

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

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

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

- ① Most deserts are around the tropics.
- ② The movie was too long and boring.
- ③ The desert animals in it were so amazing.
- ④ I'm not sure the movie was worth watching.
- ⑤ Documentary films are not big budget films.

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

- ① Well, a lot of people enjoy peanuts.
- ② Sorry. I missed my doctor's appointment.
- ③ The price of organic vegetables keeps increasing.
- ④ I enjoy them because they can be good for health.
- ⑤ Right. I can't eat anything that contains peanuts from now on.

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

- ① 의료 봉사의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ② 춤을 통한 질병 치료법을 소개하려고
- ③ 댄스 공연에 기부할 것을 권유하려고
- ④ 올바른 약품 사용의 중요성을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 춤 동아리의 신입 회원 모집을 광고하려고

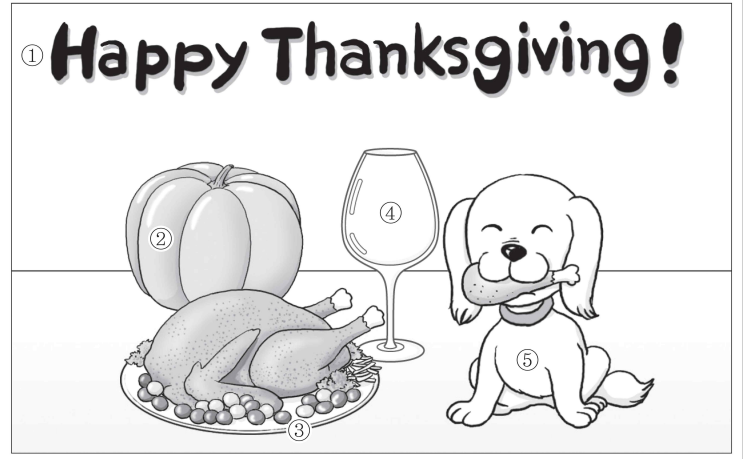
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① 빅데이터 분석의 어려움
- ② 합리적인 의사 결정의 중요성
- ③ 빅데이터의 신뢰성 확보 방안
- ④ 기업의 빅데이터 분석의 유용성
- ⑤ 자료 인용 시 출처 제공의 필요성

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

- ① 모델 - 사진작가
- ② 여행자 - 관광 안내원
- ③ 해설가 - 스포츠 아나운서
- ④ 스포츠 용품점 점원 - 고객
- ⑤ 학교 운동선수 - 교내 신문 기자

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



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

- ① 정원 손질하기
- ② 호스로 물 뿌리기
- ③ 꽃시장 위치 알아보기
- ④ 채소 요리법 알려 주기
- ⑤ 양배추 씨앗 사다 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 록 밴드에 가입할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 밴드 연습 날 발레 교습을 받아야 해서
- ② 악기 매장에서 시간제 일을 해야 해서
- ③ 다른 밴드 활동을 하고 있어서
- ④ 음악 수업을 들어야 해서
- ⑤ 연주가 서툴러서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$60      ② \$70      ③ \$100      ④ \$110      ⑤ \$120

10. 대화를 듣고, 금요일 회의 준비에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오

- ① 회의실 예약      ② 음식점 예약      ③ 방송 점검
- ④ 다과 구입      ⑤ 자료 복사

11. 홈커밍 미식축구 경기에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오

- ① 10월 7일 토요일에 열린다.
- ② 오후 3시에 시작된다.
- ③ 악대와 응원단의 특별 공연이 있다.
- ④ 입장권은 온라인 및 현장에서 구매할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 20명 이상의 단체는 할인을 받을 수 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 전자 스포츠 시계를 고르시오

Electronic Sports Watches

Model	Color	Price	Activity Tracker	Waterproof
①A	Red	\$25	×	×
②B	White	\$35	○	×
③C	White	\$45	×	○
④D	Black	\$55	○	○
⑤E	Black	\$65	○	○

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

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

- ① That's something I would highly consider doing.
- ② Brick houses are strong enough for the climate there.
- ③ I'll make project suggestions for your volunteer work.
- ④ It's nice of you to let my group participate in the program.
- ⑤ The heat and humidity prevent us from building the house.

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

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

- ① You don't have to mention your topic to me.
- ② Good idea. That would be a more unique topic.
- ③ I know. I believe endangered animals are a global issue.
- ④ Sure. Your presentation was the most outstanding of them all.
- ⑤ The study of endangered animals is an important scientific field.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Robert가 Emily에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Robert : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Can we work on the summary online?
- ② I would appreciate you doing some research.
- ③ You'd better write a short summary of our research.
- ④ I'd like to visit your grandmother if she doesn't mind.
- ⑤ How about exchanging useful information about animals

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① difficulties of protecting natural resources
- ② advantages and disadvantages of organic farming
- ③ causes of rapid population growth in poor countries
- ④ the shortage of safe drinking water around the world
- ⑤ negative impacts of human activities on the ecosystem

17. 언급된 활동이 아닌 것은?

- ① burning fossil fuels                      ② rainforest destruction
- ③ overhunting                                ④ using pesticides
- ⑤ exhausting water resources

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

William Food Bank (WFB) appreciates and encourages food donations for the purpose of providing hunger relief in our community. Our policy is to accept, with gratitude, any food donation; however, we reserve the right to discard any donation, which may be potentially harmful to the guests, volunteers, and staff of WFB. Although WFB holds a non-profit status, and is not bound by any Health Department standards, we have a moral responsibility to the people we serve. The working poor and homeless are considered to be a population at higher risk for food-borne illnesses caused by the use of outdated or contaminated food. In accordance with the mission statement of WFB, "... to serve those in need in a spirit of dignity and love," we ask that any food donation be made with serious consideration for the health and nutritious well-being of the individuals we serve.

\* relief 구호물자

- ① 식중독의 원인과 치료 및 예방법을 안내하려고
- ② 음식 기부 문화를 적극적으로 조성해 줄 것을 촉구하려고
- ③ 공중 보건을 위해 식품 위생 교육의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ④ 수혜자의 건강과 영양을 고려해 음식을 기부할 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 기아 아동의 기부금 마련을 위한 먹거리 장터 개최를 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In organizations, there is no simple cause-and-effect relationship between introducing a management technique and getting an improved business result. This contrasts with other spheres of activity where simple causal relationships do seem to operate. Hit the nail with the hammer, and it goes into the wood. Show a dog food, and it salivates. This kind of simple cause-and-effect logic can be misleading if applied to the complex world of organizations, where it is difficult to trace single effects to single causes. Uncontrollable outside factors can sink a wonderfully designed team (a hurricane just swept the entire inventory out to sea) or rescue one whose design was so bad that failure seemed assured (the firm that was competing for the contract just went belly-up). In organizations, multiple causes are operating at the same time and interacting with each other over an extended period of time.

\* salivate 침을 흘리다 \*\* belly-up 파산하다

- ① complex causal relationship in organizations
- ② benefits of a fair relationship in organizations
- ③ strategies to maximize profits of organizations
- ④ new technologies introduced to manage a business
- ⑤ underlying factors influencing business performance

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Repeated exposure makes us respond positively to strangers who just happen to look familiar to us. The mere fact that a person looks like our uncle Harry, our old friend Mary, or the cashier at our neighborhood grocery store is enough to make him or her seem familiar and thus less threatening. This occurs even when we are not consciously aware that we were exposed to a particular face. In a study that demonstrated this, subjects were asked to talk about some neutral topic with two people who were confederates of the experimenter. Before the conversation, a photograph of one of the confederates was flashed on a screen so quickly that the subjects were unaware of it. Despite their lack of awareness of this subliminal exposure, the subjects still responded more favorably toward the familiar person than they did toward the person whose photograph was not flashed.

\* confederate 공모자, 일당 \*\* subliminal 부지불식간에 영향을 미치는

- ① 짧은 첫 만남을 통해 강한 인상을 주는 것은 어렵다.
- ② 만남에서 얼굴은 다른 신체 부위보다 더 잘 기억된다.
- ③ 우리는 무심결에라도 자신에게 낯익은 얼굴을 선호한다.
- ④ 친숙한 얼굴에 대한 우리의 호감은 생존 본능에 근거한다.
- ⑤ 우리는 아는 사람으로부터 소개받은 사람에게 친숙함을 느낀다.

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever been in such a hurry to get somewhere that your memory of the journey is faint? The same can be true if you are searching for that specific someone to move your career forward or provide that perfect connection – you will miss some people that could have been very influential in your life. By all means set yourself a goal of contacting a whole group of people that fall into a specific category or job title if that is what you have decided will further your ambitions, but make sure you enjoy the journey too. You just don't know how some people will influence your life over time. You may determine that the shop owner will be of no benefit to your aspirations of being a DJ on the radio, only to find that his sister is the star presenter on the local station. You can count the number of seeds in the apple, but not the number of apples in the seed.

- ① 목표 달성에 필요한 구체적인 계획을 세우라.
- ② 주변 사람에게 영향력 있는 존재가 되도록 노력하라.
- ③ 목표 달성 과정에서 맺는 모든 인간관계를 중시하라.
- ④ 결과에 연연하기보다는 발전 가능성을 믿고 전진하라.
- ⑤ 주변에서 본받을 만한 사람을 알아보는 안목을 키우라.

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The general public generally views sport only as a physical activity. Those involved in competitive sports, however, know that performance is also closely linked to mental and psychological capacities. To take part in intensive training and competition, athletes need to have the ability to concentrate and persevere, to accept self-sacrifice and self-denial, to withstand suffering, and to abstain from specific activities and food. In modern sports, athletes can only succeed at the highest level if they combine the necessary physical and mental qualities. Athletes' performance tends to improve significantly after mental training. Experienced trainers and educators have often seen naturally talented young athletes fail in their performances due to a lack of mental abilities while less gifted youths succeed because of their exceptional mental will and strength.

\* abstain 삼가다

- ① Gifted Athletes and Their Success
- ② How to Win the Battle Against Yourself in Sports
- ③ Intensive Training: A Must-Do in Professional Sports
- ④ Mental Strength: Critical Edge in Competitive Sports
- ⑤ Focus on Self-Improvement Rather Than on Winning

23. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was sitting in the porch of the house at the trading station of Vanovara at breakfast time and looking towards the north, when suddenly the sky was split in two. High above the forest the whole northern part of the sky appeared to be covered with fire. At that moment I felt a great heat as if my shirt had caught fire. I wanted to pull off my shirt and throw it away, but at that moment there was a bang in the sky, and a mighty crash was heard. I was thrown on the ground some distance away from the porch and for a moment I lost consciousness. My wife ran out and carried me into the hut. The crash was followed by a noise like stones falling from the sky, or guns firing. The earth trembled, and when I lay on the ground I covered my head because I was afraid that stones might hit it.

- ① sad and gloomy
- ② calm and peaceful
- ③ cheerful and lively
- ④ boring and monotonous
- ⑤ urgent and frightening

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

Successful learning depends on numerous factors. The learner's store of knowledge and experience certainly ① contributes, as does the learner's attitude toward reading. Many people may share the same experience, read the same book, or hear the same lecture, but thinking and learning ② differ from individual to individual because of what each person brings to the experience. Individuals relate to a common body of knowledge in different ways because of what they already know – or don't know. ③ Converting to the metric system, for example, will probably be difficult for learners who were taught measurements in inches, feet, and miles. Similarly, understanding conflicts in another nation can be difficult when learners do not know the climate, geography, and history of that nation. If learners cannot find ④ originality in a subject, they are likely to ignore it. Thus, teachers must become aware of their students' ⑤ previous knowledge of and experiences with a particular concept in content subjects.

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

When I do head to the store to buy new clothes, I try hard not to be sucked into buying the latest, cheapest fashions. Instead I look for high-quality, versatile pieces that will still be in fashion next year and the year after. My eco-radar is always on, searching for clothing (A) [made / making] from earth-friendly fabrics like organic cotton or recycled wool. My conscience feels best when I buy from companies that follow fair trade principles instead of (B) [them / those] that utilize sweatshops to make their goods. If you're like me, you can't afford the organic and fair trade versions every time, but know (C) [that / what] each time you do choose to spend your clothing dollars on a sustainable alternative, it makes a difference in the world.

\* versatile 다용도의

\*\* sweatshop 노동력 착취 공장

- |   | (A)    | (B)   | (C)  |
|---|--------|-------|------|
| ① | made   | them  | that |
| ② | made   | those | that |
| ③ | made   | those | what |
| ④ | making | them  | what |
| ⑤ | making | them  | that |

26. Savannah Book Festival 2017에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Savannah Book Festival 2017**

Savannah Book Festival 2017, November 11th through the 14th, is bringing both new and established, popular writers, along with fans of their works, to Savannah.

■ Meet and hear your favorite authors, discover new writers and new books, and collect autographs.

■ More than 40 author presentations are free and open to the public, with seats available on a first-come, first-served basis.

■ Headline events, such as the Keynote Address with Erik Larson, will be held at Trustees Theater, and tickets are required.

■ Tickets for the 2017 Savannah Book Festival Headline Events will go on sale to the public on Wednesday, November 1, 2017 – be sure to secure yours before they sell out!

Be sure to visit [www.savannahbookfestival.org](http://www.savannahbookfestival.org) for locations and more of the schedule as it is announced.

\* keynote address 기조연설

- ① 11월 11일부터 14일까지 4일간 열린다.
- ② 참가자들이 작가의 사인을 받을 수 있다.
- ③ 저자 발표회 좌석을 예약할 수 있다.
- ④ 중심 행사들이 Trustees Theater에서 열린다.
- ⑤ 중심 행사들의 입장권을 11월 1일부터 일반에게 판매한다.

27. Autograph Tree에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Reaching 30 feet in height, the Autograph Tree, native throughout the Caribbean area, is a tough addition to the landscape. It is tolerant of drought, wind, and salt and will grow in almost any garden soil. It is a prime choice for the seaside water-saving beach garden and does well in large containers and roof gardens. Its common name comes from the fact that numbers or letters scratched on a leaf will turn white and persist. The inscribed leaves have been used as place cards at a dinner or as a substitute for playing cards. The Autograph Tree is an excellent windbreak, screen, or wide-spreading shade tree. A greenand- white-leaved variegation is available. The seed grows readily under both dry and moist conditions in soil, on stone walls, or in crotches of trees. It is considered invasive in many areas.

\* variegation 얼룩기(원래 같은 색이어야 하는 잎이나 줄기에 부분적으로 다른 색이 섞여 있는 식물)

\*\* crotch 갈래

- ① 카리브 해 지역 도처에 있는 토착종이다.
- ② 대형 화분과 옥상 정원에서 잘 자라지 않는다.
- ③ 잎에 글자를 새기면 하얗게 되어 없어지지 않는다.
- ④ 그늘을 넓게 드리우는 데 사용하기에 적합하다.
- ⑤ 건조한 상태에서도 씨앗이 쉽게 자란다.

28. Green Neighbours Clothing Collection에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Green Neighbours Clothing Collection**

We'd be very grateful if you could kindly donate your unwanted:

Ladies', gentlemen's and children's clothes, shoes, and socks

Curtains and household linen

Please no blankets or pillows

Please put all items into a plastic bag, attach this leaflet to the bag, and leave outside in clear view of the road before 8 a.m. We will collect between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. whatever the weather may be. Your collection day is this FRIDAY.

The collected goods are sold to developing countries. All gained profit is donated by Clothes Sharing Ltd to the LOVE Children's Charity, whose object is the relief of sick and disabled UK children by enabling them to obtain medical treatment.

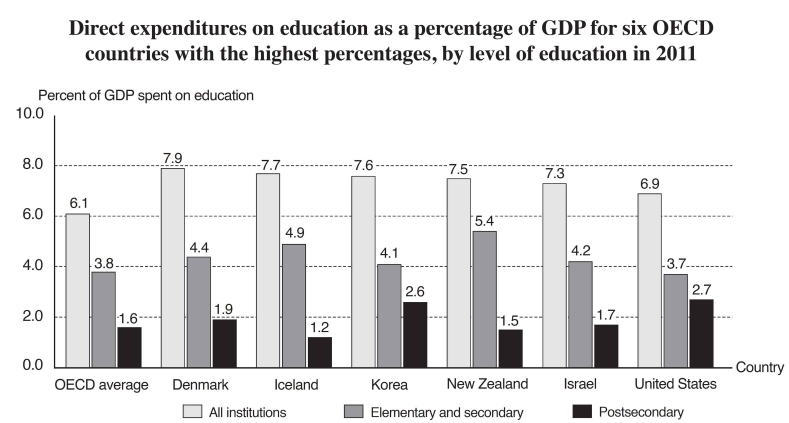
All our collectors carry identity cards, so please check if you are unsure. Our collectors cannot accept cash donations. If you have any questions, please contact (070) 2222 - 3500.

- ① 의류, 신발, 커튼을 비롯하여 담요와 베개도 수거한다.
- ② 기부자가 종이 상자에 물품을 담아 도로에 내놓아야 한다.
- ③ 날씨와 상관없이 수거를 오전 8시부터 오후 5시 사이에 한다.
- ④ 모든 수익금을 개발도상국의 아이들을 위해 사용한다.
- ⑤ 수거인을 통해 현금으로 기부를 받을 수도 있다.

29. 밑줄 친 him[he]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

My oldest nephew, who was a few years younger than I, was an English teacher who lived in a rural town an hour away from the city. He came to visit me and convinced me to let my son Danny live with ① him for the duration of his last year of high school. He taught in the high school near his home where he would enroll him and promised me that he would take responsibility for Danny and help ② him get out of the city life of crime. Danny always fascinated ③ him. Though he didn't have much in common with his younger cousins, ④ he showed up at my house frequently to take Danny out and spent a lot of time with him. He was a responsible man and appeared capable of dealing well with young people. I believed he loved Danny and that ⑤ he could help save him.

30. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for six OECD countries with the highest percentages in 2011, by level of education. ① All the countries but the United States spent over seven percent of their GDP on direct education expenditures for all institutions combined. ② New Zealand was the country that spent the highest percentage of GDP on elementary and secondary education. ③ The percentage of GDP the United States spent on elementary and secondary education was slightly lower than the OECD average (3.8 percent), while all the other countries spent more than 3.8 percent of their GDP on elementary and secondary education. ④ At the postsecondary level, spending as a percentage of GDP for the United States was higher than the OECD average and higher than spending as a percentage of GDP for any other country. ⑤ Only two countries other than the United States spent more than two percent of their GDP on postsecondary education: Korea and Denmark.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Uncertainty is a basic fact of life. Despite uncertainty, people must make predictions about the world. Will the car you are considering buying be reliable? Will you like the food you order? When you see an animal in the woods, what should you do? One source of information that reduces uncertainty is category membership. Although all Xpress Sportscars are not exactly the same, they are so similar that you can predict with some confidence that the new Sportscar you are considering will be reliable. Kansas City style barbecue ribs are not identical, but they taste more similar to one another than they do to roast chicken or tofu dishes. Knowing the category of an entity therefore serves to reduce the uncertainty associated with it, and the category reduces uncertainty to the degree that the category members are \_\_\_\_\_ with respect to the prediction you want to make. This category-based induction is one of the main ways that categories are useful to us in everyday life.

- ① uniform
- ② practical
- ③ classified
- ④ irrelevant
- ⑤ complicated

32. TV can influence creative thought. This is a concern in the U.S. because children watch an average of 30 hours each week. Certain TV programs are designed specifically for children and intended to be educational. But even these are probably bad influences. This is because all TV shows require a passive viewer. The children watching TV do not need to think for themselves. TV shows can ask questions and pause, allowing a viewer to think, and this might be marginally effective, but TV programs tend to be fast-paced, free of gaps, and supply detailed pictures, sound and everything an individual needs. There is no room for inference, for problem solving, for originality. Programmers do not want gaps or opportunities for their viewers to think for themselves; they might turn the channel! In this light all TV is very likely to stifle development because of the medium, not the content. You can have a good TV show, but it is still TV and thus still leads to \_\_\_\_\_.

\* stifle 억누르다

- ① irrational thinking
- ② memory distortion
- ③ intellectual passivity
- ④ educational inequality
- ⑤ technological insensitivity

33. Wishful thinking is stronger than dollars. Recent research has proven that people have an enormous ability \_\_\_\_\_. Duke University professor Dan Ariely describes a clever experiment. A group of people are given an intelligence test, but half of them are “accidentally” shown a response sheet, allowing them to look up correct answers before recording their own. Needless to say, they score above the rest. Next, everybody is asked to predict their grades on the next IQ test, in which there will be absolutely no cheat sheets – and those who predict correctly will get paid. Surprisingly, the half of the group that scored higher with cheat sheets predicted higher results for the next test. The cheaters wanted to believe they were very smart, even though their incorrect predictions of success would cost them money.

- ① to devote themselves to making a profit
- ② to predict correctly what others would do
- ③ to identify cheaters in many circumstances
- ④ to lie to themselves and avoid seeing the truth
- ⑤ to compensate for economic loss and keep moving on

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

Mountain gorillas are one of the most endangered of all nonhuman primate species. All of the approximately 700 mountain gorillas alive today are restricted to a heavily forested area in and around the Virunga mountains (the Virunga Volcanoes Conservation Area) shared by three countries: Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This entire area is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. (A), there is a separate park in Uganda – the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, that is also home to some of these gorillas. Tourism has been the only real hope of salvation for these magnificent animals, and for this reason, several gorilla groups have been accustomed to humans and are heavily protected by park rangers. (B), poaching, civil war, and land clearing have continued to take a toll on these small populations.

\* salvation 구조, 구제 \*\* poaching 밀렵

- |                |                 |               |              |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A)            | (B)             | (A)           | (B)          |
| ① In addition  | Consequently    | ② In addition | Nevertheless |
| ③ For instance | In the same way | ④ As a result | Nevertheless |
| ⑤ As a result  | In the same way |               |              |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The primary reason given by most regular exercisers for continuing their fitness activities is that they help them feel better on a day-to-day basis. It could be argued that the link between vigorous activity and mental health is just a function of genetic predispositions. ① However, there is evidence that regular exercise directly reduces the risk of future psychological difficulties. ② In a study with almost 2,000 adults, little or no recreational exercise was predictive of an increase in depressive symptoms eight years later. ③ Physical exercise should not be recommended for underweight patients, even when medically stable, if they are not eating adequate calories. ④ Men who had many depressive symptoms during the initial assessment usually remained feeling that way unless they began to regularly exercise. ⑤ Sedentary women who originally showed few symptoms also manifested increased signs of depression at the eight-year follow-up.

\* predisposition 성향 \*\* sedentary 주로 앉아서 지내는

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The concept of a rational action can be seen to be quite complex: it is a hybrid concept. A rational action is one that is not irrational.

- (A) However, the concept of a rational action also incorporates the concept of a reason, and reasons need not be egocentric. The fact (belief) that anyone will benefit from your actions is a reason. Reasons are not limited to facts (beliefs) about benefits to you or those for whom you care.
- (B) Any action that is not irrational counts as rational; that is, any action that does not have (is not believed to have) harmful consequences for you or those for whom you care is rational. So rationality does involve, if only indirectly, the egocentric character of an irrational action.
- (C) Thus an action that has (is believed to have) harmful consequences for you can be rational if (you believe) there are compensating benefits for others, even if you do not care about them.

\* egocentric 자기중심적인, 이기적인

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

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The roots of current insult laws can be traced to the fifth century B.C. Roman Law of the 12 Tablets, which contained provisions concerning iniuria, generally translated as insult or injury.

- (A) Because the action for iniuria was designed to protect honor and dignity, husbands could recover for insults to their wives and fathers for insults to their children. As with modern insult laws, iniuria was based on an individual's feelings of insult and outrage, not on economic loss.
- (B) In its earliest use, iniuria probably referred only to assaults or bodily harm; however, a series of edicts expanded the concept of iniuria to include verbal attacks, insult, or outrage.
- (C) Therefore the penalty was based on the position of the parties and the severity of the outrage rather than on any proof of loss. Initially a type of civil action for damages, over time criminal remedies developed as well.

\* outrage 유린 \*\* edict 칙령

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

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

Many educated people, in fact, are not good at making practical decisions, and they aren't noticeably better at living moral lives than other people are

The ancients made a distinction between knowledge and wisdom: unlike wisdom, knowledge was understood to be something that can be taught. If you pay attention to a lecture on physics, chemistry, or history, you will probably come away with knowledge — facts and information — you didn't have before. ( ① ) Knowledge can be given, taught. ( ② ) Although possessing knowledge is important and an essential part of wisdom, it does not by itself ensure wisdom, whose elements are understanding, insight, good judgment, and the capacity to live and guide one's conduct well. ( ③ ) They have knowledge, but they lack wisdom. ( ④ ) And it is with wisdom that moral philosophy is most concerned, for philosophy, etymologically, is the love of wisdom (philo-, "love"; sophos, "wisdom" — from Greek). ( ⑤ ) Moral philosophy, therefore, is the love and pursuit of wisdom in moral matters.

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

Unlike other fruits, it emits a very strong smell recognizable to many animals, which travel from a great distance to eat the fruit.

A fruit is the seed-bearing part of a plant, and is produced to help in the dispersal of seeds. ( ① ) The pleasant flavor, color and odor are meant to attract animals, which on eating the flesh of the fruit, disperse or swallow the seeds which are passed out in their excreta. ( ② ) In this respect the tropical fruit known as durian is especially worth mentioning. ( ③ ) The durian smell comes mainly from its very thick and spinous outer coat, which is so firm that no animal can easily break it. ( ④ ) Only when the fruit ripens, does it drop from the normally tall durian tree, and in the process it breaks open. ( ⑤ ) This exposes the fleshy seeds, which are then picked up by various animals, and are dispersed across the forest.

\* excreta 배설물 \*\* spinous 가시가 있는

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

Human social life originates with the evolution of parental care and the mother-infant bond. The behavior between mother and infant, and later between father and infant, is the foundation stone for adult bonding, friendliness, and love, all of which are at the heart of social organization. Unfortunately, all mammals, including humans, demonstrate ambivalence about other people. As powerfully wired as we are for social contact, so too are we wired for "xenophobia": the fear of strangers. This fear begins during the second half of the first year of life, and although it is modifiable by culture, it is never totally absent from human social relationships. This inherent conflict is probably what propelled our evolution into relatively small social groups; we needed social bonds, and yet we had to minimize our fear-arousing contact with strangers. Thus, the perfect solution is a fixed, relatively small group of familiar people. Modern urban life, of course, poses serious problems in this regard.



Along with the desire to form social bonds, our (A) fear of strangers drove us to establish relatively small social groups where contact with members of other groups could be (B).

\* ambivalence 모순된 감정 \*\* xenophobia 낯선 사람 공포증

- |            |            |          |         |
|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| (A)        | (B)        | (A)      | (B)     |
| ① false    | increased  | ② false  | avoided |
| ③ acquired | increased  | ④ innate | avoided |
| ⑤ innate   | maintained |          |         |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Brain scientists are beginning to show that when the mind quiets down and brain activity slows, we are able to connect the dots in new ways. When we are in a frenzy, wildly searching for answers, we do more to handicap our minds than to actually solve the problem; we are pushing our brains to the limits, failing to discover fresh insights.

Think back to when you could not remember the name of the person walking toward you; instantly you were embarrassed because you were well aware of all the facts about them, such as how you knew them, where they lived, and even their children's names. But your mind was wildly searching for that person's name, to no avail. Then somehow – out of the blue – when you were no longer trying, perhaps on your drive home from the encounter or when you were brushing your teeth, the person's name came to you, clear as a bell. Why it could not come to your mind when you needed it demonstrates a glitch in the brain's search-and-rescue mission of immediately retrieving desired information that exists in your memory storage system. This simple example shows how you \_\_\_\_\_ data when your mind is at rest.

Many report that they find themselves doing their best, most insightful thinking when they're half asleep, in the shower, or on an airplane – when they have been removed from their habitual hectic life context, precisely when they quit trying so hard. Now that is a mind marvel!

\* frenzy 광분, 격분 \*\* glitch 결함.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Your Best Brain Years Can Be in the Future
- ② Attend to Your Two Most Important Tasks Every Day
- ③ Your Brain Is Not Wired to Do Multiple Things at Once
- ④ Enhance Integrated Reasoning to Accelerate Performance
- ⑤ Your Brain Works Smarter When You Make It Slow Down

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① filter                      ② recall                      ③ distort
- ④ compare                    ⑤ interpret

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Despite living in the United States for more than two decades, my parents remain quite traditional when it comes to Chinese customs and values. This was especially true when it came to my choice of a husband. My parents automatically measured all my boyfriends according to the Chinese yardstick for sons-in-laws, and one of the first "tests" for a future son-in-law is to see whether he volunteers to pay for dinner the first time he meets the girl's family. Accordingly on Bryan's first visit to my parents' home in Pittsburgh, my father took us to a nice Chinese restaurant.

(B)

When Bryan left, my parents told me in no uncertain terms that he was not right for me. They said that a man who would not offer to pay for dinner will not provide well for his wife in marriage. When I told Bryan my parents' comment, (a) he was stunned. In American culture, Bryan explained, if the boyfriend of the daughter tried to pay for a meal with her parents, it would be an insult to the father. It would imply that the father couldn't afford to take (b) his family out. He was surprised to find that the opposite is true in Chinese custom.

(C)

After the desserts were served, my father expected Bryan to offer to pay. Unfortunately for Bryan, I was not aware of the Chinese dating customs and did not alert (c) him ahead of time to pay the bill. When the check arrived, Bryan did not reach for the bill; instead, he respectfully said thank you to my father for inviting him to dinner. My father paid the check, but became quite solemn and distant toward Bryan for the rest of the visit.

(D)

A few years later, after we were married, we went out to a restaurant with my parents again. Having learned his lesson the hard way, Bryan was determined to pay for all future meals with my parents. When the check came, (d) he quickly reached out to grab it. This time, however, my father told him that he was not allowed to pay. Now that Bryan had married me, my father explained to him, (e) he had become a son to my parents. Being the most senior male at a family meal, my father would pay for the bill.

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

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

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

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Bryan은 Pittsburgh에 있는 필자 부모의 집을 방문했다.
- ② 필자의 부모는 필자에게 Bryan이 남편감으로 적절하지 않다고 말했다.
- ③ Bryan은 자기가 여자 친구 부모의 식사비를 내는 것은 실례라고 생각했다.
- ④ Bryan은 앞으로 처부모와 함께하는 식사비를 내겠다고 결심했다.
- ⑤ 결혼 후 Bryan의 장인은 Bryan이 식사비를 내는 것을 승낙했다.



# 영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① I'm sorry, but I don't live here.
  - ② I'm afraid I'm lost. This is a dead-end street.
  - ③ Well, are there any vacancies in this complex?
  - ④ My card is stuck in the ATM. What should I do?
  - ⑤ There's one inside the grocery store on the main street.
  
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① Never mind. I already took out the trash.
  - ② My pleasure. I like helping you as much as I can.
  - ③ Oh, it is very kind of you to help with my studies.
  - ④ Sorry. I'll be very busy with household chores today.
  - ⑤ Really? I thought we're going to clean the bathroom.
  
3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 임상 시험 결과를 발표하려고
  - ② 연구에 참여할 지원자를 모집하려고
  - ③ 진단을 위한 심리 검사를 권유하려고
  - ④ 인기 있는 심리학 강좌를 소개하려고
  - ⑤ 회피성 성격 장애 치료 과정을 설명하려고
  
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 상어가 먹이를 감지하는 방법
  - ② 상어의 생김새와 생태학적 특징
  - ③ 바다에서 상어를 만났을 때의 대처 요령
  - ④ 멸종 위기의 상어를 보호하기 위한 노력
  - ⑤ 상어 포획이 해양 생태계에 미치는 영향
  
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 서점 직원 - 손님
  - ② 택배 기사 - 집주인
  - ③ 우체국 직원 - 고객
  - ④ 도서관 사서 - 학생
  - ⑤ 우편집배원 - 경비원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 식물 골라 주기
  - ② 식물에 비료 주기
  - ③ 꽃 심기 도와주기
  - ④ 자녀 상담해 주기
  - ⑤ 원예 도구 구입해 주기
  
8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 결혼식에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
  - ① 몸이 아파서
  - ② 교통사고가 나서
  - ③ 택배를 받아야 해서
  - ④ 돌잔치에 참석해야 해서
  - ⑤ 고객을 만나러 가야 해서
  
9. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
  - ① \$80    ② \$90    ③ \$100    ④ \$140    ⑤ \$150
  
10. 대화를 듣고, Big Five Senior Award에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 수상 부문
  - ② 자기 추천 가능 여부
  - ③ 수상자 상품 내역
  - ④ 복수 부문 추천 가능 여부
  - ⑤ 수상 후보 추천 마감일
  
11. 2017 Youth Journalism Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 참가자는 16~19세이어야 한다.
  - ② 매주 화요일과 목요일에 워크숍이 있다.
  - ③ 각 참가자의 뉴스 기사 두 편이 Galaxy Times에 게재된다.
  - ④ 모든 참가자의 작품을 보여 주는 공개 행사가 있다.
  - ⑤ 신청 마감일은 9월 15일이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택한 우산꽃이를 고르시오

	Model	Material	Shape	Weight	Price
①	A	bamboo	round	2.6 kg	\$29
②	B	metal	square	2.2 kg	\$38
③	C	metal	round	3.0 kg	\$35
④	D	plastic	square	3.2 kg	\$45
⑤	E	metal	square	2.8 kg	\$42

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

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

- ① You're right. I'll go outside and take a walk.
- ② Yes. Creative people tend to be task-oriented.
- ③ Well, when I think hard, I tend to bite my nails.
- ④ Never give up and try to solve as many questions as possible.
- ⑤ Like anything else, fostering creativity requires concentration.

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

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

- ① I'm sorry. I don't have his cell phone number now.
- ② All right. I'll run up to your office with my file soon.
- ③ Well, I don't know how to fix the new copy machine.
- ④ Never mind. I know where I can find more paper to use.
- ⑤ Thanks. I'm glad that there's room in the budget this quarter.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sandra가 Damon에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sandra : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You should emphasize the key terms by using visual signs.
- ② You need to write down all the key concepts of the lecture.
- ③ You'd better focus on other signals and not just the spoken words.
- ④ Could you draw those pictures and symbols more easily by hand?
- ⑤ Why not simplify your note-taking system so it's easier to remember?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① different types of allergy symptoms
- ② how to make herbal remedies at home
- ③ ways of managing stress with herbal tea
- ④ several causes of a persistent sore throat
- ⑤ natural remedies that relieve sore throats

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① salt                      ② marshmallow root      ③ chamomile
- ④ cinnamon              ⑤ peppermint

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As many of you know, many street lights were not replaced after Hurricane Charley in our neighborhood. Neighborhood watch group members are coming around with street maps indicating where we believe street light addition is needed in our neighborhood. Keeping our streets well lit is a major deterrent to crime. We have a very dark area along Cousley in front of the Town Hall Tower which must be addressed. We also have some other streets that could benefit from some additional light. We will be putting stakes in the ground where we feel these lights may be located. Please let us know if you are opposed to the addition of more street lights in the marked locations. Call your neighborhood watch group member, or Denise Richard at 940 - 135 - 5599 to express your opinion. The lights will be installed at no expense to homeowners in this neighborhood.

\* deterrent 억제책

- ① 지역 방범대 활동에 대한 주민의 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 범죄 예방을 위한 순찰 활동 강화의 필요성을 설득하려고
- ③ 지역 방범대 활동에 대한 주민 만족도 조사를 안내하려고
- ④ 가로등 설치 공사로 초래된 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ⑤ 가로등 추가 설치에 관한 공지와 함께 주민의 의견을 들으려고

19. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like shamans or witch doctors, philosophers and scientists have often lived at the edge of society, dedicating their lives to expanding the boundaries of knowledge and the ways in which we see, imagine, and investigate the world. True philosophy is characterized by visionary courage and a willingness to look at the world in new and unfamiliar ways. In this way, the greatest philosophers and scientists have assumed a heroic risk. Certainly, some have risked their very lives by asking unsettling questions or by holding unconventional views. Like a shaman's journey to the otherworld, the heroic quest is often lonely and filled with danger. But if successful, the true hero is able to attain a new level of insight or way of being, which upon return to society, he or she can share with everyone who is capable of receiving it. In this way, through the work and sacrifice of creative individuals, our world view is constantly being expanded, rewoven, and enriched.

\* witch doctor 주술사

- ① examples of scientific inspirations from everyday life
- ② the history of conflicts between philosophy and science
- ③ importance of sharing knowledge in the development of science
- ④ differences between philosophical and scientific views on the world
- ⑤ the role of philosophers and scientists in advancing the world view

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes we may wonder why things happen the way they do. The answers are within us, but it takes time to be in touch with our inner selves when we are so caught up in the outside world. If we just spend a little more time looking back at our upbringing, we can understand that our present and our future are greatly a reflection of our past. As human beings, it is very natural for us to try and eliminate or block out past memories that we view as "bad." Why do we even use the word "bad," when bad is in itself the opposite of "good?" I believe, if we start using those past experiences as the lesson plan we were given to shape our future, then what we do in the present will be better than what we did in the past. Remember: our "present" was once our "future."

\* upbringing (어릴 적의) 양육, 교육

- ① 기억력 향상을 위해서는 전문적인 훈련이 필요하다.
- ② 선과 악의 구분에 있어서 객관적인 기준이 필요하다.
- ③ 자신의 내면의 목소리에 귀 기울이는 노력이 필요하다.
- ④ 과거의 경험을 통해 더 나은 현재를 만드는 자세가 중요하다.
- ⑤ 자신과 다른 사람들의 과거를 서로 비교하지 않는 것이 중요하다.

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you asked me to diagram a sentence, I'd be hard pressed to do it. I have always struggled with this exercise, and really never grasped the idea of a "dangling participle." Yet I like to think that I write pretty well. The rules of grammar certainly help, yet we needn't let rules get in the way of flow and creativity. Music instruction in schools sometimes includes too much focus on grammar and little room for creativity. If we want children to read better, we should have them write stories; if we want children to become poets, we should ask them to write poetry. Similarly, if we want our students to be fulfilled and creative musicians, then they must be given many chances to compose — without the rules of "grammar" hindering their way. We simply need to let them compose and improvise. Creative activities will open the door to a much deeper understanding of all of the concepts, the "rules" that should be taught in music education.

\* dangling participle 현수분사 \*\* improvise 즉흥 연주하다

- ① 학생들이 고전 음악을 현대적인 환경에서 감상하도록 해야 한다.
- ② 음악 교육에서 창작 활동의 비중을 감상 활동만큼 늘려야 한다.
- ③ 어린이가 글자를 읽고 쓸 수 있게 된 다음 음악 이론을 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 음악 교육에서 학생들이 선호하는 음악 장르를 적극적으로 활용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 학생들이 음악의 규칙에 구애되지 않고 자유롭게 음악을 창작하게 해야 한다.

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cotton growing and manufacturing evolved independently in three regions of the world, South Asia, Central America, and East Africa. From these regions, however, knowledge spread rapidly along existing trade and migration routes — from Mesoamerica to the north, for example, and from East Africa to the west. Central to these movements of the cotton industry was India. From there, cotton growing and manufacturing skills moved west, east, and south, placing Asia at the center of the global cotton industry, where it would remain until well into the nineteenth century, and return again in the late twentieth century. India's location, and skill with cotton, was most consequential to the plant's prominent role in our world, since a group of Europeans, clothed no doubt in fur, wool, and linen, was most impressed when they stumbled more than two thousand years ago upon these amazing new fabrics arriving from a mythical "East."

\* stumble upon ~을 우연히 발견하다

- ① How Cotton Made India a Colony of Britain
- ② Why Europeans Imagined the East as Magical
- ③ Cotton: The Most Valued Agricultural Product
- ④ India's Role in Globalizing the Cotton Industry
- ⑤ The Spread of Agricultural Knowledge Through Cotton

23. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One morning, before getting into the shower to get ready for work, I mentioned to Jim Sr. that I had a shoe that needed to be repaired and asked if he knew where I could take it. My father-in-law asked to see the shoe, so I gave it to him, and then I began getting ready for work. I am not one to spend a long time in the shower. I am out and ready to leave the house in about thirty minutes. When I walked to the door to leave, I noticed my shoe in a bag on the counter. Apparently, while I was busy getting ready, Jim Sr. got into his truck and took my shoe to the cobbler, waited while it was repaired, and brought it back home. I was amazed! I hadn't even asked him to do it. I only asked for the name of a place I could take it, but he kindly got my shoe repaired. It really made my day.

\* cobbler 구두[신발] 수선공

- ① jealous                      ② indifferent              ③ grateful
- ④ anxious                      ⑤ disappointed

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

Students often have to divide their attention because they are expected to (or want to) engage in a variety of tasks and activities. Students report that they even do homework under these conditions, trying to ① complete school projects as they check email, hold phone conversations, watch television, and so forth. Essentially, they are trying to do two or more tasks at one time, with each task ② requiring some amount of attentional resources, and this pretty much defines the concept of divided attention. Even beyond the classroom, we all have a certain capacity to attend to ③ stimulation around us. If the tasks in which we are engaged are simple enough or highly overlearned, we can complete more than one task because a behavior that we have learned so well that it is automatic does not always place high demands on our ④ moral capacity. If, however, the tasks are complex or new, it is virtually ⑤ impossible to devote appropriate levels of attention to all of them at the same time.

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

In the midst of the civil war in the Roman Empire, one emperor, Vespasian, assumed power. His hold on power was not secure, and he had to think quickly about how to gain acceptance from the people and (A) [bring / brought] about stability to his rule. In this, he came to understand that he could mesmerize the masses by providing them with sports spectacles as a means of great entertainment. If he could supply them with (B) [so / such] enthusiastic events, they would perceive it as a great achievement on his part. As part of this effort, Vespasian, along with his son, Titus, ordered a huge sports arena to (C) [build / be built]. At the time, it was called the Flavian Amphitheater, but it would later be known as the Colosseum.

\* mesmerize 최면을 걸 듯 마음을 사로잡다

- |   | (A)     |       | (B)  |       | (C)      |
|---|---------|-------|------|-------|----------|
| ① | bring   | ..... | so   | ..... | build    |
| ② | bring   | ..... | such | ..... | be built |
| ③ | bring   | ..... | so   | ..... | be built |
| ④ | brought | ..... | such | ..... | build    |
| ⑤ | brought | ..... | such | ..... | be built |

26. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Libby's mother had her daughters securely tucked under her wing. But what about Libby, who wanted to venture out from under that wing? ① She could have rebelled, caused trouble, and gone her own way. Libby was sociable and probably could have found friends to help ② her distance herself from her mother. However, she really liked her mother and felt disloyal leaving ③ her; her mother had always done so much for her. In addition, her mother's protective, ever-present aid may have contributed to Libby's uncertainty as to whether or not ④ she actually could handle situations on her own; she had not had much experience at attempting to do this. Both of these reasons may have stopped Libby from continuing to separate slowly or from rebelling and abruptly creating distance between herself and ⑤ her mother; she got hurt deeply inside instead.

\* tuck (안전한 곳 등에) 챙겨 넣다 \*\* rebel 반항하다

27. fennel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Fennel, a member of the carrot family, was cultivated in Europe throughout ancient times and the Middle Ages. The fennel whose stalk and seed were eaten by the Greeks and Romans was the original wild form native to southern Europe, and is known as "bitter fennel." Its seeds were used in seasoning mixtures and its stalks in stews and pickles. As early as the ninth century A.D. a distinction was made between bitter and sweet fennel, with the latter being the one especially favored in medieval cookery. The stalk was frequently added to vegetable and meat dishes, and the seed dried, sugar-coated, and eaten as a breath freshener at the end of a meal. Physicians classified fennel as dry and warm, and described it as good for the eyes, for the movement of the bladder and bowels, and for the flow of milk. It was recommended for colds and digestive problems.

\* bladder 방광

- ① 고대와 중세에 걸쳐 유럽에서 재배되었다.
- ② 그리스인은 남유럽의 고유한 야생 토종을 먹었다.
- ③ 서기 9세기에 쓴맛이 나는 것과 단맛이 나는 것으로 구분 지어졌다.
- ④ 씨앗은 건조되고 설탕이 입혀져 구강 청량제로 사용되었다.
- ⑤ 의사들에 의해 건조하고 차갑다고 분류되었다.

28. Sprout Community Fun Run에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Sprout Community Fun Run**

This year, all the proceeds will go to expand the collections of school libraries in Sprout Community!

WHEN: Sunday, September 24, 11 a.m. - 2 p.m. (Rain or Shine!)

WHERE: Sprout High School track

**[WHAT]**  
It is an event where friends, families, and co-workers sponsor our students as they jog around a quarter-mile track. (Only the students can run.)

- Our students start with beverages, cookies and a fun warm-up; then they run.
- The kids receive their medal only when they finish their promised laps.

**[HOW]**

- Each runner sets a goal that is comfortable for their sponsors (family, friends, or co-workers).
- The sponsors make a promise to make the donation.
- When the running is over, the sponsors will make a donation.

**[BRING]**  
Picnic blanket, sunscreen, camera, etc. (Water is provided.) Sorry - NO PETS

\* proceeds 수익금 \*\* lap (달리기의) 한 바퀴

- ① 9월 25일 오전 11시에 열리며 비가 오면 다음날 개최된다.
- ② 학생들이 가족, 친구들과 1마일 길이의 트랙을 달린다.
- ③ 어린이들이 약속한 바퀴만큼 달리지 않아도 메달을 받는다.
- ④ 달리기가 끝나면 후원자들이 약속한 기부를 한다.
- ⑤ 애완동물을 행사장에 데리고 오는 것을 허용한다.

29. Youth Enrichment Day 2017 자원봉사 기회에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Youth Enrichment Day 2017 Volunteer Opportunity**

Be an encouraging force in a youth's life by volunteering at the Youth Enrichment Day 2017!

**Place:** UMASS Boston Clark Athletic Center in Dorchester  
**Working time:** August 6th 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Youth Enrichment Day 2017 will provide youth employees with meaningful workshops and team-building and networking opportunities.

**How you can help**

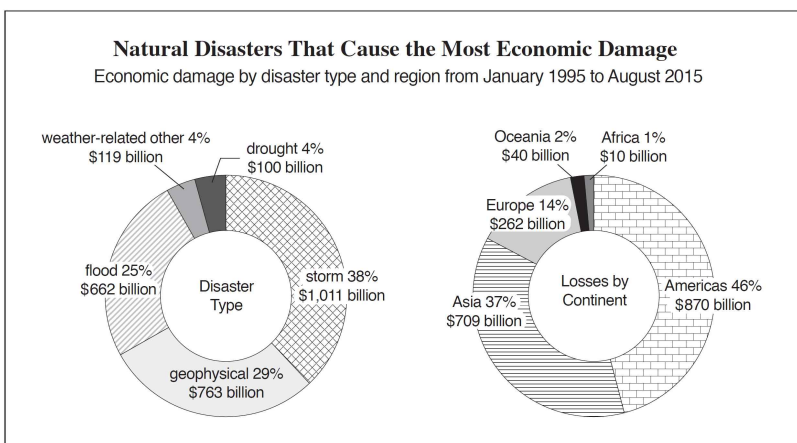
- ☆Greet participants
- ☆Help participants check in
- ☆Direct participants to workshops and answer general event questions from participants
- ☆Distribute lunch to participants
- ☆Event setup and cleanup

No prior experience in volunteering in the Youth Enrichment Day events is needed. Lunch is provided to volunteers.

If you are interested in this opportunity, please contact Fred Johnson via e-mail (f\_johnson@goodmail.com) or call him at 617 - 234 - 5678.

- ① 자원봉사는 8월 6일 오전에 시작하여 그날 오후에 끝난다.
- ② 자원봉사자는 행사 참가자의 일반적인 질문에 답한다.
- ③ 자원봉사자는 행사 참가자에게 점심을 나눠 준다.
- ④ 자원봉사를 하려면 사전 경험을 쌓아야 한다.
- ⑤ 자원봉사자에게 점심이 제공된다.

30. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The charts above show economic damage by disaster type and region from January 1995 to August 2015. ① Storms had the greatest economic impact of all the natural disasters, causing over \$1,000 billion of losses around the world during the period, followed by geophysical disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic activities at \$763 billion. ② The percentage of losses from floods was the third largest, accounting for a quarter of the total economic damage. ③ Losses from droughts, storms, floods, and other weather-related events made up 71 percent of all losses attributed to natural disasters. ④ At the regional level, recorded losses in the Americas, which amounted to \$870 billion, accounted for 46% of the total, followed by Asia. ⑤ Recorded losses of three continents combined – Europe, Oceania, and Africa – exceeded one fifth of the total losses to all the continents.

\* geophysical 지구 물리학(상)의

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In a time when toys were few and far between, they gave flight to a child's imagination. A personal example may help make the point. When we went to visit my wife's niece over the holidays, we didn't expect a two-year-old cousin to be there. We had no present for her. My wife found a bar of lavender soap that we were going to use. She wrapped it and tied it with a pretty bow. When StellaBlue opened the package, her eyes widened and she shouted in delight. Her own bar of soap! She clung to it with great happiness and I could tell that for her, it was a bar of gold, a secret treasure, a perfumed soap fit for a princess like her. For StellaBlue, the bar of soap was special and precious because it was so much more \_\_\_\_\_ than the other gifts she usually got at the holidays. Children are robbed of that wonderful joy and flights of fancy when toys are no longer special.

\* lavender (방향제로 말린) 라벤더 꽃

- ① realistic                      ② personal                      ③ available
- ④ expensive                      ⑤ sophisticated

32. When you are successful and the new habit feels normal, it is time to create an anchor. The anchor is valuable for those situations in which you threaten to \_\_\_\_\_. I once created the habit of seeing beauty in every human being. So when I felt the habit was mine, I bought myself a geode, a stone that can be found around volcanoes. Geodes are rough on the outside but if you break them in two, inside there is a beautiful cave filled with shining crystals. So I put the geode on my desk and after a year or so I had had a dispute with a person and I was really angry. I came into my office and threw my bag on the ground. "What an idiot!" I said out loud, and immediately my eye was drawn like a magnet to the geode and I realised that here I had a person with a very rough outside, but somewhere inside there must be something beautiful.

\* geode 정동(속이 빈 암석 속에 결정질이 자라나 있는 돌)

- ① fall into a bad habit
- ② loose your new habit
- ③ doubt your own ability
- ④ come into serious conflict
- ⑤ overlook the beauty of routines

33. With respect to philosophy, regardless of our particular personal living conditions, we all share in some knowledge that is common to us all. This knowledge includes the basic principles of reasoning. They are so basic that they are presupposed by all of our reasoning processes. Because the basic principles are so fundamental, they are self-evident, they do not depend upon any more fundamental principles of reasoning, and they cannot be demonstrated. Demanding that everything we accept as true be demonstrated by means of some reasoning process would be unreasonable. It would mean that \_\_\_\_\_ . However, it's a fact that we do reason, and that we do so successfully, at least on some occasions.

- ① philosophy should not seek practical objectives
- ② only humans could make reasonable judgments
- ③ reasoning could never get started in the first place
- ④ there could be conflict between reason and emotion
- ⑤ reasoning processes should be based on concrete facts

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

The modern environmental movement developed in the late 19th century. Early environmental organizations were concerned mainly with nature conservation, wildlife protection, and limiting the pollution that arose from industrial development. The movement included diverse schools of thought. (A), during the early 1900s, debates raged among conservationists over building a dam on Yosemite National Park's Tuolumne River to provide San Francisco with water. Preservationist members of the conservation movement, advocating the preservation of nature for its own sake, opposed the dam on principle. Utilitarian members of the movement, advocating the wise use of natural resources, supported the project. The preservationists lost; the dam was completed in 1923. (B), the debate inspired preservationists to campaign for national park protection, which led to the creation of the National Park Service.

\* utilitarian 공리주의의, 실리적인

- | (A)           |       | (B)       |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① For example | ..... | However   |
| ② For example | ..... | Likewise  |
| ③ Furthermore | ..... | Likewise  |
| ④ In contrast | ..... | However   |
| ⑤ In contrast | ..... | Therefore |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A symbol is often an abstract representation of an object. A designer can use various degrees of abstraction to take the symbol further away from a realistic representation of the actual object, yet make it more representative at the same time.

- ① The ability to visually abstract enables a designer to focus on and convey a succinct message that successfully creates associations to the product.
- ② Thus, a designer can focus on the value that a product will have for consumers rather than on its physical characteristics, which may not be easy to transmit.
- ③ Consumers are increasingly going beyond design and placing greater emphasis on the emotional appeal of the product.
- ④ The more abstract the image, however, the more tenuous the link becomes until it reaches the point when it is lost altogether.
- ⑤ There is a balance between creating something interesting yet simple enough to be understood.

\* succinct 간결한    \*\* tenuous 미약한

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

36.

Past behavior is the strongest predictor of current self-efficacy judgments. So by observing themselves executing successful moves, learners pay greater attention to and are provided with the information on how to best perform skills to continue progressing.

- (A) For example, Halliwell found improvements in performance and confidence of professional hockey players coming back from injury or after experiencing slumps when he developed music videos showing only the successful highlights of their games.
- (B) Although limited in number, the sport studies that have examined the effect of self-modeling on psychosocial variables such as self-efficacy and performance have yielded encouraging results.
- (C) Likewise, Singleton and Feltz examined the effect of self-modeling on college hockey players' performance and found that the players exposed to self-modeling experienced greater shooting accuracy and self-efficacy for shooting performance compared with controls.

\* self-efficacy 자기 효능(감) (스스로 상황을 극복하고 과제를 성공적으로 수행할 수 있다는 신념이나 기대)

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

37.

The law of demand states that people demand less of a good as it becomes more expensive.

- (A) In 1990, after three years of extremely low rainfall, prices shifted to a block rate: as water supplies dried up, prices were raised in price “blocks,” and consumption dropped by 50 percent. After the drought ended, water use rose, but only to 62 percent of pre-drought levels.
- (B) “These prices permanently changed people’s habits and attitudes,” UC Berkeley economist David Zetland wrote of Santa Barbara. “People change their behavior when the price of water increases.”
- (C) This theory was validated in Santa Barbara, California, when, during the drought of 1987 - 91, the city raised water prices to help reduce consumption. Before the drought hit, Santa Barbara water was priced at a flat rate, meaning that the cost did not change when people used more water.

\* validate 입증하다

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

On the contrary, archaeologists from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated.

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. ( ① ) But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. ( ② ) The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the time factor. ( ③ ) Rather incredibly, an archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is lost! ( ④ ) Then, to interpret those finds, they had to learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. ( ⑤ ) Could a commercial archaeologist have waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

\* INA 해양고고학 연구소    \*\* excavate 발굴하다

39.

In Australia, for example, the majority of men (67 per cent) are categorised as ‘too fat’.

In an effort to bring the population up to date with measurements of fatness, the public were reminded that weight on its own is not a sufficient indicator of fatness. ( ① ) Calculations of fatness in the form of Body Mass Index (BMI), which took into account both weight and height, were commonly featured in public discussions. ( ② ) And the resulting quantification of fatness as overweight (BMI over 25), obese (BMI over 30), or very obese (BMI over 40) effectively and efficiently divided populations into categories of fatness. ( ③ ) The consequences of these calculative rationalities are interesting. ( ④ ) Thus the notion of population normality – usually understood as the condition to which to aspire – is thrown into question. ( ⑤ ) The obesity ‘epidemic’ alerts us to the fact that it is now normal to be abnormal – even diseased.

\* aspire 동경하다

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

Whereas addressing conflicts openly, directly and freely in an individualistic culture is the norm, in a collective culture, conflict can be a terrifying experience for those involved. Individuals in a collective culture view conflict as a threat to the group harmony. Since they are part of the group, this makes it a threat to their own harmony and, worse still, if they are the cause of the conflict, they feel responsible for one of the most negative outcomes in a collective working culture. As a result, collective cultures are, by nature, conflict avoidant. Although this has its advantages in protecting group harmony, it has its disadvantages in making it difficult, particularly for an outsider, to know if they have group consensus or not. Most members of highly collective cultures would rather agree to something they do not believe in than risk creating a conflict.



In a collective culture, members regard conflict as something to (A), which may help maintain group harmony but discourage some of the members from expressing their (B).

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)           |
|---|-------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | avoid       | ..... | weaknesses    |
| ② | avoid       | ..... | disagreements |
| ③ | embrace     | ..... | disagreements |
| ④ | investigate | ..... | identities    |
| ⑤ | investigate | ..... | weaknesses    |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An interesting study was conducted by researchers at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Washington, D.C. The team, led by psychologist Marc Bornstein, followed 374 infants from five months of age through adolescence, periodically assessing their intelligence and achievement. The researchers' findings were striking. The actions kids could perform at five months predicted not only their IQ at four and ten years of age but their academic achievement (reading comprehension and math problem-solving) at age fourteen. These actions included "tummy time," when infants could lift their head and shoulders for several seconds at a time; when they could sit by themselves; and how often they attempted to reach out and grab the objects around them. The researchers were able to show that the link from action to thought was explained not by the parents' intelligence or education level but by the infants' physical capabilities. When kids can sit up by themselves, their hands are free to reach out and grab objects, which allows them to learn things about the world that they wouldn't otherwise. Infants learned that their actions could change their environment, which helped shape their understanding of others' actions and intentions. Even the language adults used around moving infants tended to be more complex, something known to enhance infant cognitive development. \_\_\_\_\_, action and intelligence are inseparable. The end result, Bornstein says, is that "motor-exploratory competence in infancy is a catalyst for adolescent academic achievement."

\* catalyst 촉매(제)

41. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① difficulty of facilitating cognitive development
- ② impact of physical development on intelligence
- ③ importance of parental involvement in education
- ④ relationship between motor capabilities and social skills
- ⑤ ways to improve classroom behavior and academic outcomes

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Instead                      ② In short                      ③ Otherwise
- ④ Conversely                      ⑤ For example

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Jim was fourteen years old in the summer of 1955 and he was spending that summer the way (a) he had spent so many summers – at his grandfather's farm. Jim admired his grandfather mainly because he was for him a good friend. One Sunday afternoon, they sat in the porch swing when Jim's grandmother came out and announced that they were just about ready to cut the cake to celebrate the birthday of Jim's cousin. She said, "You fellows get your voices ready because we're going to be singing Happy Birthday."

At this point, Jim said to his grandfather, "Granddad, real men don't sing." And without much thought, but with raised eyebrows his grandfather responded, "Is that so?" Well, Grandfather got up and went in the house and joined in the singing while Jim sat in the porch swing thinking over the wisdom of what (b) he had just shared with his grandfather, "Real men don't sing."

The years passed and at twenty-six years of age, Jim got word of his grandfather's passing. And (c) he made the trip back home for the funeral. That afternoon after the funeral, Jim sat in his grandfather's chair in his small office. And sitting there looking at his grandfather's wall, he saw (d) his diploma from the U.S. Naval Academy and his citations for bravery. And he saw a letter of thanks from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had thanked his grandfather, who at sixty-one years of age had already applied for retirement when Pearl Harbor was bombed. But his grandfather withdrew his request for retirement and served through the course of the war.

As Jim sat there looking at the mementos of his long life, the words he had spoken to his grandfather so many summers before came back to (e) him, "Granddad, real men don't sing." And it was then that Jim remembered something his grandfather used to say to him whenever someone was \_\_\_\_\_. His grandfather would just shake his head patiently and say, "We just have to be patient with people Jim, while they learn what we can never tell them." It was that afternoon that Jim understood what his grandfather meant.

\* citation 표창장    \*\* memento 추억이 되는 물건

43. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① selfish                      ② jealous                      ③ cowardly
- ④ dishonest                      ⑤ unreasonable

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

- ① (a)                      ② (b)                      ③ (c)                      ④ (d)                      ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Jim의 할아버지에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Jim에게 좋은 친구였다.
- ② 생일 축하 노래를 부르지 않고 Jim과 함께 있었다.
- ③ 용맹해서 표창장을 받았다.
- ④ 진주만이 폭격되고 나서 퇴역 신청을 철회했다.
- ⑤ 사람들에게 대해 인내심을 가져야 한다고 말하곤 했다.

\* 확인 사항

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



# 영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① No. The mechanic fixed it yesterday.
- ② Sure. I think I have it on my smartphone.
- ③ Wow! This model already spins fast enough.
- ④ Right. I see the water hasn't drained properly.
- ⑤ Yes. Thank you for helping me fix the machine.

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

- ① Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see it when I came in.
- ② Then, I can recommend a good restaurant for you.
- ③ Well, I'm taking my dog to an animal hospital now.
- ④ Thanks. I'm happy I found a place to take my dog to.
- ⑤ You're right. That restaurant is so popular in this area.

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

- ① 강좌 개설을 부탁하려고
- ② 특별 강연 개최를 안내하려고
- ③ 생산성 향상 방안을 설명하려고
- ④ 정년 퇴임식 참석을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 새로 부임한 경영자를 소개하려고

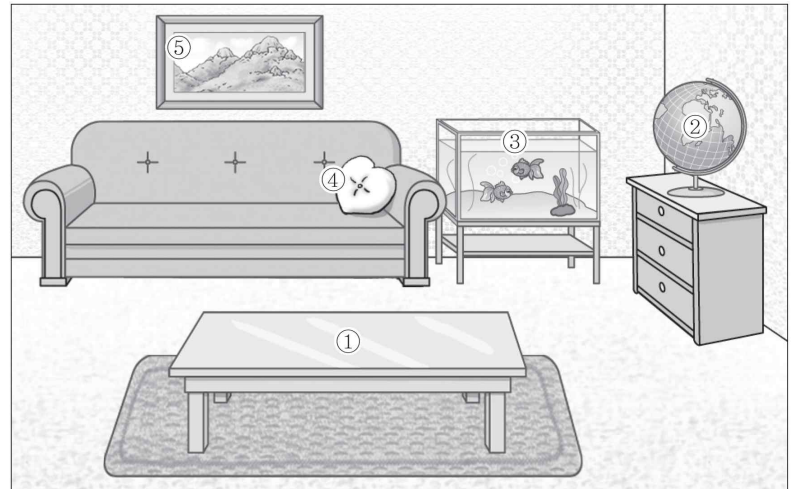
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 유산소 운동이 필요한 이유
- ② 외발자전거 이용 시 주의 사항
- ③ 자전거 이용 인구 증가의 요인
- ④ 외발자전거 타기의 건강상 이점
- ⑤ 자신의 체형에 적합한 운동 선택 요령

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

- ① 아들 - 엄마
- ② 환자 - 의사
- ③ 학생 - 보건 교사
- ④ 환자 보호자 - 간호사
- ⑤ 응급 구조원 - 담임 교사

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



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

- ① 요리책 구입하기
- ② 이삿짐 옮겨 주기
- ③ 프라이팬 사다 주기
- ④ 선물 구입 도와주기
- ⑤ 요리 방법 가르쳐 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 대회 참가를 포기한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 전학을 갈 예정이어서
- ② 참가 신청 마감일을 놓쳐서
- ③ 대회 당일에 수업이 있어서
- ④ 발명 아이디어가 떠오르지 않아서
- ⑤ 부모님과 장거리 여행을 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$85    ② \$175    ③ \$195    ④ \$205    ⑤ \$215

10. 대화를 듣고, Space Center Camp에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 장소
- ② 개최 기간
- ③ 주요 활동
- ④ 신청 마감일
- ⑤ 신청 방법

11. Poetry Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 일 년에 한 번 개최된다.
- ② 고등학생이면 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 최우수상 수상자에게 장학금이 수여된다.
- ④ 최우수상 수상자의 시가 잡지에 실린다.
- ⑤ 9월 7일부터 신청서 접수가 시작된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 소형 USB 탁상용 선풍기를 고르시오.

	Model	Price	Size	Number of Wind Speed	Color
①	A	\$10.79	6 inches	1	Black
②	B	\$12.99	6 inches	2	White
③	C	\$16.5	6 inches	2	Black
④	D	\$19.99	12 inches	3	White
⑤	E	\$21.78	12 inches	3	Black

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

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

- ① Sure. I'll tell the boss that you're sick.
- ② Why not? I'll clean your desk next time.
- ③ Of course. That'll help you feel less tired.
- ④ Right. You'd better leave work early today.
- ⑤ Yes. Talking with you makes me feel happy.

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

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

- ① I didn't know much about the weight limit.
- ② I know, but your baggage seems too heavy.
- ③ Well, I don't know how to fix the scale now.
- ④ Right. That's the reason I like reading e-books.
- ⑤ Okay. Then I'll take out some other things than the books.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Austin이 Ms. Sanderson에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Austin: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm afraid I'll be absent from the meeting.
- ② could you teach the students how to recycle?
- ③ some trash cans need to be added in our school.
- ④ thank you for helping us clean the school today.
- ⑤ school clean-up campaigns should be held more often.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① standards for defining solar system planets
- ② origins of the names of the solar system planets
- ③ how planets of the solar system were observed in the past
- ④ differences between the solar system planets in size and color
- ⑤ ways to measure distances between planets in the solar system

17. 언급된 행성이 아닌 것은?

- ① Mercury                      ② Venus                      ③ Mars
- ④ Jupiter                      ⑤ Saturn

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Williams Synthetic Turf Field in Community Park will be getting a makeover throughout the month of February. It's hard to believe, but the field is nearing 10 years of age! The town's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Department will be working with a contractor to remove the existing synthetic turf and rubber base and replace them with all new materials. A portion of the parking lot, concrete paths and all of the turf field will be closed to the public during construction. This project should take no more than three weeks, but may extend longer depending on weather conditions. During this project, staff will not be accepting reservations for the field. If you are associated with a sports group wanting to use the field, please plan for an alternative location. Thank you for your patience as we complete this project.

\*synthetic turf 인조 잔디

- ① 인조 잔디구장 개보수공사를 위해 선정된 업체를 발표하려고
- ② 개보수공사로 인한 인조 잔디구장 사용 불가를 공고하려고
- ③ 공원 내 주차장 문제 해결을 위한 개선책을 제안하려고
- ④ 새 잔디구장 개장을 위한 기념행사에 대해 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잔디구장 사용을 위한 예약 방법 변경을 공지하려고

19. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A tight-knit community can minimize the problem of street crime. However, informal social control also poses a threat to the diversity of behavior that exists in a pluralistic society, even though it may curb violent crime. Still, street crime would decline if interaction among the residents of a community were more frequent, and if social bonds were stronger. A sense of responsibility for other citizens and for the community as a whole would increase individuals' willingness to report crime to the police and the likelihood of their intervention in a crime in progress. Greater willingness of community residents to report crime to the police might also prevent the need for civilian police patrols. More interaction in public places and human traffic on the sidewalks would increase surveillance of the places where people now fear to go. More intense social ties would reinforce surveillance with a willingness to take action against offenders.

\*curb 억제하다    \*\*surveillance 감시

- ① impacts of social bonding on street crime
- ② dangers of surveillance to individual privacy
- ③ successful examples of civilian police patrols
- ④ the need to reinforce surveillance in public areas
- ⑤ ways of encouraging more people to report crime

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In studying behaviour one tries to keep the animal in as natural conditions as possible. The trouble is that in its normal environment the animal may be inaccessible and its behaviour obscured. On the other hand, if it is brought into the laboratory its normal behaviour patterns may be hopelessly interfered with by captivity or by subjecting it to artificial experimental situations. This problem is immediately multiplied if the animal is operated on in any way, such as having recording electrodes stuck into its brain. An animal behaviour scientist must therefore compromise between the inconvenience of studying the animal in its natural surroundings and the artificiality of subjecting it to the unnatural conditions of the laboratory. Frequently both approaches are used, first the one and then the other.

\*obscure 알기 어렵게 하다    \*\*electrode 전극

- ① 인위적인 환경에서 진행되는 동물 행동 연구는 유의미하지 않다.
- ② 연구 활동이 자연 환경에 해를 입히지 않도록 조심할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 연구를 목적으로 야생동물을 감금하는 것은 용납될 수 없는 행위이다.
- ④ 동물 행동 연구는 자연 환경과 실험실에서의 연구 방법을 절충해야 한다.
- ⑤ 실험 환경을 동물의 자연 서식지와 최대한 유사하게 만드는 것이 중요하다.

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

How we see others helps to frame how we see ourselves. For many managers, the real competition is not in the marketplace. The real competition is the person sitting at a hot desk near you competing for a limited pot of promotions, budget and management time. Even if you are competing with your peers, comparing yourself with them does not help. They are different and will have different strengths. There will always be someone else who is better than you at something. The end result is to acquire an inferiority complex. In small doses this can be healthy. In the words of Alfred Adler: ‘it is rather a stimulant to healthy, normal striving and development. It becomes a pathological condition only when the sense of inadequacy overwhelms the individual and, far from stimulating him to useful activity, makes him depressed and incapable of development.’ Don’t let yourself be awed by others. Everyone else may be better than you at something, but everyone else is also worse than you at something.

\*inferiority complex 열등감 \*\*pathological 병적인

- ① 타인과의 소통과 협력이 중요하다는 것을 명심하라.
- ② 타인의 단점을 비난하기보다는 그들의 장점을 본받아라.
- ③ 작은 목표를 성취해 나가면서 점진적으로 자신감을 키우라.
- ④ 여러 분야의 사람들과의 교류를 통해 성장할 수 있도록 노력하라.
- ⑤ 저마다의 장단점이 있으므로 지나치게 타인과 자신을 비교하지 말라.

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Medicine became big business with the expansion of new, higher-cost treatments and the increased numbers of physicians and hospitals in the United States. As more health care providers entered the market, competition increased among them, which, interestingly, increased the amount of services provided. This reflects a unique feature in the health care industry – provider-induced demand. The average consumer of health care does not know how to diagnose his or her medical condition and does not have a license to order services or prescribe medications. So consumers rely on the knowledge of a health care provider to determine what services are needed, even though that provider stands to make more money by ordering more services. As competition increased, providers could maintain their incomes by recommending more services to the persons they served.

- ① Limitations of Public Health Care Programs
- ② How Can You Be Healthy Without Medicine?
- ③ New Health Care Services for an Aging Population
- ④ Who Creates Demand for Health Care Services?
- ⑤ Consumers’ Increased Knowledge of Health Care

23. 다음 글에 드러난 Yasmin의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Yasmin arrived at the conference site, she noisily greeted the first group she encountered. Everyone loves Yasmin’s infectious enthusiasm and her obvious love of people. People were calling her over from all parts of the lobby, and consequently she ended up quite near the front of the line, heading into the main hall, for the start of the conference. She sat right in the middle of Row 3 and put her bag down to reserve a seat for her good friend Richard, who would be arriving a bit later. She was still talking and greeting people as the hosts took the stage, and her excitement was fairly bubbling over, with a smile from ear to ear. The only things brighter than her smile were her clothes which helped her stand out from the very large crowd that had assembled for the conference. A little while later, Richard arrived. They hadn’t seen each other for more than 36 hours, so they were long overdue for a big hug. ‘Isn’t life great,’ she thought!

\*overdue 오랫동안 기다려 온

- ① calm and confident
- ② delighted and happy
- ③ bored and indifferent
- ④ relieved and grateful
- ⑤ disappointed and frustrated

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

Good writers are not passive; they don’t simply record ① immediate responses. They look closely, ask questions, analyze, make connections, and think. Learning to see with a writer’s eye ② benefits not just those who write for a living but all professionals. In any career you choose, success depends on keen observation and in-depth analysis. A skilled physician detects minor symptoms in a physical or follows up on a patient’s complaint to ask questions that lead to a diagnosis others might miss. A successful stockbroker observes ③ overlooked trends and conducts research to detect new investment opportunities. A passerby might assume a ④ busy store must be successful, but a retail analyst would observe what merchandise people are purchasing and how they are paying for it. If all the shoppers are buying discount items and paying with credit cards, the store could be ⑤ earning money on the sales.

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

Fear is directly linked with desire. The stronger we desire something, the more (A) [intense / intensely] we fear losing it. Urged by various instincts, we strongly want, desire, and need both material and immaterial things. These range from life itself and the presence of loved ones to (B) [want / wanting] fame, fortune, power, prestige, love, arts, sports, and so on. Each of these provides us with a different sort of pleasure and satisfaction, and life becomes richer and highly desirable, and the thought of losing these objects (C) [strikes / to strike] fear in our hearts. Depending on which we cherish the most, we fear losing that the most intensely. Death, in particular, puts an end to these attachments and their related joys, and thus, people normally fear death the most.

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)     |       | (C)       |
|---|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
| ① | intense   | ..... | want    | ..... | strikes   |
| ② | intensely | ..... | wanting | ..... | strikes   |
| ③ | intensely | ..... | wanting | ..... | to strike |
| ④ | intensely | ..... | want    | ..... | to strike |
| ⑤ | intense   | ..... | want    | ..... | to strike |

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

There was a great lawyer in India. He was known to be one of the topmost men in his profession. So clients blindly trusted his ability. However, he was very absent-minded sometimes. Once ① he was fighting a case in the Privy Council. Two Indian States were fighting. When he reached the Privy Council with his assistant, he forgot for which side he was fighting. So he started arguing for the opposite party. ② He was a great lawyer so he argued well. His assistant became very upset and anxious – what should he do? ③ He pulled the lawyer’s coat many times, but he wouldn’t listen; he was so absorbed in the debate. When there was a break for tea, the assistant said, “You have destroyed the case. You are arguing against yourself.” But the great lawyer didn’t say anything. When the court reopened, ④ he said, “Up to now, I was giving you the arguments for the opposite party. Now I will give you the arguments for my party.” And ⑤ he won the case.

27. Geoffrey Beene에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Haynesville, Louisiana, Geoffrey Beene studied medicine at Tulane University before dropping out to pursue a career in fashion. He started his career as an apprentice at Molyneux in Europe before moving to New York in 1951. In 1963, he opened his own company and received a Coty Award in 1964. Beene would go on to receive eight Coty Awards and, in 1976, was the first American designer to show his collection in Milan. Known for his ability to break from tradition in regard to fabric end-use, his collections played on the innovative use of fabrics together with his exceptional ability to understand the human form. In 2001, Beene decided to remove his signature collection from department stores, thus limiting it to a made-to-order business he conducted from his 57th Street offices.

\*Coty Award 전미패션비평가상 \*\*signature collection 한정판 상품

- ① Tulane 대학교에서 의학을 공부하다가 중퇴했다.
- ② 자신의 회사를 차린 이듬해에 전미패션비평가상을 받았다.
- ③ 미국 디자이너로는 최초로 Milan에서 의상 작품 발표회를 열었다.
- ④ 직물의 최종 용도와 관련하여 전통을 고수했다.
- ⑤ 2001년에 백화점에서 자신의 한정판 상품을 철수하기로 결정했다.

28. Earth Day in the Parks에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Sign Up for Earth Day in the Parks**

**Earth Day in the Parks** is an event to promote stewardship of our natural resources by Illinois school children. During April and May, students and their teachers from throughout Illinois will come to participating Illinois state parks to take part in natural resources stewardship activities such as: planting native trees and wildflowers, building and installing nesting/roosting boxes, removing invasive exotic species, and building brush piles for wildlife.

If you know of a school or a teacher who would be interested, please share this information.

Download the application form from our website, complete the form, and then e-mail it to us at [dnrteachkids@illinois.gov](mailto:dnrteachkids@illinois.gov). To be accepted, applications must be received by our division of education any day from January 1 through February 28, 2017. Only one application per teacher is accepted.

For more information and to see the list of participating state parks, visit our website at <http://dnr.state.il.us>.

\*stewardship 관리

- ① 미국 전역에서 개최되는 행사이다.
- ② 4월과 5월을 제외하고는 연중 실시된다.
- ③ 이메일을 통해 행사 지원 신청을 할 수 없다.
- ④ 지원서를 1월부터 2월까지 두 달간 접수한다.
- ⑤ 한 교사가 여러 번 지원할 수 있다.

29. Young Package 2017 Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Young Package 2017 Design Competition “PACKAGE UNLIMITED!”**

**Deadline: 25 October 2017**  
**Results Announcement Expected: 23 November 2017**

The Young Package 2017 Design Competition – themed: “Package Unlimited!” – has opened registration and invites high school and university students and young designers no older than 30 to take part.

The organizers are looking for imaginative and multi-functional packages that can be used for several purposes.

Young Package is divided into the following two competition categories:

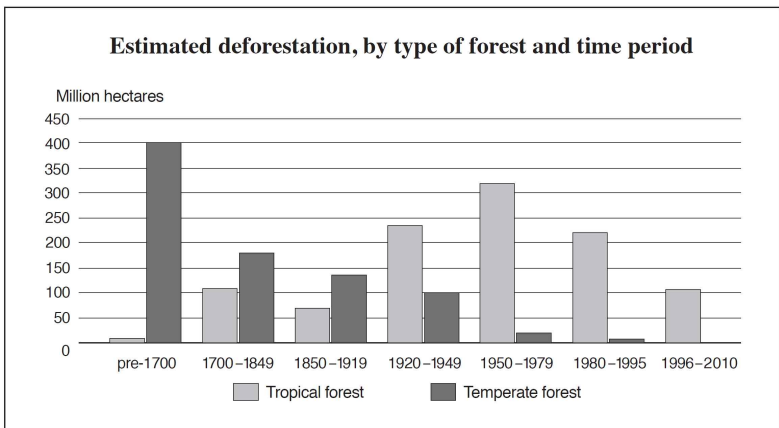
- High school students
- University students and young designers up to 30 years of age

The best three designs in each of the two competition categories will be awarded with prize money. There is a total of almost 3,000 euros available this year.

No entry fee. No limit on the number of entries.  
 For further information, please visit the official website at <http://young-package.com>.

- ① 2017년 10월 25일에 작품 등록이 마감된다.
- ② 고등학생, 대학생, 30세 이하의 디자이너가 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 두 개의 경쟁 부문으로 나뉘어 있다.
- ④ 당선작당 3,000유로의 상금을 수여한다.
- ⑤ 참가비가 없으며 출품작 수에도 제한이 없다.

30. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the estimated d tation in the world by type of forest and time period. ① During the 1700\_1849 period, deforestation in temperate forests was less than half of that during the pre-1700 period. ② Compared to the 1700\_1849 period, deforestation in tropical forests more than doubled in the 1920\_1949 period. ③ The 1920\_1949 period saw more deforestation in tropical forests than any other time period, exceeding 200 million hectares for the first time in history. ④ The area of deforestation in tropical forests during the 1996\_2010 period was almost the same as that during the 1700\_1849 period, each exceeding 100 million hectares. ⑤ During the 1996\_2010 period, there was no visible deforestation in temperate forests, which is in contrast to deforestation in temperate forests during the pre-1700 period.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The presentation of televised sports involves a highly structured and controlled production. Because of the complexity involved with producing a sports event, it is important to control as many variables as possible. The production staff generally includes a hierarchical division of labor, typically between the producer, the director, commentators, camera operatives, vision and sound mixers, and technicians. Each individual has clearly defined responsibilities, which they are expected to fulfill despite any deficiencies in equipment. Each is employed in a particular role according to skills and previous experience, although flexibility is also a desired quality. The pressures involved are not just of time but also of uncertainty, in that producers have to react to unpredictable occurrences both within the event and external to it. Thus, the game itself may be unscripted, but the production of the sporting event is as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

\*commentator 실황 방송 아나운서 \*\*deficiency 결함, 결점

- ① profitable                      ② creative                      ③ organized
- ④ economical                    ⑤ sensational

32. Curiously, we seem to be born to worry – perhaps an artifact of ancient memories carried over from ancestral times when there were countless threats to our survival. However, most of the worries we have today are not about really serious threats. We can learn how to retrain our brain by interrupting these negative thoughts and fears. By redirecting our awareness to setting positive goals and building a strong, optimistic sense of accomplishment, we strengthen the areas in our frontal lobe that suppress our tendency to react to \_\_\_\_\_. Not only do we build neural circuits relating to happiness, contentment, and life satisfaction, we also strengthen specific circuits that enhance our social awareness and our ability to empathize with others. This is the ideal state in which effective communication can prosper.

\*frontal lobe 전두엽 \*\*empathize 공감하다

- ① imaginary fears
- ② short-term goals
- ③ conflicting values
- ④ useless information
- ⑤ surrounding conditions

33. In 2010, Tal Eyal of Ben-Gurion University in Israel and Nicholas Epley of the University of Chicago published the results of a series of experiments aimed at improving our person and mind perception skills. Many of our errors, the researchers found, stem from a basic mismatch between how we analyze ourselves and how we analyze others. When it comes to ourselves, we employ a fine-grained, highly contextualized level of detail. When we think about others, however, we operate at a much higher, more generalized and abstract level. For instance, when answering the same question about ourselves or others – how attractive are you? – we use very different cues. For our own appearance, we think about how our hair is looking that morning, whether we got enough sleep, how well that shirt matches our complexion. For that of others, we \_\_\_\_\_. So, there are two mismatches: we aren't quite sure how others are seeing us, and we are incorrectly judging how they see themselves.

\*complexion 얼굴빛

- ① let go of our expectations of them
- ② assume that they know what we know
- ③ focus on the cultural meaning of their outfits
- ④ form a surface judgment based on overall gist
- ⑤ think they won't notice their problems for themselves

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

Digital media's discrete (rather than analog) nature lends it the ability to deal with chunks of data, which can be stored separately but linked to one another in meaningful ways. It is possible, (A), to connect a text to a specific building, and a found texture to one appearing in a painting. It is possible to connect existing buildings to similar remains elsewhere and fill in missing details. This ability is known as data management – the process for which computer technology has practically been invented. But the relative ease of making such connections can lead to less thorough examination when making them. (B), when physical books are shelved in a library, much thought must go into determining their logical proximities. But when the books are virtual and the “shelving” is digital, a search engine will easily retrieve correlated materials, as well as nonsensical associations.

\*found texture 주변 사물의 질감 \*\*proximity 근접성, 까움

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)         |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | in contrast  | ..... | However     |
| ② | in contrast  | ..... | As a result |
| ③ | therefore    | ..... | For example |
| ④ | therefore    | ..... | Moreover    |
| ⑤ | nevertheless | ..... | Similarly   |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We believe things that fit quickly and easily with what we already know. ① This is not surprising since coherence is precisely how we learn and expand our understanding of the world. ② What is surprising is the ferocity with which we both welcome beliefs that fit and reject beliefs that do not. ③ It is not just that we test possible interpretations for the degree to which they cohere with existing knowledge; it is also that we unthinkingly and uncritically accept ideas that cohere. ④ The process of curious, open, flexible and creative inquiry is an interchange between knowing and not knowing. ⑤ As we rush toward certainty, the first explanation that coheres with our web of previously accepted beliefs invokes the feeling of knowing, generating cognitive confidence.

\*ferocity 격렬함, 사나움 \*\*invoke 불러일으키다

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

36.

Much occurs on a bodily level that we rarely think about. We listen to someone telling a sad story, and unconsciously we drop our shoulders, tilt our head sideways like the other, copy his or her frown, and so on.

- (A) The answer: I had been sitting near two men, obviously old friends, who hadn't seen each other in a long time. They had been slapping each other's backs, laughing, relating amusing stories. This must have lifted my spirit even though I didn't know these men and hadn't been privy to their conversation.
- (B) The same applies to happier emotions. I remember one morning walking out of a restaurant and wondering why I was whistling to myself. How did I get into such a good mood?
- (C) These bodily changes in turn create the same dejected state in us as we perceive in the other. Rather than our head getting into the other's head, it's our body that maps the other's.

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

37.

Perhaps the most famous case of planned breakability – designing a product with an artificially limited useful life – is that of the light bulb.

- (A) It's because in 1924 in Geneva, all the light bulb manufacturers got together and created a cartel, at the time called Phoebus, to cut the life of a light bulb. By making the filaments less stable than they needed to be, light bulbs would burn out quicker, and the cartel could sell more.
- (B) Today, more than 150 years after the light bulb was invented, an average modern incandescent bulb lasts 750 hours. So why is there an incandescent light bulb in Livermore, California, that has been burning nonstop for 110 years?
- (C) It was so serious that manufacturers were fined if their light bulbs lasted more than 1,500 hours. Before 1924 the average bulb lasted about 2,500 hours. Within a decade it was at 1,500 hours and has since declined to today's 750.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Through socialization, they develop a social self that reflects the society in which they live.

Functionalism approaches socialization from the perspective of the group rather than the individual. ( ① ) From it, we gain the image of people adapting to the attitudes of others, conforming to role expectations, and internalizing the norms and values of their community. ( ② ) The object of socialization is to pass on the cultural patterns of a given society or group so that new members can function effectively within it. ( ③ ) This incorporation of values and roles occurs through emotionally significant reactions that are shaped by the social group. ( ④ ) The functionalist perspective assumes that small children are relatively unformed. ( ⑤ ) According to this, people are passive beings who are programmed in the ways of their society, leading to the criticism that functionalism presents an “over-socialized conception of man.”

39.

On the other hand, some people see themselves as healthy and slim when their bodies are actually unhealthy and overweight.

It is important to remember that body image does not necessarily have anything to do with the actual appearance or abilities of your body. ( ① ) For many people, body image does not conform to their bodies' physical realities. ( ② ) This is especially true for people who have negative body images. ( ③ ) For example, many people see themselves as overweight, when in reality they are not. ( ④ ) Some people with strong, athletic bodies truly believe they are weak and incapable. ( ⑤ ) Distorted body images like these can be a sign of other emotional or psychological issues in a person's life and can have a significant impact on physical and mental health.

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

We normally use examples that are readily available in our memories to assess the likelihood and/or potential causes of an uncertain event. However, our memories tend to retain evocative examples more readily than bland examples, and to make those evocative examples available when we are making decisions, regardless of how frequently they occur and/or their direct applicability to the uncertain event about which the decision is being made. In today's information-overload society, this tendency can be useful and can often help us reach valid decisions. However, it often leads to overestimating the likelihood of a high-profile risk, such as a plane crash, and underestimating the likelihood of a less dramatic risk, such as a car crash. We tend to bias our thinking toward information that is more easily recalled and/or retrieved. We also tend to overestimate the probability of multiple events coinciding if we can identify with examples of such coincidences.



Although relying upon examples easy to (A) sometimes helps us make valid decisions about uncertain events, it also leads us into (B) the probability of certain risks occurring and multiple events co-occurring.

- |   |          |       |            |
|---|----------|-------|------------|
|   | (A)      |       | (B)        |
| ① | recall   | ..... | dismissing |
| ② | recall   | ..... | inflating  |
| ③ | organize | ..... | memorizing |
| ④ | reverse  | ..... | inflating  |
| ⑤ | reverse  | ..... | memorizing |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When I get near an ancient tree, I crane my neck to look up into its high branches. But more than anything else, I feel an urge to get close to it and, if possible, climb onto it, even just onto an exposed root. Resting my forehead on the trunk of the tree, I can smell the dusty bark and the sweet sap. The most alive part of a tree is just under the bark, where it transports water and sugars and minerals up and down between the roots and the branches. When I touch the bark, it is almost possible to sense the energy flow beneath my hands. And it is amazing to think that I am in the presence of something that has been alive, in this very spot, for hundreds of years before I was born.

One thing I really like about standing under an ancient tree is how small it makes me feel. So much of our lives – our economy and the industrial resource extraction that provides our food, fish and wood products – is based on an assumption that we \_\_\_\_\_, that we are somehow greater than nature and can make it serve our purposes. When I stand under a big tree, however, I am reminded that we are all just small pieces of a bigger puzzle. This gives me comfort, and hope. Comfort because I am reminded of the strength and resiliency of the natural world. And the trees give me hope because they have the power to remind us of our place in the natural world.

41. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Last of Big Trees
- ② Feeling Small Under Giants
- ③ Wild Products from the Forest
- ④ Bringing Forests Back to Cities
- ⑤ Forest: Where Past and Present Meet

42. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① are all connected
- ② can control nature
- ③ do what we feel is right
- ④ should go back to nature
- ⑤ have survived successfully

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Kristin was thrilled to get the job. It was a dream come true to be hired right out of school and be paid while earning hours for her psychology license. With friendly, helpful, and very experienced coworkers, (a) she admired everyone in the office, especially her supervisor, Barbara, who was very open and receptive to Kristin's ideas. Barbara even allowed Kristin, despite being a rank beginner, to start two new groups at the agency.

(B)

Kristin felt unjustly treated. Knowing that she was too upset to make sense, Kristin focused all of her energy into calming down. Once (b) she felt calm enough to move, she turned and left, telling Barbara, "We'll talk in the morning. I'm late for my tennis game." But after leaving the office, she was still trembling. The subsequent tennis game – hitting those balls – was exactly what she needed to become completely calm. Later that evening, thinking about what she wanted to say to Barbara, Kristin reminded herself about how much she liked and respected her before the incident.

(C)

The next morning she walked into Barbara's office calm, centered, and certain that the thing to do was confront her supervisor. (c) She couldn't ignore what had happened, even though the job meant a lot to her. She looked Barbara in the eyes and calmly, but firmly, told her the reason she had been in the office dressed in a tennis dress. She also told her that being yelled at made (d) her feel shamed and humiliated. It felt good for Kristin to get her feelings out. She had no idea how Barbara would react but was pleased when she apologized, promising never to yell at her again. And they continued to work well together.

(D)

On Kristin's day off, as she was about to leave home for a weekly morning tennis game, she received a call from the office to help locate some files. Since the office was near the tennis court, she offered to pop in for a minute to help. At the office, Kristin was looking through a stack of files, wearing a short tennis dress, when Barbara entered the room. Instead of being grateful, Barbara yelled, "How could you come into the office dressed like that?" so loud (e) she could be heard throughout the office.

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

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

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

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

45. 밑글의 Kristin에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 졸업 직후에 직장을 구해서 기뻐다.
- ② 테니스를 치러 가려고 사무실에서 나온 후에도 여전히 떨렸다.
- ③ Barbara에게 테니스복을 입었던 이유를 설명했다.
- ④ Barbara로부터 사과를 받지 못했다.
- ⑤ 자신이 쉬는 날에 서류철을 찾아 주러 사무실에 들렀다.

\* 확인 사항

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



# 영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① Then, I'll ask her to wait when she comes.
- ② Sorry. I'm afraid she can't visit you today.
- ③ Of course. I can attend the meeting for you.
- ④ Yes. She's been waiting for you in the office.
- ⑤ Don't worry. She's already accepted your apology.

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

- ① That's why I quit my previous job.
- ② Right. I hired an expert in that field.
- ③ Then you should learn more about it.
- ④ No. So I'm struggling to fit in at work.
- ⑤ I've worked for the store for many years.

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

- ① 여름철 냉방기의 올바른 관리법
- ② 에어컨 사용과 환경 오염과의 관계
- ③ 환경 친화적 에너지 개발의 필요성
- ④ 전기 요금 절감을 위한 실내 냉방 방법
- ⑤ 지나친 에어컨 사용이 건강에 미치는 영향

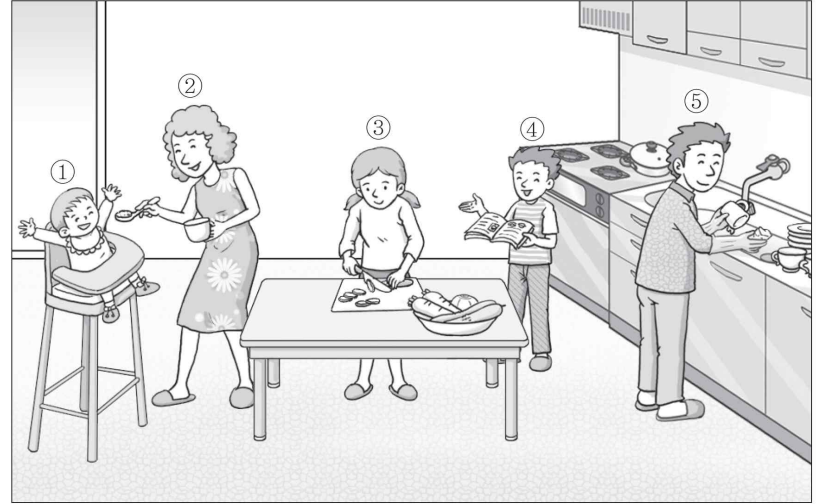
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수업 시간에 시청각 자료를 적극적으로 활용하는 것이 좋다.
- ② 온라인을 통한 자기주도적 학습이 학업 성취도를 향상시킨다.
- ③ 교사와 학생 간의 유대감이 학생의 수업 참여도에 영향을 준다.
- ④ 강의식 수업보다 학생 활동 중심 수업이 학습에 더 효과적이다.
- ⑤ 자신의 강의를 비디오로 촬영해 보는 것이 교사에게 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 역사학자 - 기자
- ② 역사 교사 - 학생
- ③ 신문사 편집장 - 작가
- ④ 관광 가이드 - 관광객
- ⑤ 박물관 해설사 - 관람객

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



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

- ① 장보기
- ② 공책 사 오기
- ③ 개 산책시키기
- ④ 동생 숙제 도와주기
- ⑤ 도서관에서 책 빌려오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주말에 암벽 등반을 하러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 날씨가 안 좋아서
- ② 등산로가 폐쇄되어서
- ③ 고소공포증이 있어서
- ④ 암벽의 경사가 심해서
- ⑤ 암벽 등반 강사가 다쳐서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$80    ② \$125    ③ \$130    ④ \$140    ⑤ \$185

10. 대화를 듣고, 특별 강연에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 강사
- ② 주제
- ③ 장소
- ④ 사용 언어
- ⑤ 신청 방법

11. Snowflake Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2004년에 시작되었다.
- ② 매년 2월의 첫 번째 토요일에 열린다.
- ③ 실내 및 실외에서 다양한 활동이 진행된다.
- ④ 전시를 신청하려면 직접 센터를 방문해야 한다.
- ⑤ 연령에 따라 입장료가 다르다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 발 마사지기를 고르시오.

	Model	Massage Area	Heat Function	Price	Warranty Period
①	A	only feet	○	\$95	1 year
②	B	only feet	×	\$100	3 years
③	C	feet and legs	×	\$180	2 years
④	D	feet and legs	○	\$190	2 years
⑤	E	feet and legs	○	\$210	3 years

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

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

- ① It was a great debate. Both sides did very well.
- ② I agree. I believe artificial intelligence is beneficial.
- ③ Well, just try not to be so emotional if you want to win.
- ④ Yes, it certainly became one of the most legendary games.
- ⑤ Then, I'll find more convincing evidence to support my claim.

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

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

- ① Thank you for the gift. I'm so grateful.
- ② She's so sweet! She bought me a blue tie.
- ③ I know. I should have pretended not to know.
- ④ Well, she didn't know it was a surprise party.
- ⑤ Then, I should ask Mandy to tell me her plans.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Tim이 동아리 회원들에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Tim: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① We'd better practice harder after next Tuesday.
- ② You should have submitted your papers earlier.
- ③ I don't know when the performance will be held.
- ④ I'll tell the teacher we can't perform for the guests.
- ⑤ I agree. We've already had enough practice sessions.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 신선한 식품 선택 요령을 소개하려고
- ② 냉장고 선택 시 유의사항을 안내하려고
- ③ 음식물 쓰레기를 줄이는 방법을 설명하려고
- ④ 식품 유통기한 확인의 중요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 냉장고 내 올바른 식품 정리 방법을 알려 주려고

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① fruit    ② vegetables    ③ eggs    ④ meat    ⑤ milk

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few weeks ago we mailed you the census form being used for the Survey of Agricultural Finance (Landlord's Report) and asked you to complete the form and return it as soon as possible. So far we have not heard from you. Your response is extremely important. We must have replies from everyone who received a census form. Let me assure you again, your report can be seen only by Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law (Title 13, United States Code) provides that your report cannot be shown to or used by anyone outside the Bureau for any purposes at all. Another copy of the form is enclosed for use in case you no longer have the one previously sent to you. We are also enclosing another official return envelope which requires no postage.

\*census 인구 조사, 국세 조사    \*\*bureau (미국 관청의) 국

- ① 정보의 이용에 동의를 구하려고
- ② 인구 조사 자원봉사에 감사하려고
- ③ 설문 조사 통계 처리 결과를 알리려고
- ④ 설문 조사지 답변 제출을 재촉하려고
- ⑤ 설문 조사 관련 법령 개정을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Are you sure about this?" my wife, Sherrie, breathed. She gazed ahead where a black wolf stood on the ice in the gathering dusk. Sherrie was so thrilled she was about to jump out of her skin. After all these years of trying and not seeing, there it was: her first wolf. Perfect, I thought. I was impatient to give her this golden opportunity. But as we walked farther out on the ice, things changed. The wolf, instead of watching from the tree line as he had several times with me, angled toward us at a trot. Then he broke into a bounding lope, snow flying beneath his paws, jaws wide open. I drew Sherrie toward me. My vision sharpened. I'd seen many wolves over the years, some very close, and hadn't quite shifted into panic mode. But anyone who claims he wouldn't be afraid of a running wolf coming straight in, with no weapon and no place to run, and a loved one to defend, is either brain-dead or lying.

\*trot 빠른 걸음    \*\*lope 성큼성큼 달리기

- ① touched → ashamed                      ② curious → indifferent
- ③ excited → frightened                      ④ anxious → sympathetic
- ⑤ disappointed → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that political disagreement is not the normal state of things.

\*coercion 강압    \*\*deliberation (신중한) 고려

- ① 강제로 정치적인 의견 차이를 없애려고 해서는 안 된다.
- ② 소모적인 논쟁을 중단하고 생산적인 토론을 지향해야 한다.
- ③ 모든 연구자들이 동의할 수 있는 정치 이론을 정립해야 한다.
- ④ 모든 영역에서 사람 간의 차별을 없애는 정치를 추구해야 한다.
- ⑤ 정책 결정 과정을 투명하게 보여주는 정치 풍토를 조성해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Making movies is an inherently risky business because film is neither a commodity like potato chips nor a stable enterprise. Research and development rarely pay off, and the success of one film does not ensure the success of the next one. Much of the design of Hollywood’s studio system can be explained as strategies for managing the risks entailed in creating expensive, collaborative, and unique products. Hollywood’s reliance on movie stars and genre films is only the most obvious attempt to build some predictability into moviemaking and the moviegoing experience. Most elements of the studio system have been developed to minimize risk and ensure predictability, including the creation of an organization to police the morality of films, the concentration of ownership through mergers and acquisitions, and the cultivation of media franchises.

\*merger and acquisition (기업) 인수 합병

- ① 대형 영화 제작으로 인해 영화 관람료가 크게 인상되었다.
- ② 흥행에 성공한 영화의 후속편이 성공하는 경우는 많지 않다.
- ③ 할리우드 스튜디오 시스템은 세계 영화 산업의 발전을 가로막는다.
- ④ 할리우드 스튜디오 시스템은 영화 제작의 위험성에 대한 대책을 마련해 왔다.
- ⑤ 영화의 도덕성 논란에 대처하기 위해 할리우드에서 영화사 자체 검열이 시작되었다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking back into the past, there is evidence that managers have tried to learn from the arts. Corporate art collections can be considered the oldest and longest lasting type of artistic intervention in organizations. For example, the American magnate Albert C. Barnes wanted to edify his employees with his art collection in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Many organizations’ art collections may still just be about “personal aggrandizement, organizational prestige, and long-term investment and the decoration of the work environment”, but a number of collectors are coming to view their art collections as a possible resource for learning to see and think differently in the organization. Far from simply decorating the workplace in a pleasing manner, some collections are intended to provoke and irritate, thereby generating “creative unrest” and signalling to employees that unusual ideas and projects are welcome in the organization.

\*magnate (재계의) 거물 \*\*edify 교화하다

\*\*\*aggrandizement 지위(권력) 강화

- ① pieces of art as corporate property
- ② artworks as decorations of the workplace
- ③ corporate use of artworks for novel ideas
- ④ corporate intervention in contemporary art
- ⑤ effects of education on artistic productivity

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

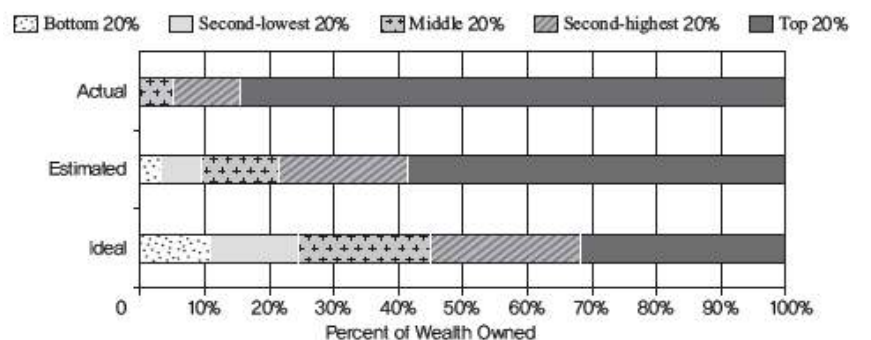
For a long time, the study of the history of Islamic hospitals has focused on what Michael Dols called “their apparent modernity.” Earlier historians of Islamic medicine were attracted to what seemed to be a premodern ancestor of modern hospitals: Islamic hospitals were seen as “relatively secular” (to use Dols’s terms again) because they were run by physicians or state officials – and not by religious scholars – and also because they had non-Muslim physicians working in them. This “medical” nature of the Islamic hospital was embodied in a number of qualities, namely, that it was designed and managed by educated Galenic physicians; furthermore, the hospital focused on the sick with the intention of curing rather than isolating them (and, because of this, hospitals were built in the centers of cities and not on their outskirts) and sponsored medical education and training.

\*secular 비종교적인

- ① Impact of Medicine on Premodern Islam
- ② Effects of State Intervention on Hospitals
- ③ Modernity of Premodern Islamic Hospitals
- ④ From Doctor-Centered to Patient-Centered Care
- ⑤ Conflicts Between Religious and Secular Hospitals

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wealth Distribution in the US: Actual, Estimated and Ideal



★NOTE: In the “Actual” bar, the bottom 20% and the second-lowest 20% are invisible, because they together hold just 0.3% of all wealth.

The above graph shows differences between actual, estimated and ideal wealth distribution in the United States: the actual distribution of wealth; what 5,000 American survey respondents estimate is the actual distribution; what they think would be an ideal distribution. ① The top bar reveals the top 20% wealthiest Americans own more than 80% of the total wealth in the country. ② According to the “Actual” bar, the second-highest 20% and the middle 20% together account for about 15% of the total American wealth. ③ The middle bar shows that the survey respondents think the top 20% own more than the other 80% combined do. ④ According to the middle bar, the survey participants estimate that less wealth is distributed to the middle 20% than to the bottom 20% and the second-lowest 20% combined. ⑤ The bottom bar says the survey respondents think that less than 35% of the US wealth should be possessed by the richest 20% of the US population, and more than 10% by the bottom 20%.

25. Emma Lehmer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Emma Lehmer, a renowned mathematician, was born in a Russian town with the lovely-sounding name of Samara on the great Volga River on November 6, 1906. In her journal, she wrote that she had always hoped to visit it someday, till its name was changed to the horrific-sounding Kuybyshev, and she lost all interest in it. In 1910, Emma's family traveled by rail from Russia to Harbin, Manchuria. Her father, Motvey Trotsky, had been transferred to Manchuria to be the Far East representative of a large Russian sugar company. Emma's mother, Nadejda, had been a dentist before her marriage. Not until 1920, when a new community high school opened in Harbin, was Emma allowed to attend school. Before that, she had been tutored at home. Her mathematics teacher in high school was a displaced engineer from Moscow who now taught algebra, geometry, and trigonometry in all the classes and still somehow had time to run a mathematics club after hours – which Emma never missed. He ignited a spark that kept her going until she passed away in 2007.

\*algebra 대수학(代數學) \*\*trigonometry (수학) 삼각법

- ① Samara라는 이름의 마을에서 태어났다.
- ② 고향 마을의 이름이 바뀌고 나자 그곳에 가보고 싶어 했다.
- ③ 아버지를 따라 Manchuria로 갔다.
- ④ 1920년 이전에는 집에서 개인 교습을 받았다.
- ⑤ 수학 선생님이 운영하는 방과 후 수학 클럽에 빠짐없이 참석했다.

26. 2017 Yearbook Cover Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### 2017 Yearbook Cover Contest

Would you like to see your art or graphic design printed on the cover of this year's yearbook? Then this contest is for YOU!

This year's yearbook theme is Once a Mustang, Always a Mustang. The Yearbook Club is looking for an original design for the front and back covers. The designs can be hand-drawn or digitally created based on our theme.

#### Contest Guidelines

The yearbook cover contest will run from Tuesday, October 10th, to Friday, October 27th. Contest submissions can be given directly to Mrs. Rodriguez or Mrs. Safka and must include:

- Front/back cover designs in color on two separate sheets of white 8½×11 inch paper
- Our school name – full or abbreviated
- A 150-word description of the design

Each design must be drawn or created vertically on the paper and must allow a ¼ inch blank white border for printing purposes.

- ① 손으로 그린 작품만 출품할 수 있다.
- ② 10월 10일까지 작품을 출품해야 한다.
- ③ 앞과 뒤표지 디자인을 한 장의 종이에 담아야 한다.
- ④ 150 단어로 된 디자인에 대한 설명이 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 디자인은 종이에 가로 방향으로 그려야 한다.

27. Lawrence Community Bike Ride에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### Lawrence Community Bike Ride

Ride Lawrence and our partners are excited to present our third FREE community bike ride Saturday, July 22nd, 2017 to promote cycling as a part of a healthy lifestyle at the Rotary Arboretum in Clinton Park.

There are three rides to choose from and they all travel along the South Lawrence Highway Bike Path, a paved, "car-free" path:

- Ten-mile ride begins at 8 a.m. and travels near the YSC soccer fields and back.
- Three-mile family ride begins at 8:30 a.m. and goes to the Clinton Lake Overlook and back.
- One-mile ride is available anytime between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and circles around the arboretum.
- BYOH (Bring your own helmet): A helmet is required to participate.
- Safety Zone will provide cycling safety tips for kids of all ages – and for adults too. Make sure to stop by before the event!
- Registration is required. Only people who register before July 20th will receive a T-shirt. Register early to get a T-shirt.

\*arboretum 식물원

- ① 세 번째 개최되는 행사이다.
- ② 10마일 자전거 타기는 오전 8시에 시작한다.
- ③ 3마일 가족 자전거 타기에서는 Clinton 호수 전망대에 갔다 온다.
- ④ 참가자는 각자 자신의 헬멧을 지참해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가 등록자 전원에게 티셔츠를 제공한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many people I've met say they never write letters or anything at all because they've learned that they always make mistakes. Communication is not like cooking, ① which you only get one chance to get it right. In cooking, there is a recipe to follow and the food comes out bad if you stray from it. What those people I met didn't know until I told them this ② is that nobody gets it right the first time, or the second, or the third. Everybody needs to write and revise, then rewrite and revise again, and keep that process up until finally it's as ③ good as it's going to get. The secret to writing letters, speeches, or any planned communication is ④ to work at it until you have revised the whole thing at least seven times. The first draft of almost anything (letter, essay, speech, document), is never going to be your best work. Personal letters may be the exception in some cases, but even they often need to ⑤ be rewritten before mailing. Quality comes with rewriting.

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

When people maintain patterns of caring, whether for a house, a garden, pets, or other people, they are protecting themselves against despair, against giving up. They are (A) [depressed / rewarded] by feeling needed. The word “care” has many meanings, however, and one of them is “worry,” as when someone is burdened with care. You do worry about the things you care for. Unfortunately, the association of care with effort and worry (B) [leads / forbids] us to conceive of old age as a period in which one should live a “carefree existence.” After retirement, people are urged to give up their cares. It can be a dangerous trade-off. The person who stops caring for something may have taken the first steps to the hopelessness/helplessness syndrome. And those who cope best with old age are those who (C) [cease / continue] the daily acts of caring, especially the most satisfying ones — care provided to living things, such as pets and gardens.

- | (A)         | (B)     | (C)      |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| ① depressed | leads   | cease    |
| ② depressed | forbids | continue |
| ③ rewarded  | leads   | continue |
| ④ rewarded  | forbids | cease    |
| ⑤ rewarded  | forbids | continue |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Comedian Drew Carey sometimes plays the role of a very outspoken and sarcastic person, but he does good deeds. After the taping of an episode of Mr. Carey’s TV sitcom, The Drew Carey Show, a man in the audience refused to leave until ① he had spoken to Mr. Carey. Of course, celebrities sometimes attract weird — and dangerous — fans. However, after Mr. Carey learned that the man was a former Marine like himself, ② he talked to the man for approximately 90 minutes. It is said that the guy had just been discharged. ③ He was depressed and was really having a hard time adjusting to life outside of the service. He didn’t know what ④ his future held and felt aimless. Mr. Carey had felt the same way, so he knew what the man was feeling — and he was able to give ⑤ him some encouraging words.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Change is natural, but that doesn’t mean we have to start falling apart when we reach a particular age. The primary reason people degrade with age is that they believe they will. Our physical form is a \_\_\_\_\_ of our nonphysical self, and it does what we expect it to do. If an authority figure like a scientist or doctor tells people they will degrade because they have reached a certain age, then they are likely to believe it — and will do just that. Our beliefs and perceptions cause electrical and chemical reactions in our bodies. If you believe your body is breaking down, you will cause it to break down. It’s much like when a physician tells a patient he has three months left to live and the patient dies precisely three months later, or when a witch doctor puts a curse on a person and it works.

\*witch doctor 주술사

- ① manifestation
- ② concealment
- ③ stimulator
- ④ weakness
- ⑤ remedy

32. The origin of preferences for certain objects or their properties almost certainly goes back to sexual selection. The best evidence for this idea is that such preferences are not unique to humans. Bowerbirds build structures called bowers that look like small pergolas or tree-lined avenues, decorated with brightly colored objects, usually natural ones, such as bird feathers, beetle wing cases, flowers and fruits, but also colorful artifacts, where available. It may take a male several months to build a bower, which then requires constant maintenance (and defense against theft of desirable objects by other males). The prettiest bowers attract many more females than the least pretty ones. Thus, because the males themselves are mostly fairly uninteresting, successful males are those who \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① manage to provide the safest nesting place
- ② establish ownership over their own territory
- ③ are more efficient in driving out competitors
- ④ create the most attractive external ornaments
- ⑤ appear to be the largest and strongest individuals

33. Since there's no job training for being a parent, how do we learn how to parent? Most of us probably parent \_\_\_\_\_. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, shared how her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother's infamous threat was always, "If you kids don't stop fighting, I'm going to knock your three heads together!" Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of how their mother would actually accomplish such a task, which, thankfully, she never attempted. But what drove her mother to make this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling squabbles, probably. No doubt, Louise's mother had learned this threatening tactic from her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of whether it worked. If Louise had not learned the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, she would probably be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today!

\*squabble (시시한) 말다툼

- ① as parenting experts say
- ② the way we were parented
- ③ imitating what neighbors do
- ④ following what we read in books
- ⑤ the way we wish we had been treated

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

Flip-flops occur when the coach makes a transition from one activity to a second activity and then switches back to the first activity, as though he has changed his mind. (A), the gymnastics coach tells his players that Tuesday will be beam and bar day, but when his athletes arrive on Tuesday prepared to practice beam and bar, he tells them they will be working on floor and vault. Then, midway through practice he instructs them to go to beam and bar. The transition not only ruins the flow of practice activity but also conveys to the athletes that the coach is unsure of what to do. It is important to avoid flip-flops. (B), if it becomes necessary to make such a reversal, it is prudent to explain to your athletes why the switch is occurring. For example, the gymnastics coach might gather his athletes for a brief meeting and say, "I know I told you yesterday that we would be practicing beam and bar today, but we won't be able to use the spring floor tomorrow so we are going to work on our floor routines today."

\*flip-flop (의견·태도 등의) 돌변    \*\*vault (체조) 도마  
\*\*\*prudent 현명한, 신중한

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)       |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | In contrast | ..... | At first  |
| ② | In contrast | ..... | However   |
| ③ | Futhermore  | ..... | Otherwise |
| ④ | For example | ..... | However   |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | At first  |

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Genocide, the willful killing of specific groups of people – as occurred in the Nazi extermination camps during World War II – is universally considered wrong even if it is sanctioned by a government or an entire society. ① The Nuremberg trials that were conducted after World War II supported this point. ② Even though most of the accused individuals tried to claim they were merely following orders when they murdered or arranged for the murder of large numbers of Jews and other groups, many were found guilty. ③ Sometimes sociologists want to gather data that would almost certainly be unreliable if the subjects knew they were being studied. ④ The reasoning was that there is a higher moral order under which certain human actions are wrong regardless of who endorses them. ⑤ Thus, despite their desire to view events from a culturally relative standpoint, most sociologists find certain actions wrong, no matter what the context.

\*sanction 승인하다    \*\*endorse (공개적으로) 승인하다

36. If whales have rights, then they must be treated with respect. Their value and dignity do not rest on their place in our plans, purposes and projects. ① From this perspective our exploitation of whales for recreational purposes is not morally acceptable. ② They are creatures of inherent value with lives of their own and the capacity to lead them in their own ways. ③ They have been trained by humans for many purposes, which has allowed us to gather much knowledge regarding their intelligence and behavior. ④ To confine them in aquatic parks and to make them perform tricks that people find amusing is to try to remake them into our own creations. ⑤ This attempt to appropriate such marvelous and magnificent creatures for such trivial purposes, denying them their liberty in the bargain, is morally to be condemned.

\*confine 가두다    \*\*appropriate 부당하게 이용하다

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

37.

An older guy I know told me a story of the first pizza place that moved into his little town. The pizza was lousy and the owner was rude, but he had the only game in town. So he made a ton of money and retired early.

- (A) If they had, they would have improved the quality of their product as well as their customer service. I can imagine those two sons are just moping around today, wondering what on earth went wrong.
- (B) He left the pizza parlor to his two sons, who made the same bad pizza and were just as rude as their father. But now that time had passed, other competitors had come into the local marketplace and this was no longer the only pizza place in town.
- (C) The place closed its doors in no time. The original owner was lucky because he was the first to do something where it had never been done before, but he never learned what his mistakes were, nor did his sons.

\*the only game in town 유일하게 이용 가능한 것  
\*\*mope around 맥이 빠져 지내다 \*\*\*pizza parlor 피자 가게

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

38.

You may experience a feeling of joy when you see your child having fun or you may feel anger when someone pulls out in front of you in traffic. The way we attach these emotions is done primarily by the beliefs we have about the action or event in question.

- (A) For instance, the first time someone pulled out in front of you in traffic you may have almost wrecked your car and you believed that they were doing that out of pure disregard for you. The natural fight or flight mechanism kicked in, and you decided to fight.
- (B) He obviously wasn't thinking rationally, but he was desperate to take care of his wife and unborn child. If you knew that about him, you may have chosen a different emotion. Maybe compassion.
- (C) Therefore you brought up the anger emotion to give you the fuel you needed to fight. What if you knew ahead of time that the person who pulled out in front of you was trying to get to the hospital as quickly as possible because his wife was having a baby?

\*wreck 파괴하다, 망가뜨리다    \*\*fight or flight 싸움 혹은 도피

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

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

Some states do not recognize a right for people to will publicity rights to their heirs, whether or not the celebrities exploit the rights commercially during their lifetime.

States recognizing the inheritability of publicity rights tend to emphasize one's right to enjoy and pass to one's heirs the fruits of one's industry. ( ① ) In California, a publicity statute prohibits for 50 years after death the commercial use of the name, voice, photograph, or likeness of any "deceased personality" without prior consent of the person. ( ② ) A deceased personality is anyone who has commercial value in his or her identity at the time of death. ( ③ ) However, it is not a violation of the California law or other state statutes recognizing the descendibility of publicity rights to use the identity of a dead person in news, public affairs, or political campaigns or in a book or film. ( ④ ) In these states, rights of publicity die with the person. ( ⑤ ) They tend to emphasize the personal nature of the right of publicity and the difficulties in treating such rights as independent of the people who made them valuable.

\*publicity right 퍼블리시티권(유명인사의 이름·초상 보호권)  
\*\*statute 법규 \*\*\*descendibility (자손에게) 유증(遺贈)될 가능성

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

In a study led by Pamela Dalton, a psychologist at Monell Chemical Senses Center, the participants were divided into three groups, who sat down in a lab, and were then exposed to an odor that was neither pleasant nor unpleasant for 20 minutes. To one group, she did not say anything about the odor, while she told the second and the third groups that the odor was an industrial chemical that might be harmful and a distilled pure natural extract, respectively. The result was that the subjects who were either told nothing or positive information felt the odor to be weaker as time passed. In contrast, the subjects who were told negative information felt the odor became stronger as time passed. In other words, an odor that is thought to be good disappears from consciousness fast, while an odor thought to be harmful keeps our attention and remains strong.

\*distilled 증류하여 얻은, 증류한



Pamela Dalton's study suggests that our (A) are effective at (B) our perception of smell.

- |   |               |       |              |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
|   | (A)           |       | (B)          |
| ① | needs         | ..... | interpreting |
| ② | prejudices    | ..... | distorting   |
| ③ | prejudices    | ..... | delaying     |
| ④ | personalities | ..... | distorting   |
| ⑤ | personalities | ..... | interpreting |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Imagine it is early morning and you are walking towards the bus stop to go to work. You arrive at the bus stop. Already there are a number of people there. You are cheerful that morning, willing to wish them all a very good morning, so you do just that. The general reaction you meet is people looking at their shoes avoiding your eyes, not wanting to make contact. So you are standing there waiting for the bus to come. Then, in the distance, you can see what looks like a bus. You hear the loud noise of the heavy engine. There is a shuffling of feet as people start picking up their bags. The bus arrives ... and drives on, past the bus stop! That's where a collective starts to go over to becoming a group.

A man standing next to you turns to you and asks: "That was bus number nine, wasn't it?" You nod and all around you, you notice the distress of people who had wanted to take bus number nine. You get a feeling with these people, they all have the same purpose as you. The other people at the bus stop, who clearly don't have this goal, are far less interesting all of a sudden. They remain \_\_\_\_\_, while your potential allies are carved in your memory. The unrest settles down, other buses come and go. Your allies keep you informed that another bus number nine will be due in a few minutes. Then the second bus number nine appears, and this one also drives by without so much as slowing down. Then of course all hell breaks loose. All potential bus nine goers form a circle to confer about what to do when the next bus appears, how to make it stop and so on.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① How the People Around Us Shape Everything We Do
  - ② Measuring Crowd Collectiveness in Dynamic Scenes
  - ③ Clever Ways to Start Conversations with Nothing to Talk About
  - ④ Common Goal: What Distinguishes a Group from a Collective
  - ⑤ Creating Effective Groups: The Art of Small Group Management
42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① active                      ② anonymous              ③ competitive
  - ④ sympathetic              ⑤ threatened

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Thankfully, July 4, 1862, was a beautiful summer's day – a perfect day for a picnic. It's a good thing it was. A rainy day would have ruined everything and changed the history of mathematics and English literature. Charles Dodgson and Robinson Duckworth, professors at Oxford University, England, had planned to take three daughters of Henry George Liddell, the dean, for a boating trip and picnic, and the weather had cooperated.

\*dean 학장

(B)

Life was never the same for Charles Dodgson, better known by his pen name, Lewis Carroll. Within two years, Carroll and (a) his character Alice were known across all of Europe. How did the success of Alice in Wonderland affect the history of mathematics? Lewis Carroll became so famous that anything he wrote after its publication became popular, including some of his writings about mathematics. What Carroll wrote about mathematics was not the dry logic of (b) his lectures. He composed mind benders, brain teasers, and math puzzles. He made mathematics fun for everyone.

\*mind bender 이해하기 아주 어려운 문제

(C)

For days after, the girls talked endlessly about the wonderful story they had heard. Eventually, their father, Liddell, suggested to Dodgson that he publish (c) his story. Dodgson, a professor of logic, was reluctant to publish a children's story. Liddell insisted, though, and finally, Dodgson accepted (d) his suggestion. On July 4, 1865, he presented one of the dean's daughters, Alice Liddell, with the first copy of the book. He had named the main character after her. Alice in Wonderland was an immediate best-seller.

(D)

As they boated upriver to their picnic, Dodgson began to amuse the girls with a story, and what a story it was! It featured the adventures of a young girl in a foreign land with all kinds of strange and wondrous creatures. The girls were captivated by the story. Duckworth asked Dodgson if he was making up such a fantastic tale or whether he had heard it when he was a boy. Dodgson assured (e) his friend that he was making up the tale as they rowed. The girls insisted that story continue throughout the picnic, and all the way home.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C)                      ② (C) - (B) - (D)
  - ③ (C) - (D) - (B)                      ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
  - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a)              ② (b)              ③ (c)              ④ (d)              ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글의 Charles Dodgson에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 화창한 여름날 일행들과 피크닉을 갔다.
  - ② 사람들에게 수학이 재미있도록 만들었다.
  - ③ 처음에는 동화책을 출판하는 것을 망설였다.
  - ④ 자신의 딸 이름을 동화 속 주인공에게 붙였다.
  - ⑤ 즉석에서 지어낸 이야기를 소녀들에게 들려주었다.

\* 확인 사항  
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.



# 영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① Too bad. I hope you accept my report.
- ② Okay. I'll submit it as soon as possible.
- ③ Never mind. I'll be able to get a perfect score.
- ④ I know. That's why I handed in the report on time.
- ⑤ Yes. I'll go ask the teacher to review my report now.

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

- ① I was going to, but I forgot to take it.
- ② Yeah, I didn't get wet because I had an umbrella.
- ③ It wasn't raining that heavily when I got off the bus.
- ④ Actually, it stopped raining right after you called me.
- ⑤ Sorry, but I didn't have time to bring you the umbrella.

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

- ① 기말고사 공부 장소를 추천하려고
- ② 기숙사 출입 시간 준수를 부탁하려고
- ③ 기숙사 정숙시간 규정에 대해 알려려고
- ④ 효과적인 시험공부 방법에 대해 조언하려고
- ⑤ 시험 기간 중 도서관 개방 시간을 공지하려고

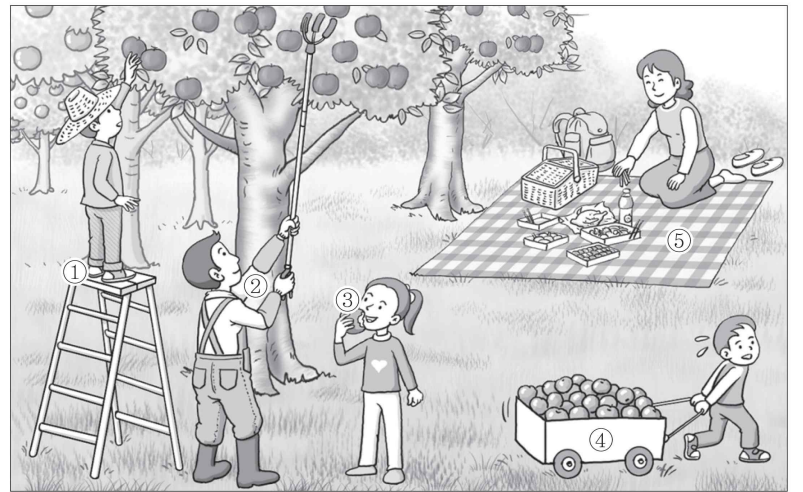
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 가족 휴가를 위한 다양한 체험 활동이 개발되어야 한다.
- ② 가족 휴가는 온 가족 구성원이 참여하는 데 의미가 있다.
- ③ 가족 휴가를 계획할 때는 아이들의 흥미를 고려해야 한다.
- ④ 온 가족 구성원이 참여하여 가족 휴가 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ⑤ 가족 휴가 장소 선택 시 지나치게 혼잡한 곳은 피해야 한다.

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

- ① 가족 간 가사 분담의 중요성
- ② 부정적 감정을 통제하는 요령
- ③ 가족 간 대화가 줄어드는 원인
- ④ 가족을 존중하는 태도의 필요성
- ⑤ 고마움을 표현하는 효과적인 방법

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



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

- ① 물건 정리 돕기
- ② 네트워크 설치하기
- ③ 이삿짐 물건 나르기
- ④ 밀린 서류 작업하기
- ⑤ 사무실 구입 물품 확인하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 올해 농구 대회에 참가하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 부상을 당해서
- ② 연습 시간이 부족해서
- ③ 농구 팀을 탈퇴할 예정이라서
- ④ 과학 탐구 대회 준비를 하고 있어서
- ⑤ 과학 탐구 대회와 개최 일자가 겹쳐서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$50    ② \$55    ③ \$60    ④ \$63    ⑤ \$70

10. 대화를 듣고, Drama Day Camp에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주최 기관
- ② 강사 경력
- ③ 운영 기간
- ④ 모집 인원
- ⑤ 참가 자격

11. 에세이 쓰기 대회에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 어버이날을 축하하기 위한 대회이다.
- ② 에세이는 자필로 작성해야 한다.
- ③ 6월 30일까지 대회 위원회에 에세이를 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 세 가지 영역에서 심사가 이루어진다.
- ⑤ 모든 수상자는 노트북 컴퓨터를 받게 된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 침대 프레임을 고르시오.

Swan Bed Frames

	Model	Size	Price	Material	Special Offers
①	A	single (100 cm × 200 cm)	\$400	metal	free bedside table
②	B	queen (150 cm × 210 cm)	\$600	metal	free mattress
③	C	queen (150 cm × 210 cm)	\$750	wood	free bedside table
④	D	king (160 cm × 210 cm)	\$850	wood	free mattress
⑤	E	king (160 cm × 210 cm)	\$950	wood	free bedside table & mattress

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

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

- ① Well, you should have bought him a hot dog.
- ② I see. He must have been thankful for your help.
- ③ Oh, that's very sweet of him to help you with math.
- ④ That's great. He'll be happy to have dinner with you.
- ⑤ Then you should save your pocket money to help him.

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

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

- ① I envy you since you have a lot of talents.
- ② That's why you should not focus on one passion.
- ③ Okay, I'll follow your advice to develop my talents.
- ④ Thanks, but I wish I had passion for one thing like you.
- ⑤ I'm grateful that you helped me overcome my shortcomings.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Bethany가 부모님께 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Bethany: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Would you mind if I ate the food first?
- ② May I take pictures of the food before we eat?
- ③ Why don't we order another dish for my blog?
- ④ Can we go to the Chinese restaurant for lunch?
- ⑤ Could you show me how to start my own blog?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effective ways to build muscles
- ② exercises to strengthen willpower
- ③ habits to help lose weight and age well
- ④ the importance of practicing social skills
- ⑤ the impact of physical health on willpower

17. 언급된 활동이 아닌 것은?

- ① 명상    ② 음식 일지 작성    ③ 반대쪽 손 사용
- ④ 수면    ⑤ 언어 습관 개선

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We are currently compiling a corporate history. It will be titled Balson Nuclear: Half a Century of Radiant Progress and will be privately published as a limited edition hardcover book by the corporation early next year. Its main use will be as a premium and promotion. You are a respected professor in nuclear engineering, and it was in your senior class that I learned much of what I needed to know to get hired by Balson. Would you be willing to contribute a brief preface about the importance of nuclear energy as a current and future energy source? The company can pay you an honorarium of \$500. In addition, your preface will be bylined, so you can add the book to your list of publications. If you are interested, please let me know. We would need the preface by June 20.

\*honorarium 사례(금)    \*\*byline 필자의 이름을 밝히다

- ① 책의 출판에 공헌한 것에 대해 감사하려고
- ② 출판된 책에 대한 사례금 지급을 알리려고
- ③ 출판될 책의 주요 내용에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 책의 출판이 늦어지는 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 출판될 책을 위한 서문의 기고를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'she'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

She made herself a cup of tea and came and sat in the armchair beside the fire. She turned on the radio but they were reading sports results and she turned it off. On going upstairs, she found that the boys were sound asleep and she stood watching them before closing the door and leaving them to the night. Downstairs, she wondered if there might be something interesting on the television. She went over and turned it on and waited for the picture to appear. How would she fill these hours? When the television came on it was an American comedy. She watched it for a few moments but the canned laughter continued and she turned it off. The house was silent now except for the crackling of wood in the fireplace.

\*crackling (날카롭게) 타닥[따닥]거리는 소리

- ① bored                            ② moved                            ③ relieved
- ④ perplexed                        ⑤ frightened

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Child psychologists have long noted that children do best when their lives have structure. The world can be a very scary place unless boundaries are in place to give a sense of security to children and teens. As teens go through the process of individuating, they push up against and even test the rigidity of parental and societal boundaries. As parents, you are responsible for establishing boundaries for your children, including setting curfews, time frames, and limits that are acceptable for doing homework, eating meals, going to bed, getting up in the morning, dressing for school, staying over at a friend's house, and having friends visit in your home. In addition, assigning your children duties or chores teaches them perseverance, time management, and sense of purpose — all necessary for success in life.

\*individuate 개별화하다, 개성을 부여하다    \*\*curfew 귀가 시간

- ① 사회는 아이들의 안전한 삶을 보장할 의무가 있다.
- ② 책임 의식은 부모와 자녀 모두가 지녀야 할 덕목이다.
- ③ 부모는 자녀에게 행동의 경계를 설정해 줄 책임이 있다.
- ④ 아이들은 자신의 일을 스스로 처리할 능력을 갖고 있다.
- ⑤ 부모가 자녀에게 과도한 책임을 부여하면 역효과를 낳는다.

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most runners say they're not competitive and are only trying to beat their previous times. But the temptation to compare ourselves to others is intense. We're conditioned to do it when it comes to grades, appearances, and wealth. And in running, age-group rankings and finishing places only encourage that. Try to forget everyone else. How any one individual performs on any given race day depends on his or her training, level of fitness, injury history, biomechanics, genetics, psychological preparation, and the weather. In fact, the only common denominators between you and any other runner are the distance you have to cover on race day and the conditions you're running in. Comparing yourself to others can really cause undue stress, plus it's a waste of time. Don't give up control over your experience by defining "success" in terms of factors that aren't relevant to your personal life. Your goal should be a very personal thing between you and the road.

\*common denominator 공통분모

\*\*undue 과도한, 지나친, 기한이 되지 않은

- ① 일단 달리기를 시작하면 끝까지 완주하라.
- ② 달성 가능한 달리기 시간 기록을 목표로 하라.
- ③ 자신의 신체 조건에 맞는 달리기 종목을 선택하라.
- ④ 당일의 날씨와 도로 사정을 고려하며 달리기에 임하라.
- ⑤ 달리기를 남과의 경쟁이 아니라 자신에 대한 도전으로 생각하라.

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In new relationships, people often disclose themselves slowly, sharing only a few details at first, and offering more personal information only if they like and trust each other. When they started becoming friends, for instance, Deepak and Prasad shared mostly routine information with each other, such as where they grew up, what their favorite teams were, and what they did for a living. As they got to know and trust each other more, they started sharing their opinions on things such as politics, relationships, and religion. Only after they had known each other for quite a while did they feel comfortable talking about more personal things, such as Prasad's health problems or the challenges in Deepak's marriage. Although people in some relationships begin sharing intimate information very quickly, self-disclosure usually moves in small increments.

\*increment 증가량

- ① Self-Disclosure Follows a Process
- ② Self-Disclosure Must Not Be Intentional
- ③ Why Do You Disclose Others' Information?
- ④ Is Sharing Personal Information Dangerous?
- ⑤ How Does Information Affect Relationships?

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

For the first time in history, shortly after the millennium, the majority of the global population became urban rather than rural. Cities have grown rapidly, and urban growth will continue to accelerate in the years ahead. New and existing cities alike will have to make crucial changes to the assumptions for planning and prioritization. Greater focus on the needs of the people who use cities must be a key goal for the future. This is the background for the focus on the human dimension of city planning. Cities must urge urban planners and architects to reinforce pedestrianism as an integrated city policy to develop lively, safe, sustainable and healthy cities. It is equally urgent to strengthen the social function of city space as a meeting place that contributes toward the aims of social sustainability and an open and democratic society.

\*the millennium 2000년에 시작된 새 천 년(cf. millennium 천 년)

\*\*pedestrianism 보행자 우선주의, 도보주의

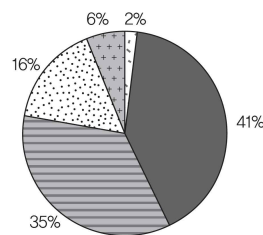
- ① the city policy dealing with homeless people
- ② social sustainability in cities and the countryside
- ③ harmful effects of urban growth on human society
- ④ the correlation between city planning and economic growth
- ⑤ the importance of city planning that focuses on human needs

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

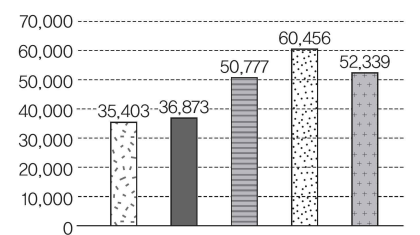
Business Founders Worldwide in 2013

Age □ under 21 ■ 21-30 ▨ 31-40 ▩ 41-50 ■ over 50

Percentage of Business Founders



Average Annual Pay Rate (in U.S. dollars)



The above graphs show the percentage of business founders and the average annual pay rate by age worldwide in 2013.

- ① New businesses were started most by members of the 21 - 30 age group, followed by the 31 - 40 age group.
- ② The percentage of the 31 - 40 founder age group was more than twice as high as that of the 41 - 50 age group, whose percentage was more than twice as high as that of the over-50 age group.
- ③ When it came to the average annual pay rate by age, older founders (the 31 - 40 age group, the 41 - 50 age group, and the over-50 age group) tended to pay themselves more than younger ones.
- ④ The highest average annual pay rate of new business founders was found in the 41 - 50 age group, and the amount was more than twice that of the under-21 age group.
- ⑤ The over-50 age group, whose average annual pay rate ranked second with \$52,339, accounted for only 6% of the total founders.

25. Bronislaw Malinowski에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As a graduate student in chemistry at the University of Cracow, Bronislaw Malinowski read Frazer's Golden Bough in preparation for a foreign-language examination, and this single experience forever changed the direction of his life. After receiving his Ph.D., Malinowski went on to London to study anthropology and soon emerged as an important contributor to the field of ethnology. Among other things, Malinowski was praised for the depth of his fieldwork. Whereas earlier scholars had remained in Europe and obtained their ethnographic data from the reports of missionaries and travelers, Malinowski was one of a new generation of anthropologists who believed it was essential to live among the people they studied. Only by functioning within a culture could one make a balanced analysis of its customs. Thus, motivated by this belief, Malinowski lived from 1914 to 1918 among the Trobriand Islanders of Melanesia, off the coast of New Guinea.

26. The San Antonio Museum of Art에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Plan Your Visit to the San Antonio Museum of Art**

**— School and Teacher Programs**

**Guided Tours**

Guided tours for school groups are led by the Museum's trained docents who provide 50-minute tours designed to meet school curriculum needs.

*Guided Tour Times:* Tuesday-Friday, 9:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., and 12:30 p.m.

**Self-guided Tours**

Teachers are invited to lead their students in the Museum on their own. School groups can explore the world of art at the Museum, chaperoned by a teacher or parent.

**Admission**

FREE with advance registration

**Lunch at the Museum**

Space may be reserved for students to eat their lunches in the Museum.

**Schedule Your Visit**

Schedule your visit online using our online reservation system. Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance of the visit. The Museum coordinator for your tour will contact you one week before your visit date to reconfirm the details of your visit.

\*docent (미술관의) 안내원 \*\*chaperone (보호자로서) 동반하다

- ① 미술관의 안내원이 1시간 동안 인솔하는 투어가 있다.
- ② 선생님이 직접 학생을 인솔하는 것은 허용되지 않는다.
- ③ 사전 등록 시 입장료를 미리 지불해야 한다.
- ④ 학생들이 점심을 먹을 수 있는 별도의 공간 마련이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 방문 2주 전에 담당자가 방문 내용 재확인을 위해 연락한다.

27. Best Booth Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**River Grill BBQ Festival**

**— Best Booth Contest —**

**What Is the Best Booth Contest?**

The Best Booth Contest is in addition to the BBQ competition.

It is an optional and voluntary contest that is not part of the overall scoring for the BBQ competition. For this contest BBQ teams are encouraged to dress up their booth displaying their creativity and imagination while showcasing their BBQ skills.

**Awards**

First Place winner: \$150 / Second Place winner: \$50 / Third Place winner: \$20

**CONTEST RULES**

**Entry Fee:** FREE! All BBQ teams are considered entrants. Each space will be judged on Friday, May 12, 2017 beginning at 3 p.m.

**Judges:** Three judges will visit each BBQ team booth for no longer than ten minutes to score the booth.

**Judging:** Team booths will be rated for creativity in design and decoration, cleanliness and neatness. In addition, the judges will consider the hospitality that was shown. Your hospitality may include brief presentations of your cooker/grill and your unique cooking process.

- ① BBQ 경진대회의 종합 득점에 영향을 주지 않는다.
- ② 1등은 2등보다 세 배 많은 상금을 받는다.
- ③ 5월 12일 오후 3시부터 심사가 이루어진다.
- ④ 심사위원이 팀별 부스를 방문하여 20분가량 심사한다.
- ⑤ 요리 과정에 대한 간단한 소개도 심사 고려 대상이다.

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

We are often surprised at the purposefulness and precision of some animals' behaviour when directed to the preservation of themselves and their species. Nest construction, food storage for winter, the long journeys accomplished by some species of fish and bird, the placing of eggs by insects to ① ensure for them adequate nutrition, are examples of the type of behaviour which has always led man to ascribe some kind of reason or wisdom to these animals. A closer study of this phenomenon, however, has revealed its ② rigid and innate nature: although they are useful and show purpose, such actions are not accompanied by insight on the part of the animal, and are performed in an ③ automatic manner. This kind of behaviour came to be called instinctive. Instinct enables the animal to ④ adjust to a given type of environment with great precision. Owing to the inflexible and stereotyped nature of instinctive behaviour, any unexpected change in the environment may make such behaviour ⑤ effective.

\*ascribe ~ to ... ~을 ...에게 속한 것으로 생각하다

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

These days it's common to hear of countries that have "failed" due to internal instability, including civil war and military coups, so it might be instructive to think about what attributes a country needs to (A) [being / be] successful. Probably no single factor is more important than uniformity. If everyone in a country speaks the same language and practices the same religion, we might conclude that this is the kind of uniformity (B) [what / that] makes for a successful state. While these unifying factors are certainly useful, they're neither sufficient nor necessary to make a successful state. Uniformity doesn't mean that everyone has to think alike, but it does mean that the people in a country have to feel some affinity for each other and (C) [agree / agrees] that the country should exist.

This basic idea is embodied in an idea called the "nation-state."  
 \*affinity 친밀감 \*\*embody (사상, 감정 등을) 구현하다, 구체화하다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	being	.....	what	.....	agrees
②	being	.....	that	.....	agree
③	being	.....	what	.....	agree
④	be	.....	that	.....	agree
⑤	be	.....	what	.....	agrees

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Ted came to his son after watching him slouch around the yard one Sunday pulling the Spanish moss off the lowest branches of their big oak tree and then throwing rocks against the stop sign on their corner. "Do you want to do something fun?" Ted said to ① him. "Sure, Pop," he said, though there was a certain suspicion in ② his voice, like he didn't trust him on the subject of fun. He threw all the rocks at once that were left in his hand and the stop sign shivered at their impact. Ted said, "If ③ you keep that up, they will arrest me for the destruction of city property." His son laughed at this. Ted, of course, knew that his son would know ④ he was joking. Ted didn't want to be too hard on him for the boyish impulses that he himself had found to be so satisfying when he was young, especially since he was about to share something of his own childhood with ⑤ him.

\*slouch 구부정한 자세를 하다

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. \_\_\_\_\_, both as a collection of ideas and as a sequence of practices, is surely one of the most ancient and persistent elements of human culture. Material remains from prehistoric sites clearly show that our distant ancestors thought that disease had a cause and that someone could use that knowledge to help the sick person. Human remains indicate that these people could repair broken bones and even drill a hole into the skull of a living person. The "Ice Man" who died on the high alpine pass of the Tisenjoch between Italy and Austria around 2700 BCE had already recovered from several broken ribs long before he set out on his last and fateful journey; he also carried in his travel gear dried birch fungus to treat diseases and wounds.

\*alpine 알프스 고산지대의 \*\*birch fungus 자작나무 버섯

- ① Healing                      ② Teaching                      ③ Traveling
- ④ Meditation                      ⑤ Superstition

32. It is important to note that few scientists currently believe that either side of the brain deals exclusively with a particular kind of information. In fact, the following case illustrates \_\_\_\_\_. Bruce Lipstadt had the left hemisphere of his brain removed when he was 5 years old. Few doctors had hope for the development of his verbal ability, and most thought the operation would paralyze part of his body. Twenty-six years later, Bruce had an IQ of 126 – better than 9 out of 10 people. He swam, rode his bike, and got an A in a statistics course. Because his speech was normal, the right hemisphere must have taken over many of the functions formerly conducted mainly by the left hemisphere. Obviously, this does not always happen as a result of operations of this type, especially after puberty. But it does suggest that, although the right and left hemispheres seem to specialize in processing certain types of information, they are by no means limited to processing only one.

\*puberty 사춘기

- ① how adaptable the brain can be
- ② whether IQ predicts academic success
- ③ what should be included in intelligence
- ④ how intelligence can be improved with training
- ⑤ what part of the brain deals with particular memories

33. Until relatively recently, Sweden was an agriculturally based society. About 90% of families lived on farms until the Industrial Revolution in the early 1900s brought workers to the cities. Sweden has changed quickly into an industrialized, city-based country, with only 2% of the population now employed in agriculture. Thus many Swedes remember life on the farm or have certainly heard stories about it. Ties to the farm are very strong and deeply personal. Although they enjoy everyday city life, most Swedes are still peasants at heart who could easily return to the ways of their ancestors, because the past is not too distant. Back-to-the-farm and back-to-nature romanticism constitutes a major part of Swedish culture. Swedes long for an escape to the country where they can remind themselves of a simpler time. This is also true of younger Swedes who, similar to their counterparts elsewhere, seem to devote a significant amount of time on their computers and smart phones. Still, while in the countryside, these younger Swedes \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① miss the time they enjoyed in the city
- ② carry their electronic devices all the time
- ③ behave in a fashion similar to their parents
- ④ want to change their society with technology
- ⑤ create a unique culture of their own generation

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

The proportions of the mixture of free-market determination and government control vary from economy to economy and over time. There is more free-market determination in the USA than in France. There is more free-market determination in the UK today than there was forty years ago. The mix also varies from sector to sector within any one economy. (A), European agricultural markets have a substantial amount of government control. Under market determination, the average size of a farm would be much larger and agricultural prices much lower than they now are. (B), the markets for information and computer technologies are largely free from government intervention. Even the economies closest to free markets have a significant role for government, so it appears that there is no real alternative to a mixed system with major reliance on markets but also with a substantial government presence in many aspects of the economy.

- | (A)            |       | (B)         |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① For example  | ..... | As a result |
| ② For example  | ..... | In contrast |
| ③ Likewise     | ..... | As a result |
| ④ Nevertheless | ..... | In contrast |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | ..... | In addition |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

I have met several art therapists and doctors who can pinpoint illnesses people have by asking patients to draw how they see themselves and how they feel about their life. ① Folding a sheet of paper twice to make four quarters, these doctors and therapists have the patients use colored pencils to draw and color in their face, body, family, and anything else that they feel is relevant on different parts of the page. ② This can give an experienced health practitioner information about their patients' lives, what emotions they are dealing with, and what tests may need to be done, as well as the possible causes of a patient's "dis-ease." ③ In counselling, the relationship between the therapist and client is extremely important as this helps to facilitate the process of change and can enable clients to reach a greater understanding of themselves. ④ The different quarters can also relay information about the patient's past, present, and future. ⑤ This kind of intuitive drawing technique is particularly powerful with children, as it also gives them an opportunity to express themselves and understand what is going on in their lives.

\*pinpoint 정확히 찾아내다

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

36.

Space can be understood in a number of ways. In its simplest form, space can be viewed merely as 'the container within which things happen.'

- (A) Finally, most important for present-day geographical research is an understanding of space as produced through social interactions within material space. For example, domestic kitchens are often associated with women's work because of social norms regarding gendered work and care, and therefore are constructed as feminine spaces.
- (B) This is an absolute conception of space based on an idea of space as natural. However, space can also be mentally constructed through cognitive processes; for example, we all have "mental maps" of where we live, focusing on the important roads, buildings and open spaces.
- (C) However, kitchens in expensive restaurants are often constructed as masculine spaces that require stamina and emotional resilience. Thus, the intersection of material space of the kitchen with the norms and practices of a particular society produces a space that can include certain kinds of people and behaviour, and exclude others.

\*resilience 회복력

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

37.

Prior to the Second World War, nation-states regulated their economic and fiscal affairs primarily as domestic matters; however, in the post-war era we have witnessed a huge expansion and intensification of economic interdependence.

- (A) The resulting destabilization of these national economies hastened the ‘Asian Economic Crisis’ and sparked a global recession. Increasingly, national institutions cannot handle emerging economic, political, and social problems; this has prompted an urgent call for effective international regulatory institutions.
- (B) As a result, the global economy is acutely vulnerable to disruption by the malfunction of any single nation-state’s fiscal-political system; a serious malfunction can trigger a chain reaction known commonly as the ‘domino effect.’
- (C) Such a disruptive event occurred in 1997 when Thailand, with a relatively small national economy, suffered a financial collapse which touched off sufficient uncertainty among investors that they pulled their money out of neighbouring Malaysia, Indonesia, and South Korea.

\*fiscal 재정(상)의    \*\*destabilization 불안정화

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Previously, these places were more commonly referred to as “the pound” — a place where stray, lost, or unwanted animals were taken with little chance of being rehomed.

The concept of animal shelters has truly evolved over the last several decades. Due to the large number of homeless animals in the United States, these facilities are desperately needed to help provide for the basic needs of animals in the community. ( ① ) A great deal of effort has been invested into changing that image by providing education to the community about responsible animal ownership and promoting neutering to keep the pet population from producing more homeless animals. ( ② ) Shelters today can be significantly different from one location to another. ( ③ ) They may be municipally run (i.e., run by the town, city, or county), or they may be established as private nonprofit organizations. ( ④ ) What the local shelter offers in terms of animal services depends on both its mission and its financial capabilities. ( ⑤ ) Many city or township shelters have a dual role in serving the community and providing animal sheltering.

\*neuter 중성화하다    \*\*municipally 지방단체에 의하여

39.

But the problem is that almost always, that will be the end of it — the student’s note will then be discarded.

Many teachers, when keeping a student after the lesson for a reprimand, will ask the student to write down what happened and why. This is an excellent technique to use. ( ① ) It allows the student to express their own feelings and the writing becomes a good focus for discussion. ( ② ) It is a more productive use of time than say, copying a dictionary. ( ③ ) I have found a way to get maximum advantage from this time. ( ④ ) You keep the note and a few lessons later you call the student back for a short chat, read back the note to them and then point out specifically how things have improved. ( ⑤ ) It works even better if you take the time and trouble to write a short updated description of the student’s behaviour, and when the two are read alongside each other it gives powerful proof of progress.

\*reprimand 질책, 징계

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

If you’re angry at other drivers, they are at fault. If you’re angry at the long commute, the “incompetent” highway department is to blame. Unrealistic expectations of other people and events can fuel anger and trigger a flood of inner events when those expectations are not met. It’s not the people, events, or circumstances in the external world that cause anger, and we can all learn to control the inner events that occur when unreasonable expectations go unmet. Subscribing to this myth about anger is refusing personal responsibility: “If only others would change, all would be well.” In your lifetime, perhaps all highways will move smoothly and other drivers will become courteous. Children will be quiet, wives and husbands will do what you want when you want it, and Republicans and Democrats will start cooperating to work things out. However, you and I may not live long enough for this utopia to emerge, and we are insulated from anger by keeping our expectations within the bounds of reality.



As our unreasonable (A) toward other people and things cannot be met, sometimes causing us to get angry, it is better to keep them (B) to better manage our anger.

- |   | (A)              |       | (B)       |
|---|------------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | expectations     | ..... | specific  |
| ② | expectations     | ..... | realistic |
| ③ | soubts           | ..... | realistic |
| ④ | responsibilities | ..... | specific  |
| ⑤ | responsibilities | ..... | high      |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

There are many communication vehicles at our disposal, including face-to-face communication, the telephone, leaving voice mail messages, sending snail or express mail, text messaging, tweeting, and faxing. And then there is e-mail, which is often the vehicle of choice because it is quick, easy, and free. It has become the preferred method of communication for many people.

E-mail is great for transactional correspondence, but there are times when the message you are sending is too critical or sensitive to be sent via e-mail. It breaks down when you want to convey emotion or when the message is more complex. When you need to reply to a message and ask for clarification, it is okay if you have one question. More than one and you should ask whether a phone call would be more expedient. When a message becomes more complex and nuanced, the human voice becomes the most effective vehicle to transmit both its emotional meaning and its content. Talking an issue through is much faster than e-mailing, because there is so much information you hear in the tonality of the voice that can't be conveyed with text.

An e-mail sent \_\_\_\_\_. There is a difference between sending a message and the act of communicating. Often we think we've communicated, but all we've done is written and distributed electronic data. You've communicated only when you have checked in with the receiver(s) of the message and confirmed that you both have the same understanding of the message.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① E-mail Is Thriving But Ruining Your Life
- ② Why You Should Care About E-mail Security
- ③ How E-mail Marketing Will Evolve in the Future
- ④ Your E-mail Writing Style Says Many Things About You
- ⑤ E-mail May Not Be the Perfect Communication Channel

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① sometimes gets filtered as spam
- ② does not equal a communication received
- ③ is not often responded to by a certain time
- ④ does not cost what sending snail mail costs
- ⑤ will immediately arrive in the receiver's inbox

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One warm autumn afternoon at her rural Florida home, Fran sat in her yard bench watching her grandchildren play on a swing set under a huge oak tree in the front yard. After a few minutes on the swings, the kids switched to the seesaw. Fran relaxed, the warm air lulling her into a state of relaxation. A golden retriever sat next to her on the bench. The dog was Fran's favorite of her seven golden retrievers. Fran called (a) him Brute.

\*lull 달래주다

(B)

Fran could see the snake thrashing and coiling, trying to strike Brute. Brute wouldn't let go. "Release it! Release it!" she yelled as she grabbed her grandchildren and rushed them into the house. Fran's husband, Mark, came running when he heard Fran's screams. "What is it?" he hollered. Fran told him about the snake. Brute stood in the same spot and was shaking the snake hard. Then (b) he started to turn round and round holding the snake. He was shaking it as hard as he could.

\*thrash 몸부림치다 \*\*holler 고함치다

(C)

With the grandchildren safe in the house, Fran went back for her dog. The snake was moving less and appeared to be stunned. Mark asked Fran to get a plastic bag. When she returned with one, (c) he carefully grabbed the snake right behind the head and threw it into the bag. They put it into the freezer. Fran took Brute into the house. She closely checked (d) his body for snakebites but she couldn't find any.

(D)

Suddenly Brute came alive. In a split second (e) he jumped up and took off like a shot toward the kids. Fran knew something was wrong and jumped up too. When she focused on Brute, she saw something that made her chest tighten in panic. "Oh no!" she screamed. "Brute, what's in your mouth?" She ran toward Brute and saw what he was holding - a snake. The 16-inch snake had a black head with red and yellow bands.

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

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

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

- ① (a)            ② (b)            ③ (c)            ④ (d)            ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Fran에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 벤치에 앉아 손주들이 노는 것을 지켜보고 있었다.
- ② 자신의 일곱 마리 개 중에서 Brute를 가장 좋아했다.
- ③ 손주들을 급히 집 안으로 들여보냈다.
- ④ 남편에게 비닐봉지를 가져오라고 부탁했다.
- ⑤ Brute가 물고 있는 것을 보고 겁을 먹었다.

\* 확인 사항

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

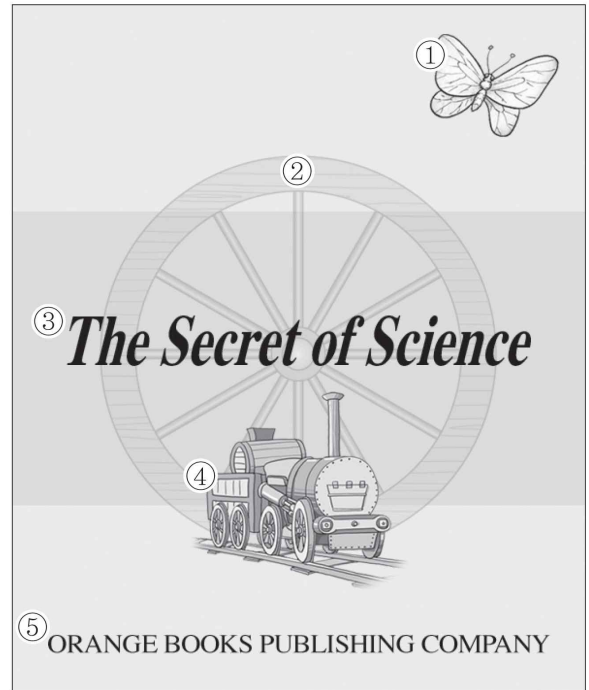


# 영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① No. The cookbook will be really helpful.
  - ② Thanks. I want to have some more pizza.
  - ③ I'm sorry, but cheese is out of stock now.
  - ④ Yes. Going to a restaurant is a great idea.
  - ⑤ Sure. I'll go to the store and buy some now.
  
2. 대대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① Wow, you're such an early bird.
  - ② The swimming pool is closed today.
  - ③ I'm not going to be late for school again.
  - ④ I'll jog in the morning with you starting tomorrow.
  - ⑤ I'm sorry, but I can't go swimming with you today.
  
3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 장비 사용 방법을 설명하려고
  - ② 스포츠 강사 채용을 공지하려고
  - ③ 신제품 운동 장비를 광고하려고
  - ④ 운동 장비 교체 계획을 알리려고
  - ⑤ 운동 프로그램 등록을 권장하려고
  
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 다양한 진로 지도가 이루어져야 한다.
  - ② 부모의 직업이 자녀에게 큰 영향을 준다.
  - ③ 학부모 참관은 수업 개선에 도움이 된다.
  - ④ 예절 관련 학교 교육 프로그램이 필요하다.
  - ⑤ 부모가 자녀의 예절 교육에 더 힘써야 한다.
  
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 식당 종업원 - 손님
  - ② 인쇄소 사장 - 직원
  - ③ 가전제품 판매원 - 구매자
  - ④ 기념품 가게 점원 - 관광객
  - ⑤ 홍보물 제작 업체 직원 - 고객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 항공권 알아보기
  - ② 공항에 마중 가기
  - ③ 딸의 자취방 구하기
  - ④ 딸에게 안부 메시지 보내기
  - ⑤ 딸의 기숙사 등록 도와주기
  
8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 이번 토요일에 스키를 타러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
  - ① 비용이 부담스러워서
  - ② 무료 이용권이 부족해서
  - ③ 삼촌댁을 방문하기로 해서
  - ④ 감기에서 회복되지 않아서
  - ⑤ 어머니와 뮤지컬을 보러 가야 해서
  
9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
  - ① \$153    ② \$162    ③ \$170    ④ \$180    ⑤ \$200
  
10. 대화를 듣고, Basant Mela에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 장소                      ② 기간                      ③ 목적
  - ④ 입장료                    ⑤ 행사 내용
  
11. 졸업 파티에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 학생회가 주최한다.
  - ② 5월 10일에 개최된다.
  - ③ 1학년생들의 공연이 포함된다.
  - ④ 입장권을 예약해야 한다.
  - ⑤ 참석자는 격식을 갖춰 옷을 입어야 한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 여름 휴가 패키지를 고르시오.

Summer Vacation Packages

Package	Destination	Activity	Accommodations	Price (per person)
① A	South River	water-skiing	Diana Hotel (No Kitchen)	\$780
② B	East Coast	yachting	Donkey Villa (Private Kitchen)	\$790
③ C	Silver Island	scuba diving	Ocean Villa (Private Kitchen)	\$830
④ D	Green Beach	water-skiing	Abraham Villa (Private Kitchen)	\$770
⑤ E	Mt. Joseph	hiking	Flora Hotel (No Kitchen)	\$750

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

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

- ① I'm sorry, but I don't want to quit.
- ② Right! I've already prepared for the contest.
- ③ Well, the registration period is already over.
- ④ Thanks, but I'm not satisfied with the test result.
- ⑤ Then, I'll look up the questions from previous contests.

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

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

- ① Really? I guess there are various superstitions about hiccups.
- ② Now, I understand the exact scientific causes of hiccups.
- ③ Good. Thank you for helping me stop my hiccups.
- ④ Interesting. They have many remedies for hiccups.
- ⑤ Well, I think you should have drunk some water.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Lisa가 Cindy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lisa: Cindy, \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'll tell you more about it next time.
- ② I really wanted to move to this city.
- ③ I'm sorry that you're leaving tomorrow.
- ④ I hope you help me make new friends soon.
- ⑤ I'm happy to find out that we're from the same school.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relationships between exercise and memory
- ② ways of improving one's memory
- ③ study skills for effective learning
- ④ benefits of good relationships
- ⑤ treatments of sleep disorders

17. 언급된 내용이 아닌 것은?

- ① 새로운 기술 학습    ② 신체 운동    ③ 충분한 수면
- ④ 균형 있는 식사    ⑤ 사람들과의 교류

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We have been pleased to be able to offer on-site childcare to full-time employees for the past ten years. We are very proud of our facility and intend to maintain it at the highest level. However, in this economy, we find it necessary to impose a daily fee to partially cover the cost of operations of the childcare center. Although we realize this may cause some difficulty for employees who make use of this benefit, in fairness we feel that users should bear some of the cost. Effective March 1, fees for use of the facility will be deducted from paychecks. The charges will be on a sliding scale, based on the pay rate of each employee and the number of children in care. Please read the enclosed rate schedule. For further information or to ask questions about this policy, please contact the benefits office.

\*deduct 공제하다

- ① 보육 서비스 지원 대상자를 발표하려고
- ② 보육 센터의 청결한 이용을 부탁하려고
- ③ 보육 서비스의 유료화 방침을 알리려고
- ④ 보육 시설의 건립 기금 후원에 감사하려고
- ⑤ 보육 센터에서 일할 자원봉사자를 모집하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Abby의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Snap! A small branch in the bushes broke. Again! Glancing sharply toward the bushes, the direction where the sound had occurred, Abby expected to see a raccoon or a rabbit run into the weak light offered by the single bulb hanging in the garage. But there was only silence. She realized, then, that the crickets had stopped their songs, the bullfrogs were no longer croaking. Her heart rate increased and involuntarily she strained to listen, to notice any other sounds that were out of the ordinary. She suddenly felt very vulnerable in this isolated area of the road. Peering into the darkness, she sensed unseen eyes studying her, watching her. Relax, she told herself. Go inside. It's dark now. From the corner of her eye, she caught movement in the bushes. She froze and her heart kicked hard.

\*croak 개굴거리다

- ① sad and depressed    ② bored and irritated
- ③ jealous and annoyed    ④ nervous and frightened
- ⑤ relaxed and comfortable

20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of us are typically used to listening and being listened to on a fairly surface level. We don't pay much attention to what is not being said, pick up on subtle incongruities in speech, nor hear the emotion behind a person's words unless it is obvious and clear. Consider a client who tells us that she is excited to be moving house and living in a new city. We hear the words and respond accordingly, telling the person how happy we are for her and what a great adventure she will have. The active listener might hear between the words, noting the speaker's deep intake of breath before she responds, or slight shrug of the shoulders. They might hear the slightly pensive tone, or note the look in her eyes, which indicates that although the move might be exciting, there are other emotions at play — perhaps she is frightened about taking such a big step, or cautious about leaving friends and family behind. The active listener hears her words, and notes the other information she is communicating, and can therefore respond on a deeper level.

\*incongruity 부조화(한 것)    \*\*pensive 침울한, 수심에 잠긴

- ① Get Your Clients to Listen to You
- ② Manage Your Emotions to Stay Focused
- ③ Minimize Your Stress When Moving House
- ④ Active Listening Enables Deep-Level Responding
- ⑤ Speaking Emotionally Helps Capture Listeners' Attention

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your customers are your business. Your existing customers form the bedrock providing the foundation from which to grow. Your prospects are your future. The only way you are going to be able to build your relationship with these people is to communicate with them. If you are to do that effectively then you will need a system. Any system starts with customer records. Keeping names written on scraps of paper, held in your head or contained in your inbox is not an effective way to manage your database. It can be extremely time-consuming to operate in this way and you will end up continually chasing your tail. If you have full and detailed customer records you will be able to understand your business better. You will be able to analyse spending patterns and see trends. This information can help you with your future business decisions and marketing activities.

\*bedrock 탄탄한 기반 \*\*chase one's tail 벌 소득 없이 바쁘기만 하다

- ① factors contributing to customer satisfaction
- ② how to avoid time-consuming business planning
- ③ basic steps in writing effective customer reviews
- ④ ways of making new customers for growing business
- ⑤ importance of managing customer records systematically

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each life is like a great adventure. Some lives are like the life of Indiana Jones and others are marked by calmer guideposts, but we are all here on a big adventure. The definition of adventure is a risky undertaking, a challenging experience, a quest, an unusual and exciting experience, and an escapade. We have all heard the saying "Go with the flow." Well, recently I saw a T-shirt with the saying "Only dead fish go with the flow." So I began exploring the idea that if we always go with the flow, we are like dead fish. Our spirits wither when we just sit back swallowing everything whole, gulping water, getting knocked around by life, going onward to who knows where. Soon after seeing that T-shirt, I went camping near one of the most beautiful streams in the world. I spent some time watching how fish actually go downstream. They don't go with the flow; they dart around, they swim across currents, they explore, and sometimes they swim upstream.

\*escapade 무모한 행위 \*\*gulp 벌컥벌컥 마시다

- ① 다른 사람과 힘을 합쳐 어려움을 헤쳐 나가야 한다.
- ② 모험을 하지 않고 흐름에만 따르는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ③ 자연을 거스르지 않고 자연에 순응하여 사는 삶이 중요하다.
- ④ 사람들이 인생을 살아가는 다양한 방식을 존중해 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 바쁘게 돌아가는 삶을 멈추고 인생의 아름다움을 즐겨야 한다.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

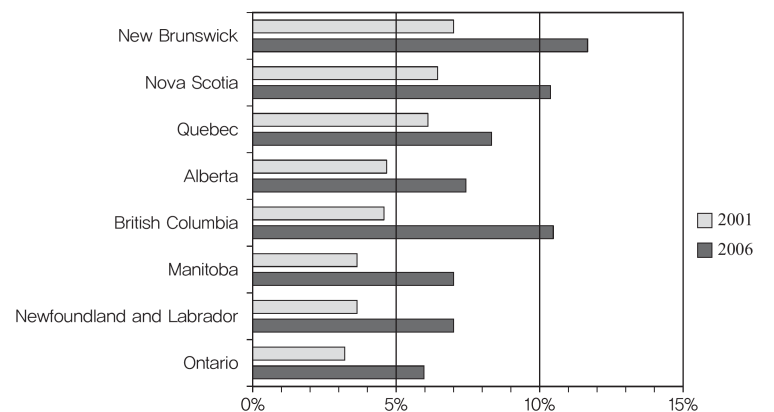
For years, we look to third world countries and shed our disdain at their labor practices. We have heard stories of children working in factories and employees taking home meager wages for a week's work. How can they treat other human beings so poorly? This kind of thing would never happen in America! We have a minimum wage law. We require employers to follow labor laws and employ only people of a certain age. There must be justice in our system. As a leader, I can attest to the fact that there is no justice in minimum wage. We create jobs that pay only enough money to barely keep people above water. Their lives are minimized as they are required to take on multiple jobs just to survive. Today, stop and think about the person that is serving you coffee at the donut shop or handing your order to you in the drive-thru. They are made of the same blood and bones as you and they deserve better.

\*disdain 경멸감, 무시 \*\*meager 빈약한 \*\*\*attest to ~을 증언하다

- ① 정부의 복지 정책을 수정할 필요가 있다.
- ② 현행 최저 임금 제도는 공평하지 못하다.
- ③ 산업 재해를 줄이기 위한 법적 조치가 필요하다.
- ④ 시간제 고용의 확대를 통해 일자리를 늘려야 한다.
- ⑤ 청년 실업 문제의 해결을 위한 대책을 세워야 한다.

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

International Graduates, Canadian Universities, 2001 & 2006



The above graph shows the percentages of international graduates in Canadian universities in eight different provinces in 2001 and 2006. ① The percentage of international graduates increased between 2001 and 2006 in all eight provinces. ② New Brunswick had a 7% share of international graduates in 2001, which was the largest percentage in that year. ③ In 2006, New Brunswick and British Columbia both had more than a 10% share of international graduates, and all the other six provinces each had less than a 10% share of international graduates. ④ In 2006, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador had the same percentage of international graduates, at 7%. ⑤ There was no province which had less than a 5% share of international graduates in 2006.

25. Jane Addams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?


Although many North American sociologists combined the role of sociologist with that of social reformer, none was as successful as Jane Addams (1860 - 1935). Addams came from a background of wealth and privilege. During one of her many trips to Europe, Addams observed and was impressed by the work being done on behalf of London's poor. From then on, she worked tirelessly for social justice. In 1889, Addams cofounded Hull-House, located in Chicago's notorious slums. Hull-House was open to people who needed refuge - to immigrants, the sick, the aged, the poor. With her piercing insights into the ways in which workers were exploited and how immigrants adjusted to city life, Addams strived to bridge the gap between the powerful and the powerless. She worked with others to win the eight-hour work day and to pass laws against child labor. Her efforts at social reform were so outstanding that in 1931 she was a cowinner of the Nobel Prize for Peace, the only sociologist to win this prestigious award.

- ① 사회학자와 사회개혁가의 역할을 성공적으로 겸했다.
- ② 유럽 여행을 계기로 사회 정의를 위해 일했다.
- ③ 보호가 필요한 사람들을 위해 Hull-House를 공동 설립했다.
- ④ 아동의 노동을 금지하는 법을 통과시키기 위해 일했다.
- ⑤ 동료 사회학자들과 공동으로 노벨 평화상을 수상했다.

26. Guided City Walk에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Guided City Walk**

Join us as we visit world-famous sights such as the Chapel Bridge with the octagonal Water Tower, the Jesuit Church and the KKL Luzern (Culture and Convention Centre Lucerne). On the tour you will learn important and humorous facts about the history of Lucerne and the everyday life of its residents. Lucerne looks forward to seeing you!



	For individuals	For groups
<b>Date</b>	May - October: daily November - March: Wednesday, Saturday April: Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday	on request
<b>Time</b>	09:45 - 11:45 am	on request
<b>Meeting point</b>	Tourist Information (railway station)	by agreement
<b>Duration</b>	2 hours	2 hours
<b>Language</b>	German, English	on request
<b>Price</b>	CHF 18 Children (6 - 16) CHF 5 ※No reservation required	CHF 230 (Max. 25 persons per group)

**Additional offer** (Price: CHF 10/person):  
Gain insight into the city of Lucerne during the sightseeing tour with the City Train.  
Audio information in various languages will accompany you on the trip.

- ① 잘 알려지지 않은 관광지를 돌아보며 Lucerne 시의 역사를 배운다.
- ② 4월과 5월의 개인 대상 여행은 일주일에 2번 시행된다.
- ③ 여행에 걸리는 시간은 개인과 단체가 동일하다.
- ④ 단체 여행에서 단체당 인원은 최대 30명이다.
- ⑤ 다국어 음성 안내가 제공되는 도시 철도는 무료이다.

27. The Matterhorn Story 공연에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**THE MATTERHORN STORY**

**The highest altitude open-air production in Europe 9th July - 29th August**

“The Matterhorn Story” will be performed in the open air on the Gornergrat (Station Riffelberg) above Zermatt (2,582 m above sea level). It is a play about conquest, about love and death, and about friendship and rivalry.

**Performance:**  
-Every Wednesday to Saturday at 19:30 and Sunday at 14:00  
-The performance will be carried out in any weather, as long as the safety of our guests can be guaranteed.

**Tickets:**  
-Adults: CHF 99 / Children: CHF 55  
-Prices include the return mountain railway journey from Zermatt to Gornergrat on the day of the performance.

**Languages:**  
-Spoken languages: German / English  
-Written scene descriptions: French / Italian / Portuguese / Japanese / Korean

**Website:**  
-www.freilichtspiele-zermatt.ch  
-Our website gives information about the procedure to be followed in case of a performance being cancelled or ending prematurely.  
\*altitude 고도 \*\*CHF 스위스 프랑

- ① Gornergrat의 야외에서 상연되는 연극 작품이다.
- ② 관객의 안전이 보장되면 날씨에 구애받지 않고 상연된다.
- ③ 티켓 구매 고객에게는 공연 관람 이외의 추가적 혜택이 제공된다.
- ④ 글로 쓰인 장면 설명이 영어를 포함한 5개의 언어로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 공연이 취소되면 따라야 할 절차가 웹사이트에 나와 있다.

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

Within the first year or two of life, as infants start to differentiate themselves from the rest of the world, the self begins to develop. Babies, then toddlers, then children devote enormous energy to understanding who they are. They actively seek to define (A) [them / themselves] and to become competent in the identities they claim. At early ages, girls and boys start working to become competent females and males, respectively. They scan the environment, find models of females and males, and imitate and refine their performances of gender. In like manner, children figure out (B) [that / what] it takes to be smart, strong, attractive, and responsible, and they work to become competent in each area. Throughout our lives, we continue the process of defining and presenting our identities. Struggling to be a swimmer at age 4 gives way to striving to be popular in high school and (C) [is / being] a successful professional and parent in adult life. The fact that we continuously evolve is evidence of our capacity for self-renewal and continual growth.

- |   | (A)        | (B)  | (C)   |
|---|------------|------|-------|
| ① | them       | that | is    |
| ② | them       | what | is    |
| ③ | themselves | that | being |
| ④ | themselves | what | being |
| ⑤ | themselves | what | is    |

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Karen's mother lived in a small studio apartment filled untidily with boxes of paper, receipts, plastic bags, and wrapping paper. The property manager, who never yelled but wasn't friendly either, had called ① her mother weekly to ask what progress she'd made in clearing the apartment. Karen felt that the property manager could be a great ally if ② she could persuade her to help her manage her mother's hoarding problem. Karen asked the property manager to lunch to thank her for her patience with the difficult process and to explain that both ③ she and her mother were committed to working on the hoarding problem. At lunch, Karen chatted with the property manager about topics other than her mother. ④ She complimented the property manager's taste in clothing and jewelry. Near the end of the lunch, Karen felt the property manager soften. Karen explained the harm reduction process to her and asked if ⑤ she would be willing to be a team member. The property manager agreed to think about this.

\*ally 조력자    \*\*hoard (많은 양을) 몰래 쌓아두다

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

One of the most controversial examples of the political aspect of international sport was the events of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin during Hitler's Third Reich. Hitler (A) [criticized / embraced] the Games to showcase German renewal and to highlight the Nazis' superior political projects, including racial purity. However, IOC president Henri de Baillet-Latour was ultimately successful in compelling Hitler to (B) [remove / retain] a significant amount of anti-Semitic signage during the Games. The 1936 Games were likewise famous for the success of African American athlete Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals in front of Hitler and an enthusiastic German crowd and who formed a lifelong friendship with the German competitor he beat in the long jump, Luz Long. Some argue that these accomplishments (C) [promoted / undermined] the Nazi agenda of racism, authoritarianism, and political violence while others see the Berlin Games as an example of degenerative nationalism.

\*anti-Semitic 반유대주의의    \*\*degenerative 퇴행성의

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	criticized	.....	remove	.....	promoted
②	criticized	.....	retain	.....	promoted
③	embraced	.....	remove	.....	undermined
④	embraced	.....	retain	.....	undermined
⑤	embraced	.....	remove	.....	promoted

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The mechanical thinker takes considerable pride in his opinions, which he believes to be "right." It is proper and necessary, he believes, for a person to "take a stand" on things — on just about everything, in fact. Each time he voices a sweeping generalization on some topic, he commits himself to adopt a rigid stand on similar topics. He must, above all, be "consistent." If you study the mechanical thinker closely, you will probably notice a singular lack of apparent \_\_\_\_\_. He seldom asks questions, and he seldom seeks new information about his world. He would seldom admit to having learned something from another person. He rarely reads books and certainly not nonfiction material. If a man, he may read the sports pages, which is acceptable behavior for a male in his society — or if a woman she may read the women's section of the paper. The mechanical thinker may reveal a noticeable uneasiness in unfamiliar situations and may be embarrassed when confronted with a fact that forces him to revise a strongly held opinion.

- ① control                      ② curiosity                      ③ leadership  
 ④ familiarity                  ⑤ confidence

32. It takes time to develop and launch products. Consequently, many companies know 6 - 12 months ahead of time that they will be launching a new product. In order to create interest in the product, companies will often launch pre-market advertising campaigns. In the nutrition industry, articles are often written discussing a new nutrient under investigation. Over a series of issues, you begin to see more articles discussing this new nutrient and potential to enhance training and/or performance. Then, after 4 - 6 months, a new product is coincidentally launched that contains the ingredient that has been discussed in previous issues. Books and supplement reviews have also been used as vehicles to promote the sale of fitness and nutrition products. This marketing technique is called \_\_\_\_\_. It involves creating a buzz about a new potentially revolutionary nutrient or training technique through publishing articles and/or books that stimulate the reader's interest. Once this is done, a new product is launched.

- ① demand creation  
 ② green marketing  
 ③ sensory marketing  
 ④ personalized branding  
 ⑤ price discrimination strategy

33. It is worth remembering that the idea of classical music widely accepted today did not exist until about 300 years ago. Performing music in concert halls to a paying audience, as something inherently pleasurable and significant, was pretty much unheard of until the eighteenth century and not widely established until the nineteenth. The concert hall, the audience, and the idea of ‘masterpieces’ of classical music, were all effectively invented during the course of the eighteenth century – in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other European cities. Much of the music that is now performed in public concerts \_\_\_\_\_ . The cantatas of J. S. Bach, for example, were written to be sung in religious services at the Church of St. Thomas in Leipzig where Bach was cantor. These pieces were part of weekly worship, and included chorales (hymns) for the congregation to join in with the singing. Sing along during a modern concert hall performance of one of these works today and you’re likely to be told to shut up.

\*cantor 성가대 합창 지휘자 \*\*chorale 합창곡 \*\*\*congregation 신도들

- ① did not appeal to popular taste
- ② was not actually performed live
- ③ did not make it onto the recording
- ④ was not composed for that purpose
- ⑤ survived because it was written down

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

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, they shy away from MST, rationalizing that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in mental factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes.

\_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST early in athletes’ careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

\*homogeneous 동질적인 \*\*optimal 최적의

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)            |
|---|--------------|-------|----------------|
| ① | As a result  | ..... | For example    |
| ② | As a result  | ..... | However        |
| ③ | Otherwise    | ..... | However        |
| ④ | Nevertheless | ..... | For example    |
| ⑤ | Nevertheless | ..... | That is to say |

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Economists use the term “taste” as a shorthand way of referring to the system of preferences that so clearly affects the pattern of every consumer’s demand. ① To take a simple example, some consumers prefer white bread to whole wheat or rye, while some prefer rolls to bread. ② Obviously, the aggregate of these preferences influences the demand for white bread as compared with the other types, or for bread compared with rolls. ③ Similarly, in the realm of culture some consumers prefer the visual to the performing arts, some enjoy the theater but have no taste for music, and some watch television in preference to attending any sort of arts activity.

④ Additionally, there is a direct cause-and-effect relationship between the amount of time spent watching television and the likelihood of eventually being diagnosed with depression. ⑤ We all recognize that in the aggregate these preferences must strongly affect the dimensions of our cultural life.

\*rye (bread) 호밀 흑빵 \*\*aggregate 집합체, 합계

36. Everyone would agree that teenagers seem to be obsessed with their clothing. Why is this so? Most people would simply say that it is a stage that teens go through. ① In fact, there are good reasons for the obsession with clothing, not the least of which is that for the first time in their lives teens are starting to define themselves as people without the guidance, or interference, of their parents. ② As teens set out to establish themselves, and by so doing start to break free from the control of parents, their very first opportunity to express themselves as individuals comes through choosing their own clothing. ③ Most teens try to be independent and responsible, but sometimes they just can’t handle all of their problems at once, so they secretly hope that their parents reach out to them. ④ Thus, teen clothing represents much more than style, fashion, or fad. ⑤ In truth, it represents the very first authentic opportunity for teens to self-define.

\*fad 일시적 유행

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people didn't believe in the white deer of Mission Hills until they saw it, usually at dusk, slipping through the canyon bush. For a decade, the little deer haunted an old urban neighborhood in San Diego, and the people who saw it came to love it.

- (A) Even when this identity of the deer was made public, people in surrounding neighborhoods, including my own, continued to talk about the deer for years, almost as if it were still alive.
- (B) In these hard-edged years, such sentiment may seem strange; to some, even silly. As it turned out, the deer wasn't even truly wild, but an escapee from one of the last urban farms.
- (C) They named it Lucy. After an animal control officer, in a misguided effort to protect it, shot the deer with a tranquilizer gun and it died, over two hundred men, women, and children came to Lucy's funeral at a nearby park.

\*hard-edged 냉철한, 철저하게 현실에 입각한  
\*\*tranquilizer gun 마취 총

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Moreover, in some cases, investing in a daughter's education might not be in your own best interests.

In most African subsistence communities, children are an integral part of the household labour force; they herd livestock, collect water and tend crops. ( ① ) As a general rule, education is seen as a means of economic and social emancipation and therefore desirable. ( ② ) However, the cost of educating children is high. ( ③ ) Not only do families have to pay school fees and other associated costs but any child who is in school is not available for household labour. ( ④ ) For example, in patrilocal societies, where daughters live with their husband's family once they marry, it is the husband's family that benefits from the parental investment in daughter's education. ( ⑤ ) Parents are thus confronted by a dilemma: which children, if any, should they educate, and for how long?

\*subsistence 최저 생활    \*\*emancipation 해방, 벗어남  
\*\*\*patrilocal 부계 거주지

39.

However, when the behavior occurs for no conscious purpose — simply as an automatic response to a cue — the habit is in control.

Habits form when the brain takes a shortcut and stops actively deliberating over what to do next. ( ① ) The brain quickly learns to codify behaviors that provide a solution to whatever situation it encounters. ( ② ) For example, nail biting is a common behavior that occurs with little or no conscious thought. ( ③ ) Initially, the biter might start biting her fingernail for a reason — to remove an unsightly hangnail, for example. ( ④ ) For many persistent nail-biters, the unconscious trigger is the unpleasant feeling of stress. ( ⑤ ) The more the biter associates the act of nail biting with the temporary relief it provides, the harder it becomes to change the conditioned response.

\*hangnail 손거스러미(손톱 주변에 살갓이 일어난 것)

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

The ability to detect danger in the posture of others has been studied by the neuroscientist Beatrice Gelder. Her research has demonstrated that the brain of an observer reacts more powerfully to the body language of a person in a posture indicating fear than it does even to a fearful facial expression. Looks of fear can paralyze or, at least, evoke our own potent fear-based reactions. Yet, as powerful as facial expressions are in conveying danger, a person's uptight posture and furtive movements make us even more uncomfortable. Wouldn't you, too, be startled by the sudden recoiling of the hiker in front of you a split second before you heard the hissing of a coiled snake? This type of imitative behavior occurs throughout the animal world. If, for example, one bird in a flock on the ground suddenly takes off, all the other birds will follow immediately after; they do not need to know why.

\*furtive 수상한, 은밀한    \*\*recoil 움찔하다  
\*\*\*hissing 쉿쉿거리는 소리



Fear displayed in (A) induces more (B) responses from the observer than does fear shown on the face.

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)       |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | words       | ..... | imitative |
| ② | words       | ..... | intense   |
| ③ | behavior    | ..... | intense   |
| ④ | behavior    | ..... | favorable |
| ⑤ | imagination | ..... | imitative |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

From an economist’s viewpoint, the main question surrounding voting is why people bother to vote at all. There is a clear effort cost associated with voting. In some countries, such as the United States, people have to pre-register to vote, and then have to make the time to actually go to a designated polling place and cast their votes, sometimes waiting in line before being able to do so. The effort cost per capita is easily on the order of several hours per election, for which the shadow value in terms of lost income can easily reach hundreds of dollars for a given voter.

Yet, particularly in the case of large elections involving millions of voters, the odds of making a difference to the final outcome is absolutely trivial – i.e., on the order of one in a million or less. No rational, purely self-interested person should therefore bother to vote at all, but nevertheless millions of people do bother to vote in elections all across the world. Bartels and Brady (2003) summarize the large political science literature on this phenomenon: “The primary lesson from the three-decade attempt to explain the paradox of voting ... is that narrow self-interest is too weak to account for a great deal of political \_\_\_\_\_.”

\*per capita 일인당    \*\*on the order of 대략

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Why Pursue a Career in Politics?
  - ② When Two Political Parties Emerge
  - ③ How One Voter Can Make a Difference
  - ④ How Can We Explain Voting Behavior?
  - ⑤ What Makes a Successful Political Campaign?
42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① pressure            ② recovery            ③ confusion
  - ④ compromise       ⑤ participation

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

After reading Peter’s essay arguing that wealthy persons should donate resources to charitable causes, Gorby wrote to Peter for advice on his career choice. (a) He had just finished graduate school, and was volunteering for a charity, but he had realized that he could do more good if he worked for a bank and donated most of his earnings to the charity. Gorby also mentioned the possibility of working for the World Bank but dismissed that option because of the damage he believed the bank was doing to the very people he wanted to help. Peter sent a reply suggesting to (b) him the possibility of being an innovator at the World Bank and helping to reform it, and he forgot all about it.

(B)

After calculating this, Peter read the rest of the email. Gorby mentioned that he learned that at organizations like the World Bank one had a very good chance of being in a position to control more money than one could realistically hope to earn by becoming wealthy. Moreover, (c) he said, there was less competition for positions in such institutions than there was for high-earning jobs in the private sector, so one did not have to be exceptionally talented or work seventy-hour weeks in order to reach a level at which one could make a real difference.

(C)

Years later Peter received an email from Gorby. He read that Gorby had joined the World Bank and was working with a team that evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the bank’s investments in global health. More specifically, he was managing the section that recommended investments in family planning. As a result of the recommendations (d) his section made, the bank shifted about \$400 million from projects that cost \$300 for each unwanted birth prevented to projects that cost \$50 for the same outcome.

(D)

Peter thought this budget shift showed that there were very big differences in the cost-effectiveness of different ways of improving the health of people in developing countries, so even with a fixed budget, better choices could make a huge difference. (e) He calculated that what Gorby’s section did was equivalent, in the number of unwanted births prevented, to adding \$2 billion to the bank’s family planning budget.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C)                                    ② (C) - (B) - (D)
  - ③ (C) - (D) - (B)                                    ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
  - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a)            ② (b)            ③ (c)            ④ (d)            ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Gorby에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 부유한 사람들이 기부해야 한다고 주장하는 Peter의 글을 읽었다.
  - ② 세계은행에 취업하여 사람들을 돕겠다는 포부를 Peter에게 밝혔다.
  - ③ 세계은행에서는 많은 돈을 통제하는 위치에 있을 수 있다고 Peter에게 언급했다.
  - ④ Peter에게 보낸 이메일에서 자신이 취업한 회사의 이름을 밝혔다.
  - ⑤ 가족계획에 투자를 권고하는 부서에서 근무한다고 Peter에게 언급했다.

\* 확인 사항  
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.