제안하려고
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 시각 장애인 안내견의 공공장소 출입을 거부하면 안 된다.
  - ② 반려동물은 함께하는 인간의 삶에 정서적인 안정감을 준다.
  - ③ 시각 장애인 안내견의 보급을 위한 예산이 확충되어야 한다.
  - ④ 모든 개는 적절한 훈련을 통해 우수한 안내견이 될 수 있다.
  - ⑤ 반려견을 데리고 외출할 때는 대중교통을 이용해서는 안 된다.
3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 서점 직원 - 작가
  - ② 소설가 - 작가 지망생
  - ③ 잡지 편집자 - 삽화가
  - ④ 은행 직원 - 대출 신청자
  - ⑤ 도서관 직원 - 도서 대출자
4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 가수의 사인 받아 주기
  - ② 콘서트 입장권 양도하기
  - ③ 팬미팅 행사장에 데려가기
  - ④ 입장권 응모 방법 알려 주기
  - ⑤ 같이 온라인 콘서트 관람하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$50
  - ② \$52
  - ③ \$54
  - ④ \$56
  - ⑤ \$58
7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 도서관에서 보고서를 쓰려는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 팀원들과 함께 작업해야 해서
  - ② 도서관에서 자료를 대출해야 해서
  - ③ 여동생이 집에서 과외교습을 받아서
  - ④ 부모님의 손님들이 집에 오시기로 해서
  - ⑤ 여동생의 노래 연습 때문에 집이 시끄러워서
8. 대화를 듣고, Springfield Gardening Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 개최 장소
  - ② 개최 기간
  - ③ 어린이 대상 활동
  - ④ 입장료
  - ⑤ 판매 물품
9. Penpower Short Story Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 글쓰기 대회 주제 '인간과 바이러스'이다.
  - ② 참가자는 주최 측 웹 사이트에서 회원 가입을 해야 한다.
  - ③ 출품작은 프롤로그를 포함하여 500단어 이상이어야 한다.
  - ④ 작가의 프로필 사진이 없는 작품은 접수하지 않는다.
  - ⑤ 우승자에게 100달러의 상금이 지급된다.
10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 USB 허브를 고르시오.

USB Hubs (USB to USB)				
Brand	No. of Ports	Cable Length	Feature	Price
① Sun	4	12cm	LED Light	\$7
② Gold	4	30cm	High Speed	\$9
③ Sonic	7	12cm	High Speed	\$18
④ Magic	7	30cm	LED Light	\$25
⑤ Magic	10	30cm	LED Light	\$35

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① You shouldn't have. I've got lots of them.
  - ② Not at all. That style is popular these days.
  - ③ I agree. You need a different color for them.
  - ④ You're right. I should have bought a longer pair.
  - ⑤ Thanks. You were very helpful with my shopping.

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

- ① The park was built ten years ago.
- ② I take a walk with my family after dinner.
- ③ Many people are in favor of building the park.
- ④ I'm going to move to a new apartment next month.
- ⑤ My family is bothered by loud noises from the park.

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

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

- ① That's not true. I prefer to go to Bangkok in person.
- ② I disagree. Thanks to technology, we are freer than ever.
- ③ Exactly. New technology makes houses warmer and greener.
- ④ That's what I mean. Technology has made our lives busier.
- ⑤ That's right. There are lots of advantages of online meetings.

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

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

- ① I got it. I'll try to take the day off.
- ② I agree. Our family trip was really great.
- ③ I know how he feels. Planning is so hard.
- ④ It's up to you. It's you who are always busy.
- ⑤ I see. Mike is old enough to take a trip alone.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Fred가 Jasmine에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Fred: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Your shoe design is great. I believe it will be a hit.
- ② Right. I was thinking that you needed hiking shoes.
- ③ I'd pick this durable model. It's less pretty but safer.
- ④ Why don't you choose the one you like? It's your gear.
- ⑤ I agree. Even if it's more expensive, it's higher in quality.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how to pick out fresh vegetables at the store
- ② benefits of frozen vegetables over fresh ones
- ③ nutritional compositions of various vegetables
- ④ dangers of excessive frozen food consumption
- ⑤ advantages of consuming a variety of vegetables

17. 언급된 채소가 아닌 것은?

- ① asparagus      ② broccoli      ③ eggplant
- ④ carrots      ⑤ spinach

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear members,

As we previously announced, our gym renovation is over and we're delighted to welcome you all back to our gym on June 1st at 6 am. As before, the gym will be set up with your health and safety being our main priority. Several members called and asked about the status of membership and fees, so this letter is the answer to those questions. All memberships were paused during our closure. All active memberships will re-activate starting June 1st and will be extended to compensate for our closure, so you will not have to pay additional fees. For more information, feel free to call us or visit our office. We look forward to seeing you all on June 1st.

Harry Baker, Training Coach  
Blue Gym

- ① 체육관에 새로 갖춘 운동 시설을 홍보하려고
- ② 체육관 개보수 공사로 인한 임시 휴관을 공지하려고
- ③ 체육관 휴관일 동안의 회비 정산에 관하여 안내하려고
- ④ 체육관 휴관 전에 개인 소지품을 찾아갈 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 체육관 휴관일에 인근 체육관을 사용할 수 있음을 알리려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 T의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the fastest time so far, my horse Gus and I, were in first place. My thumbs started anxiously tapping on the saddle. Then I saw the last rider and her black horse. My heart raced. Her big black horse lightly danced to the entrance gate. She bolted through and raced to the first barrel. Her turn was flawless. Her family yelled, "Push him! Push him!" She raced to the second barrel. They circled, and then her big black horse raced away to the third barrel. Behind her the second barrel rocked, tipped, and fell. She yelled at her horse in frustration. The judge announced disqualification. I yelled in triumph. "Yes, Gus! We won!"

- ① nervous → overjoyed      ② bored → surprised
- ③ scared → embarrassed      ④ hopeful → frustrated
- ⑤ disappointed → grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's often the case that people want to help you or work with you. But they can't if you insist on holding on to tight control. The more you let go, the more people will surprise you. We've seen this vividly at TED over recent years. By giving away our content online, enthusiastic learners have spread the content across the Internet, vastly increasing TED's reach. By giving away our brand in the form of free TEDx licenses, thousands of volunteers have held TEDx events all around the world. They have come up with ideas we would never have dreamed of. In this brave new connected age, the rules about what you hold on to and what you should let go of have changed forever. By adopting a strategy of generosity, your reputation will spread, and you may be amazed at what you get in return.

\* TED: 미국 비영리 재단에서 운영하는 강연회

- ① 가진 것을 움켜쥐지 말고 더 큰 보상을 위해 내놓아야 한다.
- ② 창의적인 아이디어를 얻으려면 새로운 사람들을 만나야 한다.
- ③ 다른 사람과 작업할 때는 자신의 주도권을 양보해야 한다.
- ④ 온라인을 통한 무료 지식 공유를 법적으로 보장해야 한다.
- ⑤ 배움을 위해 한 가지 학습 형태를 고집하지 말아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 it's a mistake to assume that more is better가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Steven Johnson, in his 2005 book *Everything Bad Is Good for You*, contrasted the widespread, teeming neural activity seen in the brains of computer users with the much more muted activity evident in the brains of book readers. The comparison led him to suggest that computer use provides more intense mental stimulation than does book reading. The neural evidence could even, he wrote, lead a person to conclude that “reading books chronically understimulates the senses.” But while Johnson’s diagnosis is correct, his interpretation of the differing patterns of brain activity is misleading. It is the very fact that book reading “understimulates the senses” that makes the activity so intellectually rewarding. By allowing us to filter out distractions, to quiet the problem-solving functions of the frontal lobes, deep reading becomes a form of deep thinking. The mind of the experienced book reader is a calm mind, not a buzzing one. When it comes to the firing of our neurons, it's a mistake to assume that more is better.

\* teeming: 풍부한    \*\* frontal lobe: 전두엽

- ① believing that greater oral output is desirable is wrong
- ② signals from different sensory organs do not have the same value
- ③ excessive interaction with computers makes people too sensitive
- ④ keeping the neurons silent does not prevent us from feeling fatigue
- ⑤ the milder mental stimulation of reading better benefits the intellect

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

As developments in digital technology increased in the 1980s and into the 1990s, so did fears about how these advances would impact traditional analog photography’s value. Part of this anxiety centered on how digital photographs are made. Both analog and digital photographs produce the “same” picture of a scene, as it might be printed on photographic paper. But, whereas traditional analog photographs consist of “marks” physically made by light to the chemical emulsion on the paper, digital images are instead produced by translating light into “information” or numerical codes that can be infinitely altered through the aid of computer software, often without leaving any evidence of the modification. Because of this inherent manipulability, many at this time feared that digitization abandoned analog photography’s assumed indexicality, or the belief that a photograph is an “index” of the objects placed in contact with the light-sensitive material. This new digital technology, then, seemed to cast a doubt on analog photography’s long-standing truth-value and was capable, some went so far as to argue, of bringing about its so-called death.

\* emulsion: 감광 유제

- ① 사진의 디지털화는 사진 예술의 대중화에 기여한 바가 크다.
- ② 디지털 사진과 아날로그 사진은 모두 빛을 이용한 기록물이다.
- ③ 디지털 이미지의 수정 가능성은 사진 작품의 예술성을 제한한다.
- ④ 디지털 이미지는 복제 가능하여 진품의 가치를 부여할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 사진의 디지털화는 진실성이라는 아날로그 사진의 가치를 위협한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a purely oral culture, thinking is governed by the capacity of human memory. Knowledge is what you recall, and what you recall is limited to what you can hold in your mind. Through the millennia of man’s preliterate history, language evolved to aid the storage of complex information in individual memory and to make it easy to exchange that information with others through speech. “Serious thought,” Ong writes, was by necessity “intertwined with memory systems.” Diction and syntax became highly rhythmical, tuned to the ear, and information was encoded in common turns of phrase — what we’d today call clichés — to aid memorization. Knowledge was embedded in “poetry,” as Plato defined it, and a specialized class of poet-scholars became the human devices, the flesh-and-blood intellectual technologies, for information storage, retrieval, and transmission. Laws, records, transactions, decisions, traditions — everything that today would be “documented” — in oral cultures had to be, as Havelock says, “composed in formulaic verse” and distributed “by being sung or chanted aloud.”

\* cliché: 상투적인 어구    \*\* flesh-and-blood: 인간의

\*\*\* formulaic: 상투적인 표현의

- ① linguistic devices for memorizing information in oral cultures
- ② our natural instinct to exchange information for survival
- ③ limitations of oral tradition in transmitting knowledge
- ④ importance of memory in prehistoric oral cultures
- ⑤ ancient scholars’ efforts to improve memorization

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

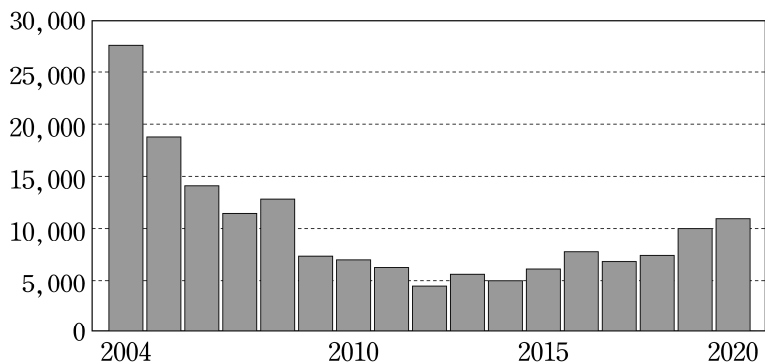
The view that bubbles are largely a product of irrationality has been contradicted by economists who, like Nobel Laureate Eugene Fama, believe investors to be rational and markets to be efficient. Much recent research on the subject has thus focused on establishing whether a particular bubble was “rational” or not. This is unfortunate, because the rational/irrational framework is almost useless for understanding bubbles. Partly this is because the word “rational” is so loosely defined that many common investor behaviors can be classed as either “rational” or “irrational”, depending on the preferences of the economist. But more fundamentally, the framework is too reductive. Asset prices in a bubble are determined by the actions of a wide range of investors with different information, different worldviews and investment philosophies and different personalities. They often also face different incentives. Simply dividing these investors into categories labeled “rational” and “irrational” does not do justice to the complexity of the phenomenon, and as a result, we try to avoid these terms altogether.

\* reductive: 환원주의적인

- ① Personal Rationality Leads to Collective Irrationality
- ② Can Rationality Win over Irrationality in Investment?
- ③ Why Do Investors Tend to Behave in Irrational Ways?
- ④ What Role Do Personal Preferences Play in the Market?
- ⑤ Rational/Irrational Framework Doesn’t Capture Investor Behaviors

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Annual Deforestation of the Amazon  
in Square Kilometers from 2004 to 2020**



The graph above shows the annual deforestation of the Amazon in square kilometers from 2004 to 2020. ① For the given period, 2004 recorded the largest area of deforestation, over 25,000 square kilometers, while 2012 recorded the smallest, under 5,000 square kilometers. ② Deforestation of the Amazon decreased each year from 2004 to 2007, rebounded a little in 2008, and declined again until 2012. ③ The area lost to deforestation from 2009 to 2018 was under 10,000 square kilometers annually. ④ An area of more than 15,000 square kilometers of the Amazon was deforested annually from 2005 to 2008. ⑤ The area of Amazon deforestation in 2008 was more than twice as large as that in 2014.

26. Mary Anning에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mary Anning was a pioneering palaeontologist. Her discoveries were some of the most significant geological finds of all time. Mary Anning started fossil collecting in her home town of Lyme Regis when she was very young. With very little formal education, she became an avid fossil collector and dealer, and pioneered the study of fossilised faeces. Her growing knowledge and expertise became sought after by many people in the field. However, although Anning's work influenced that of her male contemporaries, she was not admitted to the Geological Society of London and did not always receive credit for her work. Anning's most significant discoveries included the first complete ichthyosaurus skeleton. Her older brother Joseph was the first to discover its skull, but Anning spent the following year excavating the remaining fossils. Anning also unearthed a partial skeleton of a pterosaur, the first pterosaur skeleton found outside Germany. Anning's incredible discoveries influenced how we understand prehistoric life and extinction.

\* faeces: 배설물 \*\* ichthyosaurus: 어룡 \*\*\* pterosaur: 익룡

- ① 아주 어린 때부터 화석 수집을 시작했다.
- ② 정규 교육을 거의 받지 않았다.
- ③ 런던 지질학회에 가입하지 못했다.
- ④ 어룡의 두개골을 최초로 발견했다.
- ⑤ 독일 밖에서 최초로 익룡의 뼈대 일부를 발굴했다.

27. 2021 Vista 101 Vertical Run에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2021 Vista 101 Vertical Run**

5:00 p.m., Sunday, June 6

Race to the top of Wellington's tallest hotel, Vista 101! The Vista 101 Vertical Run just got bigger and better. Runners race up 2,046 steps (101 floors).

Categories		Start Time	Entry Fee
Full Challenge	Professional	6:30 p.m.	\$40
	Amateur	7:00 p.m.	
Half Climb	Professional	7:30 p.m.	\$20
	Amateur	7:45 p.m.	
Relay (2 Racers)	All Females	8:00 p.m.	\$60
	All Males		
	Mixed		

Included in entry fee: race shirt, race bib, finisher medal, drawstring bag, and cocktail party

The race is open to 350 participants only. Registration is available in the Crystal Room (1st floor) of the hotel and online at our website until filled.

For more information, visit our website at  
vista101.com/verticalrun.

\* bib: (스포츠 경기 때 가슴과 등에 다는) 번호판

- ① 2,046개의 계단을 뛰어서 오르는 경주이다.
- ② 릴레이 부문은 2명이 팀을 이룬다.
- ③ 프로 부문과 아마추어 부문의 출발 시간이 다르다.
- ④ 참가비에는 카테일파티가 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 등록은 온라인으로만 할 수 있다.

28. Spring Internship and Job Fair에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Spring Internship and Job Fair**

We connect ambitious companies with competent people!

Date and Time: June 5, 2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Registration starts at 1:30 p.m.

Venue: C-Level Gym, Canford University

Admission Fee: \$30 (photo shoot included)

- This fair is open to Canford University students and graduates.
- More than 50 companies, both domestic and international, will participate.
- The event is open to all majors.
- Office equipment, such as printers, Internet-connected computers, and scanners is available for use at the fair at reasonable prices.

The fair is hosted by the Canford University Student Union.

For inquiries, visit [www.canforduniv.org](http://www.canforduniv.org).

- ① 행사 시작 1시간 전부터 등록할 수 있다.
- ② 입장료에는 사진 촬영비가 포함되지 않는다.
- ③ Canford 대학 재학생만 참가할 수 있다.
- ④ 참가자의 전공에는 제한이 없다.
- ⑤ 프린터, 컴퓨터, 스캐너를 무료로 사용할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The fear of disclosure is so great in some people, termed “inhibitors” or “suppressors,” ① that they avoid revealing anything negative to others. Indeed, in many subcultures, self-disclosure is actively discouraged with the child ② is told “Don’t let others know your business,” “Tell people only what they need to know,” or “Whatever you say, say nothing.” This attitude then persists into later life ③ where respect is often given to the person who “plays cards close to the chest.” While in a game of poker it is wise not to disclose too much, either verbally or nonverbally, the attitude of avoiding self-disclosure can cause problems for people when they may have a need ④ to talk about personal matters. Often, before we make a deep disclosure, there is a strategic process of testing or advance pre-testing, whereby we “trail” the topic with potential confidants and ⑤ observe their reactions. If these are favorable, then we continue with the revelations; if not, we move on to a new topic.

\* confidant: (비밀도 털어놓는 절친한) 친구

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

In the 1960s, philosopher Hubert Dreyfus argued that “computers need bodies in order to be intelligent.” This position has a corollary; whatever intelligence machines may ① achieve, it will never be the kind that people have because no body given to a machine will be a human body. Therefore, the machine’s intelligence, no matter how interesting, will be ② alien. Neuroscientist Antonio Damasio takes up this argument from a different research tradition. For Damasio, all thinking and all emotion is embodied. The absence of emotion ③ reduces the scope of rationality because we literally think with our feelings. Damasio insists that there is no mind/body dualism, no ④ split between thought and feeling. When we have to make a decision, brain processes that are shaped by our body guide our reasoning by remembering our pleasures and pains. This can be ⑤ rejected as an argument for why robots will never have humanlike intelligence: they have neither bodily feelings nor feelings of emotion.

\* corollary: 당연한 귀결

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. One reason that people sometimes favor relativism — even simple relativism — over objective theories of truth is the sense that relativism encourages greater tolerance. The thought that there is Truth out there with a capital “T” often goes together, relativists have pointed out, with the conviction that some people have privileged access to the truth and others don’t. Just this sentiment was the hallmark of nineteenth-century Western colonialism, when missionaries worked with the armies and police of colonial governments to force people to believe, or at least say they believed, what the colonialists wanted them to. But if there is no such thing as objective truth, then no one occupies a privileged position on the truth. We can no longer justify forcing people to believe in our gods by saying that we know the truth and they don’t. \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of objective truth seems to encourage a more tolerant outlook on life.

- ① Testing                      ② Welcoming                      ③ Developing  
④ Abandoning                      ⑤ Remembering

32. The Internet is full of reports about what people (supposedly) did and said and about what they (supposedly) believe. Sometimes those reports are fictions based on only a small separate part of what was originally said — reflecting only the propagator’s desire to gain attention or to promote or defeat a person or cause. Sometimes those reports are not exactly false, because they are based on a kernel of truth. On a single occasion, Senator Winston may have become enraged at a staff member and behaved inappropriately, and this affair might be used to suggest that Senator Winston has a serious anger management problem, or is even abusive. On a single occasion, Representative Johnson may have said something that suggests racism or some kind of extremism, and his statement might seem to reveal that he is unqualified for public office. \_\_\_\_\_, propagators can produce an utterly incorrect impression, one that harms not only individual people but also institutions that might benefit from their participation.

\* propagator: 유포자    \*\* a kernel of truth: 진실의 일면

- ① Imposing unrealistic constraints  
② Taking incidents out of context  
③ Turning to others for help  
④ Defending inexcusable behaviors  
⑤ Rejecting any attention from others

33. We mostly ignore our built landscapes because practically, \_\_\_\_\_. This aligns with our approach to other swaths of our daily experience and needs: for medical help, we go to doctors; to repair our car, we visit the auto mechanic. Most of us, implicitly or explicitly, have given up control over our built environments, having entrusted decision-making about them to experts: city council members, real estate developers, builders and contractors, product manufacturers, and designers. Most of us perceive ourselves as helpless to make changes in the built environment. This very sense of powerlessness results in a paradoxical situation: real estate developers configure new projects based on what they believe consumers want, which they assess mainly by examining what previous consumers have purchased. But when it comes to the built environment, consumers gravitate toward conventional designs without thinking very much about them. So developers continue to build what they think people want. No one steps back to consider what might serve people better, what people could like, or what they actually might need. [3점]

\* swath: 영역    \*\* configure: 구성하다

- ① too many professionals are involved in their designs
- ② we don't think commercial spaces are for personal use
- ③ aesthetic considerations make few functional differences
- ④ we have no obvious stake or influence in their production
- ⑤ financial gains come before our needs in their construction

34. The savage, like the infant, is a creature of first impressions, and obeys his impulses. Civilized people halt their first impressions, subject their impulses to examination, put it up against contrary factors, deliberate, and become master of whether to perform the act or not to perform it or to put it off. Inhibition is the mark of civilization. The mastery of civilized people, their rule over their emotions and impulses is nowhere more striking than in that blossom of civilization that we call sophistication. Perhaps a useless flower, but shimmering. The worldly-wise person is imperturbable; the most violent emotions change neither the correctness of one's shirtfront nor the grace of one's movements, neither the polish of one's smile nor the calmness of one's voice. Worldly men and women have mastered the craft of the actor and seem to play at life, \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* savage: 야생 상태의 사람  
\*\* shimmer: (희미하게) 반짝이다    \*\*\* imperturbable: 침착한

- ① with their ears alert for what's alive inside of themselves
- ② without experiencing for themselves any real emotions
- ③ reliving their victories and failures with the audience
- ④ serving as an outlet for deep-seated human emotions
- ⑤ letting their violent emotions control their actions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In studying concepts we have to follow their trajectories, not only in the theoretical environment in which they “live” but also in the observational, experimental, and measuring practices associated with them. ① These practices play a significant role in the specification of the meaning of scientific concepts. ② Observation and experimentation guide the articulation of concepts, by indicating the kinds of properties that their referents should have in order to account for the observational and experimental situations attributed to them. ③ When experimenting, scientists should be aware of all potential sources of bias and undertake all possible actions to reduce and minimize deviation from the truth. ④ For instance, the articulation of the concept of the electron in the early 20th century was guided by the experimental phenomena attributed to it. ⑤ The discrete structure of the hydrogen spectrum, just to mention one example, indicated the discrete structure of the energy levels of the hydrogen atom and, thereby, the quantization of electron orbits within the atom.

\* trajectory: 궤적    \*\* discrete : 이산(離散)의, 별개의  
\*\*\* quantization: 양자화

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

36.

Human beings store images in a part of the brain called the hippocampal system. Images related to snakes make up your explicit memories of actual interactions with snakes, garden hoses, or perhaps tree roots that resemble snakes.

- (A) If the object more closely resembles a tree root, then you resume walking. Your heart may race a little faster, your muscles may tense, and you may even blush. None of these critical responses ever required conscious thought.
- (B) If you see an object that more closely resembles a snake than a garden hose, then your innate plan for dealing with dangerous snakes kicks in. If you realize that the object is a garden hose, then your awareness unfolds unconsciously as you retrieve various images, compare them, and then evaluate them before consciously deciding how to react.
- (C) If they did, our species would have gone the way of the lost dodo bird. After all, when faced with a possibly dangerous snake, who has the time to think about a response?

\* hippocampal: 해마의

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

37.

Competition between the private shipping industry and the federal post office demonstrates an important tension in the management of communication infrastructure: between universal service, the expectation of basic capacities to all, and common carriage, the expectation of fair, nondiscriminatory service.

- (A) But these benefits came at a price. The private expresses were cartels that avoided competition, engaged in price fixing and freight discrimination, and were in general hard to hold accountable.
- (B) The private shipping company, in contrast, went everywhere, did almost anything for anybody, and was the nearest thing to a universal service company ever invented; indeed, private express shipping was often the first thing established in every new camp, especially in the Gold Rush West, where there was lucrative work to be found in transporting bullion.
- (C) The US post office lacked the resources, and the infrastructure, to provide universal service to the entire nation. In general, the federal system prioritized slowly developing reliable infrastructure over speedy delivery. [3점]

\* cartel: 카르텔(기업 연합) \*\* lucrative: 수지맞는, 유리한  
\*\* bullion: 금괴, 금

- 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.

However, many people would probably say that it is easier to overshoot than undershoot by 20 percent when it comes to filling up.

In Okinawa, home of some of the longest-lived people on earth, there is a traditional expression: haru hachi-bu, or “eat until you are 80 percent full.” ( ① ) This advice may have served Okinawans particularly well, as some researchers hypothesize that one of the reasons for their unusual longevity may be caloric restriction (which has been shown in many experimental animals to be a reliable way to extend life span). ( ② ) Even if life extension is not the goal, given what we know about the relationships among health, body weight, and longevity, this advice is probably worth taking in order to avoid the long-term consequences of being overweight. ( ③ ) Eating too much, at least on occasion, is to many people the most natural thing in the world. ( ④ ) In the hunter-gatherer past, and even deeper in our primate evolutionary history, eating more when food is available was undoubtedly adaptive. ( ⑤ ) Food supplies can never be certain, after all.

39.

On the other hand, there are often in the same individual several originalities that are contradictory or at the very least extremely divergent.

People are both like and different from each other at the same time. It is not insofar as alike that they are individuals, but as different. Individuality is thus a differing originality, but the point is to free the originality with which each of us is born. ( ① ) It is more or less overlaid by the mass of social similarities. ( ② ) Many people never come to think for themselves, never liberate themselves from the settled, the banal, and the commonplace. ( ③ ) The same child shows very different aptitudes for mathematics or for music, or for the adventures of travel. ( ④ ) The best of all these originalities must be selected, the most intimate, the most powerful. ( ⑤ ) Finally, there are bad or anti-social originalities, which it is desirable not to see developed. [3점]

\* banal: 평범한

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

Animals with territories that take days or weeks to patrol need to advertise with something long-lasting, something that will keep on broadcasting even when they are gone. Since odors have the ability to linger, animals often anoint their territories with scent marks that other animals can read as they pass by. Animals that operate in the dark depend on sounds as well as odors, whereas day-active animals are more likely to use visual means for their messages. You’ll see the most dramatic visual signals exchanged between animals of the open plains, since, in their native habitat, they have the luxury of unobstructed views. Birds in dense forests usually can’t see their receivers, however, so they have perfected a rich repertoire of songs instead. Low-frequency songs are preferred, since higher frequencies tend to hit and bounce back from objects such as tree trunks. Songsters usually perch in the tree canopy, where an “acoustic window” carries their messages most effectively.

\* anoint: (액체를) 바르다  
\*\* canopy: (숲의 나뭇가지들이) 지붕 모양으로 우거진 곳



In the animal kingdom, various methods of \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ have emerged to fit each animal’s \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ and habitat.

- | (A)             | (B)               |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① hunting       | ..... physiology  |
| ② hunting       | ..... lifestyle   |
| ③ protection    | ..... physiology  |
| ④ communication | ..... personality |
| ⑤ communication | ..... lifestyle   |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

What images come to mind when you think of the US Thanksgiving holiday? While Pilgrims, Native Americans, the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, and American football likely figure prominently, turkey with all the trimmings springs to mind for many. The ample meal is based on the US Thanksgiving story. According to tradition, the winter of 1621 was (a) devastating for the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony. Had it not been for the Native Americans, who shared their food, hunting methods, and knowledge of local foods and growing techniques, the Pilgrims would have perished. After a successful fall harvest, the Pilgrims (b) celebrated with their Native American friends by sharing a feast and giving thanks to God. This story, however, is more myth than reality, as historians, social scientists, and food scholars explain. More accurately, the Thanksgiving tradition was invented to promote American national solidarity following the Civil War.

According to Siskind, participating in the Thanksgiving ritual "transforms a collection of immigrants into Americans by connecting them to a cultural history stretching back to the 'founding' of the country." This founding story, in which Pilgrims and Native Americans supposedly shared their (c) abundant harvest in a feast, is largely invented; that is, the tradition is based on a culturally constructed and idealized version of the first Thanksgiving. Invented traditions like these (d) defeat at least three important purposes. First, they symbolize social cohesion and create a strong collective identity. Second, invented traditions establish new social institutions and legitimize existing ones. Finally, invented traditions socialize individuals into the shared norms and values of the group practicing them. Thanksgiving is an important invented tradition grounding the present in an invented past, symbolizing national unity, and (e) reaffirming a distinct national identity based on the institution of the family.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Americans Mainly Do on Thanksgiving Day
- ② The Many Variations of the Thanksgiving Tradition
- ③ The Meaning of Thanksgiving for Native Americans
- ④ The Reasons for Increasingly Simplified Thanksgiving Rituals
- ⑤ Thanksgiving Holiday: An Invented Tradition for National Identity

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)

For days Alice had been nervous to meet with Dr. Laurence, who was to be her new advisor. Alice had finished two years of her pre-medical course and had dreams of being a doctor, and this lab position with Dr. Laurence would be another stepping stone to that goal. Because of her past research experiences, as (a) the nervous applicant entered Dr. Laurence's office, she prepared herself for the cold and sterile rooms she had become accustomed to.

\* sterile: 살균된, 단조로운

(B)

Then Dr. Laurence followed with the English translation recited from memory. The words flowed musically as she looked back to Alice. "I love this one," she said. "I've been working on the translation." "It's beautiful," Alice said. Although the two had just met, they began talking about books and science. Alice felt she would never want to leave. Over the two summers Alice spent in Dr. Laurence's lab, (b) the pupil observed how Dr. Laurence's passion for literature made her a better doctor. Passion, Alice realized, wasn't a distraction; it was a way of connecting people on a deeper level.

(C)

Instead, Alice was welcomed by a woman in a cozy office filled with shelves and shelves of books. Not only medical journals but history books, autobiographies, and novels. Alice felt as if she had traveled back in time to the home where (c) she grew up as a little girl, where books overflowed from the high shelves. As her eyes browsed the titles, her fingers itched to flip through them. She was so dazzled that she didn't think to introduce herself. Her new advisor caught Alice staring, captivated. "Do you like poetry?" (d) she asked.

(D)

Alice didn't know what to say. In her two years of undergraduate lab work, she had never begun a conversation like this. Science and art were two separate things, not made to mix, right? "Yes," (e) she answered softly. From previous interviews, Alice had learned not to out herself as being too enthusiastic, as she assumed her love of stories and words was a weakness, one a scientist would not relate to. Dr. Laurence picked up a book from her desk and read to Alice in a language she didn't understand.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Alice는 의사가 될 꿈을 가지고 연구실 자리에 지원했다.
- ② Laurence 박사는 시의 영어 해석을 암송했다.
- ③ Alice는 Laurence 박사의 연구실에서 두 번의 여름을 보냈다.
- ④ Alice는 책으로 가득 찬 사무실에서 환영을 받았다.
- ⑤ Alice는 자신이 열성적임을 드러내는 것이 좋다는 것을 배웠다.

\* 확인 사항

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