### 2018학년도 수능특강 영어 문제선별 (Orbi 설인문수석희망 제작)

[제 3 교시]

# 영어 영역

성명		수험 번호									
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

#### 1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1-01]

All parents should have received a copy of information about the Westfield High School Wildfire Action Plan sent home with students at the start of the year. It is vital that all students and staff know what to do should we face a wildfire. The seriousness of this plan has been carefully explained to all students. The weather conditions for the start of this year have been quite mild, but the risk of fire has still been extreme, making it critical that all students and staff know what to do. The whole school rehearsed our evacuation to the Edenville Sports Centre, the designated "wildfire refuge" in a wildfire situation, and emergency lockdown procedures during the first week of school. The students were impressive with a mature and serious approach to the drills and should be praised for this.

\* lockdown: 통제

- ① 가정에서의 화재 예방 교육을 당부하려고
- ② 재난 발생으로 인한 임시 휴교를 안내하려고
- ③ 재난 대응 학부모 연수 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ④ 학교 산불 대응 계획에 대한 검토를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 학교에서 실시한 산불 대응 훈련 결과를 알리려고

#### 2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [2-04]

Newspapers, especially large city editions, face a number of trying factors such as declining readership, poor advertising revenues, and stiff competition with other forms of media, most notably multimedia. In reaction, many newspapers now offer online editions of their publications. The job outlook for newspaper reporters is mixed. The bottom line with newspapers rests on the advertising-to-editorial-content ratio, which is dependent on the health of the economy. Many businesses reduce their spending on advertising when the economy is poor.

During severe recessions, reporters' jobs are among the first to go. Competition for jobs with large city papers will be fierce; experienced graduates, with completed internships, will fare well. Writing opportunities for minorities will increase to better reflect the diverse communities served by newspapers. Because the population growth of the suburbs is expected to continue, the number of suburban dailies and weeklies will increase to meet the demand for local news, creating jobs for less experienced reporters or those who prefer working for a smaller paper.

\* recession: 불경기, 불황

- ① social changes affecting the prospect of publishing
- 2 the tendency to emphasize images in newspaper articles
- 3 prospects of job opportunities for newspaper reporters
- 4 declining influence of printed media on public opinion
- ⑤ increasing flow of advertising money into the Internet

#### 3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [4-04]

Most of us are embarrassed to admit that our opinions can be strongly affected by an appeal to our emotions. We tend to take pride in our rationality and feel a bit ashamed of our emotions, as if rationality were more likely to be right and the emotions commensurately apt to be wrong. Where rationality is concerned, we feel in control; where emotions dominate, we feel out of control, as if our emotions have a life of their own and are even somewhat alien to us. This is a cultural prejudice. Our emotions, no less than our faculty of reason, are part of us, and there is nothing abnormal or regrettable, let alone shameful, about being moved by emotion. In fact, very few of the major decisions we make are based purely on reason or purely on emotion. Even the most rational of decisions typically have an important component, and many emotionally motivated decisions are quite reasonable.

\* commensurately: 비례하여, 상응하여

- ① Right and Wrong Ethical Decision-Making
- 2 Emotion: No Less Important Than Rationality
- ③ Reason and Emotion: Their Different Functions
- 4 Rationality as a Key Driver for Human Civilization
- 5 Cultural Prejudice: A Barrier to Successful Decision-Making

4. 다음 글에 드러난 Mike의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? [5-03]

Finally, as the hour of the broadcast grew closer, Mike took his place with the other contestants and was as joyful as a child on Christmas morning at seeing how one of his favorite shows got put on the air. He almost didn't know what to say when Bandstand's youthful host Dick Clark shook his hand along with all the other contestants as he wished them all good luck. Dick then directed them towards the makeup area. When Mike arrived there he saw the two Nelson siblings, David and Ricky, sitting in the chairs there ahead of them. They were having themselves groomed to theatrical perfection. One of the other boys there murmured that they were going to be the judges of the contest. This made Mike feel happy because he was sure that they would understand and appreciate his song and would pick him as the clear-cut winner.

\* groom: 몸단장을 하다

- ① frustrated and angry
- 2 relieved and grateful
- ③ indifferent and bored
- 4 puzzled and frightened
- 5 excited and anticipating

## 5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [6-02]

Laughter resulting from humor shows itself when people find themselves in an ① unfavorable situation, for which they generally would have felt anger and/or fear, and the detection of incongruent elements allows them to watch it from a different perspective. In this instance, thus, laughter comes from the release of energies generally associated with negative feelings, but that in the specific situation, thanks to the 2 consistency of perspective, can be expressed as laughter of relief. Humor, in this perspective, represents a defense mechanism that allows people to 3 better handle difficult and stressful life situations. Freud even describes this humor as "the highest of the defense mechanisms." This self-defense mechanism – differently from the ability to understand jokes, which is very widespread - does not 4 present itself in every human being. Actually, some individuals are able to see the funny and positive side of a certain situation, while others, even in the same circumstances, react showing 5 negative feelings.

\* incongruent: 일치하지 않는

#### **6.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은? [7-02]

Advertisers have hit on one particularly effective way of seeming to argue against their own interests. They mention a minor weakness or drawback of their product in the ads ① promoting it. That way, they create a perception of honesty 2 from which they can be more persuasive about the strengths of the product. Advertisers are not alone in the use of this tactic. Attorneys are taught to "steal the opponent's thunder" by mentioning a weakness in their case before the opposing lawyer ③ does, thereby establishing a perception of honesty in the eyes of jury members. Experiments have demonstrated 4 that this tactic works. When jurors heard an attorney bring up a weakness in his own case first, jurors assigned him more honesty and were more favorable to his overall case in their final verdicts 5 because that perceived honesty.

\* verdict: (배심원단의) 평결

#### 7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [7-06]

① Wrapped up in the idea of embracing failure is the related notion of breaking things to make them better particularly complex things. Often the only way to improve a complex system is to examine its limits by forcing 2 itself to fail in various ways. Software, among the most complex things we make, is usually tested for quality by employing engineers to systematically find ways to crash it. Similarly, one way to troubleshoot a complicated device 3 that's broken is to deliberately force negative results (temporary breaks) in its multiple functions in order to locate the actual dysfunction. Great engineers have a respect for breaking things that sometimes 4 surprises nonengineers, just as scientists have a patience with failures that often puzzles outsiders. But the habit of embracing negative results is one of the most essential tricks to (5) gaining success.

\* troubleshoot: (고장을) 수리하다 \*\* dysfunction: 기능 장애

[8~9] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르 시오.

#### 8. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [11-04]

The American emphasis on individualism, which was rooted in early American Puritanism, was formative experience of the American western frontier. The "pioneer spirit" of striking out on one's own and staking a claim was captured in American author Horace Greeley's appeal to "Go West, young man." The absence of formal government on the frontier, including effective law enforcement, also undoubtedly contributed to feelings of independence and self-reliance. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner, in his classic book The Frontier in American History (1947), argued that the frontier was central to the development of American individualism. Turner further linked the rugged individualism of the pioneer with the ideals of democracy: "Quite as deeply fixed in the pioneer's mind as the ideal of individuals was the ideal of democracy. He had a passionate hatred for aristocracy, monopoly and special privilege; he believed in simplicity, economy and the rule of the people.

\* stake a claim: 권리[소유권]를 주장하다 \*\* rugged: 단호한

- ① ignored
- 2 replaced
- ③ lightened

- 4 concealed
- ⑤ reinforced

#### 9. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [11-10]

The self-serving bias affects many people's evaluations of not only themselves as individuals but also the groups of which they are members. For example, in one early study, Hastorf and Cantril examined individuals' judgments of penalties committed during a football game between Princeton and Dartmouth. Students at these schools viewed a film of the game and counted the number of penalties committed by both teams. Princeton students saw the Dartmouth team commit twice as many flagrant penalties and three times as many mild penalties as their own team. Dartmouth students, on the other hand, recorded an approximately equal number of penalties by both teams. While the truth probably lies somewhere in between, the researchers concluded that it was as if the two groups of students

\* flagrant: 명백한

- ① saw a different game
- 2 competed for attention
- 3 thought the game was fair
- 4 played in the game themselves
- 5 won the game for the first time

**10.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [14-02]

You might expect that because humans are well equipped to think, they would love to think and would spend all their free time doing it.

- (A) Social psychologists use the term cognitive miser to describe people's reluctance to do much extra thinking. Just as a miser tries to avoid spending money, the cognitive miser tries to avoid thinking too hard or too much.
- (B) This is certainly not the case. (If all thinking were fun, people would probably spend much of their free time doing math problems, but they don't.) Researchers have found that often people seem lazy or careless about their thinking.
- (C) Of course, this isn't entirely a matter of laziness. People's capacity to think is limited, and so people must conserve their thinking. There is much evidence that when people's capacity for thinking is already preoccupied, they take even more shortcuts to reduce further need for thought.

\* miser: 구두쇠 \*\* shortcut: 지름길, 빠르고 쉬운 방법

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

### **11.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [14-06]

Social exchanges are usually governed by the norm of reciprocity, which requires that people help those who have helped them.

- (A) If a favor has been extended to us, we will be motivated to return the favor. Conversely, if others have not been helpful to us, we are not likely to be helpful to them.
- (B) But if exchanges are seen as unfair, the social structure is likely to be unstable. A friendship in which one person constantly helps another, expecting but not getting gratitude in return, is likely to be short lived.
- (C) Therefore, if social exchanges are fair, the social structure involved tends to be solid. The exchange reinforces the relationships and provides each party in the exchange with some needed good.

\* reciprocity: 호혜(互惠) (서로 특별한 혜택을 주고받는 일)

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

### 12. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [16-01]

individuals Licensing grants formal or legal permission to practice their profession. Licenses are granted by states or even local agencies. Before a license is issued, certain formalities must be accomplished; for example, testing the applicant's knowledge and skills required. If such a test is not passed, the licensing authority may deny issuing the license. Besides testing for competence, the licensing authority also provides the licensee with a set of rules to follow to keep the license. If the rules are violated, the authority may have the right to sanction the licensee or recall the license. Clearly a license is a privilege, not a right, and if licensees want to maintain that privilege, they must follow the prescribed code. Licenses are used as both control and educating instruments to enforce rules, laws, and certain society norms.

\* sanction: 제재를 가하다

Licensing serves to control a society by giving individuals permission to practice their profession through formal (A) and also to educate licensees by enforcing related rules to follow in order to (B) the privileges granted to them.

(A) (B)
① screening ---- exercise

② training ---- exercise

③ evaluation ---- transfer

① training ---- maintain

⑤ screening ---- transfer

### [13~14] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

#### 13. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [17-04]

After living at Oak Haven for many years, I have acquired great respect for and dread of the sudden shock of a violent thunderstorm as it rips through our farm on a hot and humid summer afternoon. Rooted deep in the earth, the strong trunks of the great old trees hold steady, while their branches express flexibility, yielding with humility to the wind and the rain. The utter chaos Mother Nature imposes during the storm may appear as destruction and violence on the exterior; however, the experience eventually brings pruning and rebalance into our natural world.

The trees in these storms have taught me much about

the human soul. It is not whether suffering, loss, disappointment, and disease come into our lives, but it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have found that, like the trees on our farm, we all have the capacity to weather the storms of our lives when we are deeply rooted and can emerge transformed. The crucial element for us to remember is not to fear the magnitude of the storm, but to trust that we have cultivated the roots that anchor and sustain us in the face of the events of our lives. The reason to cultivate this essential rootedness is not merely to survive, but to create an incredibly prosperous balanced life rooted in true happiness.

\* pruning: 가지치기 \*\* magnitude: (엄청난) 규모

- 1 why they worsen
- 2 when they show up
- 3 why they are common
- 4 where they come from
- 5 when they remain unnoticed

#### 14. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20-04]

Ethical leaders do not simply follow the rules when an ethical situation arises. They are constantly and proactively looking for opportunities to develop personal projects that align with and express their ethical commitments. For example, I know of one student leader who decided to stop saying the word "try." He avoided telling his friends that he would "try" to get to their game or event, because he was concerned that if he did not show up he was deceiving his friends. Keeping his promises was important to this student, and he developed a personal project to always keep his promises and to avoid making a promise he thought he might not be able to keep. Indeed, there is a growing body of research suggesting that ethical leaders have developed the capacity to critically reflect on past ethical decisions, and their future behaviors based on that critical assessment.

\* proactively: 사전 대비적으로

- ① prioritize
- 2 anticipate
- ③ cross-examine

- 4 presuppose
- ⑤ self-regulate

#### 15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21-01]

The principal concern at the beginning of an oil spill is one of public and vessel safety. Spills that occur in areas where the oil remains confined ① to increase the initial risk of fire or explosion. Public and vessel safety must be addressed immediately and the necessary actions 2 that are taken to control or manage potential safety hazards could be economically costly. Areas may need to be closed or access 3 temporarily restricted for vessels, vehicles, and personnel. Operations such as welding, cutting, or other spark-generating activities may need to be restricted or prohibited until the risk of fire hazard no longer 4 exists. Such restrictions and interferences may affect normal operations in the port or harbour, to the extent that the indirect costs could exceed the direct costs ⑤ associated with any physical damage from collision, explosion or fire, loss of cargo and cleanup.

\* welding: 용접 \*\* cargo: 화물, 뱃짐

#### 16. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [21-04]

From a medical standpoint, health is viewed as an attribute of the individual. The fields of medicine and public health have traditionally acknowledged environmental causes of illness and assigned risk to specific exposures. In the past decade, biologists, ecologists, and physicians have also developed a concept of ecosystem health. This idea recognizes that humans are participants in complex ecosystems and that their potential for health is proportional to the health function of those ecosystems. An ecosystem-based health perspective takes into account the health-related services that the natural environment provides (e.g., soil production, pollination, and water cleansing) and acknowledges the fundamental connection between a healthy environment and human health ecosystem world view increasingly nonanthropocentric, holistic shared by biological scientists.

\* pollination: 수분, 가루받이 \*\* nonanthropocentric: 인간 중심적이 아닌

- ① medical scientists' efforts to redefine health
- 2 relevance of ecosystem health to human health
- 3 differences between human and ecosystem health
- 4 limitations of the ecosystem-based health perspective
- ⑤ impact of human population size on ecosystem health

17. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [22-03]

When there are not enough minerals in the diet, the digestive juices receive the supply that is available.

Glands are so complex and are effected by so many different things that it would be very difficult to simply list what is harmful and what is beneficial to them. But, there is one main thing that is vital for all glandular functions. ( ① ) All the glands of the body require minerals to produce hormones and to perform their specific jobs. ( (2)) This means that the nerves, tissues, teeth and bones will be mineral deficient and that their functions will be greatly hampered. ( ③ ) If this state of mineral deficiency is not remedied, eventually the glands will become affected. ( 4 ) This will in turn cause abnormal body conditions that can only result in ) Because the body obtains minerals disease. ( (5) through the food that is eaten, it is essential that a variety of fresh, raw food be eaten so the body will receive the necessary minerals.

\* gland: 분비샘

#### 18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22-04]

Science is viewed by many as definitive, basing its conclusions on facts, and capable of delivering answers to questions and problems. However, scientists do not start from the premise of science being about universal 'truths' or definitive answers. Any person working in the field of science understands that the idea of truth in science is also relative. The mistake happens when people consider the pursuit of science to be the pursuit of truth. Science can often result in . If we take light for example, is it a wave or a particle? What is the 'true' nature of light? Is it a mixture of waves and particles or is it the way in which we try to make sense of light, by categorizing its essential features according to properties that fit a wave model or a particle model, that is getting in the way of our understanding of its real or 'true' form?

\* premise: 전제

- 1 an accurate prediction for the future
- 2 a confused understanding of the world
- 3 innovative ways to solve many problems
- 4 the most reliable means to discover truths
- (5) harmony between humans and the universe

19. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23-02]

Destination choice is an important attribute that significantly differentiates between inbound and outbound tourism. Typically mature age customers have more time at hand with greater disposable incomes. Therefore mature age customers would prefer to go on a real holiday and tend to be more inclined towards selecting international destination. (A) , mature age customers may try alternative modes of travel such as cruises, trains etc., as time is not a factor that blocks them from selecting these options. However, younger customers have many limitations in comparison to mature age customers in terms of time, money, and career. (B), outbound tourism is a preferred destination choice for younger customers only when it is linked to business or personal purposes. Also in comparison to mature age customers, younger customers would spend less time in a single destination and may tend to travel to a greater number of destinations in a year.

\* differentiate: 구별하다

(A) (B)

① Similarly ---- Nevertheless
② Similarly ---- Therefore
③ In contrast ---- Moreover
④ For example ---- Therefore
⑤ For example ---- Moreover

**20.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23-04]

In sport, it has been assumed that the original form of the game is naturally attractive and therefore satisfies consumer needs. An analysis of sporting organisations in Australia shows this to be a ① current view. Many sports have modified rules to make their games more 2 attractive, and in the case of cricket matches, which have traditionally been played for 4 - 5 days, one-day matches have become an important part of the range of product offerings. One-day international matches played throughout an Australian summer have more readily 3 satisfied consumer need for compressed entertainment and a quick result. At junior levels, many sports have been significantly 4 modified to satisfy the desire of many more young people to participate in the game. Inherent in this change has been the recognition that juniors wish to develop game skills through actual 5 participation, to have fun, and in general to be with their friends through the sport setting.

\* product offering: 제품[상품]군

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [25-02]

Rather than spend time seeking out a guaranteed technique for promoting student creativity, teachers might better spend their time focusing their attention on how their everyday classroom policies, practices, procedures support or hinder creative expression. Indeed, creativity researchers have argued that the best way to promote student creativity is for teachers to encourage and model the creative thinking and behaviors in the classroom. For instance, teachers might encourage and model the expression of original ideas by encouraging students to imagine various perspectives on a key historical event. And they might, at the same time, help students use their evaluative skills by ensuring that imagined perspectives offered by students have some basis in historical documents, records, and other appropriate source materials.

- ① effective means for teaching diverse historical perspectives
- 2) effects of teachers' encouragement on students' motivations
- 3 difficulties in building analytic thinking abilities in students
- ④ ways teachers can enhance student creativity in everyday classes
- ⑤ importance of teachers' modeling to improve students' evaluative skills
- **22.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [26-04]

Developmental limitations in expressive and receptive language skills, limited vocabulary knowledge, and limitations in abstract thinking ability contribute to young children's difficulty in communicating effectively.

- (A) Through indirect expression in play the child can gain awareness of troublesome affects and memories and begin the process of healing.
- (B) Children are naturally comfortable with expression through concrete play activities and materials. Use of symbolic representation and expression through dolls and puppets provides emotional distance from emotionally charged experiences, thoughts, and feelings.
- (C) Perhaps the major therapeutic power of play that has been described in the literature is its communication power. In play, children are able to express their conscious thoughts and feelings better through play activities than by words alone.
- ① (A) (C) (B) ② (B) (A) (C) ③ (B) (C) (A)
- **4** (C) (A) (B) **5** (C) (B) (A)

#### 23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [27-01]

Higher temperatures cause greater evaporation both from soils and from water bodies. Dry soils and heat-stressed vegetation contribute to a greater number and intensity of forest fires. The smoke and low visibility from fires causes massive traffic pile-ups and has prompted highway closures. The increase in evaporation from water bodies adds water vapor to the atmosphere, which fuels storms. Superstorm Sandy and Typhoon Bopha were fueled by higher sea surface temperatures and higher amounts of water vapor in the atmosphere. Superstorm Sandy flooded the subway system of Manhattan in New York City in 2012. Adding heat to the climate system has resulted in a greater number of severe weather events and a significant increase in operating expenses for the transportation industry.

\* evaporation: 증발

- ① The Role of Transportation in Disaster Situations
- 2 Effective Strategies for Sustainable Transportation
- 3 Economic Importance of the Transportation Industry
- ④ Transportation: One of the Major Causes of Global Warming
- ⑤ Impact of Higher Temperatures on the Transportation System

#### 24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [28-01]

The Abilene paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all ① travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat a tasteless meal, only 2 to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was 3 that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's fatherin-law. They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep the others (4) happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of 5 which they really wanted to do.

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [28-03]

The importance of an outcome can vary across people, as well as across ① situations. Consistent with this idea are the results from a study that examined predictions in anticipation of a pending 2 financial event. Students were led to believe (falsely) that a billing error in the registrar's office meant that 25% of the student body would soon receive a bill in the mail for \$78. When asked to estimate their chances of being one of the 3 unlucky students who would receive a bill, financially needy students, who had trouble making financial ends meet and for whom the bill would create new hardships, estimated that their chances were 42%. In contrast, non-needy students, for whom the bill would have 4 few consequences, estimated that their chances were 17%. Moreover, these 5 causes were replicated even after controlling for past experiences with billing errors with the university and for past experiences with receiving unexpected bills.

\* pending: 곧 있을 \*\* replicate: 반복하다

#### **26.** 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [T1-14]

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.

\* flagrant: 명백한

- ① uniform
- 2 practical
- ③ classified

- 4 irrelevant
- (5) complicated

27. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [T1-17]

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)

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

#### **28.** 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [T2-15]

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

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [T3-07]

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.

#### **30.** 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [T3-15]

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 suppress our tendency to react to lobe that \_. 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

31. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [T3-19]

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.

\* privy: 공유하는 것이 허용된 \*\* dejected: 낙담한

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

32. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [T3-21]

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. ( ) 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. ( ) 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."

\* unformed: 충분히 발달되지 않은

33. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [T3-21]

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. ( 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.

### [34~35] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**34.** 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [T2-25]

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. 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)

- ① Instead
- ② In short
- ③ Otherwise

- 4 Conversely
- 5 For example

**35.** 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [T2-26]

Jim was fourteen years old in the summer of 1955 and he was spending that summer the way 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 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 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 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 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

- ① selfish
- ② jealous
- 3 cowardly

- 4 dishonest
- (5) unreasonable
- \* 확인 사항
- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.