

외국어영역 **실전편**



[실전편]
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이

실전 모의고사 제 1회

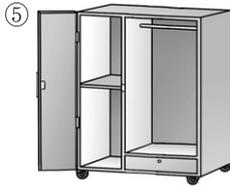
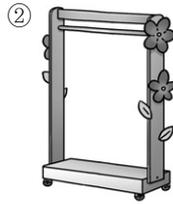
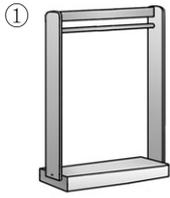
시간 70분 | 배점 100점

정답과 해설 2쪽

※ 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 어린이용 옷걸이를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① bored ② worried ③ relieved
- ④ curious ⑤ jealous

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

- ① benefits of laughter therapy
- ② effects of laughter on the body
- ③ importance of laughter for longevity
- ④ emotional expressions revealed in laughter
- ⑤ relationship between laughter and social success

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to buy some groceries
- ② to get a mask for her
- ③ to take her to the park
- ④ to give her a ride to the mall
- ⑤ to find out tomorrow's weather

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$270 ② \$285 ③ \$290
- ④ \$295 ⑤ \$325

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 방학 일정 변경 사항을 공지하려고
- ② 기숙사 이용 신청 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 학교 분실물 센터 이용을 안내하려고
- ④ 방학 중 기숙사 도난 방지를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 공사로 인한 안전사고 예방을 강조하려고

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

- ① to return his writing
- ② to have lunch together
- ③ to look over his article
- ④ to write about traveling
- ⑤ to meet a history teacher

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 극장 ② 도서관 ③ 서점
- ④ 출판사 ⑤ 우체국

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

- ① 남편 — 아내
- ② 식당 주인 — 손님
- ③ 관광 안내원 — 관광객
- ④ 인테리어 시공업자 — 집 주인
- ⑤ 이삿짐 운반업체 직원 — 이삿짐 운반 의뢰인

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 취소하기
- ② 호텔 예약하기
- ③ 출장 준비하기
- ④ 회의 참석하기
- ⑤ Jennifer에게 전화하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 참여하기로 한 행사를 고르시오.

Kent Library Events

	Event	Date	Registration Due Date
①	A Comedy Show	(Mon) Feb 11, 5:00 p.m.	Feb 9.
②	Drumming Workshop	(Tue) Feb 12, 4:00 p.m.	Feb 11.
③	Bob's Magic Show	(Thur) Feb 14, 5:00 p.m.	Feb 13.
④	Hip Hop Dance	(Sat) Feb 16, 3:00 p.m.	Not Required
⑤	Documentary: 'Winds of Everest'	(Sat) Feb 16, 7:30 p.m.	Not Required

12. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 소개하는 강좌의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경험 있는 연기자들을 위한 프로그램이다.
- ② 수업 시간의 절반은 연기 연습을 주로 한다.
- ③ 마지막 날에는 관객들 앞에서 직접 공연을 한다.
- ④ 최소 12명 이상이 신청해야 진행된다.
- ⑤ 오디션을 통과해야 수강할 수 있다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. 1점



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Woman: _____

- ① No, you shouldn't have uploaded your private information.
- ② Yes. That's why I told you not to save too many numbers.
- ③ I know it was hard for you, so I really appreciate your help.
- ④ Of course. I'll go with you when you shop for a new phone.
- ⑤ Sure! You can just download the backup file to the new phone.



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

Man: _____

- ① I hope you will get better soon.
- ② Right. I think you deserve a rest.
- ③ I promise I will help you next time.
- ④ All right. Let's go to the beach, then.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I will reschedule the trip.

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

Woman: _____

- ① That's why I told you to take the umbrella for the rain.
- ② Right. I should call the city hall to ask for the road repair.
- ③ I'm very proud you did something like that for other people.
- ④ Don't worry. I can help you to make the holes, if you want.
- ⑤ I think the city government prepared well for the heavy rain.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mr. Sullivan이 Cindy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mr. Sullivan: _____

- ① You can make it next time.
- ② I'm sure your practice will pay off.
- ③ Why don't you enter the piano competition?
- ④ You won the first prize? I'm so proud of you.
- ⑤ Don't be so hard on yourself. It's not your fault.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? | 1점

We are keen to expand exports of our comfortable armchairs to the Netherlands and are looking for an agent who can represent us in that country. You were highly recommended to us by Mr. Brian Cahill of the Netherlands Embassy in New York. He told us that you might be interested in acting as our sole sales agent for our luxury armchairs featuring a hardwood frame and steel springs. Our company already has sole agents in Germany and Denmark who represent us for a ten percent commission on net list prices, plus advertising support. We enclose a copy of our latest sales catalog and price list and a draft contract for your inspection. If you are interested in accepting our company's offer, our sales manager, Richard Wallace, would be pleased to visit you in Amsterdam in late April and discuss the terms of the offer.

- ① 수출 계약 내용을 확인하려고
- ② 현지 법인 회사 철수를 통보하려고
- ③ 독점 계약 의사가 있는지 확인하려고
- ④ 수입 조건이 변경되었음을 알려주려고
- ⑤ 수입한 제품의 하자에 대해 항의하려고

19. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Melba who was a famous opera singer, had a strong desire to prevent her privacy from being invaded by others. She had a fear and suspicion of the press unusual in so public a figure as ① she became. Once, a woman journalist accosted ② her aboard a steamer and threatened to publish an interview whether she liked it or not: if Melba would not answer ③ her questions, she would fake the entire piece. "Then fake!" Melba cried. Another time, the woman reporter caught Melba taking some air outside her train at a depot in Wichita. Some questions ④ she did answer, but so evasively that the woman was getting absolutely nothing. Finally, the journalist tried the simplest and least threatening question possible, to break the ice. "Where do you live when not on the road?" asked. Melba thought it over. "In a house," ⑤ she said. No story was filed.

**20.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Suppose that you and I decided we wished to know how far it is to the Moon. Using triangulation, the first thing we must do is put some distance between us, so let's say for the sake of argument ① that you stay in Paris and I go to Moscow and we both look at the Moon at the same time. Now if you imagine a line ② connecting the three principals of this exercise — that is, you and I and the Moon — it forms a triangle. ③ To measure the length of the baseline between you and me and the angles of our two corners, and the rest can be simply calculated. Because the interior angles of a triangle always ④ add up to 180 degrees, if you know the sum of two of the angles you can instantly calculate the third; and knowing the precise shape of a triangle and the length of one side tells you the lengths of ⑤ the other sides.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an important difference between being fans of a group and being part of a crowd, even when the members of a crowd are all there for the same reason and feel the same passion. Fan behavior is a different form of social affiliation. Some people refer to this as social identity theory. They argue that people often derive a large sense of (A) who / whom they are through an alliance with specific groups and tend to associate themselves closely with groups likely to boost their self-esteem. By sports teams, fans are made (B) feel / to feel as though they are part of a vast, powerful organization. This is especially true when the teams are winning. Fans boast their

connection with victorious teams much more loudly because at some level they believe that being associated in a concrete way with such teams (C) make / makes them look better.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|---------|-------|
| ① | who | to feel | makes |
| ② | who | feel | makes |
| ③ | whom | to feel | make |
| ④ | whom | to feel | makes |
| ⑤ | whom | feel | makes |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In an effort to motivate their employees and create a more conducive work environment, a growing number of organizations are introducing new workplace designs. The PBS marketing company's building design which facilitates teamwork by project groups is a good example. ① Team members in the company's building are able to work in open cubicles that are grouped together, so everyone can see everyone else. ② In addition, file cases are mounted on wheels so they can be easily moved, and office walls can be reconfigured to decrease the enclosed space. ③ Likewise, instead of elevators, escalators move people from floor to floor. ④ The repair and maintenance cost of escalators is considered to be much more economical than the cost of elevators. ⑤ That's because this form of transit encourages the easy flow of communication among individuals, in contrast to elevators, which tend to discourage communication during transit.



23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It can be argued that inductive reasoning is our most important and ubiquitous problem-solving activity. Concept formation, generalization from instances, and prediction are all examples of inductive reasoning. However, it is disturbing to learn that the heuristics people use in such tasks do not respect the required statistical principles because inductive reasoning tasks are so basic. People consequently overlook statistical variables such as sample size, correlation, and base rate when they solve inductive reasoning problems. In fact, inductive reasoning must satisfy certain statistical principles. Concepts should be discerned and applied with more confidence when they apply to a narrow range of clearly defined objects. Generalizations should be more confident when they are based on a larger number of instances. Predictions should be more confident when there is high correlation between the dimensions for which information is available and the dimensions about which the prediction is made. *heuristics 발견적 학습법

- ① 발견적 학습법은 귀납적 추론을 필요로 한다.
- ② 사례의 수가 많을수록 일반화는 더욱 확실해진다.
- ③ 귀납적 추론은 이용 가능한 정보와 상호관련성이 있다.
- ④ 귀납적 추론 문제 해결은 개념의 명료화를 필요로 한다.
- ⑤ 귀납적 추론은 통계적 원리를 충족시켜야 함을 간과해서는 안 된다.

24~29 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

During the warming of the twentieth century there was no increase in either the number or the maximum wind speed of Atlantic hurricanes making landfall. Globally, tropical cyclone intensity hit a thirty-year low in 2008. The cost of the damage done by hurricanes has increased greatly, but that is because of the building and insuring of expensive coastal properties, not because of storm intensity or

frequency. The global annual death rate from weather-related natural disasters has declined by a remarkable 99 percent since the 1920s — from 242 per million in the 1920s to three per million in the 2000s. The killing power of hurricanes depends far more on wealth and weather forecasts than on wind speed. Category 5 Hurricane Dean struck the well-prepared Yucatan in 2007 and killed nobody. A similar storm struck impoverished and ill-prepared Burma the next year and killed 200,000. If they are able to _____, the future citizens of Burma will be able to afford much better protection and rescue.

- ① speak ② escape ③ prosper
- ④ cooperate ⑤ communicate

25.

About one of every three households in the United States owns dogs or cats, so that there are approximately 55 million dogs and 65 million cats in the United States. Pet ownership is also popular in Europe, with over 70 million pet dogs and cats. The role of pets has evolved within the past century so that many are now considered to be family members; thus _____ of pet care and nutrition differ from those of production animals. For example, production animal nutrition focuses on a good economic return by seeking maximum production, whether that is rapid growth, high milk production, or litter size, at the lowest cost. Pet nutrition focuses on maximizing the long-term health and well-being of the pet, for which there are few short-term measures, and on the emotional ties between pets and owners.

- ① the scientific advancement
- ② the importance and knowledge
- ③ the philosophy and objectives
- ④ the maintenance and promotion
- ⑤ the estimates of cost effectiveness



26.

Perception refers to the meaning we attach to information as it is received through the senses. Our eyes may capture an image in much the same way as a camera does, but what we see (or perceive) is influenced by _____. For example, look at the following: **13**. If you were asked what number this is, you would probably say “13.” Yet if you were asked to name the letter, you might answer “B.” The figure didn’t change; your perception changed based on what you were asked and your existing knowledge of numbers and letters. To a young child with no stored information of either numbers or letters, these would be meaningless marks on paper. The assignment of meaning to incoming stimuli, therefore, depends on prior knowledge and on what we expect to see. In a sense, the brain checks existing neural networks of information to see if the new information is something that activates a previously stored neural network.

- ① our physical conditions at the moment
- ② what other people think we want to see
- ③ the direction from something is observed
- ④ the information we have stored in our brains
- ⑤ the surrounding in which something is perceived

27.

| 3점 |

Stenberg recounts a lesson that he learned from Big-Mart founder Shawn Big about how to derive value from every observation. The legendary merchant loved to _____, and he required his employees to do the same. Big, though, “would force you to focus on what they did better than you did.” He would not allow people to dismiss their observations and rationalize away

possible problems that might exist back at Big-Mart. Big could find the smallest thing that a rival did better than his firm, even at the most poorly run companies. Put simply, you can spot problems through observation only if you begin by acknowledging that problems always exist, even at the best-run companies. You can always improve. Without that mindset, all the effort of firsthand observation may be futile.

- ① defeat the strongest
- ② locate an observatory
- ③ find fault with himself
- ④ share ideas with others
- ⑤ observe his competition

28.

Pairs of mice were put through a pain test. Each mouse was placed in a transparent glass tube so that it could see the other. Either one or both mice were injected with acetic acid, known to cause a mild stomachache. Mice responded to this treatment with stretching movements, suggesting discomfort. The basic finding was that a mouse would show more stretching with an injected partner, who was stretching, too, as opposed to a control partner. Since this applied only to mice that were cage mates, not to strangers, it couldn’t be due to a simple negative association, because then the reaction should have been the same regardless of whether they knew each other. Further experiments explored which sense was involved by comparing mice that couldn’t smell, mice that couldn’t hear, and mice that were prevented from seeing each other. Vision turned out to be critical. The reaction occurred only _____.

* acetic acid 아세트산(초산)

- ① to mice that could not smell or hear
- ② between mice that could see each other
- ③ when mice saw strangers, not cage mates
- ④ when mice could not see themselves clearly
- ⑤ among mice prevented from seeing their partners



29.

A basic fact about negotiation is that you are dealing not with abstract representatives of the “other side,” but with human beings. They have emotions, deeply held values, and different backgrounds and viewpoints; and they are unpredictable. So are you. This human aspect of negotiation can _____ . The process of working out an agreement may produce a psychological commitment to a mutually satisfactory outcome. A working relationship where trust, understanding, respect, and friendship are built up over time can make each new negotiation smoother and more efficient. On the other hand, people have egos that are easily threatened. They see the world from their own personal vantage point, and they frequently confuse their perceptions with reality. Routinely, they fail to interpret what you say in the way you intend and do not mean what you understand them to say.

- ① be either helpful or disastrous
- ② draw the audience in the course of the negotiation
- ③ now consciously shape its own processes and direction
- ④ help us understand conflicts and find possible solutions over time
- ⑤ often be more important to deal with than the actual investigation

30. 다음 글의 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 1점 |

I looked around. Harry stood before a mirror in the corner, soaking himself with lavender pomade and painstakingly parting his hair with a comb, over and over. I had never known him to take such care with his appearance before. As the oldest student, he would play last, but he would have to sit onstage and suffer through the rest of us until it was his turn. Miss Brown returned, and we received final advice from our mothers before they hurried out. We lined up in

silence and no one talked. Lula quaked in front of me, shivering all the way to the tips of her braids. Finally Miss Brown opened the side door to the auditorium, and we marched in behind her to what sounded like hard rain on a tin roof. It was applause, and Lula shrank up like a startled fawn. *pomade 머릿기름

- ① calm and peaceful
- ② tense and nervous
- ③ weird and threatening
- ④ mysterious and scary
- ⑤ gloomy and depressing

31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? | 3점 |

In today’s hi-tech culture, people could be forgiven for thinking that human memories, once properly stored, can be retrieved from the mind as faithfully as computer files are downloaded from a disk. However, the memories people retrieve are often biased by the state of mind they are in. Human memory might be a(n) (A) conventional / eccentric word processor that keeps reinterpreting the contents of documents as it opens them. Several factors can lead memories to be (B) reliably / unreliably reconstructed. Consider, for example, mood. People remember information better when it matches their current mood, or when they learned it in a mood similar to their current one. In other words, people’s minds select some memories, but ignore others, based on their current (C) emotional / physical state. This tendency is especially apparent in people suffering from depression. People who feel progressively gloomier as the day wears on recall fewer happy memories, and more unhappy ones, at sunset than at sunrise.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ① conventional | unreliaibly | emotional |
| ② eccentric | unreliaibly | emotional |
| ③ conventional | unreliaibly | physical |
| ④ eccentric | reliably | physical |
| ⑤ conventional | reliably | physical |

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

Cooperation, exchange and specialization within a family group are routine throughout the animal kingdom: among chimpanzees and dolphins, among wolves and lions, among individuals of almost any social species. A meerkat ① trusts its relative on security duty to sound the alarm if an eagle appears. A worker ant ② divides labor with its queen, with soldiers and with its sisters in other ranks of worker. All these societies are just large families. Yet human beings can treat strangers as honorary friends. This kind of ③ collaboration between unrelated strangers seems to be a uniquely human achievement. In no other species can two individuals that have never before met exchange goods or services to the ④ disadvantage of each other, as happens routinely each time you visit a shop or a restaurant or a website. Indeed, in other group-living species, such as ants or chimpanzees, the interactions between members of different groups are almost always ⑤ violent.

* meerkat 미어캣 (남아프리카의 작은 육식 동물)

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reading is not a passive activity. When you read a newspaper editorial, _____ (A) _____, you are not simply trying to understand the writer's point. You are also engaged in a sophisticated intellectual and social activity in which you try to analyze, evaluate, and react to the argument. The more carefully you do so, the more substantive will be your engagement with the argument and the better will be your understanding of the issue under discussion. Ideally, reading an argument should be as careful and sophisticated an act as writing an argument. The more you know about the strategies writers use in constructing their arguments, the better able you will be to analyze and evaluate those arguments. _____ (B) _____, the more you know about yourself as a reader, the easier it will be for you to identify appeals or lines of reasoning that might be questionable or flawed.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① however | Otherwise |
| ② however | In addition |
| ③ for example | In addition |
| ④ for example | Otherwise |
| ⑤ likewise | That is to say |



34~35 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Many parents require their children to show them their profile on social networks. This practice can lead to good conversations about the Web. Parents will hear about the subtle social cues their children pick up as they make their way through the cyberspace. Parents are likely to be surprised, and possibly reassured, at what they learn from their children. No matter what, they will be better able to provide guidance as the conversation continues. Their children may be annoyed at first, but they may well come to appreciate their parents' interest and concern. As one boy put it, "Well, I kind of feel like my mom is invading my privacy, but I know that she's really not because she just wants me to be safe." Though kids may resist this parental interest in their online activities at first, many will end up getting into the spirit of the conversation, and some will tell parents a great deal about the online environment.

- ① efficient methods to protect children's privacy online
- ② influences of parents' online activity on their children
- ③ necessity of the reinforcement of online privacy policy
- ④ benefits of conversation on children's online activity
- ⑤ dangers of children's obsession with online social networks

35.

In some studies, Blacks tended to pay more for clothing, own more garments, receive more hand-medowns, and purchase more used clothing than White respondents. More Whites than Blacks were aware of the fiber content of garments. Both groups shopped department stores more frequently than any other type of retail outlet, but Blacks were more fashion conscious and shopped more often than Whites. It seems that differences in race and lifestyle had a considerable impact on the participants'

clothing buying practices. Income was not a factor in the statistical analysis. In a study examining store attributes, some researchers hypothesized that Black females tended to be "attribute oriented" while White females were more inclined to be "activity oriented." They found Blacks were more impulsive, impressed by window displays, and persuaded by sales people than the White consumers.

- ① racial discriminations in shopping areas
- ② typical buying products of Blacks and Whites
- ③ the contrasting clothing of Blacks and Whites
- ④ attributes and factors influencing on consumer behavior
- ⑤ contrastive clothes-buying behavior between Blacks and Whites.

36. nuthatch에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The nuthatch is a small bird with a large head, longish bill, and very short tail, inhabiting in England, Wales, and parts of southern Scotland. It is famous for being able to climb down tree trunks as well as up them. It has some of the characteristics of a small woodpecker, but is unrelated and does not excavate its own nest hole as a woodpecker would do. Instead, it selects an existing hole and reduces the size of the entrance to keep out larger birds, using mud that sets solid. It feeds mainly on insects, but, as its name suggests, seeds and especially nuts are important in its diet. To extract the edible parts of these, the nuthatch has evolved the habit of hammering them open with its strong bill — hence its common name of Nuthatch, which comes from 'nut-hacker.'

*bill 부리

- ① 몸집은 작지만 긴 꼬리와 부리를 가지고 있다.
- ② 딱따구리처럼 나무에 구멍을 파서 둥지를 만든다.
- ③ 큰 새의 접근을 막기 위해 둥지 입구를 작게 만든다.
- ④ 곤충은 먹지 않으며 씨앗과 견과를 주식으로 한다.
- ⑤ 견과류나 씨앗을 껍질째 삼켜 소화시킨다.

37. Black-footed ferret에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

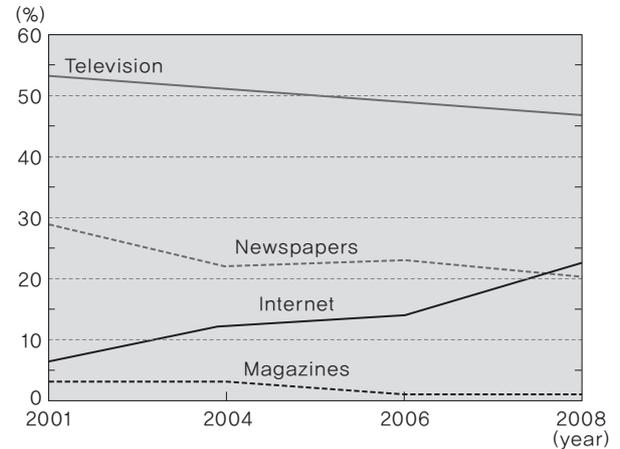
The black-footed ferret is one of the endangered animals. It has a typical weasel body plan, with a long, thin trunk and short legs. Adult males average 1040g, whereas adult females average about 710g. The most distinct markings of the black-footed ferret are the black mask across the eyes, and dark legs. By 4 months of age, young ferrets disperse and begin to live as solitary flesh-eating mammals. Because black-footed ferrets occupy and mark their home ranges, young that cannot find a vacant area must leave in search of new territory. Securing a home range is therefore critical to survival and reproduction. Black-footed ferrets that secure a home range may live 2 or 3 years in the wild. Nearly 30,000 years ago, modern black-footed ferrets could be found on prairie dog colonies throughout the Great Plains of North America. However, as prairie dogs began to disappear, so did ferrets.

* ferret 흰족제비 ** prairie dog 프레리도그(다람쥐과 동물)

- ① 멸종위기에 처한 동물 가운데 하나이다.
- ② 다 자란 수컷은 대체로 암컷보다 무겁다.
- ③ 자신의 서식지에 영토 표시를 한다.
- ④ 생후 2~3년간 태어난 곳을 떠나지 않는다.
- ⑤ 과거에 북미의 대초원에서 프레리도그들과 함께 살았다.

38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Primary Source of Information about Current News in the U.S. (2001~2008)



The graph above shows the change of primary sources of information about current news events from 2001 to 2008 in the U.S. ① During the period above, television was the primary source of information about current news for more Americans than the other three media, although its proportion gradually decreased. ② Even in 2008 when the Internet was widely spread, the proportion of television amounted to about twice as much as the proportion of the Internet. ③ However, the proportion of Americans getting information about current news from the Internet increased considerably, especially from 2006 to 2008. ④ In the meantime, the two printed materials, newspapers and magazines, had always been less widely used as primary information sources than the other two media from 2001 to 2008. ⑤ During the whole period above, the proportions of newspapers and magazines had never been over 30 percent and 5 percent respectively.



39~40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

Currently, the majority of the world's electricity is generated by using fossil fuels. Some estimates suggest that oil could be exhausted within 50 years and coal within 25 years. Thus we may have to find a new source of energy or start to convert to an overwhelming use of nuclear energy. But estimates of how long fossil fuel resources will last have remained unchanged for the last few decades. Predicting when these fuels will be depleted is virtually impossible because new deposits may be discovered and because the rate of use cannot be predicted accurately. In addition, some experts estimate that the world has as much natural gas as can be used for 350 years. We have no current need to search for a new power source. Money spent on such exploration would be better spent on creating technology to clean the output from power stations.

- ① 다양한 동력자원들의 안전성에 대한 평가가 시급하다.
- ② 현대세계는 화석연료의 고갈로 에너지 위기를 겪고 있다.
- ③ 핵에너지를 대체에너지로 사용하는 것은 재고해야 한다.
- ④ 화석연료의 사용은 많은 한계 상황과 불이익을 초래한다.
- ⑤ 지금 당장 화석연료를 대체할 동력원을 찾을 필요는 없다.

40.

What is attractive about a given job to one person may well be a disadvantage to another. For instance, by the time they are in high school teenagers who hope to become medical doctors say more often than their peers that they want to help people and improve society. Teenagers who plan to go into business, on the other hand, state that they want to make money and have lots of free time. Each job has a particular profile of advantages and disadvantages that appeal to different people. Engineering is attractive to those who want to “build and create things,” while accounting attracts those for whom “making money” and “having a desk job” are important. Given the variety of occupational options that are available, we are approaching the point where each person can aspire to (although not always obtain) a job that will best suit his or her temperament and preferences.

- ① 다양한 진로 탐색 프로그램을 만들어야 한다.
- ② 고등학생들의 진로교육을 강화할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 사람들은 각자 자신에게 적합한 직업에 끌린다.
- ④ 자신의 직업에 대한 만족감을 갖는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 특정 장점에만 이끌려 직업을 선택하지 말아야 한다.



41~42 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41.

Cattle can take advantage of high-roughage diets. Land that is utilized for most cow herds is not suitable for growing crops. The cheapest way to provide nutrients to cows is to let them harvest forages themselves. It is important to be familiar with the growing seasons and the nutritional characteristics of these forages in order to optimize animal performance. If nutritional management is not adequate, other areas such as reproduction may be harmed. Visual evaluation of cows for body fat is a good way to determine the general nutritional status of the cow herd. This entails estimation of fat thickness over the ribs and back, around the tail head, and in the brisket. Stocker calf producers and feed yard managers rely on proper nutritional management because their profitability depends upon animal rate and efficiency of weight gain and price of feed resources.

*roughage 섬유질 사료 **forage 꼴, 마초

- ① How to Estimate Cattle Performance
- ② Influence of Growing Seasons on Cattle Raising
- ③ Nutritional Characteristics of Forages for Cattle
- ④ Invest in the Nutrition of Cattle for Reproduction!
- ⑤ Manage the Good Nutrition Status of Cattle Economically!

42.

We tend to think of consumption as an economic phenomenon that addresses our individual wants and drives the economy through our collective behaviour, but it is also a physical process that literally consumes resources. What we eat, how we heat our homes, and how we travel for pleasure may seem like nobody's businesses except our own. However, the collective consequences of those consumption decisions, and the ways in which our needs are met, are a principal driver behind climate change that will have consequences for people, countries, and species across the globe. In some cases the connection is even more vivid, as in the African rhino being pushed towards extinction because its horn is prized for dagger handles in the Middle East or for traditional medicines in Asia. In conventional marketing the emphasis was mainly on the benefits of consumption to the individual consumer. In today's marketing, however, this is balanced by concern for the collective social and environmental costs.

- ① The Power of Marketing in Business
- ② Don't be Influenced by Others' Decisions!
- ③ Consume Smartly and Save the Economy
- ④ Consumption: No Longer a Personal Matter
- ⑤ Economic Prosperity Through Smart Consumption



43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Following natural disasters, various levels of government are sometimes asked to financially assist the community and property owners with damages and recovery.

- (A) For example, commercial and economic activities may be affected by a range of impacts including employees being unable to work due to personal losses, or closure of roads and highways which prevents transport of goods and services. These damages may not be restored by financial aid. But more instant aid from the government can prevent entire communities from being severely disrupted during these events for long periods afterwards.
- (B) However, if such financial assistance is granted, government subsidies do not cover all losses. Assistance for items such as secondary residences, non-essential furniture or appliances and recreational vehicles is not available under disaster relief assistance programs. Private insurance for perils such as flooding and erosion is not available to homeowners, either.
- (C) As a result, many individuals and communities come to want that governments step in and provide more active and immediate disaster relief to those affected rather than that they just grant the financial subsidies. In fact, many losses caused by natural hazards are impossible to calculate in monetary terms.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But when other people stop in one after the other with their issues, and each person requires that you clear your mind of the previous set and refurnish it with their specific problems, that can take a toll on consciousness quite quickly.

One of the conditions that makes work more efficient is the opportunity to concentrate. (①) In many jobs, however, constant interruptions build up to a state of chronic emergency and distraction. (②) Stress is not so much the product of hard work, as it is of having to switch attention from one task to the other without having any control over the process. (③) If a person who is working on a problem for hours is interrupted by a phone call, it may take another half hour afterward to get her mind back to the point where it was before the call. (④) When a person comes by to discuss his problems, you have to reorganize your mind to see things from his point of view, which is fine. (⑤) After a few hours, your brain feels like a quivering mass of jelly.



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

Modern westerners tend to insist on informality, perhaps as the result of their having rejected the formality of royal courts and the aristocracy. Teenagers call their grandparents by their first names, students do the same thing with their teachers and professors in an effort to show their familiarity, and bosses are on a first name basis with secretaries. Obviously, there is nothing wrong with the pursuit of friendship and the informality that exists among intimates, usually after a longish period of acquaintance; but the insistence on equality at all costs has as one unwanted effect the diminution of the respect owed to one's elders and superiors. For informality does not do away with age or rank; it merely pretends not to notice them. The easy familiarity of westerners with each other masks a superficial care for those with whom we imagine to be friends. Thus, the same CEO who calls his sixty-year-old secretary "Mary" one day will fire her unceremoniously the next if budget cuts are at the top of his agenda.

* diminution 감소, 축소

➡ That modern westerners call people by their first names is related to seeming ____ (A) ____ rather than genuine ____ (B) ____ between them and their seniors.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① politeness | ..... | friendship |
| ② intimacy | ..... | hierarchy |
| ③ politeness | ..... | hierarchy |
| ④ intimacy | ..... | informality |
| ⑤ formality | ..... | informality |

46~47 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For students, plagiarism is usually a straightforward matter: If you present someone else's words or ideas as your own, you have plagiarized. In most schools, if you are caught doing so, the consequences can be

severe, including even dismissal from school. The whole matter of plagiarism rests on an assumption that each of us has our own ideas and is responsible for our own words. In this sense, we "own" those words and ideas; we "own" our intellectual work. And we're not allowed to "steal" others' words or ideas.

But the ownership of intellectual work — the matter of intellectual property — is not as straightforward as it might seem. It's easy to see plagiarism when a student hands in a paper written by someone else. In effect, that student is submitting as his or her own someone else's intellectual property. But what if you asked a roommate or a relative for help with an essay you are writing for one of your classes? What if that person suggested a way for you to reword a few sentences or a paragraph? Or that person advised you to reorganize your essay to make it more coherent and effective? If you did so and then submitted your essay to your teacher, is that essay yours? Or does it belong partly to the roommate or relative who helped you? Who owns the ideas and words in that essay?

This example suggests how difficult it can be to determine the source — or "owner" — of an idea or a phrase. It also suggests how little of what we tend to think of as our own intellectual work really is the result of a(n) _____ individual effort.

* plagiarism 표절(剽竊)

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Who Owns Words and Ideas?
- ② The Consequences of Plagiarism
- ③ How to Avoid Plagiarism in Essays
- ④ The Importance of Intellectual Property
- ⑤ Plagiarism as Both an Ethical and Legal Matter

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① inclusively
- ② sustainable
- ③ completely
- ④ unrewarding
- ⑤ immeasurable



48~50 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I saw an incredible act of unrelated elephants' helping one another when I travelled in Thailand. An older female elephant, perhaps close to 65 years old, fell down in the middle of the night. It was a very rainy, muddy jungle environment, difficult for us to walk around, I can only imagine how difficult it was for a tired old female to get up. For hours, mahouts and volunteers alike tried to lift her.

*mahout 코끼리 부리는 사람

(B)

When the mahouts tried to take down a large wooden frame to try and raise the old female, Mae Mai got in the way and wouldn't let the wood anywhere near her dead friend. Mae Mai then spent the next two days wandering around the park crying out at the top of (a) her voice every few minutes, causing the rest of the herd to respond with similar sounds.

(C)

(b) She repeatedly tried to do so, ending each failed attempt with frustrated trunk smacks to the ground and rumbling. She seemed highly committed to staying with her friend. When the old female died, a few days later, (c) she started crying out loudly in an uncontrollable manner.

(D)

In the meantime, her close companion, Mae Mai, an unrelated female of about 45 years old, refused to leave her side. I say refused because mahouts were trying to get (d) her out of the way, tempting her with food. She may have sensed that they were trying to help, because after repeated attempts to lift the fallen female with human hands and with another elephant tied to her, Mae Mai, in a rather agitated state, got alongside the old female, and with her head, tried to push (e) her up.

48. 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)

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

50. Mae Mai에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사람들이 죽은 코끼리에게 목재 틀을 씌우는 것을 도왔다.
- ② 쓰러진 코끼리가 죽은 후 공원을 돌아다니며 울부짖었다.
- ③ 쓰러진 코끼리와 혈연관계가 아니었다.
- ④ 음식의 유혹도 뿌리치며 쓰러진 코끼리 곁을 지켰다.
- ⑤ 쓰러진 코끼리를 머리를 이용해 일으켜 세우려 했다.



02

실전 모의고사 제 2회

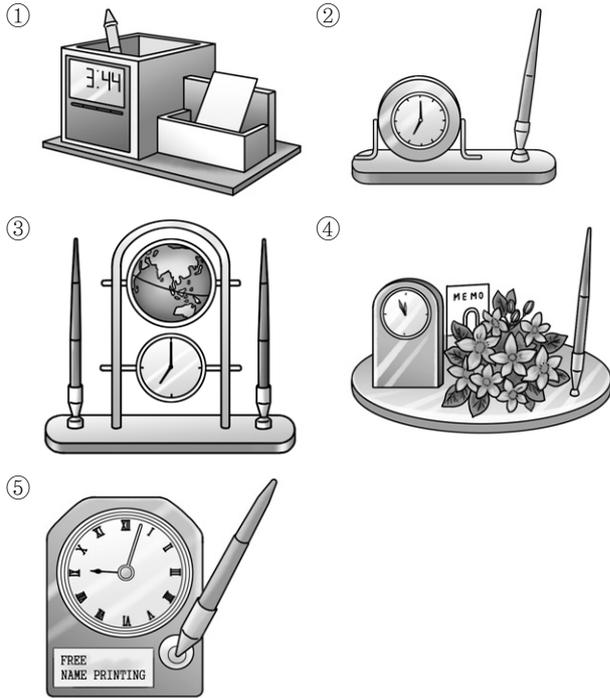
시간 70분 | 배점 100점

정답과 해설 22쪽

※ 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 물건을 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① indifferent ② sympathetic ③ upset
- ④ frightened ⑤ worried

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

- ① 오존주의보 발령 시 행동 요령
- ② 오존주의보 발령의 기준과 단계
- ③ 대기오염과 오존층 파괴의 악순환
- ④ 대기 중 오존 축적을 위한 신기술
- ⑤ 오존층 파괴로 인한 문제의 현실화

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 연구 과제를 도와주기
- ② 공항에 데려다 주기
- ③ 새로 태어난 아기를 돌봐주기
- ④ 남자의 어머니와 가사일 돕기
- ⑤ 베이비시터를 구해주기

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. |3점|

- ① \$15.00 ② \$15.70 ③ \$16.70
- ④ \$35.00 ⑤ \$35.70

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

- ① 안전사고 예방시설에 대해 안내하려고
- ② 견과류 섭취의 유익함을 강조하려고
- ③ 새로운 음식물 알레르기 예방법에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 학교 내 자유로운 학습 분위기를 독려하려고
- ⑤ 견과류 알레르기의 위험성을 알리려고

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

- ① to teach him basic Chinese
- ② to let him know what the present is
- ③ to recommend a Chinese language course
- ④ to figure out how to take the medicine properly
- ⑤ to help him send a present to his friend in China



8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 학교 정원 ② 실내 수영장 ③ 학교 운동장
- ④ 수영복 매장 ⑤ 선물 판매점

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

- ① 의사 — 간호사
- ② 의사 — 환자 보호자
- ③ 수의사 — 동물원 사육사
- ④ 수의사 — 애완동물 주인
- ⑤ 보건교사 — 학부모

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아내를 회사에 차로 데려다 주기
- ② 정비소에서 자동차 찾아오기
- ③ 차내 히터 틀어놓기
- ④ 정비소 전화번호 확인하기
- ⑤ 자동차 배터리 충전하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 참가할 행사를 고르시오.

Asian Cultural Experience Festival

	Event	What	When	How Much
①	Jump of Korea	Korean traditional dancing	Sep 9, 10am ~ 1pm	\$8
②	Sound of Japan	Japanese traditional music	Sep 9, 1pm ~ 4pm	\$6
③	Taste of Thailand	a variety of Thai foods	Sep 9, 4pm ~ 7pm	\$6
④	Wisdom of India	Indian math and science	Sep 10, 1pm ~ 4pm	\$10
⑤	Beauty of China	Chinese traditional fine arts	Sep 10, 4pm ~ 7pm	\$15

12. Saint Silvester Vallecana에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 새해 축제의 일부분이 된 달리기 축제이다.
- ② 명칭은 출발지의 이름에서 유래했다.
- ③ 새해 전날 오후에 마드리드 거리에서 열린다.
- ④ 신청한 모든 사람이 참여할 수 있는 축제이다.
- ⑤ 참가 등록은 온라인상의 등록양식으로만 가능하다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. |1점|



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① Sorry. I'm too busy to come with you.
- ② I think my mother will like the shop.
- ③ Why not? Men also put on make-up these days.
- ④ All right. I'm also on my way to the shop.
- ⑤ That's why I'm here to buy some groceries.



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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm sure they will like it.
- ② That's what friends are for.
- ③ We don't have any class tomorrow.
- ④ They'll do their best on the exams.
- ⑤ I wonder why they're so exhausted.

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

Man: _____

- ① Perfect! That's what I want.
- ② You are a real lover of winter sports.
- ③ I think the safety standard is too strict.
- ④ I'd like to get a refund on this right now.
- ⑤ My daughters won't go outside in this weather.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Kate가 택시 기사에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Kate: _____

- ① Am I going to be late for the meeting?
- ② Would you turn on the air conditioner?
- ③ How long have you been a taxi driver?
- ④ Do you mind if I make a phone call here?
- ⑤ Can you take me to the nearest bus stop?

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[1점]

When I got the March 2011 issue of *Blue Mountain*, I was pretty shocked because on the cover there was a picture of somebody killing a tiger. I have been to India three times with my family for the purpose of wildlife conservation. We visited two national parks there, Corbett and Rantham, where my children enjoyed watching little tigers skipping about. I love those big cats. And I love *Blue Mountain*. My book review was even published in the January 2011 issue. However, to see a boy's drawing of somebody killing a tiger was way too much. There are many people in India and other places trying to save the tigers that face the danger of extinction. Why would an international children's magazine have a picture of a dying tiger on the cover?

- ① 인도 방문을 홍보하려고
- ② 야생 동물 보호를 호소하려고
- ③ 잡지 표지 사진에 대해 항의하려고
- ④ 어린이들의 글쓰기를 장려하려고
- ⑤ 호랑이의 특성을 소개하려고

**19.** 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

An anthropologist conducted fieldwork in Namibia with the Himba tribe. One day, ① he was approached by a Himba man who asked him a question: “Do you Westerners really see the space between you as empty?” “Yes,” ② he replied, “that is the way our science tells us to see the world.” The Himba man went on to explain that, in ③ his culture, each person was thought to be surrounded by a kind of self-space which extends out around the individual. Since their “selves” were continually in *touch* with others, they rarely found themselves “alone.” The anthropologist was fascinated to hear such a concept. It was so different from ④ his world view. Having explained this way of seeing, the Namibian man asked the anthropologist a second question: “If you people really see yourselves as isolated points alone in empty space, how do you bear it?” A simple question for sure, yet ⑤ he didn’t know how to answer it.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Little can be said about the future with any certainty. We do not know if our descendants will ever live on Mars. ② Nor do we know if we will ever be able to reanimate our dead. About 70 human heads are ③ awaiting the future in tanks of liquid nitrogen, chilled to a temperature of -196°C . It ④ hoped that through the magic of cloning — the same technology that generated an entire sheep from just a few cells — these corpses may one day dance the 23rd century’s version of the hustle. We do not know when, if ever, we will have robot slaves, or time machines. But we do know that ⑤ whatever miracles the next millennium holds, all will be made by the same genie: the computer.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The experience of going to school involves more than learning the content of the courses. It is a way of life that shapes the students’ sense of themselves and their life chances. The kind of knowledge students acquire when they learn how to be students and go to school (A) form / forms what educators call the “hidden curriculum.” This part of the curriculum is just as structured as the lessons students study in the formal curriculum. The difference is that in the hidden curriculum the content (B) remains / remaining unstated and is acted out in practice. The hidden curriculum, therefore, refers to all the unspoken beliefs and procedures that regulate classroom life — the rules of the game no one writes down but that teachers and students (C) are / have internalized in their expectations about each other.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|-------|------|
| ① | form | ..... | remains | ..... | are |
| ② | form | ..... | remaining | ..... | are |
| ③ | forms | ..... | remains | ..... | are |
| ④ | forms | ..... | remaining | ..... | have |
| ⑤ | forms | ..... | remains | ..... | have |



22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The expectation that we can control nature through technological change stands in contrast to the fact that natural processes will ultimately prevail. ① We can choose to live with nature or we can try to fight it. ② Unfortunately, people who choose to live in hazardous locations tend to blame either “nature on the rampage” or other factors for permitting them to live there. ③ People acquire insurance to protect against catastrophic losses that they cannot afford. ④ People do not often make such poor choices willfully, but through their lack of awareness of natural processes. ⑤ Even when they are aware of an extraordinary event that has affected someone else, they somehow believe “It won’t happen to me.” But nature often breaks our belief and treats us mercilessly. *rampage 날림, 흥분한 상태

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once saw a book in which a researcher examined photographs of some of the best baseball hitters of all time. He compared photos of the best hitters swinging at the ball to photos of average hitters. The great hitters such as Ted Williams, Mickey Mantle, and Henry Aaron had their eyes glued to the ball as they were swinging. The eyes of the other hitters were typically looking toward the pitcher, first base, or anyplace except the ball. What is true in baseball is true in life. If you want to do well at something, you’ve got to *keep your eyes on the ball*. This type of concentration results from total immersion in the subject. Dr. Maslow, a famous psychologist, called this characteristic problem-centering. I believe this is one of the most important characteristics of self-actualizing people.

- ① 자신이 잘 하는 일보다는 좋아하는 일에 집중해야 한다.
- ② 성공한 사람들의 사례를 무턱대고 따라하지는 않아야 한다.
- ③ 모든 문제에는 반드시 해결책이 있다는 믿음을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 성공하기 위해서는 자신이 하는 일에 완전히 몰입해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어떤 문제든 빠른 해결보다는 근본적인 해결을 모색해야 한다.

24~29 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

Sir William Osler has been called the “most influential physician in history.” This eminent Oxford professor often stressed to his medical students the importance of _____. It is said that Dr. Osler once gave a particularly memorable demonstration using a urine sample. He explained that often a diagnosis can be made by simply tasting the urine of a diseased patient. He then dipped a finger into the sample and brought it to his mouth, afterward passing the bottle around the room, instructing his wide-eyed students to do just as he did. When they had bravely sampled the contents of the bottle, Dr. Osler shocked them all with the revelation that — had they paid close attention — they would have watched him sticking his index finger into the bottle and his middle finger into his mouth!

- ① trying something new
- ② doing regular experiments
- ③ finding objective evidence
- ④ caring for seriously ill patients
- ⑤ observing details



25.

Although artists borrow procedures, forms, and repertoires, they can make no impact merely by copying what has already been done. _____ is what makes art so supremely interesting: we, the audience, have set our interests aside, in order to open ourselves to what another person is, says, and feels. It needs not be new; but it must at least be *his*. A work is original to the extent that it originates in its creator. It shows us the world from his or her perspective, draws us into spheres which are not our own, and enables us to rehearse the possibilities of feeling on which an ideal community — a community of sympathy — is founded. Without originality the high culture will die, drooping into tired gestures and imitative rituals, like the worn-out ceremonies of a religion that is no longer believed.

*droop (나뭇가지 따위가) 축 처지다

- ① The twist of reality
- ② The imitation of nature
- ③ The encounter with the individual
- ④ The rebellion against the authority
- ⑤ The universality throughout the world

26.

Suppose you're on your lunch break, and you're walking past a park where a Beethoven symphony is playing. Will you stop and listen, or just go where you are supposed to go? Of course it all depends on an individual's perspective. But, it depends, first of all, on _____. Some people would drop anything to be able to listen to the valiant strains of the Eroica Symphony; for them, Beethoven equals

pure pleasure. They have a belief that stopping and enjoying music in the middle of the afternoon is worthy enough. For others, however, listening to any kind of classical music is about as exciting as watching paint dry. Enduring the music would equal a measure of pain, and so they hurry past the park and back to work.

- ① what you are doing right then
- ② the feeling you have at the moment
- ③ how long you have enjoyed listening to music
- ④ the meaning you associate to classical music
- ⑤ what impact the art has on our lives

27.

We don't generally think of products as being resources transformed. It's common to have the limited impression that the products we buy come from the store or maybe the factory, but in reality, all products begin with natural resources from the earth — crude oil, metals and other materials, trees and other plants, animals, and water. When I started to see every product on the shelf as piles of the raw resources from which they were made, I began thinking about them differently and had appreciation for what went into them. Instead of thoughtlessly buying paper towels, I imagined them as the forest of trees or huge piles of paper collected at a recycling center. Thinking this way about products will change your perception of what a product is, and _____.

- ① how it can protect nature
- ② what its overall purpose is
- ③ what its sales behavior is like
- ④ how it is connected to the earth
- ⑤ how long its reasonable lifetime is



28.

Work in cooperation is a frequent aspect of primitive economic life. The stimuli which keep the working group together _____. The responsibility of being employed to an employer and the fear of loss of pay or jobs are not the prime forces which keep them at work. More important are the conventions about industry, the blame which laziness is likely to draw from a man's fellows, and the stimulus given by work in company with songs and jokes which lighten drudgery and recreate workers. It is significant, too, that for really heavy work such as dragging a log or a canoe primitive peoples have adopted rhythm as a guide and lightener of the labor. Not only does a working song like a sailor's shanty give the time for pulling together, but it also distracts the mind from the dullness of the task.

* drudgery 고된 일 ** shanty 뱃사람들의 뱃노래

- ① must be related to the purpose of labor
- ② may be different from those we use today
- ③ must be initiated by the older generation
- ④ can vary with the characteristics of jobs
- ⑤ may depend on the environment of primitive tribes

29.

|3점|

Significant benefits likely will _____. A central consideration is the inclusion of significant scale economies — the cost advantages that a business obtains due to expansion — in banking, securities markets, and payment systems. For instance, modern banks, insurance companies, pension funds, payment systems, and securities markets all use computer-based technology that is scale-dependent for efficient operation. Even in their smallest configurations, these technologies often exceed the needs of institutions in small financial systems. As a consequence, larger financial markets tend to have an increased number of participants and consequently are more competitive. This leads to lower financial product pricing, increased access to finance, and increased levels of innovation than in smaller financial systems. An additional benefit is that, in larger markets, the regulatory infrastructure tends to be of higher quality and lower cost than in smaller markets.

- ① result from the integration of financial services markets
- ② be accompanied by increased costs and greater responsibilities
- ③ ultimately strengthen the competitive power of smaller markets
- ④ take many years to achieve because of technological deficiencies
- ⑤ be lost due to the overall higher uncertainty of larger financial markets



30. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경변화로 가장 적절한 것은? |1점|

The clock struck twelve. Everybody was asleep except me. As the chimes resonated throughout the house, I soundlessly threw back the covers and crept out of bed, not bothering to put on my shoes or throw on a jacket. I tiptoed out into the hallway. But, down into the kitchen, I got really surprised because I touched the cup on the table in the darkness and it fell down on the floor. Immediately, hurrying out of the back door, I shut it carefully. I ran to the cliff falling steeply down to the beach and ocean below. The moon lit a silver path across the ocean, a roadway to the heavens. I stood there with my bare feet, head tilted up, arms reaching to the unreachable, hair floating behind me in the cool night breeze, glowing in an unearthly light, in my blue pajama pants, feeling a part of it all.

- ① tense → peaceful
- ② lonely → delighted
- ③ excited → regretful
- ④ disappointed → hopeful
- ⑤ confused → relieved

31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is sometimes argued that for many women the decision to work is not as important as that for men because they work only to provide “extras,” which are often listed as a second car, a vacation home, restaurant meals — items that can be seen as (A) indispensable / unnecessary. If this is so, then women can be paid less because their earnings are not essential and their attachment to the labor force is occasional. Some other people, however, point out

that this argument is (B) unconvincing / inevitable for two reasons. First, not all women are one-half of a couple, and approximately half of all families headed by women live below the poverty level. Their need for income is as great as, or greater than, a man’s. But, more important, it is (C) unethical / conventional to pay one individual less than another individual for the same work.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| ① indispensable | ····· | unconvincing | ····· | unethical | |
| ② indispensable | ····· | inevitable | ····· | conventional | |
| ③ unnecessary | ····· | inevitable | ····· | unethical | |
| ④ unnecessary | ····· | unconvincing | ····· | unethical | |
| ⑤ unnecessary | ····· | inevitable | ····· | conventional | |

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? |3점|

Garden plants accidentally left to become weak on a very hot day will usually ① recover if given quick attention. First, “prime the pump” by sprinkling the leaves of the plant with water. The leaves will ② evaporate a bit of moisture through their now gasping stomata. Then ③ soak the ground, slowly and thoroughly, using a fine spray or a slow trickle. Use your finger or a stick to make sure the soil is wet to a depth of six inches at least, to ④ revive roots near the soil surface. Tomatoes and most plants will respond to this treatment. In response to drought stress, flowers or fruits may drop off; leaves that stay yellowish or crispy-brown can be ⑤ trimmed off with scissors once you see new growth.

*stomata 앞에 있는 작은 구멍 **trickle (소량의) 물, 물방울

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Part of the reason why lots of songwriters tend to think that songwriting can't be taught is that, for them, the process of learning how to do it wasn't a conscious one. When we learn to play the guitar, someone else shows us where to put our fingers on the fingerboard; many of us even have formal lessons. _____ (A) _____, songwriting is something most of us end up figuring out for ourselves. Trial and error, constant practice, and a lot of thoughtful listening to other people's songs all contribute to our education. What we end up with isn't a method that you could write down as a set of instructions, but a set of vague feelings that tell us when our ideas are working, and suggest avenues for developing them. _____ (B) _____, it's still something we have to learn how to do, and that means it's possible to teach yourself in a conscious as well as an unconscious way.

* fingerboard (현악기의) 줄고 긴 나무판

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① At the same time | Besides |
| ② In the same way | In short |
| ③ In the same way | Similarly |
| ④ On the other hand | For instance |
| ⑤ On the other hand | Nevertheless |

34~35 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Before 1989, earthquakes in the United States cost an average of \$230 million per year. Costs escalate as more people move into more dangerous areas and as property values rise. Some authorities now expect future losses to average more than \$4.4 billion per year, with 75 percent of those in California. Roughly one-third of California's earthquake damage will probably occur with a few large earthquakes in Los Angeles County. A large proportion of the remainder will probably occur in the San Francisco Bay area. California gets far more than its share of North American earthquakes because of its location along the boundary between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. That part of the plate boundary is marked by the San Andreas Fault, one of the Earth's largest and most active faults.

* tectonic plate 지각판 (지질구조)

- ① the analysis of losses from earthquakes in USA
- ② geological characteristics of California
- ③ effects of earthquakes on the economy of USA
- ④ the damage from California's earthquakes and their cause
- ⑤ the increase in frequency of earthquakes in California



35.

Most wood sold in lumberyards and used to make products is produced and harvested by the clear-cut—replant method. On the surface, the idea of clear-cutting and replanting makes some sense. Foresters are quick to point out that clear-cutting and replanting are sustainable and roadside signs next to young-growth trees note when the last cut was made and when the next harvest will be. In fact, a common argument in favor of the clear-cut—replant method is that we have more trees now than in the past because of tree planting. The numbers may be true, but the age, strength of the wood, and quality of the forest are not the same. Clear-cutting and replanting on a large scale do not maintain the integrity of a natural forest. They simply clear the land for tree plantations and tree plantations are not forests. *lumberyard 목재 저장소

- ① effects of clear-cutting on soil and water
- ② limitations of the clear-cut—replant method
- ③ the economic inefficiency of replanting trees
- ④ how to find a suitable area for tree plantation
- ⑤ the most sustainable forest management system

36. Harriet Beecher Stowe에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Harriet Beecher Stowe invested her time, talent, and energy to produce a work that effectively communicated a message. Especially, writing a novel — often performed as a play — called *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, she wanted the public to understand the horrors of slavery. Her controversial work affected lives across America and around the world, and President Abraham Lincoln referred to her as “the little woman that wrote the book that started this Civil War.” Stowe invested two years to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, during which she managed responsibilities with her six children and her busy husband. She also gave careful attention to ensure that her book was accurate and that every incident was documented, investing herself for the good of others.

- ① *Uncle Tom's Cabin*은 그녀의 희곡작품이다.
- ② 노예제도의 혐오스러움을 대중에게 알리길 원했다.
- ③ 남북전쟁에 종지부를 찍은 작품을 썼다는 평을 받았다.
- ④ *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 집필 중에 가족들을 소홀히 했다.
- ⑤ 다른 사람의 선행에 대한 기록을 꼼꼼히 남겼다.

37. plutonium에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

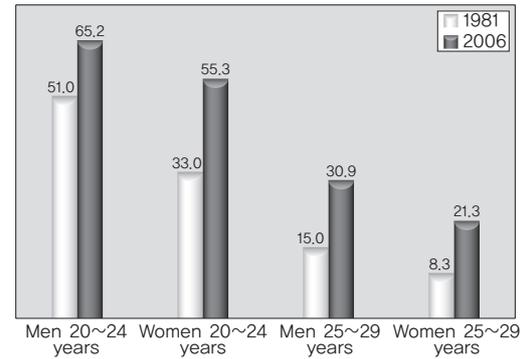
Nearly twice as heavy as gold, plutonium is silvery, radioactive, and toxic. The pure metal first delivered to Los Alamos showed wildly differing densities, and the molten state was so reactive that it corroded nearly every container it encountered. Happier as a liquid than as a solid, plutonium has seven distinct crystallographic phases and the highly democratic ability to combine with nearly every other element on the periodic table. It can change its density by 25 percent in response to minor changes in its environment. It can be as fragile as glass or as shapeable as aluminum. Chips of plutonium can spontaneously ignite at temperatures of 150 to 200°C. When crushed by an explosion, plutonium increases in its density, which decreases the distance between its nuclei, eventually causing the metal to release large amounts of energy — enough to vaporize a city.

*crystallographic 결정학적인

- ① 은백색이고 방사성과 독성이 있다.
- ② 극히 제한된 종류의 다른 원소들과 결합한다.
- ③ 주위 환경에 따라 25퍼센트까지 밀도가 변한다.
- ④ 유리처럼 부서지기 쉬운 상태로 변할 수도 있다.
- ⑤ 150~200°C의 온도에서 자연적으로 발화한다.

38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Canadian young adults (aged 20 to 29) living with their parent(s), by age and gender, 1981 and 2006 (percent)



The graph above shows the percentage of Canadian young adults aged 20 to 29 living with their parents by age and gender in 1981 and 2006. ① Between 1981 and 2006, the proportion of young adults aged 20 to 29 who resided in their parental home rose. ② Younger adults from 20 to 24 years old are more likely to have delayed the transition from their parental home than older adults from 25 to 29. ③ In 2006, over half of both men and women from 25 to 29 years old lived with their parents. ④ In 1981, the number of men and women living in their parental home between the ages of 25 to 29 was significantly lower compared to 2006. ⑤ Between 1981 and 2006, the percentage of men aged 25 to 29 almost doubled, while the percentage of women aged 25 to 29 more than doubled in the same time.



39~40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

In recent years, there have been some hot debates about the forms of punishment which are appropriate when bringing up children — mainly centered around the acceptability of physical punishments. But most researchers in the field of developmental psychology maintain that, by and large, any form of punishment is a fairly inefficient way of controlling children’s behavior. Since the only aim of punishment, whether it is physical or not, is to suppress unwanted behavior, it is always specific to a particular activity. But being punished for one thing doesn’t stop the child from going and finding something else to do that is equally undesirable. So parents who attempt to control their children’s behavior through punishment can easily find themselves in a never-ending chain of punishments and warnings.

- ① 잦은 체벌은 자녀의 폭력성을 강화시킬 수 있다.
- ② 일관성이 결여된 체벌은 훈육의 효과가 거의 없다.
- ③ 벌의 효력은 제한적이어서 행동 개선의 효과가 적다.
- ④ 벌은 부모와 자녀 간에 심리적인 거리감을 야기한다.
- ⑤ 체벌의 효과에 대해서는 학자들도 의견이 분분하다.

40.

We all want to get away from painful emotions. As a result, most people try not to confront any situation that could lead to the emotions that they fear — or worse, some people try not to feel any emotions at all! If, for example, they fear rejection, they try to avoid any situation that could lead to rejection. They shy away from relationships. They don’t apply for challenging jobs. But, dealing with emotion in this way is the ultimate trap, because while trying to stay away from negative situations may protect you in the short term, it keeps you from feeling the very love,

intimacy, and connection that you desire most. A much more powerful approach is to learn to find the hidden, positive meaning in those emotions you once thought negative.

- ① 부정적인 생각에 너무 집착하지 마라.
- ② 긍정적인 인간관계를 위해 감정표현을 자제하라.
- ③ 궁극적인 성취를 위해 힘든 일에 도전하라.
- ④ 부정적인 감정을 일으키는 상황을 회피하지 마라.
- ⑤ 두려움의 감정을 자연스럽게 받아들여라.

41~42 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41.

What issues are promoted can be arbitrary. Compelling images and powerful narratives get certain issues into the news, while other equally important issues vanish. “Man bites dog” is a much more attention-grabbing headline than “dog bites man.” Some issues, such as drought leading to starvation in Africa or humans dying from mad cow disease, become trendy for a while and are prominently covered by the media. Then public interest wanes and reporters move on to other stories, making it seem as though the problem has disappeared, although the suffering continues. The media itself is a stakeholder because newspapers and magazines want to increase their circulation; radio and television programs want to improve their ratings; and Websites want to increase the traffic through them. As a result, the media often fails to present what we should hear, but instead, presents what they think we want to hear.

*arbitrary 자의적인 ** stakeholder 이해 당사자

- ① Media’s Political Neutrality: The Myth
- ② How Do Reporters Find Their Stories?
- ③ News Reporters: Contemporary Historians
- ④ Why Are Some Issues Considered Taboo?
- ⑤ The Media: A Distorting Mirror of the World

42.

It took roughly 2,000 years of medical investigation to unlock the secrets of the circulatory system. Aristotle started the search, hypothesizing that the liver was the source of blood. But not until the 16th century did physicians begin uncovering enough clues about arteries, veins and the heart to propose new theories and to challenge professional doctrine. Ignoring the threat of ostracism, British physician William Harvey spent 20 years researching the circulatory system and writing *An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animal*, published in 1628. In it he demonstrated for the first time that the heart controls circulation. His conclusion was met with scorn. However, his description of how blood flows away from the heart in arteries, then back through veins still remains valid nearly 400 years later.

*ostracism (사회로부터의 추방, 배척)

- ① Medical Hypotheses: Poison or Medicine?
- ② History of Physicians' Continuing Effort
- ③ Anatomy: Key to Opening Medical Secrets
- ④ Difficulties in Correcting Medical Prejudices
- ⑤ Discovery of the Blood Circulation Mechanism

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Writing over, remaking, or talking back to an image is a tactic that has been around for a long time. Look, for example, at Marcel Duchamp's remake of Leonardo's *Mona Lisa*.

- (A) At the same time, it also made a statement about how art had to change, new voices had to be heard, and new images had to be accepted.
- (B) It was, it could be argued, one of the most effective acts of graffiti ever created. It shocked many in the art world and those who considered the masterpiece sacred, and it made the public laugh.

(C) The portrait had been held up for so long as a masterpiece of Renaissance art that Duchamp, trying to change the way people see the classics, did the unthinkable: he painted a mustache on the *Mona Lisa* (well, actually, on a reproduction of the *Mona Lisa*). *graffiti (공공장소 등에 하는) 낙서, 그림

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But in poetry the union of form and content is so intimate that the extraction of a theme is unsatisfactory for the other genres and it is almost impossible in a successful poem as well.

One of the qualities which chiefly distinguish literature from nonliterary writing is the close relationship — indeed, the actual fusion — of form and idea. (①) We shall sometimes pretend that we can detach the meaning from the form of a work. (②) But we had better remember that this is preliminary to apprehending the whole piece and that the extracted “meaning” is far less than the total work of literature. (③) Drama and fiction both have significant form, for the arrangement of events, the prose style and the selection of detail are all part of the meaning of the work. (④) A poem is not an idea carried in a basket woven of sentences. (⑤) It is an organism whose substance does not exist separate from the shape that it has.



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

Last month, several researchers reported the case of an individual who had to sell a favorite automobile because of a divorce but saved the license plates as a memento of this special possession. It is natural that people feel emotionally attached to certain possessions. Examples include antiques, souvenirs, and gifts. These are special because they evoke memories or emotions of special people, places, or experiences. Many people consider photographs special because they are reminders of special people, and they create “sanctuary” in their house by displaying photos on tables and pianos. You may even value a ticket stub — otherwise just a piece of paper — because it evokes memories of going to see your favorite band in concert. Look around your house and you will find many of those kinds of products.

*sanctuary 거룩한 장소 **ticket stub (입장권 등의) 반쪽

➔ Some possessions are considered _____ (A) because they symbolize _____ (B).

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| ① prized | ..... | wealth |
| ② prized | ..... | connectedness |
| ③ lucky | ..... | wealth |
| ④ lucky | ..... | connectedness |
| ⑤ momentary | ..... | change |

46~47 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Readers recognize different types of newspapers — and decide which to read — in part by their visual design. The visual design of a newspaper’s front page is meant to send a message about its identity and intended readership. Based on visual cues, readers make assumptions about the authority, credibility, seriousness, and respectability of the newspaper. Tabloids, _____ (A), are easily identified by

their front-page graphics and sensationalistic headlines, whereas newspapers with national circulation, such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Wall Street Journal*, project a more conservative and respectable image, with less graphics, more restrained headlines, and visual emphasis on the columns of newsprint.

In recent years, many local and national newspapers have been redesigned to heighten their visual appeal and compete with television and the Internet. By the end of the twentieth century, _____ (B), *The New York Times* had reduced the number of columns on its front page from eight to six and had added color to front-page photos. Although traditionalists objected to such changes, *The New York Times* was in many respects following the lead of *USA Today*, the national daily that successfully broke with the conventional look of newspapers by featuring less print, shorter news stories, more white space, more and larger pictures, and lots of color to attract a younger, media-smart readership.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Would You Pay to Read Newspapers Online?
- ② Newspaper on the Phone: A Strong Emerging Market
- ③ Why Don't We Say Goodbye to the Age of Newspapers?
- ④ The Function of Newspaper Design and Its Recent Change
- ⑤ Teenagers: Media-Smart Readers Who Prefer Visual Images

47. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ① furthermore | ② for example |
| ③ consequently | ④ in other words |
| ⑤ on the contrary | |



48~50 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오

(A)

I'll never forget the day it really hit me that I was truly living my dream. I was flying my jet helicopter from (a) a business meeting in Los Angeles, traveling to Orange County on the way to one of my seminars. As I flew over the city of Glendale, I suddenly recognized a large building, and I stopped the helicopter and hovered over it. As I looked down, I realized this was the building that I'd worked in as (b) a janitor a mere twelve years ago!

(B)

But as I descended to the helipad, I began to see a new picture: thousands of people being held back by security where I was just about to land. Suddenly I began to grasp the reality. The traffic jam had been caused by people going to (c) my seminar. When I walked into the arena from the landing pad, I was surrounded by hundreds of people who wanted to give me a hug or tell me how my work had positively impacted their lives.

(C)

In those days, I had been concerned whether my 1960 Volkswagen would hang together for the 30-minute trip to work. My life had been focused on how I was going to survive; I had felt fearful and alone. But that day, as I was flying (d) my helicopter, I thought, "What a difference a decade can make!" I did have dreams back then, but at the time, it seemed they'd never be realized. Today, though, I've come to believe that all my past failure and frustration were actually laying the foundation for the understandings that have created the new level of living I now enjoy.

(D)

As I continued my flight south along the coastal route, I spotted dolphins playing with the surfers in the waves below. It reminded me of the time my wife and I enjoyed (e) surfing at Long Beach a few days before. Finally, I reached Irvine. Looking below, I was a little disturbed when I saw that the off ramp to my seminar was jammed with bumper-to-bumper traffic for more than a mile. I thought to myself, "Boy, I

hope whatever else is going on tonight gets started soon so that the people coming to my seminar arrive on time."

48. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 화자의 현재의 삶과 거리가 먼 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
 ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

50. 위 글 '1'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① LA에서 회의를 마친 후 또 다른 세미나가 있었다.
 ② 12년 전에 일했었던 건물을 우연히 발견했다.
 ③ 교통 혼잡으로 인해 세미나에 늦게 도착했다.
 ④ 과거에 1960년 식 Volkswagen을 타고 출근을 했다.
 ⑤ 아내와 Long Beach 해변에서 파도타기를 했다.



※ 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 머리띠를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① guilty ② proud ③ annoyed
- ④ pleased ⑤ sympathetic

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

- ① 해외유학을 갈 때 준비할 사항
- ② 낯선 외국 문화에서 오는 어려움
- ③ 외국 문화에 쉽게 적응하는 방법
- ④ 외국인과의 의사소통을 할 필요성
- ⑤ 세계적으로 공통적인 신체 언어의 특징

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to wait on her
- ② to drive her home
- ③ to bring her uniform
- ④ to change her night shift
- ⑤ to tell her about a job opening

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$170 ② \$180 ③ \$190
- ④ \$200 ⑤ \$210

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 복사 카드의 품질 불량을 신고하려고
- ② 복사실 이용객의 불만사항을 조사하려고
- ③ 복사 카드의 잔액 환불 조치를 요구하려고
- ④ 복사실 담당자의 불친절에 대해 항의하려고
- ⑤ 복사기 이용 요금 인상에 대해 반대 의사를 밝히려려고

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

- ① to call one of his customers
- ② to let him leave the office earlier
- ③ to pack things to send to his customer
- ④ to show him the way to the post office
- ⑤ to help him carry packages to the post office

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 미술관 ② 커피숍 ③ 옷가게
- ④ 가전제품 매장 ⑤ 자동차 전시장

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

- ① 의사 — 환자
- ② 코치 — 운동선수
- ③ 면접관 — 취업지원자
- ④ 스포츠 용품점 주인 — 고객
- ⑤ 스포츠 트레이너 — 헬스클럽 회원

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 거실 바닥 청소하기
- ② 아파트 수위 만나기
- ③ 자선 바자회에 참여하기
- ④ 의자와 식탁 사용료 지불하기
- ⑤ 여자의 가족 파티에 참석하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 자동차 모델을 고르시오.

	Model	Price	Transmission	Rear-view Camera	GPS Navigation System	Leather Seat
①	RA310	\$5,100	manual	×	○	artificial
②	RA320	\$5,300	manual	×	×	genuine
③	RA330	\$5,400	automatic	○	×	genuine
④	RA340	\$5,500	automatic	○	○	artificial
⑤	RA350	\$5,700	automatic	○	○	genuine

12. Ultimate Design Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 스포츠 팀을 위한 유니폼을 디자인한다.
- ② 참가자들은 재료가 있는 방으로 이동할 예정이다.
- ③ 참가자들은 고른 재료를 모두 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 내일 오후 여섯 시까지 출품작을 완성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 상위권 입상자 세 명에게 상금과 재봉틀이 수여된다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. 11점



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① No. I'm afraid you'll be punished for it.
- ② I'm sorry, but we really have to go now.
- ③ Hurry. I don't want to be late for the study hall.
- ④ Thanks. We'll be back as soon as we're done.
- ⑤ I agree. It's a shame that they didn't choose you.



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

Woman: _____

- ① Great! Once I get off work, I like to wear something casual.
- ② That's right. You look fantastic when you wear casual clothes.
- ③ All right. Casual clothes are most comfortable when traveling.
- ④ Really? Are they considering a change in the company dress code?
- ⑤ As the skirt looked so nice on me, I couldn't help buying it.

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

Man: _____

- ① I hope these books are in the library.
- ② Don't you remember? I failed the subject.
- ③ Yes. I'm wondering if I should drop the class.
- ④ He found the right person. I'm a statistics wizard.
- ⑤ Well, I heard different books will be used next semester.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sarah가 Michael에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sarah: _____

- ① Watch out for the traffic signals. You ran a red light.
- ② Look what happened now. You should've listened to me.
- ③ We have to take her to the hospital as soon as possible.
- ④ I didn't know the speed limit. Could you let it pass just this once?
- ⑤ Tell me the situation. Around what time did the accident happen?

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? |1점|

Your best selling book, the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, can be found in any bookstore. Vocational experts always recommend using it because it contains a description of 20,000 job-titles. However, I have found it a terribly unhelpful book. As a chemist, I think: While the book claims to be updated to 2010, I found that every description I looked up was last updated in 1990. I read the description of my present occupation. I only wish I were doing what it described. With most companies de-emphasizing research, we chemists are having a hard time these days. I read this book is updated every two years. I appreciate the efforts, but I'm concerned that the efforts are more focused on the cover design, not on what's between the covers.

- ① 책의 개정판을 구매할 것을 권유하려고
- ② 책에서 인용된 정보의 출처를 설명하려고
- ③ 특정 직업에 대한 왜곡된 묘사를 비판하려고
- ④ 책 내용을 현실에 맞게 개정할 것을 요구하려고
- ⑤ 책의 표지 디자인을 개선할 것을 제안하려고



19. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Natalie Harris was a very unhappy sixth grader. Her science teacher, Olivia Moore, used cooperative learning almost all of the time, and Natalie had exhibited some decidedly uncooperative behavior in ① her group. Most often, she insisted on doing her work alone. Sometimes, she would act as though she had decided to participate in the cooperative learning activity, but ② she would soon take over the group, regardless of her assigned job, and try to boss the others into doing things her way. Olivia Moore was using a lot of energy trying to come up with ways to convince ③ her to cooperate. No strategy seemed to work, and almost everyone involved was totally frustrated. During this period, ④ she attended one of my workshops on teaching gifted kids. She was startled to hear me describe children whose reactions were similar to hers. Using guidelines presented in the workshop, she was able to help Natalie Harris and other gifted students like ⑤ her develop a more positive attitude about cooperative learning.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Getting through the first year deserves a celebration. Every baby album usually has a photo of a cute one-year-old about ① to destroy the cake with its one candle. This birthday may also be worth ② remembering as the quiet before the storm. All of the baby's behavior is likely to go into a period of disorganization soon, before the next spurt. Just before he walks, the toddler-to-be starts waking every four hours at night. The one-year-old screams every time his mother walks away from ③ himself. Under the surface ④ is a realization that he wants to be the one to walk away. Every task brings on a burst of angry frustration, as ⑤ does every confrontation or request. All this turbulence is stirred up by the new goal — walking.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? |3점|

Having a garden these days is a step toward a more ecologically durable and (A) social / socially just society with tangible personal rewards. Garden-fresh produce is more nutritious, less toxic, and tastes better than store-bought food. I enjoy a garden-fresh tomato but have little interest in eating one that tastes like cardboard because it has been bred for long-distance travel and to (B) harvest / be harvested weeks before it is eaten. Being outside working the soil, planting the seeds or seedlings, watching the plants grow, harvesting the vegetables just before eating them, and even weeding — all connect me to the biological world (C) which / of which we humans are a part. Too often we forget that our deep evolutionary roots are not in shopping malls, cars, airplanes, houses, or other human environments devoid of Earth's organic diversity.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| ① social | harvest | which |
| ② social | be harvested | of which |
| ③ socially | be harvested | of which |
| ④ socially | harvest | of which |
| ⑤ socially | be harvested | which |

**22.** 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Divers who cannot control themselves or the situation exhibit subtle signs which need to be recognized before the situation worsens, because these divers do not signal for assistance. ① The panicked diver has a feeling of suffocation. ② Resulting actions are to struggle to hold the head higher out of the water. ③ The mask and the mouthpiece are usually removed, requiring even greater effort by the diver to hold the head high to breathe. ④ When the attention of another diver is gained under water, communications are possible through the use of hand signals or by writing on an underwater slate. ⑤ Divers exhibiting these signs need assistance quickly, as they will continue to struggle until completely exhausted and unable to remain afloat.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A bodily difference that has not been widely discussed in law and policy literature, but should be, is age. With increasing numbers of old people who are willing and able to work now marginalized in our society, the issue of mandatory retirement has been increasingly discussed. This discussion has been muted because serious consideration of working rights for all people able and willing to work implies major restructuring of the allocation of labor in an economy with already socially volatile levels of unemployment. Forcing people out of their workplaces solely on account of their age is arbitrary and unjust. Yet I think it is also unjust to require old people to work on the same terms as younger people. Old people should have different working rights. When they reach a certain age they should be allowed to retire and receive pension. If they wish to continue working, they should be allowed more flexible and part-time schedule than most workers currently have.

- ① 노년층의 열악한 근로 조건을 하루빨리 개선하라.
- ② 노인에게는 젊은 사람들과는 다른 노동권을 허용하라.
- ③ 노인과 젊은 사람의 노동생산성을 단순 비교하지 마라.
- ④ 근로 현장에서 나이로 인한 어려움을 극복하도록 노력하라.
- ⑤ 은퇴 이후의 노년층의 삶의 질 향상에 대한 방안을 강구하라.

24~29 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

Some of the anger you experience is likely to occur in response to predictable triggers. For example, you might become angry when your children repeatedly resist doing their homework or when a co-worker calls again and again to ask for favors. If you can _____, you decrease your chance of becoming angry. This approach is similar to what a doctor often recommends for a patient with an allergy. If the patient is allergic to cat hair — but loves cats — the doctor says there should be no cats in this house for a while. During the period, other medical techniques, such as medications that provide long-term allergy relief, can be started. Similarly, delaying the anger cycle is useful before other, long-term management strategies have been learned.

- ① delay your response to the requests
- ② take the right medication beforehand
- ③ adopt a pet as a new family member
- ④ arrange to be absent from those situations
- ⑤ understand the long-term effect of getting angry



25.

The United States was born as a child of the European colonial enterprise, one of those hundreds of global sites that Europeans “discovered” in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and claimed ownership of the people, the land, and the resources. As with all the colonial enterprises of the time, the colonialists carried their primary assumptions and worldviews from the old land to the new, including the newly developing concept of race. When the earliest settlers came to North America and began to create colonies, they brought with them a racial hierarchy, with all its rationalizations and justifications. And at the top of the racial hierarchy was a deep belief in European superiority. In one sense, therefore, it is important to emphasize that the race-based hierarchical structure of the United States

- ① becomes a highly politicized issue
- ② creates a high hurdle to overcome
- ③ is a product imported from Europe
- ④ faces the criticism of European countries
- ⑤ is a necessary evil in order to bring peace

26.

A producer of many commercial spots, Nicholas Omana says, “_____ is very important for a voice actor.” Using voice actor Thom Pinto as an example, Nicholas adds: “You know, even Thom says he doesn’t have a great or unusual voice. He has an anonymous voice, but that man works all the time! He has the ability to change his voice for many different characters. Producers never get tired of hearing him because he’s always someone different. Even his close friends don’t always recognize him in the spots he’s

done.” Nicholas has got the point: In the voice acting industry, different vocal styles come and go. Yesterday the popular style was the more aggressive hard-sell. Today they want a softer, more laid-back approach. Keep that in mind if you want to keep working as a voice actor.

*spot (TV나 라디오의 짧은 삽입 광고 방송)

- ① Developing vocal flexibility
- ② Working with various producers
- ③ Falling in love with the characters
- ④ Understanding his own weaknesses
- ⑤ Establishing a signature in the voice

27.

Creating a truly meritocratic system is nearly impossible, even if we put aside the issue of what constitutes a “fair” measure of ability. To illustrate this point, it is worth thinking about what it would take to provide “true” equality of opportunity, which is the foundation of a fair, meritocratic competition. One way to start might entail forcing every child to go to equally funded public schools. But what takes place at home each evening would still make a big difference. Educated parents might tutor their kids, endowing them with advantageous knowledge. Rich parents might hire others to tutor for them. Children of individuals with wealth and power might develop the confidence to achieve greater economic ends. Thus, _____. Even if we added equal housing, there would still remain family differences in power, success, and popularity that might unequally influence children.

*meritocratic 능력 중시 주의의

- ① equal schooling would not be enough
- ② there would be a fair evaluation of children
- ③ children would need a new teaching method
- ④ there should be a variety of activities for children
- ⑤ educational inequality would decrease in the future



28.

Because children take stories so seriously and believe in them as if they were real life, the author must evaluate with utmost care whether _____ . Good children's stories are considerate of the reader as well as of the facts of life and the world. They may show how life and the world are, how problems are solved, or they may teach, comfort, inspire, or entertain. But none of these goals is successfully achieved when the reader is left discouraged when he finishes reading. To a child, unhappiness creates a problem. It is as if the action of the story had not been completed: The child can be confused or even frustrated. A children's story should allow the child to leave the story with confidence that the characters will continue successfully in their lives after the end of the story.

- ① a sad ending is truly justified
- ② a complex plot can be avoided
- ③ proper gender roles are provided
- ④ bad characters are attractive enough
- ⑤ the characters have to fight each other

29.

|3점|

Most urban services not supplied by voluntary community action before 1850 were supplied by private companies. These services included water supply, gas lighting, rubbish removal, street cleaning, and mass transit, and each company needed a franchise to operate, allowing it to supply a particular service to a part or all of a city, excluding any other companies. These franchises had often proved unprofitable, particularly in the case of water supply in which the companies found themselves unable to keep up with growing demand for service without continually going into debt for new pumping stations, reservoirs, and pipelines. This was partly due to a general feeling that water should be free, that it was like air and sunshine, the property of all. As a result, by the 1850s people thought many of these services had to be completely controlled for the public benefit, and there was considerable agitation for local governments to _____ .

- ① buy such facilities and operate them
- ② lay a new foundation for the economic growth
- ③ analyze the economic loss of private companies
- ④ provide the enterprises with raw materials and components
- ⑤ become responsible for operating those facilities inefficiently



30. 다음 글에 드러난 ‘I’의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sunday afternoon, John, a historian, accompanied me to a chamber concert organized by a cellist friend and held at the community center. It was not a perfect space. The acoustics were somewhat dead, and occasionally the sound of metal chairs clattered up from another meeting below. But the performance — of rarely played Bach’s pieces which needed tricks like playing the score upside down and backwards — was crisp and witty. Afterward, the audience lingered in the hall drinking juice out of paper cups and chatting with the musicians. As I sent John off to the subway and unlocked my bike, I was left feeling as live as the music. As I pedaled down the street through the spring breeze, my fingers didn’t stay calm. They looked just like those of a pianist who was playing a spring march.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| ① bored | ② curious |
| ③ refreshed | ④ relieved |
| ⑤ unsatisfied | |

31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The shift in energy regimes from wood to coal and the introduction of the steam engine in the late eighteenth century greatly (A) accelerated / decelerated the pace, flow, and density of economic activity. The Industrial Revolution quickly found its legs. After nearly ten thousand years of society relying on human and animal power, steam power now afforded a qualitative leap in the harnessing of the Earth’s energy. The time taken to travel distances was (B) shortened / lengthened, and human exchanges were sped up. Just a few hundred years ago, the average human being, isolated in rural villages and

small walled towns, might come in contact with no more than a few hundred people in a lifetime. By 1863, London could boast several mail deliveries a day. Faster, cheaper, and safer modes of travel — steamships and trains — broadened people’s (C) spatial / sparse horizons more profoundly than in any previous period in human history.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|------------|---------|
| ① accelerated | shortened | spatial |
| ② accelerated | lengthened | sparse |
| ③ accelerated | shortened | sparse |
| ④ decelerated | lengthened | sparse |
| ⑤ decelerated | shortened | spatial |

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

Many shops play a radio station in the background, complete with ads, news, weather, and so on. Not only can this be distracting, but the ads may include some for your store’s ① competition — not exactly what you want customers to hear. Noncommercial radio is a good ② alternative during the times of day when the programming is all music. This service provides a variety of music all day long, with few if any repetitions, but, of course, you and your staff have ③ full control over the individual selections. Playing music in the store brings up the thorny issue of paying for the ④ rights to use the recordings commercially. Technically a store playing the radio is also ⑤ required to pay a licensing fee for the music, so you have to check that before you turn on the radio.

**33.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Regardless of the type of loss, women are generally more expressive of their feelings than men are. For example, women typically are permitted to wail loudly, but men are generally expected to remain silent and to weep only immediately after a death when all the family members gather in the room with the body. Another gender-based difference is that women generally use more emotion-focused coping than men do, who tend to use rational problem-solving styles. _____ (A) _____, in searching for things to help with their loss, women may turn to friends and counselors for talking and crying, whereas men often prefer to deal with their grief cognitively and alone, focusing on the tasks to be done. _____ (B) _____, men may “shelve” their thoughts and feelings in order to meet their immediate obligations. By associating feelings with specific thoughts, men may manage uncomfortable feelings by using various cognitive techniques, such as distracting themselves by “keeping busy” and actively and tangibly taking steps toward the future.

(A) (B)

- ① For example That is
- ② For example Otherwise
- ③ Likewise In contrast
- ④ Nevertheless As a result
- ⑤ Nevertheless Furthermore

34~35 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**34.**

My partners and I celebrate a climb only when we're back at the car. Although the ascent is difficult, the descent is often more serious. On the ascent we're fast, focused, and fresh; on the descent we're tired, slower, and more prone to make a series of errors that could lead to an accident. A safe descent starts well before the ascent by leaving enough time to descend

in the light and having enough food to stay strong and enough warm clothes to be comfortable. Some climbs are done during the short days of winter, so plan to finish well before dark. I hate getting out of bed early, but it's better to be back at the car at two o'clock in the afternoon laughing about how fast you were than to be shivering on a ledge at two o'clock in the morning because you couldn't find the hold in the dark.

* ledge (벽에서 돌출한) 선반, 바위 선반

- ① things to pack for a winter ice climbing
- ② advantages of using proper climbing gear
- ③ tips on descending safely from a mountain
- ④ the differences between ascending and descending
- ⑤ the importance of keeping to the climbing schedule

35.

Admission to college is a first but crucial step in an individual's preparation for meaningful participation in the social, economic, and political life of modern society. But admission is merely the first hurdle a student must clear in higher education. Financing college education, achieving academically, and maneuvering around the multitude of social, psychological, and political obstacles that impede the path to a bachelor's degree are often much higher hurdles than admission. Among the barriers that many students have had to face in recent years are virtually continuous clashes stemming from prejudice, ethnocentrism, and fear of the unknown. At root these clashes are about entitlement and power, and about students' concerns with the precariousness of their position in the social structure. Admission to college causes a variety of hurdles for students at all events.

- ① obstacles college students face
- ② how to overcome hurdles in learning
- ③ the hidden power of higher education
- ④ the contrast between college and society
- ⑤ various roles of college in modern society

**36.** 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

| 1점 |

George Brown was forty when he was diagnosed with lung cancer. The day before he was scheduled to have surgery, he came to his hospital. He was waiting in the pre-surgery area. Finally his name was called, and he went to an office where a nurse conducted a pre-surgery interview. At first her face was cold. But when he told her he had lung cancer, her face softened. She took his hand and asked how he was doing. Suddenly they left their nurse-patient roles, as Brown told her about his two-year-old son, Robert. She said her nephew was named Robert, too. By the end of their conversation, she was wiping tears from her eyes. The next day, as he sat in a wheelchair waiting to be wheeled into the surgical suite, there she was. She took his hand and with teary eyes wished him luck. That was an act of kindness that, as Brown put it, “made the unbearable bearable.”

- ① Brown은 수술 당일 처음으로 병원에 갔다.
- ② Brown은 수술 전 면접실에서 의사를 만났다.
- ③ 간호사는 Brown의 손을 잡고 부모님의 안부를 물었다.
- ④ 간호사의 아들은 Brown의 아들과 이름이 같았다.
- ⑤ 간호사는 수술 전에 Brown에게 행운을 빌어 주었다.

37. Burgess Shale에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

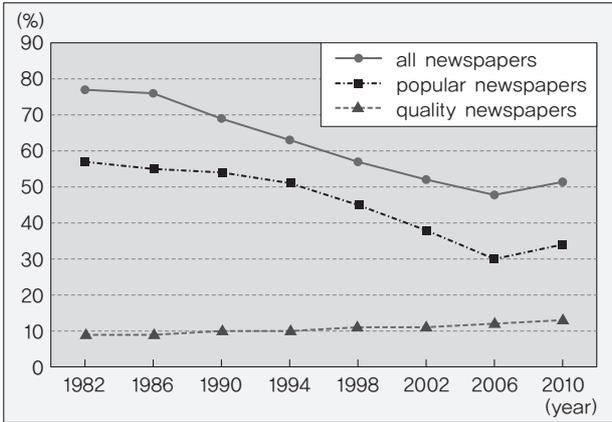
Early animals on the Earth included many peculiarities. These animals had bizarre combinations of legs, spines, segments, and heads found in no animals since. Many of these animals became extinct and left no descendants. We know a lot about these bizarre life forms thanks to the Burgess Shale, a 540-million-year-old formation of black shale in the western Canadian Rocky Mountains. It is a rock formation that contains numerous fossilized invertebrates from the early Cambrian Period. Unlike most rocks in which fossils are preserved, the Burgess Shale preserved the soft parts of organisms that normally would have rotted away by reacting with oxygen before the animals became fossils. This happened because the animals were killed instantly by a mudslide deep in the ocean, where there is very little oxygen. After the mud buried the animals, it hardened into shale. Thanks to this, we know a lot about the period of early animal evolution known as the Cambrian Explosion. *shale 철암(頁岩) **invertebrate 무척추 동물

- ① 기이한 생물 형태에 대한 많은 정보를 제공한다.
- ② 수많은 무척추 동물들이 화석으로 남아 있는 암석층이다.
- ③ 유기물의 부드러운 부분이 보존되어 있지 않다.
- ④ 산소가 적은 해양 깊은 곳에서 동물들이 즉시 죽어서 이루어졌다.
- ⑤ 동물들을 묻은 진흙이 단단해져서 암석으로 변해 생성되었다.



38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Adult Population Reading a Newspaper



The above graph shows how the percentage of adult population reading any newspaper, a popular paper, and a quality paper changed from 1982 to 2010.

① Overall, the percentage of adult population reading any newspaper showed a steady decrease from 1982 to 2006. ② Over the period, adult readership of all newspapers fell from over three quarters of all adult population to about half. ③ However, quality newspapers saw a gradual increase in the percentage of their adult readers from 1982 to 2010. ④ Popular newspapers did not have the same experience; decline had continued until the percentage of their adult readers reached the lowest point in 2006. ⑤ From 2006 to 2010, the percentage of adult population reading a popular newspaper increased slightly, but it didn't stop the decline in the collective percentage of adult newspaper readers.

* quality newspaper 고급지(교육받은 지식인들을 위한 신문)

39~40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

Scientists classify living organisms by genus and species. Usually, these names are derived from Latin words. In most cases gardeners don't use scientific names when describing diseases. Let's take an example, though. Both apples and cucumbers can suffer from powdery mildew. *Podosphaera leucotricha* is the organism that causes powdery mildew on apples, while *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* is the one that causes powdery mildew on cucumbers. Knowing that these diseases have different scientific names, you can conclude that the fungus that causes powdery mildew on apples is different from the one that causes powdery mildew on cucumbers. Thus, you need not worry about mildew spreading from your apple tree to your cucumber plants, or vice versa. In some cases knowing the scientific name of a disease can be of great benefit. *powdery mildew 백분병

- ① 식물마다 치명적인 영향을 미치는 질병이 있기 마련이다.
- ② 생물의 질병을 설명할 때 학명이 도움이 될 수도 있다.
- ③ 과학자가 식물을 분류하는 일이 쉬운 것만은 아니다.
- ④ 학명과 실제 생물의 특징이 일치하지 않는 경우가 많다.
- ⑤ 식물 분류에 사용되는 라틴어는 실생활에서 사용되지 않는다.



40.

When one takes a close look at what our schools are actually doing, it turns out that they are not very interested in *literacy*. What they care about is teaching *reading*. Literacy is to reading what mathematics is to counting. Learning to name numbers does not ensure that one will understand their operations; nor does it imply that one can use those operations effectively. Learning to correlate spoken words with the symbols that represent them on a page does not ensure that one will understand the operations of the spoken or written language. Literacy means a high degree of competence in analyzing what's written, evaluating it and correlating it with reality. By this definition, one may be able to read and still be hopelessly illiterate. And the opposite is also true; many people have developed sophisticated abilities in evaluating the uses of language who have not learned how to read.

- ① 읽기 교육은 개인차를 고려하여 실시해야 한다.
- ② 수학과 독서 과목을 통합하여 가르쳐야 한다.
- ③ 문맹 퇴치를 위한 정부의 재정 지원이 시급하다.
- ④ 선행학습보다 학습 후 이해와 적용이 더 중요하다.
- ⑤ 글자 인식 능력 뿐 아니라 글 이해 능력을 교육해야 한다.

41~42 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41.

Fieldwork is the hallmark of anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast detailed intricacy of human culture and individual behavior and it is, importantly, the way in which most anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork sound exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stage of fieldwork as “a strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes

intensely interesting adventure which soon adopts quite a natural course.” He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village observing the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible. The trick is in the stroll.

- ① Anthropology and Fieldwork
- ② Life of a Classic Anthropologist
- ③ Fieldworker: A Highly Skilled Worker
- ④ Controversies about the History of Anthropology
- ⑤ Fieldwork: Not a Perfect Way for Objective Research

42.

In a survey, the selection of answers you provide can have an impact on the results. The “don't know” response is a good example. If you don't offer the “don't know” option, you might cause respondents to skip the question because they have no opinion. In that case, you have no way of knowing whether they accidentally skipped the question, or whether they skipped it because they didn't want to answer it. On the other hand, offering a “don't know” option can be ineffective. Imagine getting a survey for which half of the responses were “don't know.” The balance here is to use it when there's a genuine chance that the respondents might not know, such as on questions that relate to product knowledge. For example, a respondent might not know how much horsepower his engine has, but he should know the model, the color, how long he's had the vehicle, and so on. Matters of opinion or common knowledge questions shouldn't offer a “don't know” choice in the list of response options.

- ① Predict the Respondents' Intention
- ② Avoid Leading Questions in Surveys
- ③ Know When to Use “Don't Know” Options
- ④ Don't Ask Questions You Don't Know About
- ⑤ Read the Meaning of “Don't Know” Responses



43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The sociologist is primarily interested in seeking out generally valid interpretations of regularly recurring patterns of social phenomena. The framework of ideas and concepts which he uses in this process constitutes sociological theory.

- (A) He may identify this common characteristic as a manifestation of the abstract condition of ‘alienation.’ Later he may wish to relate the ‘alienation’ of a particular category of people to their class position, or possibly to the way in which they vote.
- (B) A sociologist may, for example, notice that the behavior of workers in a large factory and that of children in slum areas of a large city have certain similarities which may be characterized as a lack of identification with their fellows and a lack of confidence in those who wield authority.
- (C) These concepts and notions are abstract mental constructions in the same way that ‘gravity’ is in physics. The sociologist arrives at these concepts by making a very basic assumption: that there is a regularity or pattern in the things he observes. Equally, he may infer the existence of an underlying characteristic from the presence of certain signs or indicators.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This reduces not only the amount of carpet material needed for replacements, but also minimizes disruptions, because the worn tiles are usually not found under furniture.

One of the world’s largest carpet manufacturers has begun the transition from selling carpets to leasing carpeting services. (①) The basic idea is that people want to walk on and look at a carpet, not own it. (②) They can obtain those services at much lower cost if the company owns the carpet and remains responsible for keeping it in good shape in exchange for a monthly fee. (③) The company’s carpets are laid in a form of tiles, and only tiles that are worn are replaced after a regular monthly inspection. (④) When a customer wants to replace the entire carpet, the company takes it back, recycles it, and provides the customer with a new carpet. (⑤) So the customer can “use” a new carpet in the desired color, style, and texture without “buying” it.

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

One of my patients was a man named Bill who had a rash over his whole body that was resistant to treatment. The rash had started shortly after his wife had died two years earlier. Whenever he became stressed, the rash would intensify. He told me he had always had problems expressing his feelings, and he had four children who needed him now more than ever. I decided to use hypnosis with Bill to help him

with what I believed to be unresolved grief. During our first hypnosis session, Bill cried for the first time. The next four sessions were filled with tears. He had been so overwhelmed by having to take care of his children and his job that his unconscious mind did not allow him to grieve. In a safe place, he allowed himself to feel the pain. Over the next three months, his rash went away. His case shows that we need to stop thinking about skin care from outside in and start thinking about it from the inside out. *hypnosis 최면

➔ When you have _____ (A), they may come out through your _____ (B).

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| ① unexpressed emotions | voice |
| ② unconscious desires | voice |
| ③ relationship problems | skin |
| ④ unexpressed emotions | skin |
| ⑤ unconscious desires | tears |

46~47 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One night I was getting a late train back into the city. I was waiting on the platform with two big guys. When the train pulled into the station, I got on — and so did the two men. I sat in one carriage and they followed me in and closed the door. One man sat opposite me and the other sat next to me. One man had a big scar across his face. I recognized him from somewhere, but I didn't recognize the other guy. At this point, I could have gotten really afraid, because my instinct told me that they intended to do something to me. But I did the opposite. My survival response told me to relax. I looked at them, smiled, and offered them some chocolate. They looked completely shocked and accepted it — and so we all

sat there sharing my chocolate bar. I tried to remember how I knew the guy with a scar. Then it came to me; he was a notorious criminal. Still, I just acted as if they were friendly and started chatting to them as I would with anybody. I could see they looked confused at first, but then started to relax and by the end of the journey we were chatting and having a laugh.

It was 3 a.m. when we got to the city and the two guys refused to let me go home on my own. They said it wasn't safe for an old lady to be out alone at that time of night and insisted on escorting me home. A few months later, the guy with a scar visited me and said he had started driving a taxi. I used his services several times and he never used to charge me. It was as if something in him shifted that night and he turned over a new leaf.

I don't know exactly what went through the minds of those men that night, but I know that, by _____, I didn't do what they expected me to. In this way, I canceled their bad intentions and reset their behavior. They were not programmed to deal with the power of good will that I brought and so I reversed the situation.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Listen to Your Instinct to Survive
- ② Sharing Difficulties with Friends
- ③ Bringing out the Best in People
- ④ Forgive Your Enemy for Yourself
- ⑤ Joy of Traveling Foreign Countries

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① analyzing what I knew
- ② trying to listen to them
- ③ refusing to give in to fear
- ④ asking for help from others
- ⑤ avoiding mentioning their past



48~50 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

On October 12, 1984, Baby Fae was born three weeks premature in a hospital in Barstow. It was clear from the beginning that something was seriously wrong. Doctors at the nearby Loma Linda University Medical Center confirmed that Fae was suffering from a fatal condition said to affect one in 12,000 newborns. In children with this affliction, the left side of the heart is seriously underdeveloped. Death normally occurs within two weeks of birth.

(B)

Dr. Bailey had this to say on the occasion of her death, "Today we grieve the loss of this patient's life. Infants with heart disease yet to be born will some day have the opportunity to live, thanks to the courage of (a) this infant and her parents. We are remarkably encouraged by what we have learned from Baby Fae." The transplantation of a heart of a baboon into the breast of a human infant was thought by some to violate the natural order. The case of Baby Fae, however, sparked considerable public debate and controversy.

* baboon 개코 원숭이

(C)

Teresa, along with Fae's father, accepted Dr. Bailey's offer. Each signed a reportedly elaborate, but unreleased, special consent form which had been prepared for the occasion. The parents were well informed of the risks and the alternatives for (b) their infant. On October 26 Fae's ailing heart was replaced with that of a healthy seven-month-old baboon. For two weeks following the operation, Fae was reported to be in serious but stable condition. On November 9, however, she showed the first signs of rejecting her new heart. On November 15 she died, apparently of complications stemming from the rejection episodes, following (c) the human being who was transplanted with a chimpanzee's heart in the 1960s.

(D)

At the medical center, Fae's mother, Teresa, was

told that (d) her daughter would probably die within a few days. Dr. Leonard Bailey, chief of pediatric heart surgery, offered Teresa the chance to save her daughter's life with a transplant from a baboon. He had been experimenting for seven years with cross-species heart transplants involving sheep and goats. Although Fae would be (e) the first infant to undergo such a procedure, she would not be the first human being to have done so. In 1964, a 68-year-old man's heart was replaced with that of a chimpanzee, but he died within a few hours. The immunological gap between humans and primates is very wide, though infants stand a better chance than mature adults.

* immunological 면역의, 면역학적인

48. 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)

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

50. 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Baby Fae는 심장 왼쪽의 발육이 부진한 것으로 밝혀졌다.
- ② Baby Fae의 이식 사례는 공개 토론과 논쟁을 촉발시켰다.
- ③ Teresa는 자세하지만 공개되지 않은 특별한 동의서에서 명했다.
- ④ Baby Fae는 수술 후 거부 반응으로 인한 합병증 때문에 죽었다.
- ⑤ Bailey 박사는 다른 종 간의 심장 이식 실험 경험이 거의 없었다.



04

실전 모의고사 제 4회

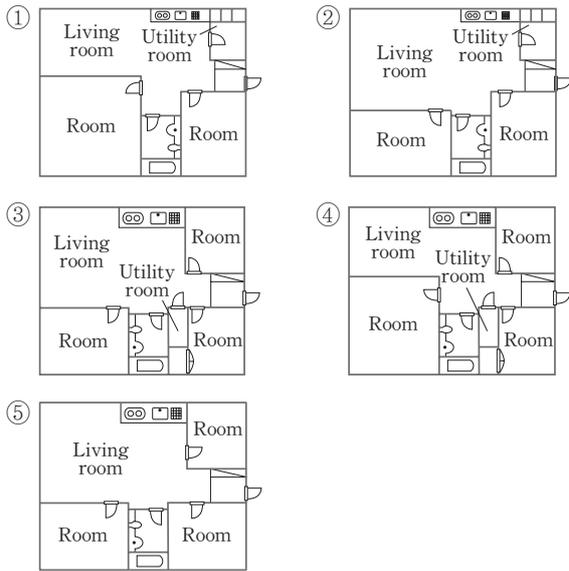
시간 70분 | 배점 100점

정답과 해설 66쪽

※ 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 방문하려는 아파트의 평면도를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① bored ② proud ③ worried
- ④ sympathetic ⑤ apologetic

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

- ① 사람들의 수면 패턴 변화
- ② 효과적인 욕실 청소 방법
- ③ 건강과 충분한 수면의 상관관계
- ④ 이사할 집을 고를 때 주의할 사항
- ⑤ 침실을 청결하게 유지해야 하는 이유

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리하기 ② 체육관 가기 ③ 수영 가르치기
- ④ 저녁식사 사기 ⑤ 일찍 퇴근하기

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불해야 할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$80 ② \$115 ③ \$130
- ④ \$145 ⑤ \$190

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 비디오 주문 방법을 알려려고
- ② DVD로 출시된 영화를 홍보하려고
- ③ 영화관람 시 주의사항을 설명하려고
- ④ 양부모교육 이수 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 부모들의 자녀 교육 참여를 당부하려고

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

- ① 꽃다발 사오기 ② 카메라 가져오기
- ③ 약속시간 지키기 ④ 회의 일정 취소하기
- ⑤ 학교까지 데려다 주기



8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 음식점 ② 여행사 ③ 가구 매장
- ④ 호텔 객실 ⑤ 귀금속 전문점

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

- ① 수영 감독 — 수영 선수
- ② 병원 고객 — 접수 담당 직원
- ③ 의사 — 관절 통증 환자
- ④ 트레이너 — 헬스클럽 회원
- ⑤ 수영 강사 — 강좌 등록 희망자

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1점

- ① 쿠키 갖다 주기 ② 에어컨 수리하기
- ③ 난방장치 가동하기 ④ 창문 열어 환기하기
- ⑤ 뜨거운 차 갖다 주기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 정수기를 고르시오.

Water Dispenser

	Model	Ice maker	Hot water	Wine chiller	Rental fee per month
①	Dew	○	○	○	\$50
②	Crystal	○	×	○	\$45
③	Fountain	×	○	○	\$45
④	Ocean	○	×	×	\$35
⑤	Waterfall	×	○	×	\$35

12. The Shakespeare Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 13점

- ① 7세부터 13세까지의 어린이가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 응모작의 길이는 1,000 단어를 초과해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 수상 작품들은 인터넷에 공개되며 책으로 출판된다.
- ④ 대회가 시작된 지 2주일 후에 수상자가 결정된다.
- ⑤ 웹사이트에서 대회에 관한 세부 정보를 볼 수 있다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오.



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① You can take a tour of the factory.
- ② Sure. I can show you around the city.
- ③ Sorry, but I'm a stranger here myself.
- ④ Anyway, say hello to your family for me.
- ⑤ Right. I learned a lot from living abroad.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I think you need a new dishwasher.
- ② It worked better than dishwashing liquid.
- ③ I've already sorted the clothes into piles.
- ④ You shouldn't have used it for washing clothes.
- ⑤ Please help me take the clothes out of the dryer.

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

Man: _____

- ① No. I like dogs better than cats.
- ② Yes. Their parents are different.
- ③ Yes. They fight quite often.
- ④ No. I want to adopt them for my kids.
- ⑤ Yes. They get along well with each other.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Peter가 Cathy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Peter: _____

- ① All right. Let's see the doctor about this.
- ② Don't worry about him. He'll grow out of it.
- ③ I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt your feeling.
- ④ It's nothing serious. My health will get better.
- ⑤ He treats other people fairly. I'm sure of it.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We would like to let you know of the Waverley Hotel's interest in the 2011 employee training plans of your company. The Waverley Hotel contains 674 newly redecorated guest rooms. The hotel is located in the heart of Chicago, only 30 minutes from Midway airport. Our 36,000 square feet of meeting and banquet space includes the city's largest exhibition hall. We have enclosed a complete schedule of our function space dimensions and capacities. Please stop by if you are in our area—we would like the opportunity to show off our hotel. We are confident that we can hold your event better than any other hotel. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to give us a call or send us an email. With detailed instructions, we will discuss how we may be of service to your company.

- ① 방문 일정 연기를 요청하려고
- ② 질문에 대한 답변을 요구하려고
- ③ 직원 연수 행사를 유치하려고
- ④ 직원 연수 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 시설 사용 가능 여부를 문의하려고

19. 밑줄 친 He[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

|1점|

Suddenly a fellow standing on the banks of a river sees someone caught in the raging current, and ① he hears him calling for help. He leaps in, pulls the drowning man to safety, gives him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and attends to the man's wounds, so ② he is saved. As the man is still catching his breath, he hears two more screams from the river. Again, ③ he jumps in and makes another daring rescue, this time of two young men. Pretty soon the man is exhausted, having rescued three victims, and yet the screams continue. If only ④ he had taken the time to travel a short distance upriver, he could have discovered who was throwing all those people in the water in the first place! ⑤ He could have saved all his efforts by addressing the problem at its cause rather than its effect.

*resuscitation 인공호흡(법)

**20.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There is an ancient proverb that states, “One man is no man.” This saying underscores our basic human need for community, ① which we believe underscores our need for relationships and social life. Not one of us could have made it without someone being there for us. Not one of us is so strong ② that he does not need love, intimacy, and dialogue in community. We will need our parents for more than two decades before we are ready to leave home. We cannot get our needs ③ to meet without depending on our parents. Even after we have achieved some sense of mastery, even when we are independent, we will still have needs. We will need to care for another, and we will need to ④ be needed. And our shame functions as a healthy signal that we need help, that we need to love and ⑤ be in caring relationships with others.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people feel comfortable in a given setting, their tone of voice is a fairly good indicator of their mood. However, understanding the messages encoded in vocal traits (A) takes / take some practice. More than other traits, tone of voice can shift from second to second (B) depending / depends on environment and circumstances. If you're not alert, you can miss something critical. While permanent traits such as a loud voice may be fairly easy to interpret, other more transitory characteristics such as pitch and pace of speech can be harder to notice. Look for patterns, as always, and pay special attention to (C) whatever / whether the tone matches or conflicts with the person's body language and words.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|----------|
| ① | takes | depending | whether |
| ② | takes | depends | whatever |
| ③ | takes | depending | whatever |
| ④ | take | depends | whatever |
| ⑤ | take | depending | whether |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Rubella, often known as German measles, was once very common. In the 1964-65 outbreak of rubella, 12.5 million Americans contracted the disease. ① Rubella is a fairly minor disease, but it can be fatal to a developing fetus. ② Unfortunately, many of the patients were pregnant women, so about 11,000 fetuses died, and 20,000 infants were born with permanent disabilities such as deafness, blindness, or mental retardation. ③ By 2001, thanks to vaccinations, only three cases of fetal damage from rubella were reported — a record low. ④ Any child who is diagnosed with a contagious disease, such as rubella, has to stay out of the daycare until cleared by a doctor. ⑤ In the last few years, almost all the infants damaged by congenital rubella were born in Latin American and Caribbean countries where rubella vaccine is not used routinely. *rubella 풍진

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people stop fighting their painful emotions and decide to fully indulge in them. They even intensify their emotion and make it much worse than it is. It becomes a “badge of courage,” and they begin to compete with others, saying, “You think you’ve got it bad? Let me tell you how bad I’ve got it!” It literally becomes part of their identity; they begin to pride themselves on being worse off than anyone else. As you can imagine, this is one of the deadliest traps of all. This approach must be avoided, because it becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy where the person ends up having an investment in feeling bad on a regular basis. A much more powerful and healthy approach to dealing with the emotions that we think are painful is to realize that they serve a positive purpose.

- ① 감정을 자연스럽게 발산하며 살아라.
- ② 자신의 불우한 처지를 남과 비교하지 말라.
- ③ 자신이 느끼는 고통을 긍정적으로 바라보라.
- ④ 내면에 대한 통찰로 자신의 정체성을 찾아라.
- ⑤ 감정의 기복을 다스리는 방법을 스스로 터득하라.

24~29 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

Most analysts agree that it is fair that the burden of payment of the greenhouse problem should fall most heavily on the world’s richest countries, which are not only in the best position to pay but have also been, historically, the main cause of the problem. But the costs _____. In one of the nasty ironies associated with the greenhouse problem, solutions that actually save money, such as insulating homes, tend to fall on the rich nations, whereas the solutions that cost the most, such as capturing carbon from Indian power plants, fall on the poorer nations, who

have done the least to create the problem in the first place. Any arrangement for who pays, and how, will have to ensure that money from the richer nations passes effectively to the poorer ones, specifically targeted toward cutting emission.

- ① are mostly fixed
- ② can be controlled
- ③ will not fall evenly
- ④ must be decreased
- ⑤ need not be planned

25.

Living things naturally return to a state of balance. When we are disturbed by forces acting on us, our inner machinery kicks in and returns us to a balanced state of equilibrium, just like a seesaw. *Homeostasis* is the word we use to describe the ability of an organism to maintain internal equilibrium by adjusting its physiological processes. Most of the systems in animal and human physiology are controlled by homeostasis. We don’t like to be off balance. We tend to keep things in a stable condition. This system operates at all levels. Our blood stays the right temperature. Except for extraordinary exceptions, when people find ways to intervene using methods more powerful than our tendency to equilibrium, our habits, behaviors, thoughts and our quality of life _____.

*equilibrium 평형 상태

- ① may be seriously damaged
- ② depend on the environment
- ③ stay pretty much the same
- ④ can be governed by the mind
- ⑤ are adjusted to the new reality



26.

Bad news travels fast. Good news should travel faster. If you have good things going on in your organization, people should hear about them. The feedback can be a very effective tool in motivating and inspiring people if you use it to spread good news. Many organizations, however, make the mistake of _____. People hear from the boss only when there is a problem. If you have something to celebrate, get the news out there; people will come to expect that they will hear from you when they've done well. "What I feel strongly about," said one survey participant, "is that whenever I finish a project or mission, I don't get prompt feedback no matter how good the result is. I'd like to be encouraged directly by the leader."

- ① forgetting to communicate good news
- ② only holding meetings with senior staff
- ③ conveying that they have no real competitors
- ④ waiting for a public relations crisis to happen
- ⑤ jumping directly into data gathering and analysis

27.

In the spring of 1998, an analysis of data from the records for more than 80,000 women enrolled in the long-running Health Study at Harvard School of Public Health, demonstrated that a diet providing more than 400 micrograms of folate daily might reduce a woman's risk of heart attack by almost 50 percent. However, data from a meta-analysis published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in December 2006 _____. Researchers examined the results of studies in which 16,958 patients with preexisting cardiovascular disease were given either folic acid supplements or placebos for six months. The scientists, who found no reduction in the risk of further heart disease among

those taking folic acid, concluded that further studies will be required to determine whether taking folic acid supplements reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease.

*folate(=folic acid) 엽산

- ① called this theory into question
- ② suggested the proper daily intake of folate
- ③ were criticized as being incomplete and illegal
- ④ showed the importance of continuous treatment
- ⑤ couldn't be collected from the heart disease patients

28.

Retailers sometimes _____. That's because they can reduce costs or provide some special service that is not readily available in the marketplace. To achieve cost savings through quantity purchases, independent retailers may form a buying group that negotiates bulk sales with manufacturers. One such buying group is Florida-based Retail Advantage Group, which buys products for its member hospital gift shops and gift shop chains. Members join for a year at a time and can receive up to 10 percent discounts on orders they place, while remaining free to buy from any other vendors. In a cooperative, an independent group of retailers may share functions such as shipping or warehousing.

- ① can't offer much better price than the chain stores
- ② have no assistants to perform supporting special service
- ③ band together to form their own wholesaling organizations
- ④ aren't the organizations that are in charge of planning projects
- ⑤ need to clear off their old stock before offering the new stuff



29.

|3점|

On August 25, 2005, Hurricane Katrina brought catastrophic damage on the Gulf Coast, resulting in more than 1,000 deaths and millions left homeless. Within the federal government, however, it appeared that “the right hand did not know what the left hand was doing.” The Federal Emergency Management Agency chief testified that he informed White House officials on August 29 that the levees had been breached and the city was flooding, but the Bush administration stated that they did not hear of the breach until August 30! In a radio interview, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff also dismissed the report. Even when a Senate committee was requesting documents during an investigation of the government’s response to the disaster, the White House refused, claiming confidentiality. As Americans saw all of this, they were shaken by _____.

* levee (하천의) 제방, 둑

- ① the total number of the wounded and the dead
- ② the vast source of information provided by mass media
- ③ what the natural disaster had left behind to all of them
- ④ the realization of their interdependence with Mother Nature
- ⑤ how ill-prepared all levels of government were in its aftermath

30. 다음 글에 드러난 Danielle의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Danielle stood in the doorway, watching, as her father mounted his horse and trotted down the dirt driveway that led to the main road. She waited for his goodbye wave. He had almost reached the gate — that was when he normally turned. But that day, he did not. That’s when he slumped over and tumbled from his horse. “Papa!” Danielle shrieked. Her tiny face contorted. She ran down the path toward him. She couldn’t understand why this happened. Papa was so strong, healthy, and was really good at riding a horse. His horse was nervously pawing the ground beside him. Her father’s face was pale, and his breath was ragged. Danielle fell to the ground beside him, her body shook with sobs. She begged, calling her papa and grabbing his arm.

- ① happy and relieved
- ② cold and indifferent
- ③ satisfied and pleased
- ④ surprised and worried
- ⑤ annoyed and embarrassed



31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes inflation will seem more (A) appealing / appalling than depression because it will reduce the degree to which the economy is held hostage to debt. As inflation further lifts the prices of homes and other assets, it will (B) diminish / increase the weight of the debt underlying those assets. For instance, if you own a home worth \$1 million, and you have a \$1 million mortgage, your debt burden is almost unbearable. However, if inflation causes your home to be worth \$2 million and doubles your income, your debt will become much more (C) unmanageable / manageable. The government will find that the same thing is true about its own debts. It will be much easier to pay them off with dollars that are worth less, thanks to inflation.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| ① appealing | diminish | unmanageable |
| ② appealing | increase | unmanageable |
| ③ appealing | diminish | manageable |
| ④ appalling | increase | unmanageable |
| ⑤ appalling | diminish | manageable |

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

On a four-day visit to Brazil with my son, we noticed that the people we met seemed to get friendlier day by day. At first we largely sensed ① aloofness from the Brazilians we met. But by the third day we encountered noticeably greater ② warmth. And by our trip's end we were hugging people good-bye at the airport. Was it the people of Brazil who had changed? Certainly not. What had melted away was our own ③ comfort as foreigners. Our defensive reserve had initially closed us off to the Brazilians' open manner. At the beginning of our trip, we were too ④ preoccupied to take in the friendliness of the people we encountered. As we ⑤ relaxed to those around us, however, we could feel the warmth that was there all along.

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just from your first words, someone knows if it's going to be interesting talking with you about their life or interests — or dull, dull, dull. _____ (A) _____, suppose I'm introduced to someone and the first words out of her mouth are, "Oh, you're a writer. When are you going to write the great American novel?" Then, I know I'm talking with someone who is unfamiliar with my world. We'll chat, but I prefer to change the subject — and soon, my conversation partner. _____ (B) _____, if my new acquaintance says, "Oh, you're a writer. Do you write fiction or nonfiction?" Bingo! Now I know I'm with a person who knows about my world. Why? Because that is the first question all writers ask each other. I enjoy talking to this inquisitor because I presume she has more insight into the writing world.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① For example | Furthermore |
| ② For example | However |
| ③ By contrast | Similarly |
| ④ By contrast | However |
| ⑤ In other words | Furthermore |



34~35 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

The surface of the sea is unequally heated by the sun; as the water is warmed it expands and becomes lighter, while the cold water becomes heavier and more dense. Probably a slow exchange of polar and equatorial waters is brought about by these differences. But these movements are obscured in the far greater sweep of the wind-driven currents. The steadiest winds are the trades, blowing toward the equator from the northeast and southeast. It is the trades that drive the equatorial currents around the globe. The combined action of these and other forces results in the slowly circulating current patterns, turning to the right, or clockwise, in the northern oceans, and to the left, or counterclockwise, in the southern oceans.

- ① wind patterns near the equator
- ② forces affecting ocean currents
- ③ the irregularity of ocean currents
- ④ climate effects on sea water levels
- ⑤ causes of water temperature increase

35.

As infants begin to have experiences, their senses gather vital information from their surroundings. Recent scientific studies have demonstrated the crucial role of parents in this process. When one group of babies made cooing or babbling sounds, their parents were instructed to give them immediate feedback in the form of smiles and encouragement. With a second group of babies, their parents were told to smile at them at random moments unrelated to their children's attempts to produce sounds. The babies in the first group progressed more rapidly in their ability to communicate than the infants in the second group. These results suggest that immediate, consistent parental encouragement plays a vital role in helping infants learn the elements of language.

- ① using toys and picture books to help children improve speech
- ② a typical pattern of stages of language development in infants
- ③ the crucial role of playmates in cultivating reading proficiency in children
- ④ genetic factors playing a major role in determining the brain development
- ⑤ the importance of parental feedback in developing infants' language abilities

**36.** Nunavut에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

In the Far North of Canada is the territory of Nunavut. Occupying one-fifth of the total territory of Canada, this territory is inhabited by only 27,692 people. Nunavut has three official languages: Inuktitut, English, and French. Major settlements like the capital, Iqaluit, have only a few thousand inhabitants. Most of the people of the territory are Inuit, descendants of the Native Americans who occupied North America when the first European explorers and colonists arrived. The majority of the residents of Nunavut still rely on traditional economic activities such as hunting and fishing for their livelihood. Because much of the territory lies north of the Arctic Circle, summers are short but with little or no darkness, while winters are long and dark.

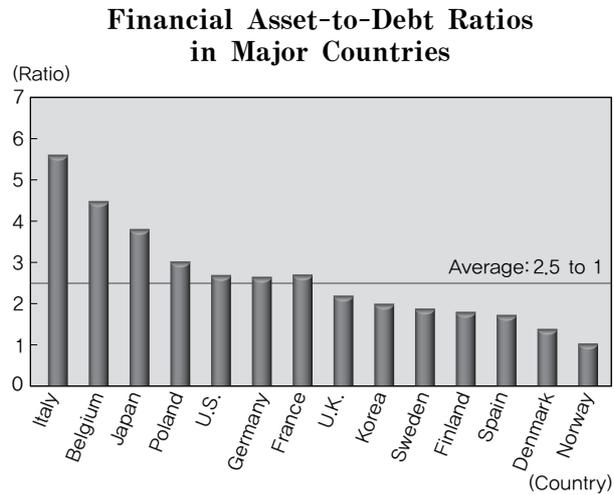
- ① 캐나다 면적의 15퍼센트를 차지한다.
- ② 주민의 절반 이상이 Iqaluit에 거주한다.
- ③ 주민들은 대부분 백인들의 후손이다.
- ④ 주민들은 주로 전통적인 경제 활동을 한다.
- ⑤ 여름철은 짧으며 어두운 상태가 지속된다.

37. kiwi에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Kiwis have no tails. Their tiny wings are useless, and their feathers resemble coarse hairs. Kiwis live in New Zealand's native forest, so people rarely see them in the wild. They spend the day concealed in burrows or under the buttress roots of large trees. At night they emerge to feed. Their main food in areas of moist ground is earthworms, plus insects and their larvae. The bill can be thrust deep in the ground, and the bill-tip nostrils enable the bird to track its prey mainly by smell. When the soil is dry in summer, the kiwi picks up fallen forest fruits and eats plenty of leaves. A female kiwi lays one egg that is nearly one-quarter of her own body weight. No other bird lays such a large egg in proportion to its body size.

- ① 날개를 갖고 있으나 날지 못한다.
- ② 야행성이며 주로 밤에 먹이활동을 한다.
- ③ 주로 청각을 이용하여 먹이를 찾는다.
- ④ 환경 여건에 따라 먹이가 달라진다.
- ⑤ 암컷은 자기 몸무게의 1/4에 가까운 알을 낳는다.

38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the household financial asset-to-debt ratios of fourteen major countries in 2008. ① The household ratios of financial assets to debt in seven countries were higher than the average ratio 2.5 to 1. ② Household financial assets were over three times as large as household debt in Italy, Belgium, and Japan. ③ The household financial asset-to-debt ratio of Korea was about two to one, which was lower than that of the United States. ④ The ratio of Germany was twice as high as that of Korea. ⑤ On the other hand, the ratios of Northern European countries such as Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Norway were lower than the ratio of Korea.

39~40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

Before trial some lawyers present written questions to the opposing parties, who then have weeks to prepare written answers. In theory, this gives them plenty of time to provide the most truthful answers possible. In practice, however, they generally use the time to carefully massage their answers. Most lawyers know that they're much more likely to get a truthful answer from a person if he must respond immediately. So they wait until the person is seated before them in court before they spring the pivotal question on him. This applies outside the courtroom as well. If you want reliable answers to delicate questions, you should not allow somebody too long to ponder his or her possible replies.

- ① 평범한 질문이 상대방의 경계심을 없애는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 변호사에게는 의뢰인 변호를 위한 철저한 준비가 필요하다.
- ③ 즉석에서 하는 질문을 통해 믿을 만한 대답을 얻어낼 수 있다.
- ④ 민감한 사안에 대해 객관적인 시각을 유지하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 문제 해결 방법에 대한 이론과 실제 사이에는 많은 차이가 있다.



40.

| 1점 |

Old age was positively regarded in early societies. Growing old was seen as an accomplishment because so few people made it to old age. The elderly continued to work at jobs that changed little over time. They were viewed as storehouses of knowledge about work skills and sources of wisdom about how to live a long life. The coming of industrialization, however, eroded these bases of respect. With better sanitation and medical care, more people reached old age. No longer was being elderly an honorable distinction. The new forms of mass production made young workers as productive as the elderly. Coupled with mass education, this stripped away the elderly's superior knowledge.

- ① 최근에 경제활동에 참여하는 노인 인구가 증가했다.
- ② 의학의 발달로 인해 인구 노령화 현상이 발생하고 있다.
- ③ 혼자 사는 노인들에 대한 경제적인 대책 수립이 필요하다.
- ④ 노인들이 지닌 전문 기술이 제대로 전수되지 못하고 있다.
- ⑤ 문명 발달로 인해 노인들에 대한 사람들의 생각이 달라졌다.

41~42 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41.

Great apes, elephants, magpie birds, and pigeons are able to recognize themselves in a mirror. A capacity for empathy and feeling for another animals has been observed in primates, whales, elephants, dogs, hippos, birds, and even some rodents. Elephants will remain by the body of a deceased member of their group for hours in an apparent gesture of respect, and this suggests the capacity for compassion. Tool making has been observed in crows, chimps, and bonobos. The ability to understand language has been observed in dolphins, bonobos, and parrots. Overall, there is a continuum of consciousness and an array of animals has demonstrated an active consciousness and a much richer cognitive life than previously suspected.

- ① Complex Behavioral Patterns of Humans
- ② Complicated Emotional Responses of Birds
- ③ Various Communication Methods of Animals
- ④ Elephants, the Smartest Animals in the World
- ⑤ Properties of Consciousness Found in Animals

42.

How many people are in your life who really give you the straight story about you? How many people are so solid in their relationship with you that they can tell you the things that are the hardest to hear, things that no one else would dare tell you? Most of us can count the number of those people on one hand. Having at least one other person who will give you honest feedback and help you objectively reflect on your virtues and vices can be extremely beneficial in fostering healthy, positive self-esteem. You don't want to find yourself at a point where you are not aware of the feedback of others. Being ignorant of it can make you self-centered, unrealistic, and rigid, being unable to adjust to life's changing circumstances.

- ① Be Tolerant of Others' Faults
- ② Develop Honest Relationships
- ③ Try to Be Strict with Yourself
- ④ Set Realistic Goals for Yourself
- ⑤ Make Friends with Many People

**43.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

|3점|

Changing lightbulbs to get the right level of illumination is inconvenient and possibly dangerous. Unscrewing a bulb that has been on for some time often leads to burned fingers.

- (A) The lamp has a 40-watt bulb in one of the three sockets and 60-watt bulbs in the other two sockets. Using the lamp, we can have a choice of 40, 60, 100, 120, or 160 watts' worth of illumination by switching on one, two, or all three of the bulbs.
- (B) Even if it can be unscrewed, it very well may crash-land, producing a mess of sharp edges. Given this scenario, most of us might settle for a compromise: to put a 100-watt bulb in the lamp and leave it, accepting the room being a bit too bright for watching television and a bit too dim for reading.
- (C) But of such situations, inventions are born. Wouldn't it be nice if the same lamp could provide different degrees of illumination at different times? Out of such a question might have come the design for a lamp with three sockets.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That way, every time she sat and looked at her computer desktop, her vocabulary was staring at her in the face!

Displaying words can be a highly effective way of learning vocabulary. (①) For example, if you need to learn house and home vocabulary, then why not label all your household objects in the foreign language? (②) That way you will learn and retain vocabulary every time you move through the house. (③) One student I know had the bright idea of typing up vocabulary lists on her computer and then displaying them as desktop wallpaper. (④) Once she felt she knew it she would then change the wallpaper to a new vocabulary topic. (⑤) By the end of the year she was achieving full marks in vocabulary tests!



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

Occasionally, there are children who have trouble understanding that their clothing choice is inappropriate or even unhealthy. Some children resist the suggestion that sandals may not be the best option for a snowy day, and for those kids, experience may be the best teacher. For example, when Lydia was eight years old, she insisted on wearing her favorite sandals to school despite warnings that the sidewalks were covered in snow and slush. Her mom worried that she would arrive at school with cold, wet feet, but Lydia would not budge. Of course, her mother was right. While Lydia did have some very uncomfortable toes because they became soaked and frozen on her way to and from school, she learned that fashion isn't worth the price of physical pain.

⇒ Children can be taught to make a wise decision in what to _____ (A) _____ through the experience of _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------|-------|-------------|
| ① buy | ..... | discomfort |
| ② buy | ..... | bankruptcy |
| ③ say | ..... | achievement |
| ④ wear | ..... | discomfort |
| ⑤ wear | ..... | achievement |

46~47 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Much primitive agriculture shares a strange common feature. There are very few large plots of land; instead, each farmer owns several small plots scattered around the village. This pattern was very common in medieval England and exists today in

parts of the Third World. Historians have long debated the reasons for this scattering, which is believed to be the source of much inefficiency. Perhaps it arises from inheritance and marriage: At each generation, the family plot is subdivided among the heirs, so that plots become tiny; marriages then bring widely scattered plots in the same family. This explanation suffers because it seems to assume a form of irrationality: Why don't the villagers periodically exchange plots among themselves to consolidate their holdings?

Inevitably, this problem attracted the attention of the economist and historian Don McCloskey, whose instinct for constructing ingenious economic explanations is unsurpassed. Instead of asking, "What social institutions led to such irrational behavior?" McCloskey asked, "Why is this behavior rational?" Careful study led him to conclude that it is rational because it is a form of _____. A farmer with one large plot is liable to be completely ruined in the event of a localized flood. By scattering his holdings, the farmer gives up some potential income in exchange for a guarantee that he will not be wiped out by a local disaster.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Division of Labor in Primitive Societies
- ② The Reason for Having Scattered Plots
- ③ Early Stages of Agricultural Development
- ④ Damages of Natural Disasters on Agriculture
- ⑤ Marriage Restrictions and Inheritance Customs

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① revenge | ② gambling |
| ③ insurance | ④ entertainment |
| ⑤ communication | |



48~50 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오

(A)

One morning while sitting at my desk laboring over a book and suffering from what appeared to be a terminal case of writer's block, I began to wonder if I had some self-tormenting tendencies. Writing is one of the most difficult and frustrating things I've ever done, and yet I continue to do it. Why was I inflicting this pain on myself? I could be doing other things that were a lot more enjoyable such as vacuuming or cleaning out the garage.

(B)

While she acted somewhat confused and perplexed, I have the feeling that she got a chuckle out of our conversation. I certainly did. And I'll bet when she finally did get ahold of Jeannette and told her about the weird man she talked to, they both had a good laugh. I did, just thinking about their conversation. In fact, I was wondering if she'd call back to tell me that the Incas lived in Peru, not Bolovia. But I don't think she cared. She and Jeannette probably had more important things to talk about.

(C)

Just then the phone rang. A young woman at the other end asked me, "Is Jeannette there?" I said, "No, Jeannette doesn't live here anymore." "Since when?" she asked. I said, "Didn't you know? Jeannette moved to Bolivia. She went down there to study the marriage customs of the Inca Indians." She then said incredulously, "You've got to be kidding!" I said, "Yeah, I am. I think you dialed the wrong number." The conversation ended when she said, "Man, you're weird!" and hung up.

(D)

The point of all this is that when we get bogged down with some of the ordeals of life, we need _____. It took me a long time to understand that it's one of the most important ingredients of a healthy and balanced life. We need to play, and most importantly, we need to laugh. Life

may be hard and at times unfair, but it doesn't mean that we can't enjoy it. Life doesn't have to be intolerable. I spent many years seriously studying the psychology of personal development and fulfillment, only to learn not to take myself so seriously.

48. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

49. 주어진 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① years of hard work
 ② a period of hardship
 ③ a spirit of endurance
 ④ an activity for pleasure
 ⑤ some encouraging words

50. 필자에 관한 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 책을 집필하다가 막막함을 느꼈다.
 ② 여성으로부터 잘못 걸린 전화를 받았다.
 ③ Jeannette와 아주 잘 아는 사이이다.
 ④ 유머의 중요성을 인식하게 되었다.
 ⑤ 개인의 발전과 성취에 관한 심리를 연구했다.



05

실전 모의고사 제 5회

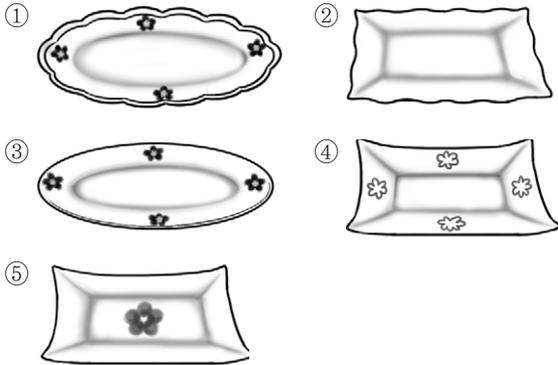
시간 70분 | 배점 100점

정답과 해설 88쪽

※ 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 접시를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① curious ② grateful
- ③ dissatisfied ④ anticipating
- ⑤ sympathetic

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

- ① 격려가 만들어내는 효과
- ② 효과적으로 칭찬하는 요령
- ③ 적당한 운동이 학습에 미치는 영향
- ④ 운동을 통해 협동 정신을 기르는 방법
- ⑤ 사회생활에서 서로 도와야 하는 이유

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 휴대 전화 빌려 주기
- ② 고객 센터에 전화하기
- ③ 휴대 전화 구입 도와주기
- ④ 휴대 전화 수리 맡기기
- ⑤ 휴대 전화의 기능 설명하기

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 빵 값을 고르시오.

- ① \$40 ② \$43 ③ \$45
- ④ \$47 ⑤ \$48

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

- ① 도로 공사의 신속한 완료를 촉구하려고
- ② 자신의 업적을 홍보하여 지지를 호소하려고
- ③ 아이들을 거리에서 놀게 하지 않도록 당부하려고
- ④ 교통 안전 교육의 중요성을 부모들에게 강조하려고
- ⑤ 아이들을 위한 공원을 만들어 줄 것을 요청하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to change guitar strings
- ② to teach how to tune the guitar
- ③ to sign up for the guitar lessons
- ④ to introduce her to the guitar instructor
- ⑤ to buy her guitar strings

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 소방서 ② 놀이터
 ③ 공사장 ④ 장난감 가게
 ⑤ 자동차 판매장

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

- ① 영화 배우 — 영화 감독
 ② 화가 — 큐레이터
 ③ 토크쇼 진행자 — 프로듀서
 ④ 기부자 — 자선단체 직원
 ⑤ 패션 모델 — 의상 디자이너

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 신분증 발급받기 ② 분실물 신고하기
 ③ 시계 찾으러 가기 ④ 택배로 시계 부치기
 ⑤ 분실물 보관함 확인하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 등록한 강좌를 고르시오.

Songbird Special

	Programs	Days	Time	Instructor
①	M101	Mondays	10:30 – 11:30 AM	Cathy
②	M102	Wednesdays	1:45 – 2:45 PM	Cathy
③	M103	Wednesdays	10:30 – 11:30 AM	Molly
④	M104	Wednesdays	1:45 – 2:45 PM	Molly
⑤	M105	Mondays	1:45 – 2:45 PM	Jenny

12. 단축 3종 경기에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. | 3점

- ① 수영, 자전거타기, 달리기로 이루어져 있다.
 ② 각 세부 종목의 상위 3등까지 상을 받는다.
 ③ 등록 마감일 전에 신청하면 티셔츠를 받는다.
 ④ 대회 당일 현장에서는 신청을 받지 않는다.
 ⑤ 경기 참가 번호 표지는 경기 전날에 받는다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. | 1점



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① Well, I don't think they support my ideas.
 ② Sure. I'll make my essay more persuasive.
 ③ Of course! That's one of my favorite topics.
 ④ Yes. Let me meet them in person to persuade.
 ⑤ Definitely. I'd like to write an essay about reading.



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

Woman: _____

- ① Sorry for not trusting your teaching style.
- ② Yes. I'm looking forward to his next class.
- ③ Of course. He tries to make us memorize facts.
- ④ Well, I'm reading as many books as possible.
- ⑤ That's why I love teaching history to students.

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm planning to see it on a regular basis.
- ② It doesn't make sense. I'm against your idea.
- ③ I'll produce an advertisement for the company.
- ④ That's too bad. Let me watch it to raise its ratings.
- ⑤ Right. I'm sorry that the show was rated so low.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Joan이 Ms. Tory에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Joan: _____

- ① Let me show you my schedule.
- ② It's hard to arrange my schedule.
- ③ I'll let you know of your assigned day.
- ④ I'll try to write things down in my diary.
- ⑤ I'm sorry but I can't follow your schedule.

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? |1점|

Harvey and Marilyn Diamond, authors of best-selling follow-up “Fit for Life II,” clearly state, “Dairy products are disease-producing. They’re harmful. They cause suffering. They’re the perfect thing to eat if you want to be sick and have a diseased body. The dieticians and nutritionists who are cheerleaders for the dairy industry, telling you that dairy products are good food, should hide their heads in shame — not only for leading the innocent to believe that dairy products are actually valuable, but also for failing to keep abreast of the field about which they are *supposed* to know something.” We are saying it is common knowledge in the medical research field that dairy is bad for you. We are saying that executives in the dairy industry are well aware of this fact but make claims that milk “does a body good.”

- ① 축산업의 진흥을 촉진하려고
- ② 과장 광고의 폐해를 알리려고
- ③ 대기업의 도덕성을 촉구하려고
- ④ 유제품이 건강에 나쁨을 주장하려고
- ⑤ 균형 있는 영양 섭취를 권장하려고

19. 밑줄 친 He[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

An entrepreneur was running a professional sports company. It has been very successful, in large part because ① he had the vision to see that television was upgrading his market from a local audience to a nationwide one. Also, it was because ② he was smart enough to hire the best manager. One day, the manager came and asked for a little raise. In fact, even a one-percent raise would have been adequate to satisfy his hunger for security and prestige, and the need to feel ③ he was not a mere hired hand. But the entrepreneur, the man with Space Age marketing vision, also had Stone Age labor relations attitudes. ④ He refused. The manager left. The next manager ⑤ he hired turned out to be even more demanding.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The next thing that Alec had to do was ① erected some sort of a shelter for himself, and first he had to find driftwood. For the next few hours he struggled with the wood that he found ② cast upon the beach, dragging it back toward the spring. He piled it up and was surprised to see how much he had gathered. He looked for a long, heavy piece and found ③ one that suited his purpose. He pulled it toward two adjoining scrub trees and hoisted it between the two crotches. Suddenly his arms shook and he stopped. ④ Painted on the gray board was the name DRAKE — it had been part of one of the lifeboats! He stood still a moment; then grimly he fixed the plank ⑤ securely in place.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea of the Artist-Celebrity is perhaps especially indebted to one publication: Giorgio Vasari's *Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors and Architects*. First published in 1550, and then in a revised and enlarged edition, (A) complete/completely with portraits of the artists, in 1568, this lengthy study combined exhaustive biographical anecdotes with critical comments. It immediately overshadowed Vasari's own achievements as an artist and architect (B) made / to make him the most respected man of the Italian art world. But more importantly, Vasari's publication not only sets out a checklist for what constitutes artistic 'genius', but also forms a crucial landmark in establishing our contemporary image of the artist as a personality, with a life and career (C) that / what merit as much scrutiny as the artist's work.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| ① complete | made | that |
| ② complete | to make | what |
| ③ complete | to make | that |
| ④ completely | to make | what |
| ⑤ completely | made | that |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While the former Aztec rulers could to some extent feather their own nests in the early years of Spanish rule, the common people were less fortunate. ① Even the Aztec merchant class disappeared and was replaced by a new generation of Indian traders. ② The people did not merely suffer, they also began to die. ③ Disease, rather than ill-treatment, has now been recognized as the major cause of depopulation, and in particular the epidemics of 1545-8 and of 1576-81. ④ With their world in ruins, the Aztecs who survived the Spanish Conquest sought consolation in the glories of their past. ⑤ They have never been clinically diagnosed, but were surely attributable to such infections as smallpox and measles, against which the natives enjoyed no immunity.

* smallpox 천연두 ** measles 홍역

**23.** 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once spoke with a man who was a volunteer in the teenage crisis center in his suburban town. He said the center was busiest during dinnertime; that is when family members get together, and unfortunately when they get together they air their grievances. Dinnertime in many households, he reported, became the catalyst for family arguments. If a parent looks across the table only to be confronted with a sullen teenager, possibly the teenager is sullen because she has come to expect parental complaints during meals. Keeping personal interfamily disputes out of family situations may help in maintaining dinnertime tranquility. Have your discussions privately with the family member in question at another time. Family digestion will most likely improve if civility is restored during mealtime.

- ① 저녁 식사 시간에는 가족 간의 언쟁을 피하라.
- ② 저녁 메뉴를 정할 때 자녀의 의견을 존중하라.
- ③ 식사 시간을 통해 자녀에게 예절을 가르쳐라.
- ④ 가족 간 이해 증진을 위해 식탁의 대화를 늘리라.
- ⑤ 식사 시간을 이용해 자녀의 고민을 경청하라.

24~29 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

There are many scientists, including some archaeologists and anthropologists, who would dismiss the history of their disciplines as irrelevant to their work. As a historian, I do not necessarily have to challenge that dismissive attitude; I am interested in the past for its own sake, because I want to know how it differs from the present. I look at the evolutionism of the late 19th century because I want to know how it fitted into the social, cultural, and scientific life of the

time. If things were done differently then, I want to know why. At the same time, however, I would not want to deny that some of the fascination arises from a conviction that _____. The way we do things is shaped in part by the social, cultural, and scientific life of the past.

- ① the past influences the present
- ② all good history is interpreted history
- ③ the future is a challenge for historians
- ④ history begins with the keeping of records
- ⑤ history treats man as an end, not as a means

25.

In a study I conducted, I used 200 executives, 100 who never wore short-sleeve shirts, and 100 who frequently wore them. The study sought to determine whether long or short sleeves had any effect on the authority of the executive over his secretary's performance in terms of the amount of time she spent on the job. I set out to measure absenteeism, late arrivals to work and lunch hours that extended beyond the officially allotted time. The difference for absenteeism was an insignificant one percent because many secretaries took their vacations in the summer. The secretaries of those men who wore short-sleeve shirts were late twelve percent more often than those who wore long-sleeve shirts, and came back from lunch late 132 percent more often. As a result, it could be said that wearing long-sleeve shirts _____.

- ① makes your secretary more loyal
- ② stops your secretary from quitting
- ③ helps you hire a more experienced secretary
- ④ represents your financial status indirectly
- ⑤ implies a more relaxed work environment



26.

|3점|

Virginia Wolfe dispenses with plot and characterization, preferring to analyze in the closest possible detail a mood or thought as presented at a given moment in time. Like James Joyce, she uses an interior monologue device to depict ‘the stream of consciousness’ of her characters. Her prose is careful, exquisitely light, approaching poetry in its power to evoke mood and sensation. Her view of the novel was a comprehensive one; she did not wish to limit herself to the mere story-telling of men like Arnold Bennett and Hugh Walpole, but wanted to see _____, even, occasionally, to break away from prose and use verse instead. To many readers her novels do not appear to be works of fiction at all: they seem too static, too lacking in action and human interest — a kind of literary form which is neither true poetry nor true prose, neither completely dramatic nor completely lyrical.

- ① everyday language of common people being used
- ② the novel absorb as many literary devices as possible
- ③ her novels published to both critical and popular success
- ④ her literary achievements gain recognition from the public
- ⑤ careful word choice move the reader to a new vision of things

27.

In order to build buzz around your business you will need to _____. During a recent product launch of Pox, a handheld game for boys, the manufacturer asked ordinary kids who they thought was the coolest kid in their school. Once they had a collection of “cool kids” from across the country, the toy maker gave those kids free samples of Pox and began teaching them how to play the game. What a way to spread the word! Could you do this with your new business — get in touch with the opinion makers and give them free samples or an early, inside look at what you are planning? Sharing product, giving tours of your business before it opens, and sending out samples are all ways to build buzz and anticipation.

- ① use the strategy of looking mystical
- ② let the influential people talk about you
- ③ make every customer try out your samples
- ④ advertise your products as early as possible
- ⑤ survey what type of products customers want



28.

Even though I am intrigued with the yeti, both for its scientific importance and for what it says about our own interests and biases, I would be deeply saddened to have it discovered. If it were to be found and captured, studied and confined, we might well slay our nightmares. If the yeti is an old form that we have driven into the mountains, now we would be driving it into the zoos. We would gain another possession, another ragged exhibit in the concrete world of the zoological park, another Latin name to enter on our scientific ledgers. But what about the wild creature that now roams free of man in the forests of the Himalayas? Every time man asserts his mastery over nature, _____.

* yeti (히말라야 산맥에 있다고 주장되는) 설인(雪人) ** ledger 장부, 대장

- ① nature gives back something in return for what it takes
- ② he will inevitably find out that man and nature are one
- ③ he gains something in knowledge but loses something in spirit
- ④ the delicate balance of nature in one area can be drastically altered
- ⑤ it becomes more difficult to understand how the environment affects his life

29.

| 3점 |

I first met the gentleman who heads our apparel division over twenty years ago. He was president of a major clothing manufacturing firm at the time, and he had called me in Cleveland to express an interest in affiliating Gary Player, a South African professional golfer under contract with us, with one of his apparel lines. We decided we should meet and we did — at his office in New York at 9 A.M. the next morning. Years later, he told me that when I offered him a job with our company this was one of the main reasons he had taken it. He had been so impressed by my

hopping on a plane and seeing him the next morning that he thought we would be an interesting company to work for. One of the best business techniques that I know of is to _____. Usually the farther you have to fly, the more impressive it is.

- ① recognize what we could do if we cooperate
- ② listen carefully to our prospective customer
- ③ ask how soon we can meet and then show up
- ④ give customers confidence that we can succeed
- ⑤ predict what customers would think of my suggestion

30. 다음 글에 드러난 Lynn의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? | 1점 |

Lynn brushed a stray lock from her forehead and walked slowly up the path. The storm seemed to have lowered over the house, touching it with foreboding. It was silly to feel that way about your own house, but the bubbling confidence she had felt an hour ago was dwindling away. How could she have been so impulsive — inviting them like that? *Let's make it definite, then*, she had called to her friends as the bus had growled away from the curb. *Friday night at my house*. She should never have allowed her enthusiasm to flame so high. Bitter experience had taught her to clear such ideas at home before committing herself. Not that her parents would forbid it, but having the kids come to the house, to which they had never before been invited, might be an irretrievable mistake. If her father picked Friday for one of his bad days — which he well might, having visitors thrust upon him that way — she would never again feel the same ease with her friends.

- ① tired and bored
- ② sad and sympathetic
- ③ amused and satisfied
- ④ cheerful and hopeful
- ⑤ worried and regretful

31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Physical assets, in the form of property, are (A) shrinking / enlarging at every stage and in every corner of the capitalist system. Companies used to have giant warehouses stocked with material goods. Now, electronic scanners at the point of sale transmit instant up-to-the-moment information to suppliers, who then manufacture the products in hours or days and deliver them directly to the retailers, (B) utilizing / bypassing the warehouses altogether. Using electronic data to monitor and track consumers and production schedules, General Electric has been able to create a just-in-time inventory process, saving the company the high cost of maintaining large inventories and warehouses to stock their product lines. Between 1987 and 1997, the company (C) established / shut twenty-six of its thirty-four warehouses in the U.S.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① shrinking | utilizing | established |
| ② shrinking | bypassing | established |
| ③ shrinking | bypassing | shut |
| ④ enlarging | bypassing | shut |
| ⑤ enlarging | utilizing | established |

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

I think the observable ① reluctance of the majority of Americans to assert themselves in minor matters is related to our increased sense of helplessness in an age of technology and centralized political and economic power. For ② generations, Americans who were too hot, or too cold, got up and did something about it. Now we call the plumber, or the electrician, or the furnace man. The habit of looking after our own needs obviously had something to do with the

assertiveness that ③ characterized the American family familiar to readers of American literature. With the technification of life goes our direct responsibility for our material environment, and we are conditioned to ④ reject a position of helplessness not only as regards the broken air conditioner, but as regards the over-heated train. It takes an expert to fix the former, but not the latter; yet these ⑤ distinctions, as we withdraw into helplessness, tend to fade away.

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner, authority on child development, was asked during a U.S. Senate hearing to indicate the most critical years in a child's development. He knew the Senators expected him to emphasize the importance of preschool experience. _____ (A) _____, Bronfenbrenner said he had never been able to validate that assumption. He agreed that the preschool years are vital, but so is every other phase of childhood. In fact, he told the Senate committee that the middle school years are probably the most critical to the development of a child's mental health. It is during this period of self-doubt that the personality is often assaulted and damaged beyond repair. _____ (B) _____, Bronfenbrenner said, it is not unusual for students to enter the middle school as happy, healthy children and then emerge about two years later as broken, discouraged teenagers.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① In addition | Consequently |
| ② In addition | Otherwise |
| ③ However | For example |
| ④ However | Consequently |
| ⑤ In other words | For example |



34~35 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Saint Paul said the invisible must be understood by the visible. That was not a Hebrew idea; it was Greek. In Greece alone in the ancient world people were preoccupied with the visible; they were finding the satisfaction of their desires in what was actually in the world around them. The sculptor watched the athletes contending in the games and he felt that nothing he could imagine would be as beautiful as those strong young bodies. So he made his statue of Apollo. The storyteller found Hermes among the people he passed in the street. He saw the god “like a young man at the age when youth is loveliest,” as Homer says. Greek artists and poets realized how splendid a man could be, straight and swift and strong. He was the fulfillment of their search for beauty. They had no wish to create some fantasy shaped in their own minds. All the art and all the thought of Greece centered on human beings.

- ① the human characteristics of Greek gods
- ② the human-centered ideas of ancient Greeks
- ③ different ideas between Greek arts and literature
- ④ the influences of Hebrew ideas on ancient Greeks
- ⑤ the beauty of the human body depicted in Greek arts

35.

Though the American composer works hard and long at the solitary activity of putting musical notes on paper, most members of the American serious-music audience (which numbers only a small fraction of the total American music audience) can get along quite happily without hearing any of his music. One indication of the relatively dispensable nature of the American composers judged “most successful” by a group of musical experts is given by their mean annual income from composition. Almost no composer can live as he would like on his income from serious composition alone. He has to turn to other jobs which fatten his income. He may play additional roles, such as musical businessman, conductor, critic-author, instrumentalist, and teacher.

- ① the less appealing position of composers in American society
- ② increasing interest of the public in modern music
- ③ the efforts of American composers to attract the audience
- ④ attempts of American composers to accept modern music
- ⑤ the importance of financial support in being a composer



36. Elizabeth 1세에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

“I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman,” Elizabeth I told her troops, on the eve of the Spanish Armada, “but I have the heart and stomach of a king.” As the daughter of Henry VIII, she ruled very much in her father’s image from 1558 to 1603. But the price she paid in personal happiness was a heavy one. She was born in 1533, the daughter of Henry’s second wife Anne Boleyn. Her mother was executed when Elizabeth was two and she spent much of her childhood a virtual prisoner, trusting no one. The kingdom she inherited from her half-sister Mary was deeply divided by religious differences, which Elizabeth made it her life’s work to reconcile. That she largely succeeded, as well as presided over a golden age of literature and exploration, is a tribute to a great queen and a remarkable, if lonely, woman.

- ① 통치 방식에서 아버지의 그늘을 벗어나려고 애썼다.
- ② 두 살 때 어머니가 병사하여 외롭게 자랐다.
- ③ 헨리 8세가 죽자 언니를 제치고 왕위에 올랐다.
- ④ 문학의 전성기와 개인적인 행복을 동시에 이루었다.
- ⑤ 종교적 차이로 분열된 왕국을 화해시키려고 노력했다.

37. 고대 로마의 장례 풍습에 대한 설명으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

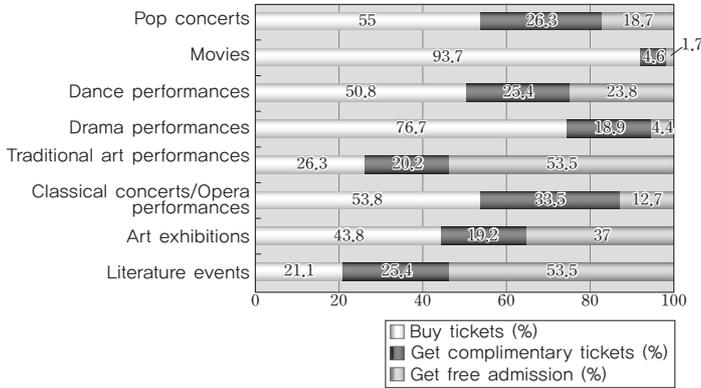
The ancient Roman practice required that the dying should be laid upon the ground to die in contact with the earth into which they were soon to pass. Their last dying breath was caught by the nearest relative who closed the eyes of the departed, and placed a coin in his or her mouth to pay the fee of Charon, that mythical ferryman who was supposed to take them across the river Styx in the underworld. All members of the family were expected to stand by, mourning. Professional undertakers prepared the body for burial. If the dead man had held high office, he was dressed in his official robes and crowned with oak or laurel leaves which were sometimes in gold. Ordinary citizens were clothed in a toga. The body lay in state in the atrium of the house and was attended by hired mourners.

*toga 고대 로마 시민의 겹옷

- ① 임종을 앞두고 있는 사람들은 땅에 눕혀졌다.
- ② 가장 가까운 인척이 임종을 지켜보았다.
- ③ 전문적인 장의사들이 매장을 위해 시신을 준비시켰다.
- ④ 모든 시신에게 입히는 옷들의 형태가 동일했다.
- ⑤ 애도를 하는 사람들이 고용되기도 했다.



38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows what percentage of Korean people bought tickets, got complimentary tickets, or enjoyed free admission when they went to see various arts and cultural events in 2009. ① Over half of the visitors bought tickets for each of the five events or performances out of eight listed above. ② The two events for which the largest percentage of the visitors bought tickets were movies and drama performances. ③ In contrast, traditional art performances and literature events were two areas that allowed free admission to the largest percentage of visitors. ④ About one-fifth of the visitors to traditional art performances and art exhibitions were given complimentary tickets. ⑤ In addition, the percentage of visitors with complimentary tickets was greater than a third in pop concerts, dance performances, classical concerts and opera performances, and literature events. * complimentary ticket 초대권

39~40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

The earlier motion picture industry had the notion of the film as a filmed stage play. Plans were made to acquire theaters where movies could be tried out on the stage. In 1930, Paramount Pictures began buying theaters for play productions. These theaters were expected to serve as laboratories where producers would be able to gauge audience reaction to plays before they were filmed. If the play proved successful, they would have actors repeat their actions in front of the camera. If not, undesirable properties could be eliminated before they were financed for the screen. This experiment was doomed to failure. The response of a theater audience could not be expected to predict the response of a film audience; the composition of the audiences was socially disparate rather than similar. The experiment in laboratory theater was abandoned within two years.

- ① 연극과 영화의 관객은 관람 동기가 본질적으로 다르다.
- ② 초기 영화 산업은 연극적인 요소를 배제시키고자 노력했다.
- ③ 초기의 실험적 영화 때문에 많은 영화 회사가 파산했다.
- ④ 실험적 영화와 대중의 취향에 맞는 영화의 공존이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 연극으로 관객반응을 예측하려던 초기 영화의 시도는 실패했다.

40.

Behavior does not only have to be appropriate to the individual; it also needs to be suitable for particular occasions and situations. There are, for example, some circumstances in which a woman who wore a skirt would be in danger of being laughed at. A woman competing in a sprint race or going for a swim in a skirt would undoubtedly look somewhat incongruous, to the point of inviting laughter. This has its counterpart in language. To give a boxing commentary in the language of the Bible or a church sermon in legal language would be either a bad mistake, or a joke. Language, in other words, varies not only according to the social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself. *incongruous 어울리지 않는

- ① 타인의 실수를 비웃지 말아야 한다.
- ② 감정을 배려하는 언어를 사용해야 한다.
- ③ 상황에 맞는 언어 형식을 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 적절한 의복과 언어로 품위를 유지해야 한다.
- ⑤ 일상적인 문제에서 과도한 경쟁은 피해야 한다.

41~42 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41.

Unfortunately, well-intentioned people don't always agree on what's fair. What seems fair to people is often influenced by their situation. Ethical people may sincerely disagree on what's a fair wage if one person is a union member and the other is an executive in the same company. Though there's no way to determine what would be absolutely fair in any situation, a question can help you be reasonably fair in your dealing with others. Ask yourself if you are using a win-win approach. In most situations it's appropriate for everyone to want to win. But the usual assumption

about winning is that for someone to win, someone else has to lose. The win-win approach requires a shift in thinking. Instead of you or me, the emphasis is on you and me.

- ① Fairness Begins Where We Argue
- ② Fair Treatment Depends on the Situation
- ③ Fairness Raises the Chance of Winning
- ④ Fairness Can Come from Mutual Benefit
- ⑤ Fairness And Competition Can Get Along

42.

Over the years, studies have repeatedly shown people in the mass media to be overwhelmingly on the political left, but this kind of media bias may not be as important as a bias inherent in the way both broadcast and print media operate. Radio, television, and motion pictures can readily dramatize an individual situation, in a way in which the larger relationships and the implicit assumptions behind that situation cannot be dramatized. For example, the media cannot identify, much less dramatize, all those individuals who would have come down with some deadly disease if it had not been for their being vaccinated. But nothing is easier to dramatize than the rare individual who caught the disease from the vaccine itself and is now devastated by illness, physically or mentally crippled, or dying.

- ① Truth Conquers All
- ② No News, No Justice
- ③ From Prejudice to Tolerance
- ④ The Media: Inevitably Unfair
- ⑤ Physically Healthy, Mentally Ill



43. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the bottom of a cliff near Solutré-Pouilly in Burgundy, France, lies a pile of fossilized horse bones that covers two-and-a-half acres, three feet deep.

- (A) The caves in which these hunters lived are also full of horse bones. Stone Age peoples not only ate more horses than anyone before or since, but they also painted more pictures of horses on the walls of their caves than of any other animal.
- (B) This horse graveyard was formed when Paleolithic hunters repeatedly stampeded herds of wild horses over the cliff's edge and then descended to cut off their favorite parts from the fallen horses, leaving the rest of the carcasses where they had fallen.
- (C) Do their drawings mean that they ate more horses than any other animal? I don't have the answer, but I'm sure that only extreme admirers of horses could have created the beautiful creatures that gallop across the walls and ceilings of their caves.

* Paleolithic 구석기 시대의

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

These are interesting stories but they are not believed by biologists.

Some of the amphibians, like the salamanders, toads, and frogs, live to a respectable age. (①) A giant Japanese salamander with an age of about fifty-five years holds the amphibian record. (②) It lived for fifty-two years in a zoo and was thought to be about three years old when it was collected. (③) We sometimes read about a toad found all sealed up in a solid rock that it must have been there for hundreds of years. (④) However, some toads do live for quite some time: a toad in the United States is thought to have lived for thirty-one years. (⑤) In Europe, one toad is supposed to have lived under the porch of a house for thirty-six years until it was accidentally killed.

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

During the 1950s, the large and heavy valves in the radio began to be replaced by small transistorized electronic components that required less electrical power. On account of this, receivers could operate from batteries and as a result radio sets became smaller and lighter. Individuals could take their transistor radios with them, whether into the privacy of the teenage bedroom or down to the beach. At the same time, radios also became an integral feature of the car. The listeners were no longer thought of as a



stationary group listening in the home or crowded public place. Further improvements in transmission techniques and modifications to the quality of microphone technology enabled broadcasters to introduce a style of address that was more intimate and which spoke to the individual as the sole listener.

➔ The development in radio-related technology helped increase the _____ (A) _____ of the radio and led broadcasters to talk to listeners in a more _____ (B) _____ way.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① mobility | ..... | personal |
| ② ownership | ..... | respectful |
| ③ contribution | ..... | personal |
| ④ mobility | ..... | demanding |
| ⑤ ownership | ..... | demanding |

46~47 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

By digging very carefully, archaeologists found ancient campsites and even cave dwellings. Many times, they found these sites in layers, one stacked on another as one hunting band moved on and another later camped in the same place. By studying how the artifacts changed through time, archaeologists could understand how human behavior changed over time.

This conclusion was correct in theory, but archaeologists started to discover complications. At some sites, for example, rodents or flowing water had disturbed the ancient campsite remains, moving artifacts after ancient people left them behind but before archaeologists excavated them. This deviation was a problem because if artifacts were moved vertically, for example, from one layer to another,

archaeologists may assign them to very different time periods. The *Pompeii premise* — the idea that archaeological sites were perfect, unchanged reflections of the past (like at the well-preserved Roman town of Pompeii, buried in ash that captured the bodies of fleeing people in 79 AD) — was rejected. Now archaeologists had to prove that _____.

To establish this proof, archaeologists started a new research field: the study of *taphonomy*, or how archaeological sites were formed in the past and transformed by water, wind, rodent activity, frost action on soil, and every other conceivable factor. Only after understanding how an archaeological site has been formed and transformed before excavators arrived can archaeologists really learn about the past.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① History Begins Where You Stay
- ② Are Archaeological Sites Reliable?
- ③ The Past Can Tell About the Present
- ④ All Sites Are Archaeological Resources
- ⑤ Should an Archaeologist Be a Detective?

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① prehistoric sites were worth preserving well
- ② their method of excavating campsites was new
- ③ ancient sites were well-preserved and undisturbed
- ④ prehistoric layers provided key clues for their study
- ⑤ ancient people often moved from one site to another



48~50 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

She was sitting in the front row of one of my evening classes at a medium-sized town in central Anatolia. She looked as if she might be about eighteen or nineteen; she answered up well and was obviously intelligent. (a) She knew more English than most of the rest. After the class I asked her if she was a schoolgirl. “No,” she said, “I left school.”

(B)

The next evening, when she came to the class, I asked severely: “Why did you say you had left school? You know schoolgirls are not allowed in these classes. You told me a deliberate lie.”

“Yes, I know,” she answered, quite unrepentant, “and so would you, if you badly wanted to get into a class like this and there was no other chance.”

I laughed and let her stay, but made her promise to be very grown-up. I didn’t regret it; she learned well and behaved modestly. (b) She came to be my chief memory of that month.

(C)

I visited the town again a year later and met her mother in the street. She said her daughter had begun to study architecture in Istanbul. (c) She gave me her address and asked me to look her up. I was on my way to Istanbul anyway and would have done so, but I caught a bad cold, so that a colleague and his wife fetched me from my hotel and nursed me till I was well enough to go back to Ankara. So I never saw her again and lost her address. Perhaps I was afraid of falling in love with her.

(D)

My stay for a month in this shabby town was an attempt to help the adult education movement, so schoolboys and schoolgirls were not allowed. They might know more than the grown-ups and make them feel shy and nervous. The next day I was asked to teach the top class in the secondary school. There (d) she was, looking rather self-conscious, in the back

row. Like the others she was wearing the black overall with a white collar which was the school uniform and her hair was tied back modestly, unlike the more fashionable look (e) she had managed the night before.

48. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

50. 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 소녀는 필자의 질문에 처음에는 거짓으로 대답했다.
- ② 소녀는 건축학을 배우기 위하여 이스탄불로 갔다.
- ③ 필자는 심한 감기에 걸려서 소녀의 간호를 받았다.
- ④ 필자가 가르치는 성인 교실에 학생들은 들어올 수 없었다.
- ⑤ 필자는 중등학교에서 최우수 학급을 가르치기도 했다.



※ 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 가방을 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① relieved ② expectant ③ ashamed
- ④ regretful ⑤ envious

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

- ① 창의적인 글쓰기를 위한 모방의 필요성
- ② 친구를 집에 초대할 때 주의해야 할 사항
- ③ 업무 효율을 높이는 사무실 가구 배치 방법
- ④ 아이디어를 얻기 위한 다양한 경험의 중요성
- ⑤ 자신의 글을 다른 사람과 공유하는 것의 이점

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 예약 취소하기
- ② 여행안내서 빌려주기
- ③ 여행사에 함께 방문하기
- ④ 휴대 전화 매장에 함께 가기
- ⑤ 스마트폰 사용방법 알려주기

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 받은 거스름돈을 고르시오.

3점

- ① \$1 ② \$1.5 ③ \$2
- ④ \$2.5 ⑤ \$3

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 교내 화재 사고를 신고하려고
- ② 학교 행사에 연사를 초빙하려고
- ③ 등하교시 안전에 대해 당부하려고
- ④ 소방인원 확충의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 학생들의 캠페인 활동 참여를 독려하려고

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

- ① to help his parents pick apples
- ② to participate in the next club meeting
- ③ to go to a bookstore to buy a book of poetry
- ④ to go to the library together to prepare for the test
- ⑤ to inform him of the subject of the next presentation



8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 세탁소 ② 편의점 ③ 스포츠 용품점
- ④ 옷가게 ⑤ 커피숍

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

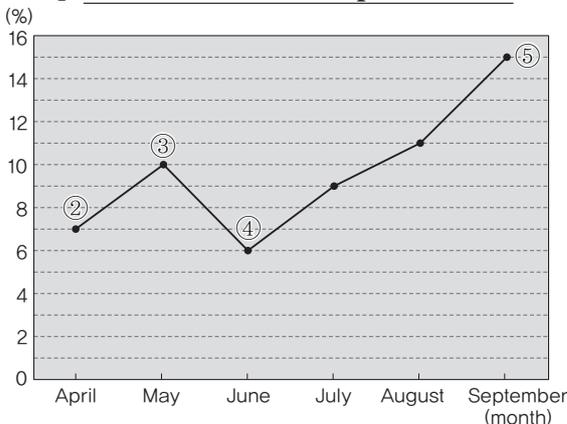
- ① 선수 — 감독
- ② 환자 — 의사
- ③ 직원 — 상사
- ④ 제보자 — 기자
- ⑤ 고객 — 가게 직원

10. 대화를 듣고, 이번 주말에 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 등산하기 ② 직장에 출근하기
- ③ 양로원 방문하기 ④ 공원 청소하기
- ⑤ 거리 청소하기

11. 다음 도표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① Market Share of Top Baseball



12. LinguaVill에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2009년에 설립된 언어 학습 캠프 기구이다.
- ② 7세에서 12세 사이의 프랑스 아이들을 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 영어뿐만 아니라 독일어와 스페인어 캠프도 개최한다.
- ④ 프로그램의 초점을 일상에서의 언어사용에 맞추고 있다.
- ⑤ 캠프 첫날에는 가족이 관람할 수 있는 공연을 연다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① Soups without water are usually cheaper.
- ② Its products taste awful, so they didn't buy them.
- ③ The company could not but accept the people's habits!
- ④ Customers need to tell the company about their demands.
- ⑤ That's right. The company should have lowered their prices.



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

Woman: _____

- ① Wow, that is pretty unusual.
- ② Don't worry. That is only a dream.
- ③ Anyway, take a look at the attached file.
- ④ But that kind of thing didn't happen to you.
- ⑤ I also dreamed of the exams from time to time.

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

Man: _____

- ① Really? It'll really help me out!
- ② It'll be difficult. So I'm concerned about you.
- ③ Right! Going abroad will broaden my experience.
- ④ Thanks for your help. I'll follow your parents' advice.
- ⑤ It was an interesting experience I shared with my parents.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Kate가 John에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Kate: _____

- ① Sorry, but I don't have a driver's license.
- ② This is the fastest way to get to the seaside!
- ③ It is a good thing that we didn't leave this morning.
- ④ Look at the sign! How about resting there for a while?
- ⑤ You seem to be tired. You'd better postpone your business trip.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[1점]

Your station has just lost me and my family as viewers. Your news program "Prime News" showed your audience the actual car accident last Friday evening. Obviously, it is the job of news agencies to report the events as they are. But it doesn't mean that you have to show unnecessarily sensational images. Also, these terrible things should not be used like entertainment to attract viewers and increase your ratings. What's more, it should have occurred to you that there are children watching your program. The horrible images of the accident still haunt my little girl and I'm sure they will for a long time. Please inform me that you will take measures to prevent a recurrence of this case, or I, along with those who share my opinion, will encourage other viewers to boycott your program.

- ① 자동차 경주 게임의 심각한 폭력성을 알리려고
- ② 방송사의 뉴스 프로그램 심사단을 모집하려고
- ③ 기획 중인 프로그램의 시나리오를 공모하려고
- ④ 프로그램의 갑작스런 폐지에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 뉴스 프로그램의 보도 행태에 대해 항의하려고

**19.** 밑줄 친 he[He]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Peter, a former student of mine, works for a growing start-up that offers a new kind of pet product. As the CEO of the company is my friend, I recently heard of Peter from him. Not long after he was hired, ① he noted that one of the countless issues the start-up was struggling with was pricey postal rates that were cutting into the company's margins. Frankly, that's not the kind of issue that registers very high up on the list of priorities for a start-up, but ② he wasn't very high up either. Peter decided to research the problem by calling the official responsible for small business at a famous courier service. A few weeks later, ③ he sent a detailed memo to the CEO about how the company could reduce its postal costs. ④ He was delighted at his niche expertise in mail and appreciated the young man as a valuable up-and-comer in the company. ⑤ He is developing expertise in issues much higher on the list these days.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I once had a conversation with a junior high school student who was about ① to start a complicated research project. I remember ② to ask her, "Do you know how you're going to go about it?" She said, "Not really, but I'm certain I'll be able to do it." ③ Despite the lack of an immediate solution, there

was strength in her answer. She had confidence she could ④ pull it off, regardless of how much work was involved. This type of confidence comes from reminding yourself, over and over again, ⑤ that you are a competent, bright person who will find a way to rise to the occasion, whatever the occasion happens to be. Believe in yourself — you're worth it.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you remember the childlike glee you felt the last time you found a parking spot at the mall on a crowded day? You (A) may leave / may have left the spot with a certain reluctance, particularly if someone else was waiting for it. Studies have shown that people (B) take / taking longer to leave a parking spot when another driver is waiting, even though they predict they will not. It's as if the space suddenly becomes more valuable once another person wants it. In strict terms it does, even though it is no longer of intrinsic value to the person leaving it. After all, our brains seem so rigged to be more sensitive to loss (C) that / what once we have been given something, we are more hesitant to give it up.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------|
| ① | may leave | take | that |
| ② | may leave | taking | that |
| ③ | may have left | take | that |
| ④ | may have left | taking | what |
| ⑤ | may have left | take | what |



22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Diverse groups have more ways of solving a problem than less diverse ones. ① So, a group of five people who think differently and see the world differently will devise five different ways of solving a problem. ② On the other hand, a group of five people who think alike and see the world the same way may have only one way of solving the problem. ③ A diverse group, then, can draw on an ample supply of ideas and data, but a homogeneous group is more likely to suffer from a shortage of ideas and data. ④ Therefore, the sameness in social background among members of a homogeneous group can contribute to the social integration in the group. ⑤ In addition, a diverse group is unlikely to have the problems that often plague a homogeneous group, such as the tendency to engage in group-think and difficulty in adapting to changing conditions.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science and researchers have brought us many wonderful things, such as cures for diseases, nutritious foods, cell phones, and unbreakable soda bottles. Most folks believe that science, with its rigorous methodology, is infallible. So when they hear the latest findings regarding health, the environment, or human development, they accept the new “facts” without question. However, scientific studies provide “evidence,” not proof. Individual studies suggest possible answers to questions, but conclusions require that many studies, using many different methods, point in the same direction. Science is not a means for finding quick and certain facts, but a slow, methodical process that is prone to missteps. The process is not 100 percent reliable, nor are researchers 100 percent objective. So it’s best to maintain a healthy skepticism

each time you hear about the latest “breakthrough” on the evening news.

*infallible 결코 틀리지 않는

- ① 기초 과학에 대한 정부지원을 늘려야 한다.
- ② 과학과 과학자에 대한 맹신을 지양해야 한다.
- ③ 범죄 수사에 과학 기술이 더욱 활용되어야 한다.
- ④ 연구 활동에 주관적 판단이 개입되어서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 혁신 기술의 해외유출을 막기 위한 대책이 있어야 한다.

24~29 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

Even when scientists are able to identify seemingly beneficial nutrients, they cannot always understand how those nutrients will operate in a real-life context, in the course of our daily meals. Fruits and vegetables are believed to help prevent cancer. Scientists have believed that it is the antioxidants in these foods that make the difference — compounds like beta carotene, lycopene, and vitamin E. Yet when these molecules were extracted from fruits and vegetables and made into supplements, they did not reduce cancer. The beta carotene supplement actually increased the risk of certain cancers. In other words, scientists thoroughly misunderstood the causes of complex events. They identified one element engaged in the process of nutrition without fully comprehending _____. Nutritional scientists — pursuing the hot paradigm of isolating nutrients — failed to see the multitude of links in the complex chain that leads to good health. *antioxidants 산화방지제

- ① what kinds of foods are best for us
- ② in which order we consume nutrients
- ③ how dangerous a lack of beta carotene is
- ④ how the system as a whole truly functions
- ⑤ what the conventional thinking of the time is



25.

It is important to note that, other things being equal, the higher the goals, the higher the probability of disappointment. As one raises one's expectations, the probability of success gets automatically smaller. Which is easier to achieve for the average overweight man, a weight of 180 or 200 pounds? If my goal is to stay at 180, I am more likely to get depressed when thinking about my weight than if I aim for 200. If my ambition is to earn a quarter million dollars a year, the possibility of being unhappy with my income will be greater than if I aim for half as much. Thus we should _____ to decrease the frequency of negative thoughts. This is not to say that high ambitions necessarily produce unhappiness. But we often carry so many high expectations in so many areas of life that disappointment is a foregone conclusion.

- ① selectively moderate expectations
- ② just put ourselves in others' shoes
- ③ maintain a neutral position to failures
- ④ raise standards of achievement in education
- ⑤ overcome our difficulties with our willpower

26.

The Navajo Indians of northern Arizona are known to love horses. They also love to bet on horse races. If you said to a Navajo, "My friend, you know my horse that won the races in July? In the fall I am going to give you that horse," the Navajo would make a long face and walk away. On the other hand, if you said to him, "Do you see that old horse I just rode up on? The one with bad knees and the saddle that's worn out? You can have that horse, my friend. It's yours. Take it,

and ride it away now." Then the Navajo would have a big happy smile and shake your hand. Of the two, only the immediate gift has reality. For the Navajo _____ is not even worth thinking about.

- ① equal value in exchange
- ② an expression of gratitude
- ③ a different kind of donation
- ④ a promise of future benefits
- ⑤ the treatment of sick animals

27.

|3점|

Let's consider the meaning of tolerance in various fields. In medicine, tolerance of drugs, implants, and organ transplants involves a combination of how the body handles what is foreign or strange and how it endures what is clearly toxic. In human physiology, more generally, the concept of alcohol tolerance or glucose tolerance identifies the body's capacity to absorb, metabolize, or process a threatening element like alcohol or glucose. Statistical tolerances establish the margin of error that can be sustained by statistical claims without falsifying them. And in engineering and mechanics, tolerance refers to the acceptable gaps and flaws that can be allowed without creating structural weakness. In every usage, tolerance means the limits on what foreign, erroneous, or dangerous element can be _____, whether it is health, structural soundness, community, or an organism.

* glucose 포도당

- ① defined as a substance that cannot be replaced
- ② considered to be beneficial if it is used correctly
- ③ accepted to get a position of control and influence
- ④ allowed to coexist with the host without destroying it
- ⑤ removed in a natural way rather than being destroyed



28.

Management may often not be able to pin down why things went wrong. One of management's worst offenses is _____. For example, in many hotels bellboys have two jobs: first, carrying luggage in and out, for which they are tipped by guests; second, doing things for front-desk management, such as moving guests from one room to another, checking on supplies or forgotten clothing, etc. They are seldom tipped for the second job. For the first, and primary, job, bellboys rotate like taxis waiting at a stand. The "front boy" is the one at the head of the line, and he is the one who is most visible. A common error of hotel managers is to ask the bellboy who is most visible to do the second type of job, thereby casting him from his head-of-the-line place and upsetting the rotation system.

- ① not to get direct feedback from customers
- ② not to know how the employees' system works
- ③ to make others do the work but take the credit
- ④ to seek support by appealing to popular desires
- ⑤ to find faults with someone else's way of working

29.

Experiments show that one-and-a-half-year-old babies can _____. When an adult first exposes a baby to a word, as in 'That's *Teddy*,' the baby will remember it as the name of the toy the adult was looking at at the time, not as the name of the toy the baby herself was looking at. If an adult toys with a gadget but indicates that the action was an accident by saying 'Whoops!', a baby will not even bother trying to imitate him. But if the adult does the same thing but indicates that he intended the action,

the baby will imitate him. And when an adult tries and fails to accomplish something like trying to press the button on a buzzer, or trying to string a loop around a peg, the baby will imitate what the adult tried to do, not what he did do.

- ① handle two different activities at once
- ② detect when those around them are stressed
- ③ recognize an action that is seemingly occurring repeatedly
- ④ read the goals of other people and copy their intended acts
- ⑤ remember what happened in the past and predict what will come next

30. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은? | 1점 |

In that short time the center of the cloud had already so moved over the sun that it was as dark as during an eclipse. The wind obstinately, as if insisting on having its way, pushed Levin back, tearing the leaves and blossoms off the lime trees. A white curtain of pouring rain was already descending over the distant wood. Lowering his head and fighting against the wind which was tearing the plaids out of his hands, Levin had almost reached the Kolok and could see something gleaming white behind an oak, when suddenly everything burst into flame, the earth seemed on fire, and just overhead the vault of heaven seemed to crack. When he opened his dazzled eyes, the first thing Levin saw was that the crown of the oak disappeared behind the other trees, and he heard the crash of a big tree falling on to other trees.

- ① boring and monotonous
- ② festive and noisy
- ③ solemn and sacred
- ④ tense and terrifying
- ⑤ pastoral and peaceful



31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Distraction is known in medical circles to (A) cause / reduce pain. The spotlight of attention moves away from the source of pain, in a sense, putting it down to background noise. A researcher has (B) provided / resisted distraction by developing virtual reality games for burn patients, as well as for people with phobias and post-traumatic stress disorders. In “Snow World,” burn victims who are undergoing horrifically painful daily wound care can float through a mountainous arctic wilderness, lobbing snowballs at snowmen who burst into ice-blue shards and listening to the soothing tunes of popular songs. Playing the game makes the patients temporarily immune to pain, he’s found. The ability to give users the sense that they are ‘somewhere else’ can be (C) invaluable / dangerous in a medical setting.

*shard 조각, 파편

(A)	(B)	(C)
① cause	provided	invaluable
② reduce	resisted	invaluable
③ reduce	provided	dangerous
④ cause	resisted	dangerous
⑤ reduce	provided	invaluable

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

Forest fires are an immensely destructive force. The blaze can whip through a vast area or burn more slowly, ① consuming everything in its path. But out of this fiery destruction comes ecosystem ② revival. By creating a clearing, fires “reboot” succession. Some species of trees return readily because their root systems remain intact underground. Some species are

also ③ adapted to fire. Thick bark protects Douglas firs from intense heat. Some pines have cones sealed with resin that melts during fires. Seedlings that sprout from the newly opened cones ④ thrive in sun-drenched clearings. These same seedlings would not have a chance of success in a mature, dark forest. The consequence of a fire is a prime opportunity for different species to ⑤ leave the cleared area. *resin 송진

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the botanical domain, it is possible for Western biologists to look at two plants and see no obvious difference between them. _____ (A) _____, when researchers work on aboriginal languages, they could find those languages show the plants have been given different names, thus suggesting a difference in species or ecological function. There are other cases of animal species which had distinct names in aboriginal languages long before they came to be recognized as species within Western biological taxonomy. _____ (B) _____, a very large python species was given a Western name(*Morelia oenpelliensis*) only in the 1960s, which had long been recognized by the name *nawaran* in a language spoken in parts of northern Australia. That language also has a range of vocabulary which identifies male, female, and juvenile kangaroos, in their different species.

*taxonomy (생물) 분류학

(A)	(B)
① Likewise	Therefore
② Likewise	For example
③ However	For example
④ However	Nevertheless
⑤ As a result	Nevertheless



34~35 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Computer-assisted design(CAD) has become nearly universal in architectural offices because it is swift and precise. Among its virtues is the ability to rotate images so that the designer can see the house or office building from many points of view. Unlike a physical model, the screen model can be quickly lengthened, shrunk, or broken into parts. Sophisticated applications of CAD model the effects on a structure of the changing play of light, wind, or seasonal temperature change. Traditionally, architects have analyzed solid buildings in two ways, through plans and sections. Computer-assisted design permits many other forms of analysis, such as taking a mental journey, on-screen, through the building's airflows.

- ① analysis of design in terms of efficiency
- ② fixing design errors with computer programs
- ③ advantages of computer-assisted design in architecture
- ④ ways of saving architectural information on a computer
- ⑤ combination between traditional design and modern equipment

35.

As people become more aware of the communicative potential of text messaging, the range of specialized uses grows. In politics, for example, text messaging has been repeatedly found as a good way of bringing an issue to the attention of party members, activists, or even larger sections of the population. In Nigeria, it was used to monitor the state of affairs at the polls in the 2007 presidential election. And due to the text messages they were receiving,

more people could be aware of events. The huge attendances at the anti-terrorism demonstrations which followed the Madrid train bombings in 2004 were largely facilitated by thousands of text messages which ended with *pasalo*, 'pass it on.' And election campaigns in Korea, Kenya, and the Philippines have all been influenced by texting.

- ① text messaging as an advertising medium
- ② voting system by means of text messaging
- ③ using text messages to highlight political issues
- ④ text message service providing disaster alerts
- ⑤ text messaging helping bridge the information gap

36. Magellanic Penguin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Magellanic Penguin winters in the South Atlantic off the coast of Brazil. On November 10th sharp, fishermen at Puerto Deseado see the advance guard swimming upriver. The birds station themselves on the islands and wait for the rest. The masses arrive on the 24th and start refurbishing their burrows. They have a taste for bright pebbles and collect a few to decorate the entrances. Penguins have only one mate, being faithful unto death. Each pair occupies a minute stretch of territory and expels outsiders. The female lays from one to three eggs. There is no division of labor between the sexes: both go fishing and take turns to nurse the young. The young hatch and swell to a size larger than their parents. The colony breaks up with the cold weather in the first week of April.

- ① 남대서양 브라질 해안에서 일년내내 산다.
- ② 11 월에는 Puerto Deseado에 있는 섬을 떠난다.
- ③ 집을 손질하면서 자갈을 모두 치운다.
- ④ 한 쌍이 차지한 영역에서 다른 펭귄들을 내쫓는다.
- ⑤ 새끼를 돌보는 일은 주로 암컷이 한다.

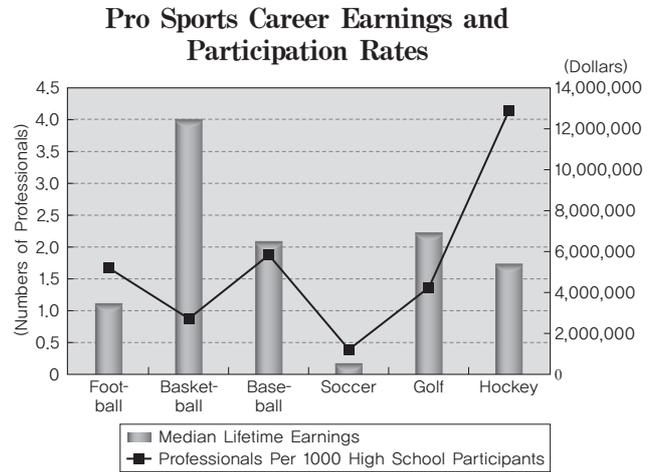


37. Pau Casals에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In 1905 the Catalan cellist Pau Casals, new in Paris, met the pianist Alfred Cortot and violinist Jacques Thibaud, who were living in the same neighborhood. They played trios for fun, in between sets of tennis; then they moved on for rising fees to private salons and finally they emerged on record in the thick of international careers. Schubert's B-flat trio was their favorite, which was performed fifty times with tremendous enthusiasm. Casals quit the trio in 1934, preoccupied with the Spanish Civil War and his hatred of Nazism. The other two stayed in France, where Cortot gave recitals with Wilhelm Kempff at a Paris exhibition of heroic sculptures by Hitler's favorite, Arno Breker. Later, Casals forgave him after the war, but he refused to meet the relatively uncorrupted Thibaud ever again. Music meant everything to these men, but it was no healer.

- ① 피아니스트와 바이올리니스트와 함께 삼중주단을 만들었다.
- ② 국제적인 명성으로 유명할 때 음반을 녹음했다.
- ③ 스페인 내전에 몰두하면서 삼중주단 활동을 그만두었다.
- ④ Arno Breker의 파리 전시회에서 연주하기도 했다.
- ⑤ Thibaud와는 다시 만나기를 거절했다.

38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of professionals per 1000 high school participants in the given six sports and their lifetime earnings in the U.S. in 2008.

① Hockey had the largest number of professionals per 1000 high schoolers, which was followed by baseball and football. ② The number of professionals per 1000 high school participants in baseball was about twice as large as the number in basketball. ③ The median lifetime earnings of basketball professionals were the highest among the athletes of the given six sports, which was followed by golf and baseball. ④ The number of professionals per 1000 high school participants in golf was larger than the number in football. ⑤ Soccer had the smallest number of professionals per 1000 high school participants and the median lifetime earnings of its professionals were also the lowest.

* median 중앙값의



39~40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

How can you meet a deadline if you are constantly interrupted? How available you are is a matter of how well you are screened from others. Also, how can a doctor listen deeply and carefully to a patient's account of his life without proper screening? It's impossible. Many people have to put up with spaces that cripple them in the performance of their jobs. Some of this comes about because of the tight way in which space, as well as time, is locked into the bureaucratic ranking system. It is quite clear, for example, that case workers in welfare departments require the privacy of an office, yet the rank of their activity and the low status accorded to them make an office bureaucratically unfeasible. Offices are for "important" people of high rank. This is unfair.

* case worker (특정한 개인이나 가정을 돕는) 사례별 사회복지사

- ① 업무 능력 향상을 위한 복지비 지원을 늘려야 한다.
- ② 직원들이 재충전할 수 있는 휴식공간을 만들어야 한다.
- ③ 조직 안에서 상하직급 간의 의사소통의 통로를 마련해야 한다.
- ④ 한 번에 한 가지 일에 집중할 수 있도록 업무를 분담해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지위에 관계없이 업무상 필요한 사람에게 사무실이 주어져야 한다.

40.

Languages other than our own provide us with a means of personal growth as human beings. Several proverbial expressions have captured this essential insight. From Slovakia: 'With each newly learned language you acquire a new soul.' From France: 'A man who knows two languages is worth two men.' Ralph Waldo Emerson takes up this theme: 'As many languages as he has, as many friends, as many arts and trades, so many times is he a man.' The message is clearly that there is much to be learned and enjoyed in experiencing other languages. We miss out on this experience if we do not avail ourselves of the opportunity to encounter at least one other language. There is a real sense in which a monolingual person, with a monolingual temperament, is disadvantaged or deprived.

- ① 언어는 모방을 통해 습득된다.
- ② 여러 언어를 배우는 것이 유익하다.
- ③ 언어는 문화적 창조의 기본 재료이다.
- ④ 사람은 언어를 통해 정체성을 표현한다.
- ⑤ 다른 언어와의 교류를 통해 언어는 변화한다.



41~42 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41.

The emergence of national football(soccer) leagues across Europe served to channel popular energies, forge local identities and establish a nationwide sense of space and shared enthusiasms. Footballers, recruited locally, wore the colors of their team. The idea of attaching commercial announcements to the players would simply never have occurred to anyone because the resulting disharmony of color and text would have detracted from the visual unity of the team. But nowadays Football Leagues across Europe have evolved into wealthy Super Leagues for a handful of privileged clubs. The idea of a national space has been replaced by international competition financed by foreign funders, their funds recovered from commercial exploitation of players recruited from afar and unlikely to remain in place very long.

- ① New Investment Funds in the Top Football Leagues
- ② Football Regaining Popularity with Excellent Players
- ③ Getting Recruited to Join European Football Leagues
- ④ Football Games Promoting Regional Conflicts' Settlements
- ⑤ Football Leagues' Change: From Noncommercial to Commercial

42.

On January 10th, 1992, a ship traveling through rough seas lost twelve cargo containers, one of which held 28,800 floating bath toys. Brightly colored ducks, frogs, and turtles were set adrift in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Researchers promptly recognized the scientific potential of the accident and asked beachcombers around the Pacific to tell them when and where these toys washed up. After seven months, the first toys made landfall on beaches near Sitka, Alaska, 2,200 miles (3,540 kilometers) from where they were lost. Other toys floated north and west along the Alaskan coast and across the Bering Sea. They floated completely along the North Pacific currents. A researcher, Jim Ingraham, has created an accurate computer simulation of regional currents using data from these toys.

- ① Ocean Currents Affecting Ship Routes
- ② Tracing Drifting Toys for Studying Currents
- ③ Computer Simulation, a Powerful Research Tool
- ④ Ship Accidents That Could Have Been Prevented
- ⑤ Marine Waste: A Threat to the Coastal Ecosystem



43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Natural droughts can be made worse by human action. The dust bowl of the U.S. Great Plains is a true object lesson.

- (A) So they used agricultural techniques more suited for the humid climate of the eastern states. Although methods of water and soil conservation were known, they were abandoned because expensive high-capacity plowing technology forced farmers to cultivate large acreage of lands in order to earn more income.
- (B) When four droughts then occurred in rapid succession throughout the 1930s, farmland became so dried out that soil literally blew away in enormous dust storms. Unable to pay their debts, many farm families were forced off their properties and migrated to other parts of the country, which deepened the nationwide Great Depression.
- (C) Many farmers were first lured to the area by inaccurate reports of its fertility, in part because the first settlers in the nineteenth century arrived during an unusually wet period.

* dust bowl | 건조 지대

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

With the internalization of temperature controls, however, the warm-blooded animals were freed from the restrictions imposed upon them by the variation in external temperature.

More than ten million years ago, all life's tempo was tied to the temperature of the external environment. (①) As the temperature dropped, movement slowed down. (②) This did not represent a disadvantage to any given species when all were cold-blooded, because everything slowed down together. (③) This change endowed them with a tremendously enhanced survival value and developed sensory perceptions. (④) At the same time this placed a premium on adaptations — such as migrations, nests, lairs, etc. — that enabled the organism to cope with temperature extremes. (⑤) Another result of warm-bloodedness is that it imposes on the organism a minimal size below which it cannot fall since it would perish of heat loss.

* lair (야생동물의) 집 또는 굴



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

Researchers studied two mobile phone companies trying to solve a technological problem. One company developed what it called a “technology shelf,” created by a small group of engineers, on which were placed possible technical solutions that other teams might use in the future. It also created an open-ended conversation among its engineers in which salespeople and designers were often included. The boundaries among business units were deliberately ambiguous, because more than technical information was needed to get a feeling for the problem. However, the other company proceeded with more seeming clarity and discipline, dividing the problem into its parts. Different departments protected their territory. Individuals or teams that are supposed to be rewarded for doing better than others began to hoard information. The two companies did eventually solve the technological problem, but the latter company had more difficulty and took longer than the former.

➔ One company where _____ (A) _____ was highly valued in problem-solving did better than the other company which had a _____ (B) _____ atmosphere.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------|
| ① sharing information | ..... | competitive |
| ② critical thinking | ..... | friendly |
| ③ individual creativity | ..... | collective |
| ④ professional training | ..... | collective |
| ⑤ respecting authority | ..... | competitive |

46~47 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Let’s consider the struggles faced by the Sealed Air Corporation, best known as the innovator of Bubble Wrap, as it restructured the setup of its manufacturing plants in the 1980s, moving from a traditional assembly-line structure to organizing workers in small teams. Instead of being told what to do by a supervisor, the teams were given the responsibility of setting and meeting production goals on their own. The results from the first plant at which the team-creation process was pilot tested were highly encouraging. Not only were the employees happier, but they were also setting records for both the quality and quantity of materials produced.

Delighted, Sealed Air executives implemented the new structure at a second plant, hoping to reproduce the nearly magical result of happier employees and higher productivity. At this plant, however, many of the employees came from rural areas, were conservative, and found the brand-new freedom in their jobs more disconcerting than liberating. “There were a lot of groups who looked at me like I must be the worst production manager in the world,” the plant manager recalled, because in his attempts to empower the employees, whenever they came to him with a question about what to do at work, he would turn it around and ask, “What do you think is the best way to do this?” While the liberal employees at the first plant had welcomed the chance to express their opinions, the employees at the second plant wondered why their manager wasn’t _____.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Pay More, Raise Spirits
- ② Give Voice to Investors
- ③ Put Group-Interest First
- ④ One Solution Satisfied All
- ⑤ Same Policy, Different Response

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? |3점|

- ① hiring more workers
- ② treating them equally
- ③ getting them promoted
- ④ forgiving their mistakes
- ⑤ doing his job of managing

48~50 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I was known as “Knot Lady” to the children I worked with at the MIT Media Lab. After entering graduate school at MIT, I created a Knot Laboratory where I taught children, most of them around ten years old, to tie knots and talk to me about their experiences. Over a year, we transformed a bleak, urban classroom into a lively laboratory space devoted to learning with knots. Inside our “Knot Lab,” children played with string and tacked knots onto display boards. It was our small exhibition.

(B)

She once spent days creating an exhibit of True Lovers’ knots. Jill made several samples of the knot before the exhibit took its final form, modifying the string to facilitate pulling its ends. Excited about her construction, she made a “museum label.” It said, “Pull hard until the two knots meet. Please pull me.” To me, Jill’s sentences signaled her identification with the knot. Through the course of the project, Jill expressed her emotions in knots and tried to initiate some emotional repairs as well.

(C)

They were also objects that enabled me to explore the inner states of those who tied them. I remember a girl named Jill. She tended to be serious, neat, and polite in the lab. She liked being reassured about her work. She didn’t like to skip steps; she wanted the sense of accuracy. Jill told me that there was tension in her parents’ communication and that it troubled her. She told stories of situations in which any reasonable

action on her part would have disregarded one of her parents. She seemed to feel herself in a dilemma.

(D)

To construct their works for the exhibition, children wrapped, rotated, flipped, twisted, and shifted scales as they tied. And individual preferences were apparent: some children dealt with a knot as an integral entity produced by moving a single end of the string; others broke the process into steps, following and creating procedural instructions; and still others combined pieces to build up more complicated knots. These approaches were each productive, but they were also very different. The knots demonstrated

48. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

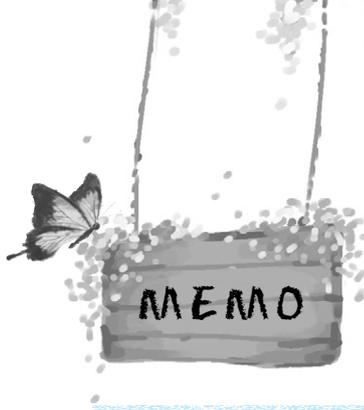
- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D)
- ③ (C) – (D) – (B) ④ (D) – (B) – (C)
- ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

49. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the effect of peer pressure
- ② the benefits of setting high goals
- ③ the diversity of styles of learning
- ④ the degree of anxiety that they have
- ⑤ emotional ties among family and friends

50. 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

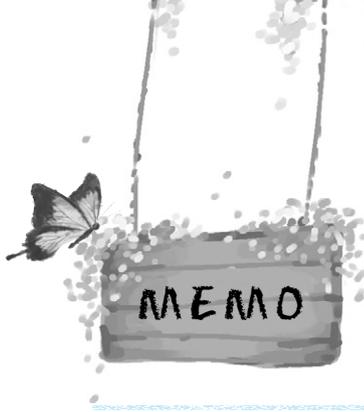
- ① 필자는 열 살 정도의 아이들에게 매듭을 가르쳤다.
- ② Jill은 전시한 매듭에 자신의 글을 써 두었다.
- ③ 필자는 매듭을 통해 아이들의 내면의 상태를 알 수 있었다.
- ④ Jill은 매듭 묶는 단계를 건너뛰어 넘어가곤 했다.
- ⑤ Jill은 부모와의 소통에서 어려움을 느꼈다.



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Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. The lines are spaced evenly down the page to provide a guide for letter height and placement.

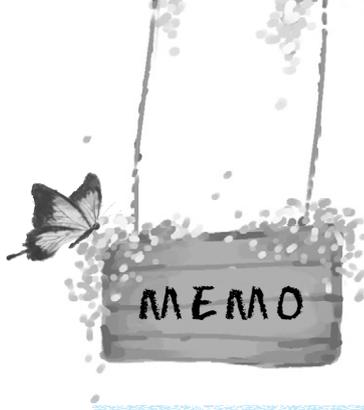




Educational Broadcasting System

Blank lined area for writing notes, with a repeating pattern of small text: "www.ebsi.co.kr" and "www.ebsi.co.kr" repeated multiple times.





Educational Broadcasting System

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. The word "MEMO" is written on the first line. The rest of the page is blank for practice.

