

2021학년도 제1학기 제1차 지필평가 영어독해와작문

□과목 코드: 05 □대상: 제3학년 1~12반 □일시: 2021년 5월 4일(화요일) 제1교시

- 먼저 OMR카드에 반, 번호, 이름을 정확히 기입하십시오.
- 물음에 알맞은 답을 찾아 컴퓨터용 사인펜으로 해당 답란 번호를 칠하십시오.
- 배점은 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 점수를 참고하십시오.
- 논술형 답안은 검정색 또는 파란색 볼펜으로 OMR카드의 논술형 답란에 작성하십시오.
- 문제지는 총 (7) 쪽으로 선택형 문항은 총 (21) 문항, 논술형 문항은 총 (5) 문항입니다.

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.0점]

The ancestors of all species that are alive today have flowed back and forth across the globe for many millions of years. We should never assume that where we see a species today is where that creature's ancestors originated. Modern humans resided in Africa two hundred thousand years ago and subsequently spread across the world, yet most of us alive today think of ourselves as natives of the regions where we were born, rather than of Africa. When we trace our ancestry, we often focus our attention a few generations back, seeking a sense of place and personal identity. But these past places were also transient locations, and each ancestor transient, as our genes have moved around the planet's surface. It was ever thus. It is completely illogical, then, to hate a fellow human, or another animal or plant, simply because they or their ancestors were somewhere else at a particular time. The location of those genes in one specific timeframe has no special meaning in the history of life.

- ① 우리의 정체성을 찾기 위해 혈통을 조사할 필요가 있다.
- ② 인류는 같은 조상의 후손으로 거주지에 따른 차별은 비논리적이다.
- ③ 인류 조상의 발원지에 대한 이해가 부족하므로 많은 연구가 필요하다.
- ④ 모든 종들의 조상이 기원한 곳은 서로 다르니 차이를 인정해 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 생존해 있는 모든 종들은 앞으로도 이 세상을 표류하며 거주지를 옮겨다닐 것이다.

[2~4] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

2. [3.2점]
Each autumn millions of salmon swim from the Pacific Ocean and head for the west coast of North America in search of a

river mouth. Salmon don't swim upstream on just any river - they return to the same place where they were born. It makes sense that predators like eagles and bears eagerly await the return of the salmon each year, but the fish are just as important as a source of nutrition for the forests of the region. No, trees of the Pacific Northwest don't have teeth, but when fish are dragged out of the river and partially eaten by other animals, the remains are left lying around on the ground. After they decay, nutrients are absorbed into the soil of the forest floor. There, roots from the great trees draw the nutrients upward, nourishing the trees. This is one of the reasons why the trees of the coastal regions of the Pacific Northwest get so big.

- ① How Salmon Help to Nourish the Trees in Forests
- ② Amazing Abilities of Salmon Returning to Birthplace
- ③ The Way Trees Assist Salmon to Safely Return Home
- ④ The Return of Salmon: Annual Feast for Wild Animals
- ⑤ The Process of Trees Absorbing Nutrients From the Soil

3. [3.4점]
Mirror neurons were first discovered by a group of researchers at the University of Parma in Italy in 1996. This discovery is considered one of the biggest neuroscientific breakthroughs in recent times. It completely changes our understanding of how the brain works. The discovery came through a serendipitous event known as the raisin incident: Italian scientists were observing a monkey's brain activity during various physical movements. The team decided to take a break. One of the researchers standing near the monkey picked up a raisin and popped it into his mouth. As the monkey watched him, the monkey's brain fired in exactly the same way as if the monkey himself had picked up and eaten the raisin. Simply watching the movement triggered the same brain activity as the actual event. This phenomenon had never been demonstrated before. In 2005, this same Italian team found that when people listened to stories about other people doing something, the listeners' brains fired as if they themselves were actually doing what was described in the stories.

- ① Monkeys' Amazing Ability to Imitate Human Behavior
- ② Scientists from Traditionally Famous Italian Universities
- ③ The Process of How Animals Learn to Socially Interact
- ④ Brain Scientists' Efforts to Reveal How the Brain Works
- ⑤ Discovery of Mirror Neurons through an Accidental Event

4.

[3.6점]

Almost all major ethical theories in Western philosophy implicate the emotions in one way or another. In some of these theories, emotions are essential to morality, and in others they are not. But, even those authors who deny that emotions are essential usually find a place for them in moral psychology. This is true even for Kant, who is notorious for arguing that morality depends on reason rather than sentiment. In Kant's system, reason tells us that we follow the moral law, but acting from the moral law begins with respect for the law, which is constituted by respect for persons, which is a natural consequence of recognizing the dignity of each person as a law-governed agent. In addition to respect, Kant claims that moral judgments are accompanied by moral feelings. It is difficult to find a philosopher who does not think emotions are important to morality.

- 28 94
- ① Emotions: A Key Factor in Human's Morality
 - ② An Essential Role of Emotions in Kant's System
 - ③ How Emotions Are Included by Various Philosophers
 - ④ Importance of Balancing Between Reason And Sentiment
 - ⑤ Consequences of Implicating Emotions in Moral Psychology

5. Ray Anderson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[3.2점]

About twenty years ago, Ray Anderson, the late CEO of the immensely successful carpet manufacturer, Interface, had what he described as an epiphany. Here he was, with more money than he or his heirs would know what to do with, when he realized that his company was poisoning the environment. Carpet making is (or was) a petroleum-intensive industry and his company's environmental footprint was huge. Anderson wondered what good it would do to leave his grandchildren great wealth if the price of accumulating that wealth was an uninhabitable planet. So Anderson resolved to transform every aspect of his company's operations, moving to achieve a zero footprint goal by 2020. He assumed that the development of new production processes and a commitment to pollution control would cost money — a lot of it. But he was willing to sacrifice the bottom line to achieve a social good.

- 28 94
- ① 카펫 제조업체 대표 경영인으로서 큰 깨달음을 얻었다.
 - ② 자신의 회사가 환경을 파괴한다는 사실을 깨달았다.
 - ③ 자손에게 남길 유산의 대가가 거주 불가능한 지구라면, 그것의 무슨 소용인지 의문을 가졌다.
 - ④ 2020년까지 환경발자국을 없애는 것을 목표로 기업 운영 측면을 변화시켰다.
 - ⑤ 사회적 정의 달성을 위해 기업의 이익을 포기할 의지는 약한 편이었다.

6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3.0점]

28 94

Aviation experts are urging the more rapid introduction of more efficient jet engines that burn less fuel. This would reduce direct air pollution released per passenger mile. However, increased engine efficiency can have paradoxical results as far as global warming is concerned: More efficient engines produce exhaust with higher relative humidity, which can increase vapor trail formation. They also tend to produce more NOx because they burn fuel at higher temperatures and pressures. To significantly reduce aviation's contribution to global climate change, radically more efficient aircraft may be needed. One such design, the SAX-40, was unveiled by the Silent Aircraft Initiative of Cambridge University in the UK and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US in 2006. The 215-passenger plane, still only a concept, featured a blended wing-body design and efficient engines. Such designs, if successful, will also reduce noise pollution from aviation.

- ① 직접적인 대기오염을 줄이기 위해 연료를 더 적게 쓰는 효율적인 엔진의 도입이 촉구되고 있다.
- ② 엔진 효율성의 향상이 지구온난화에 대해서는 긍정적인 결과를 가져올 것이다.
- ③ 더 높은 상대습도의 배기가스가 비행기운의 형성을 증가시킨다.
- ④ 근본적으로 더 효율적인 비행기 디자인이 2006년에 영국과 미국의 두 대학의 합작으로 공개되었다.
- ⑤ 연소형 날개-동체 구조와 효율적인 엔진을 가진 SAX-40은 215인승의 여객기로, 소음공해도 줄일 수 있다.

[7-9] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

7.

[3.4점]

48

Roofs are the most important elements in building; for not only ① do they help to maintain the good health of the residents by defending them from rain, and keeping out the night, and above all ② keeping out the summer sun, but they provide excellent protection for the whole building as well. ③ Take away the roof, and the woodwork rots, the walls totter and their sides crack; gradually the whole structure falls apart. Even the very foundations, though you may hardly believe it, rely on the protection of the roof for strength. Throughout history, more buildings have fallen into ruin by simple human neglect, when ④ leaving naked and deprived of the roof covering, than by fire, sword, enemy hands, or by any other disaster. Indeed, in buildings the covers are the weapon with ⑤ which they defend themselves against the harmful onslaught of weather.

8.

[3.4점]

Probably all of us at one time or another have experienced something special about a group ① to which we belonged. Whether it was a fish-and-game society, a badminton club, or a cheerleading team, we felt an attraction to the other members and valued our membership. ② Had our group been criticized or otherwise come under attack, we would have felt obliged to come to its defense. Indeed, in the very act of defending our group, our feelings of unity or esprit de corps would in all likelihood have been ③ intensified. In contrast, other groups are marked by looser ties. The members are only weakly attracted to one another and would make ④ little effort to defend the integrity of their group. It is this central feature of groups, cohesion, that ⑤ are generally assumed by coaches to be an important requirement for team success. To be sure, coaches are not alone in this assumption.

skin appeared to flow in the wind, ① that made the building look like a live fish. The skin changed its color, ② reflecting the glow of the sunset. It was simply spectacular! It is said that the best time to appreciate its beauty ③ being at sunset. How lucky I was! My disappointment suddenly turned into joy. I took great photos there and walked around the outside of the museum. There were several unusual pieces of art installed there. The most prominent one was the 9-meter-tall spider sculpture called Maman. The spider, who is protecting her precious eggs, ④ was like a creature out of a dream. It was getting late, so I decided to return the next day. I wanted to see the art collections inside the museum, as well as the other artworks outside.

- ① a, b, c
② b, d, f
③ c, f, g

- ② a, c, d
④ b, e, g

b, d, A, A

9.

[3.6점]

Science ① has been regarded as a collection of facts and formulas by too many people. As ② important as scientific explanations are to science, studying science requires more than just learning about the products of science. Teachers ③ who are unaware of the actions of science hold an incomplete view about the science learning ④ that their students should experience. Presenting science to students as an accumulated body of knowledge addresses only one aspect of the broad culture of science and ⑤ give students an inaccurate and limited view of the discipline. Teaching science with too much emphasis on the content would be like teaching language arts by providing students with a few nouns but no verbs — and expecting them ⑥ to construct sentences. Likewise, effective science teaching incorporates a healthy balance of concepts and skills.

11. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4.1점]

The place of women in Australian Aboriginal culture has been interpreted in many different ways. Ethnocentric European travelers mistakenly described these women as degraded and passive servants of the men. The seemingly sharp gender divisions in the activity spheres of Aboriginal society made it difficult for anthropologists to obtain a balanced picture. Early anthropologists were mostly men who necessarily observed male culture and talked to male informants. These male anthropologists were also quite comfortable with the male superiority view because it corresponded closely to their own Victorian biases. Victorian anthropologists considered women in general to be spiritually inferior and even described them as "profane," whereas men were seen as "sacred." More recent fieldwork by female anthropologists working with Aboriginal women challenged the picture by showing that these women have a very active secret ritual life and exercise considerable autonomy in domestic affairs.

4.1
P3.0
9.1
3.5
10.6

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고른 것은?

[3.8점]

Many travelers go to Bilbao just to see the famous Guggenheim Museum, ① designed by Frank Gehry. It is one of the most iconic buildings of modern architecture. Unfortunately, when I got to the Guggenheim, it was already getting dark. The museum closes at 8 p.m. and admission is only until 7:30. I was too late, so I couldn't go inside. What a pity! I should ② come earlier. I was obliged to look at the outside of the museum only.

③ Constructed of titanium and glass, the outside of the architecture looked mysterious against the sunset. The titanium

Though the status of Australian Aboriginal women was (inaccurately) seen as (A) to men by early anthropologists with a male superiority view, more recent fieldwork provided a more balanced perspective, revealing that their roles were more (B) in domestic affairs.

- (A) equal ... dependent
② alternative - ... independent
③ subordinate ... independent
④ alternative ... conventional
⑤ subordinate ... dependent

Subordinate
Subordinate

12. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오 [3.0점]

One of the most arresting images of the civil rights movement is Ernest Withers' photograph of the black sanitation workers' strike in Memphis. ① The photo was taken on March 28, 1968, a week before Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in that roiling city. ② In previous months, the city had rejected the requests of the black sanitation union—requests, for example, that black garbage workers be paid the same wages as white garbage workers. ③ There have been continuous efforts to reduce wage gap between black and white, but this wage inequality by race still exists. ④ The photograph shows a few hundred black men gathered on the street in front of the Clayborn Temple for a solidarity march. ⑤ Many are wearing nice jackets and pants. The men do not appear angry. But they do look totally committed to their cause, and they look proud. With quiet grace, each of them is holding an identical sign, which has just four words: I AM A MAN. The four words are repeated a hundred times in the photograph, on a hundred white placards, and the silence is deafening.

[13-15] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13.

[4.1점]

Viruses are indeed proving useful in several ways, thanks to their special ability to make their way into the interior of normal animal or plant cells. An example of this type of treatment is gene therapy. Sometimes a gene is faulty, and this fault can be passed on from one generation to the next. The main job of a gene is to act as code for the production of the proteins upon which every living thing relies. Proteins both provide structure for living tissues and drive chemical processes. If a gene doesn't carry precisely the right code, it may not be able to produce proteins normally. Gene therapy works by _____.

_____ To achieve this, researchers have had to find ways to get the new healthy gene to the target cell without arousing the body's defences and, once there, to penetrate its outer membrane to replace the defective gene.

- ① inserting viruses that can penetrate the surface of cells
- ② replacing the faulty gene with a normal copy of the human gene
- ③ eliminating the defective gene not to pass it on to the next generation
- ④ strengthening outer membrane of cells to prevent viruses from entering
- ⑤ providing proteins in order to build living tissues and facilitate chemical reactions

14.

[4.3점]

Art programs sometimes do not make the most of the many possible opportunities for developing competence and helping to formulate meaning. This is the case when they go no further than the surface exploration of materials and processes and when they are not focused on the life and interests of the children. Exploration needs structure and sequential lesson planning to lead to deep understanding. When such structures are omitted, fundamental learning about art and imagery is lost, and art activities become superficial "busywork." Curricula should be sequenced in such a way that children are first helped to explore the qualities of materials in depth and then helped to use this knowledge in making images of importance to them. Unless image making is directed toward _____, there is a weak focus for the creation of meaning.

- ① reliable and publicly famous stories
- ② creative and highly elaborate images
- ③ vague and severely fragmented memories
- ④ common and easily understandable subjects
- ⑤ concrete and personally meaningful experiences

15.

[4.3점]

Heidegger used the term *Dasein* — "being there" — for the being that exists. He rejected the idea that there is an external world separate from a conscious observer. Instead, he developed a phenomenological view, in which our understanding of things is always in relation to ourselves. For example, if you put on a jumper, it is because the jumper will keep you warm, or you think it will look good on you. It is not because the jumper is made of twisted yarn and is a few millimeters thick. This applies to knowledge, too. We might read a book about politics because it interests us, or because understanding politics helps us make sense of what we see happening around us. We see it in terms of a tool, or satisfying a need. Heidegger saw the *Dasein* (principally the human "being") as completely immersed in and part of the world that defines it. _____ is possible.

"Being there" means that "there" — our context — is the defining aspect of "being". We are not shut off from the world in an enclosed mind — which Heidegger calls the "cabinet of consciousness".

- ① Satisfying our need without environment
- ② Isolation from the existence of human beings
- ③ No closer relationship with the world surrounding us
- ④ No separation between consciousness and environment
- ⑤ No further immersion in the environment of consciousness

[16-17] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16.

[4.1점]

In the first minutes of its existence, the universe cooled so rapidly that it was impossible to manufacture elements heavier or more complex than hydrogen, helium, and (in minute amounts) lithium.

- (A) They were a sign of our universe's astonishing capacity to build complex objects from simple building blocks.
 (B) If analyzed chemically, the early universe was too simple to create complex objects such as our earth or the living organisms that inhabit it.
 (C) But from little more than hydrogen and helium, the first stars and galaxies were constructed.

Once created, stars laid the foundations for even more complex entities, including living organisms, because in their fiery cores they practiced an alchemy that turned hydrogen and helium into all the other elements.

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

17.

[4.3점]

I woke up very early and left the hotel at 6. I walked quickly to the Pamplona City Hall to see the most famous event of the San Fermin festival: the running of the bulls!

- (A) Luckily, I got a spot on a balcony overlooking the plaza in front of the City Hall. Police began to file in behind the wooden fences, getting ready for the action. I could see that people were getting excited and nervous. At 8 sharp, small rockets were fired, then thousands of people began to run.
 (B) It takes place every morning at 8 a.m. from July 7th to July 14th. Runners are chased by six bulls for about 800 meters through the streets of the city. When I arrived, the sky was growing lighter and the sun was beginning to shine over the tops of the buildings. Thousands of people dressed in red and white were filling the streets and balconies along the route.
 (C) The bulls were just behind them. The bulls and the crowd turned the whole city upside down. How thrilling! It was over in a few minutes as they reached the final destination. I thought the whole event was worth seeing at least once in a lifetime.

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

18. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절한 것은? [3.2점]

In 1783, Goethe wrote, "Nature is ever shaping new forms: what is, has never yet been; what has been, comes not again." If this is true, then the aims and objectives for nature reserves are for us to define as we see fit. It is now generally (A) agreed / refused that there is no default setting for how the world should look. Natural means different things to different people. For some research workers, Natural states are those that existed before the Europeans turned up and started clearing land, farming, grazing, and controlling wildfires. This definition is being revised now by other researchers because humans have been (B) altering / preserving the world for much longer than the Europeans have been colonizing the world. Furthermore, some human-induced changes are impossible to change. In addition, we must realize that environmental and ecological changes are (C) common / uncommon; the world is in permanent flux and few of our present major ecosystems are more than twelve thousand years old. Records from paleoecological studies seem to indicate that for any given place, over time there are many alternative, very different "natural" states.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| ① agreed | ... altering | ... common |
| ② agreed | ... preserving | ... uncommon |
| ③ agreed | ... altering | ... uncommon |
| ④ refused | ... preserving | ... uncommon |
| ⑤ refused | ... altering | ... common |

19. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3.8점]

This is called convergent thinking.

Play is the arena where the imagination still reigns. One kind of thinking linked to the imagination is divergent thinking, also known by the corporate cliché: "thinking outside the box." (㉠) Play is also one way of measuring creativity. Young children typically score very highly in divergent thinking — they are quite familiar with the idea of playing. (㉡) But when school starts, our society begins to shut the door on the imagination. (㉢) In its place, we commence teaching and valuing the logical and linear thinking that supports coming up with one right answer. (㉣) At this point, scores in divergent thinking begin to diminish significantly. (㉤) This is not to say that we have no need for the convergent skills that are associated with words and numbers, but convergent thinking is not enough for a present and future where we don't even know the right questions, much less the right answers.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3.2점]

One factor that may partially explain the rise of philosophy among the Greeks may lie in the special characteristics of Greek religion and mythology. In Greek culture, just as in India and China, religion and poetry existed long before philosophy as an ① acknowledged activity. Educated Greeks ② embraced religion not only through cultic worship but also through the Homeric epic poems and later in the tragedies of such playwrights as Aeschylus and Sophocles. Greek religion as presented in these poetic forms ③ incorporates many tensions and sometimes seems to present outright contradictions. The gods are presented as immortal and noble, to be worshiped and honored, but they are also described as engaging in behavior that seems far from ④ disrespectable. To a thoughtful person, Greek religion left many questions about the nature of the gods and their relation to the world ⑤ unresolved, and this perhaps contributed to the growth of philosophical reflection as well.

[21. 논술형 1] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

An interesting incident related to fairness in sports occurred during the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. The men's 100-metre sprint that year is well remembered by Canadians as the race in which Canadian sprinter Donovan Bailey won gold. But to British enthusiasts, that same 100-metre sprint is remembered for an entirely different reason: veteran British track star Linford Christie “부정 출발” 을 두 번 했다는 혐의를 받아 경주에서 실격되었고, 그로 인해 자신의 스포츠 경력을 좌절 속에서 마감했다.

A closer investigation reveals some suspicious details. Christie had not, in fact, left the starting block before the starter gun had sounded (the traditional meaning of “false start”). Rather, his offence was that he left the starting block less than one-tenth of one second after the gun had sounded. Olympics officials had previously decided that no one's reaction time is ever less than one-tenth of one second, so any runner beginning the race within the first one-tenth of one second must have “anticipated” the starter gun. Such anticipation is against the rules because it usually arises when a runner is late getting into position, thereby delaying the race and controlling, to his or her advantage, just when the starter gun will sound. But if the entire point of the Olympics is to push humanity's physical limits, Christie's supporters argued, isn't it possible that somewhere, someday, someone would manage to react in less than one-tenth of one second? Just perhaps?

21. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [3.0점]

① 1996년 애틀란타 올림픽 대회 남자 100미터 단거리 경주는 캐나다인들에게 큰 아쉬움을 남긴 경기로 기억된다.

- ② Christie는 출발 신호용 총소리가 울리기 전에 스타팅 블록을 떠나는 것인 전통적 의미의 “부정 출발” 로 실격되었다.
 ③ 올림픽 대회 심판들에 따르면 10분의 1초를 넘어 출발하는 주자는 출발 신호용 총소리를 예상하여 출발한 것이다.
 ④ 출발 신호용 총소리를 예상하여 출발하는 선제 행동은 규정에 어긋나지 않는다.
 ⑤ 자세를 낮게 잡은 주자가 경주를 지연시켜 상황을 자신에게 유리하게 조절하는 경우에 선제 행동이 주로 일어난다.

[논술형 1] 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 주어진 해석을 참조 하여 아래 <보기>의 어구들을 한 번씩만 전부 활용하여 문장을 완성하십시오. 단, 필요한 경우 어형을 바꾸시오. [5.0점]

< 보 기 >

two “false starts” / thus / in frustration /
 disqualify / be / charge with / from the race /
 his sports career / end / and

⇒ was charged with two “false starts”
 and disqualified from the race, thus ending
 his sports career in frustration.

[논술형 2] 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 각각 한 단어로 쓰시오. 단, 필요한 경우 어형을 바꾸시오. [4.0점]

While I do believe that with practice we can improve our looking skills, I am not a great believer in attempts to teach art theory to otherwise reasonably well-educated adults. It is far more important and enjoyable to just get out and look at art. From a social point of view, however, there may be virtue in attending lectures and panel discussions at your local museum, or even perhaps joining a guided tour. If there is an annual art fair where you live, there will definitely be organized tours for the public and often additional educational efforts. You will be in the company of like-minded people. I don't entirely exclude the possibility of thus finding a life partner, but the odds of simply making friends are better than on a subway platform. All types of educational institutions offer opportunities to visit works of art with other people, whether recreationally or as part of a study course that can be audited by nondegree students of any age.

As a means to (A) with like-minded people,
 (educational art-related activities like lectures or guided
 tours) can be good (B).

⇒ (A) : visit(?) [2.0점]
 (B) : opportunities [2.0점]

[논술형 3] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 주어진 해석을 참조 하여 아래 <보기>의 어구들을 한 번씩만 전부 사용하여 문장을 완성하십시오. [5.0점]

Over the years there has been a shift from 'develop now, and if there is a problem—seek abatement and clean up', to 'avoid problems if possible'. There has also been a shift 문제에 대한 책임을 영향받는 사람이 떠맡는 것으로부터, 그것이 일반 대중에 의해 처리되는 것으로, or better still, to making the 'polluter-pay'. If forced to pay for errors, the polluter is, hopefully, less likely to cause problems. It is also more just that bystanders, consumers or workers should not pay for developers' mistakes. In the past penalties for pollution were often hard to enforce and were relatively light; consequently, organisations motivated by profit would be tempted to 'push the envelope' and try to get away with sometimes getting caught and paying limited damages. There is also a risk that licensing and penalties for infringements will have similar outcomes. In an ideal world environmental managers educate and motivate potential polluters to seek genuinely to avoid polluting.

< 보 기 >

its / affected / in general / the burden of problems
to / by the public / being handed / being borne
/ from / by those

⇒ from the burden of problems being borne
by those affected to its being handed by the
public in general

[논술형 4] 다음 글의 내용을 표로 정리했을 때, 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 본문에서 찾아 각각 한 단어로 쓰시오. 단, 필요한 경우 어형을 바꾸시오. [6.0점]

The disciplines that make up the natural sciences can be divided into two classes: those that are historical, and those that are not. For subjects like cosmology, geology, and biology, history is of utmost importance. The goal of much of the activity in these disciplines is to reconstruct the history of the cosmos, the Earth, and the life forms that have inhabited it, respectively. For the mathematician, physicist or chemist, on the other hand, history does not matter. The logical structures mathematicians explore are timeless, and both physics and chemistry deal with properties of the universe that we have every reason to believe are the same today as they ever have been, or ever will be. Thus, in principle, all the open questions in physics and chemistry could be answered this afternoon if the right experiments were done. Moreover, there is no reason to think that the outcomes of those experiments would be any different if they were done by

other people, at other times, or in other places. The assumption that the conclusions reached by physicists and chemists are independent of time and place is fundamental to the way geologists, biologists and cosmologists use them.

	Criterion	Disciplines
Classification of Natural Sciences	(A) of History	Biology, (C), Geology
	Exploration of (B) Properties	Chemistry, Physics, (D)

⇒ (A) : Reconstruction [1.5점]
(B) : Universe [1.5점] — 1.5 (hau)
(C) : Cosmology [1.5점]
(D) : Mathematics [1.5점]

[논술형 5] <보기>의 단어들을 한 번씩만 전부 사용하여 다음 글의 주제를 완성하십시오. [5.0점]

For many college students, the language, ideas, and burdensome length of traditional texts are so off-putting that they fail to read more than the first lines or pages. When students lack the attention span, critical thinking skills, and motivation necessary to read an entire novel or play, how can they learn to grasp the deeper significance and meanings of these texts? While there are no quick-fix answers to this literary gap, traditional texts still have value for our contemporary society and should be taught to our students. Not as summaries on a Wikipedia page, but as entire works. Good fantasy literature and film, when incorporated appropriately into more traditional course content, can help bridge some of the intellectual and cultural disconnect that impairs many of our students. Whether used to instruct underclassmen in the basics of literary and philosophical inquiry or with more advanced students to further these ideas, fantasy offers a unique lens of understanding for contemporary students.

< 보 기 >

traditional / use / teach / meanings
of / to / texts / fantasy /

⇒ Use of fantasy to teach meanings
of traditional texts

※ 확인 사항

□ 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

진건고등학교