

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Hurry up, or you'll be late for school.
- ② Sure, why not? Let's go pick up your dad.
- ③ I'm sorry but the school bus has already left.
- ④ Okay. I'll drive you to school tomorrow morning.
- ⑤ Well, he's too busy working so he couldn't make it.

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

- ① Of course. This is the latest model.
- ② Really? Then, I need to get it fixed.
- ③ Don't worry. Here's a bandage for you.
- ④ Right. You should have been more careful.
- ⑤ Let me pay for the repair. It's all my fault.

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

- ① 미세 먼지 차단용 마스크의 착용을 권장하려고
- ② 고농도 미세 먼지의 발생 원인에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 미세 먼지에 대비한 건강 관리법 강연을 홍보하려고
- ④ 미세 먼지 절감을 위한 캠페인에 동참할 것을 호소하려고
- ⑤ 미세 먼지 정보 발령에 따른 실외 활동 자제를 당부하려고

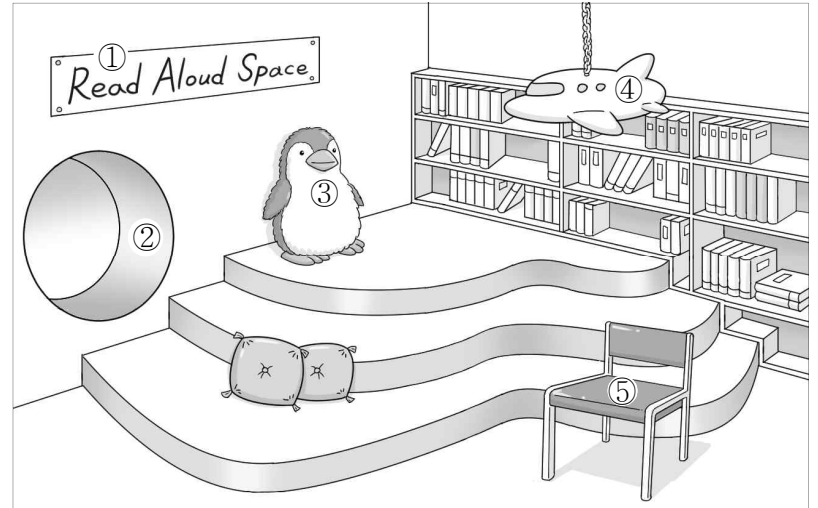
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 중에는 비상 연락처를 항상 소지해야 한다.
- ② 여행 시 치안이 불안한 장소에는 가지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 현금이나 귀중품은 최소한만 가지고 여행해야 한다.
- ④ 여행지의 기후를 고려하여 여벌 옷을 가져가야 한다.
- ⑤ 여행지에서는 관광객처럼 보이는 복장을 피해야 한다.

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

- ① 안무가 — 무대 감독 ② 무용 강사 — 수강생
- ③ 가구 제작자 — 의뢰인 ④ 의상 디자이너 — 무용수
- ⑤ 카메라 감독 — 소품 담당자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 침실 창문 닫기
- ② 식료품 사러 가기
- ③ 게임기 수리 맡기기
- ④ 영화 예매권 환불하기
- ⑤ 아들 친구 데려다주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 금요일에 Poetry Night에 가지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 병원에 가야 해서
- ② 침대를 조립해야 해서
- ③ 이삿짐을 포장해야 해서
- ④ 동아리 모임에 가야 해서
- ⑤ 아파트 청소를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$44 ② \$46 ③ \$48 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$52

10. 대화를 듣고, 도장 만들기 수업에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사용 언어 ② 참가비 ③ 소요 시간
- ④ 장소 ⑤ 인원 제한

11. Campbell Challenge Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Challenge를 하나 이상 신청할 수 있다.
- ② Challenge의 목록은 학교 웹 사이트에 탑재되어 있다.
- ③ 한번 선택한 Challenge는 변경할 수 없다.
- ④ Challenge별 필수 요건을 충족하면 수수료증을 받는다.
- ⑤ 등록은 3월 23일까지 온라인으로 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 비디오 스트리밍 상품을 고르시오.

Video Streaming Subscription Plans

		Number of Screens	Screen Quality	Monthly Fee
①	Basic	1 at once	SD (standard definition)	\$10
②	Standard	2 at once	HD (high definition)	\$14
③	Premium	3 at once	HD (high definition)	\$15
④	VIP	3 at once	UHD (ultra-high definition)	\$17
⑤	VVIP	4 at once	UHD (ultra-high definition)	\$18

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

Woman: _____

- ① Sorry. I don't know much about biology.
- ② I doubt I can come. Africa is too far away.
- ③ Exactly. That's an advantage of team teaching.
- ④ That's true. Some students prefer to study alone.
- ⑤ Not yet. I'm not ready to try the teaching model.

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

Man: _____

- ① Me, neither. I'm not into cooking videos.
- ② Okay. I'll keep uploading videos on my channel.
- ③ I'd rather not. It's too late to start a new project.
- ④ Thanks for your offer. I'm happy to work with you.
- ⑤ You've got a point. I'll try to reduce my screen time.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Scott이 Jane에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Scott: _____

- ① Being well prepared will help you overcome your fear.
- ② Come on. You can make up for the mistake next time.
- ③ It was an excellent presentation. I'm quite impressed.
- ④ Remember that a long speech can bore the audience.
- ⑤ You should take the psychology class this semester.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① recycling household plastic items
- ② reducing microplastics in the house
- ③ extensive use of plastic in medicine
- ④ technologies to remove plastic waste
- ⑤ environmental impact of microplastics

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① carpets ② toys ③ toothpastes
- ④ air purifier ⑤ bottled water

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Watson City Symphony Orchestra is celebrating its 65th year of providing music for the central coast of California. The orchestra has announced the retirement of Mr. Bob Smith from the position of musical director and permanent conductor after 35 years. The orchestra is actively seeking a replacement for this position. The responsibilities include selecting the music for 4 concerts annually and rehearsing the orchestra weekly for approximately 2 hours. Applicants desirous of applying for an opportunity to audition for this position should send resume to watsonorchestra@wco.org.

- ① 교향악단의 연주회 일정을 안내하려고
- ② 상임 지휘자의 은퇴 공연을 홍보하려고
- ③ 교향악단에 대한 지원 확충을 촉구하려고
- ④ 음악 감독 겸 상임 지휘자 초빙을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 교향악단의 정기 연주회를 위한 장소를 섭외하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Melanie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

After going through her routine chores as a nanny, Melanie realized how quiet the house was without Edith and Harry stirring around in it. She realized that she couldn't hear any noise other than the ones she made. She missed Edith. She missed Harry. She felt alone in this big house without the twins. Suddenly she realized that she'd never been in any other rooms except her bedroom and the twins'. It occurred to her that the study upstairs was always kept closed. She wondered what interesting things would be there. Books? Magazines? Perhaps... a beautiful painting? She couldn't resist herself and started heading up the stairs.

- ① lonely → curious ② surprised → worried
- ③ indifferent → upset ④ comfortable → annoyed
- ⑤ disappointed → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's unfortunate that when something goes wrong, people obsess about why it happened, whose fault it was, and "why me?" Honestly, what good is that thinking in most cases? Train your brain to be solution-oriented. Let's take the simplest example on the planet. What happens when a glass of milk spills? Yes, you can obsess and say, how did that fall, who made it fall, will it stain the floor, or think something along the lines of, "Why always me? I'm in a hurry and don't need this." But someone with a solution-oriented thought process would simply get a towel, pick up the glass, and get a new glass of milk. Use your energy wisely; learn from mistakes but then move on fast with solutions.

- ① 문제가 생기면 주위 사람들에게 조언을 구하라.
- ② 비판하는 사람보다 격려하는 사람을 가까이하라.
- ③ 실패의 경험을 분석해서 배우려는 자세를 가져라.
- ④ 문제 자체에 집착하기보다는 문제 해결에 집중하라.
- ⑤ 예상치 못한 위험에 대비해 항상 경계를 늦추지 마라.

21. 밑줄 친 live in the tightest echo chambers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

What happens when students get the message that saying the wrong thing can get you in trouble? They do what one would expect: they talk to people they already agree with, keep their mouths shut about important topics in mixed company, and often don't bother even arguing with the angriest or loudest person in the room. The result is a group polarization that follows graduates into the real world. As the sociologist Diana C. Mutz discovered in her book *Hearing the Other Side*, those with the highest levels of education have the *lowest* exposure to people with conflicting points of view, while those who have not graduated from high school can claim the most diverse discussion mates. In other words, those most likely to live in the tightest echo chambers are those with the highest level of education. It should be the opposite, shouldn't it? A good education ought to teach citizens to actively seek out the opinions of intelligent people with whom they disagree, in order to prevent the problem of "confirmation bias."

- ① hear only the voices that strengthen their views
- ② have mixed feelings towards the academic world
- ③ find their followers from every corner of society
- ④ be responsive to emotional cues from their peers
- ⑤ blame educational systems for the social polarization

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some company leaders say that their company is going through a lot of change and stress, which they "know" will lower their effectiveness, drive away top talent, and tear apart their teams. They need to think about the military, a place where stress and uncertainty are the status quo, and where employees are on-boarded not with a beach vacation but with boot camp. And yet, the employees of the military remain among the highest functioning, steadfast, and loyal of virtually any organization on the planet. That's because after centuries of practice, the military has learned that if you go through stress with the right lens, and alongside others, you can create meaningful narratives and social bonds that you will talk about for the rest of your life. Instead of seeing stress as a threat, the military culture derives pride from the shared resilience it creates. And this has nothing to do with the fact that they are soldiers; every company and team can turn stress into wellsprings of potential.

* status quo: 현 상태 ** boot camp: 신병 훈련소

- ① 적절한 긴장감은 사고를 예방하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 신속함보다는 정확한 업무 처리가 생산성을 개선한다.
- ③ 목표 설정이 구체적일수록 성과를 빨리 달성할 수 있다.
- ④ 인적 자원에 대한 투자는 조직에 대한 충성심을 높인다.
- ⑤ 스트레스를 조직의 잠재력을 끌어낼 계기로 삼을 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Inspiration is a funny thing. It's powerful enough to move mountains. When it strikes, it carries an author forward like the rushing torrents of a flooded river. And yet, if you wait for it, nothing happens. The irony is that so much is actually created—mountains moved, sagas written, grand murals painted—by those who might not even describe themselves as particularly inspired. Instead, they show up every day and put their hands on the keyboard, their pen to paper, and they move their stories forward, bit by bit, word by word, perhaps not even recognizing that inspiration is striking in hundreds of tiny, microscopic ways as they push through another sentence, another page, another chapter. "I write when the spirit moves me, and the spirit moves me every day," said William Faulkner. This is the principle way writers finish 50,000 words of a novel each year during National Novel Writing Month—by showing up—and it applies to being creative the rest of the year as well.

* torrent: 급류 ** saga: 대하소설

- ① crucial roles of persistent effort in creative writing
- ② distinctive features of popular contemporary novels
- ③ importance of detailed description in writing fiction
- ④ revival of reading novels as a form of entertainment
- ⑤ classical literature as a timeless source of inspiration

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hierarchies are good at weeding out obviously bad ideas. By the time an idea makes it all the way up the chain, it will have been compared to all the other ideas in the system, with the obviously good ideas ranked at the top. This seems like common sense. The problem is that obviously good ideas are not truly innovative, and truly innovative ideas often look like very bad ideas when they're introduced. Western Union famously passed on the opportunity to buy Alexander Graham Bell's patents and technology for the telephone. At the time, phone calls were extremely noisy and easy to misinterpret, and they couldn't span long distances, and Western Union knew from its telegram business that profitable communication depended on accuracy and widespread reach. And Wikipedia was considered a joke when it started. How could something written by a crowd replace the work of the world's top scholars? Today it is so much more comprehensive than anything that came before it that it's widely considered the only encyclopedia.

- ① When Innovation Turns into Disappointment
- ② Why We Are Attracted to Daring Innovation
- ③ How Hierarchies Miss Out on Innovative Ideas
- ④ Collective Intelligence: A Tool for Breakthroughs
- ⑤ Patents: Fundamental Assets for Innovative Firms

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Estimated Job Creation and Displacement from AI
in the U.K. by 2037

Industry sector	% of existing jobs (in 2017)		
	Creation (A)	Displacement (B)	Net effect (A - B)
Health & social work	34%	12%	22%
Professional, scientific & technical	33%	18%	15%
Education	12%	5%	7%
Wholesale & retail trade	26%	28%	-2%
Manufacturing	5%	30%	-25%

The table above shows percentage estimates of the job creation and displacement from Artificial Intelligence (AI) in five industry sectors in the U.K. by 2037 compared with existing jobs in 2017. ① The health & social work sector is estimated to undergo job creation of more than 30%, with a positive net effect of 22%. ② The manufacturing sector is anticipated to suffer a displacement of 30% of its existing jobs in 2017 with only 5% of job creation. ③ More than one in four jobs in 2017 are estimated to be displaced in the wholesale & retail trade sector. ④ The percentage of job creation in the professional, scientific & technical sector is estimated to be more than double that of job displacement in the same sector. ⑤ The job creation percentage of the education sector is projected to be higher than that of the manufacturing sector.

* displacement: 대체, 해고

26. Virginia Apgar에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1909, Virginia Apgar was determined to succeed in the field of medicine. She graduated from medical school and completed an internship in surgery. But she soon found that her employment options were limited. Apgar tried something new, focusing her efforts on anesthesiology. After being denied several times, she was accepted into a training program in anesthesiology. As Apgar studied, she became interested in the way anesthesia given to mothers in labor affected babies. During this time, she developed the Apgar score, which is a method of checking the health of a newborn. According to the method, doctors must consider five different factors, including heart rate and breathing effort, when they inspect babies. She received many awards including an honorary doctorate from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1964. In 1973, she was also elected Woman of the Year in Science by the *Ladies Home Journal*.

* anesthesiology: 마취학

- ① 의과 대학 졸업 후 외과에서 인턴 과정을 마쳤다.
- ② 단번에 마취학 훈련 과정 입학을 허가받았다.
- ③ 산모 마취가 아기에게 미치는 영향에 관심을 가졌다.
- ④ 신생아의 건강을 확인하는 방법을 개발했다.
- ⑤ 명예박사 학위를 포함하여 많은 상을 받았다.

27. Stockholm Ghost Tours에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Stockholm Ghost Tours

Walk along the old streets of Stockholm, which hold many ghost stories.



Tour Timetable

Friday & Saturday	6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Sunday to Thursday	6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

All tours begin in front of the main gate of Stockholm College.

Tour Fee

- \$15 per adult · \$13 for children (7 - 17 years)
- free for children ages 6 or under

Tickets can be purchased online in advance or on site.

For more information, visit www.stockholmtours.com.

- ① Stockholm의 오래된 거리를 걷는다.
- ② 일요일에는 오후 6시 30분에 시작한다.
- ③ 요일에 따라 출발하는 장소가 다르다.
- ④ 6세 이하 어린이는 무료로 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 표를 온라인으로 미리 구매할 수 있다.

28. 2020 K-Culture Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 K-Culture Video Contest

Who Can Enter

The contest is open to U.S. residents only.

How to Enter

Create your own video clip and upload it on our website by July 31, 2020.

Entry Categories

Choose to enter one or both categories from below:

K-Pop	Sing and dance to K-pop
K-Drama	Act out a scene from a K-drama

Prizes

- 1st Place: two round-trip flight tickets to Seoul
- 2nd Place: home theater system
- 3rd Place: K-pop artist's autographed album

The winners will be announced on August 15 at www.k_culture.org.

- ① 거주 국가와 상관없이 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 제작한 영상을 USB 메모리에 저장해서 제출해야 한다.
- ③ 두 개의 분야 중 한 가지만 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등 상품은 서울행 왕복 항공권 두 장이다.
- ⑤ 수상 결과는 7월 중 온라인으로 발표된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When children are young, much of the work is demonstrating to them that they ① do have control. One wise friend of ours who was a parent educator for twenty years ② advises giving calendars to preschool-age children and writing down all the important events in their life, in part because it helps children understand the passage of time better, and how their days will unfold. We can't overstate the importance of the calendar tool in helping kids feel in control of their day. Have them ③ cross off days of the week as you come to them. Spend time going over the schedule for the day, giving them choice in that schedule wherever ④ possible. This communication expresses respect—they see that they are not just a tagalong to your day and your plans, and they understand what is going to happen, when, and why. As they get older, children will then start to write in important things for themselves, ⑤ it further helps them develop their sense of control.

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

Random errors may be detected by ① repeating the measurements. Furthermore, by taking more and more readings, we obtain from the arithmetic mean a value which approaches more and more closely to the true value. Neither of these points is true for a systematic error. Repeated measurements with the same apparatus neither ② reveal nor do they eliminate a systematic error. For this reason systematic errors are potentially more ③ dangerous than random errors. If large random errors are present in an experiment, they will manifest themselves in a large value of the final quoted error. Thus everyone is ④ unaware of the imprecision of the result, and no harm is done—except possibly to the ego of the experimenter when no one takes notice of his or her results. However, the concealed presence of a systematic error may lead to an apparently ⑤ reliable result, given with a small estimated error, which is in fact seriously wrong.

* arithmetic mean: 산술 평균 ** apparatus: 도구

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A distinct emotional trait of human nature is to watch fellow humans closely, to learn their stories, and thereby to judge their character and dependability. And so it has ever been since the Pleistocene. The first bands classifiable to the genus *Homo* and their descendants were hunter-gatherers. Like the Kalahari Ju/'hoansi of today, they almost certainly depended on sophisticated cooperative behavior just to survive from one day to the next. That, in turn, required exact knowledge of the personal history and accomplishments of each of their groupmates, and equally they needed an empathetic sense of the feelings and propensities of others. It gives deep satisfaction—call it, if you will, a human instinct—not just to learn but also to share emotions stirred by the stories told by our companions. The whole of these performances pays off in survival and reproduction. _____ are Darwinian phenomena.

* the Pleistocene: 홍적세(洪積世) ** propensity: (행동의) 성향

- ① Gossip and storytelling
- ② Planning and practicing
- ③ Executing and revising
- ④ Exhibition and jealousy
- ⑤ Competitions and rewards

32. Scaling up from the small to the large is often accompanied by an evolution from simplicity to complexity while _____. This is familiar in engineering, economics, companies, cities, organisms, and, perhaps most dramatically, evolutionary process. For example, a skyscraper in a large city is a significantly more complex object than a modest family dwelling in a small town, but the underlying principles of construction and design, including questions of mechanics, energy and information distribution, the size of electrical outlets, water faucets, telephones, laptops, doors, etc., all remain approximately the same independent of the size of the building. Similarly, organisms have evolved to have an enormous range of sizes and an extraordinary diversity of morphologies and interactions, which often reflect increasing complexity, yet fundamental building blocks like cells, mitochondria, capillaries, and even leaves do not appreciably change with body size or increasing complexity of the class of systems in which they are embedded. [3점]

* morphology: 형태 ** capillary: 모세관

- ① maintaining basic elements unchanged or conserved
- ② optimizing energy use for the structural growth
- ③ assigning new functions to existing components
- ④ incorporating foreign items from surroundings
- ⑤ accelerating the elimination of useless parts

33. Knowing who an author is and what his or her likely intentions are in creating text or artwork is tremendously important to most of us. Not knowing who wrote, or created, some artwork is often very frustrating. Our culture places great worth on the identity of speakers, writers, and artists. Perhaps the single most important aspect of “authorship” is the vaguely apprehended presence of human creativity, personality, and authority that nominal authorship seems to provide. It is almost unthinkable for a visitor to an art museum to admire a roomful of paintings without knowing the names of the individual painters, or for a reader not to know who the writer is of the novel she is reading. Publishers proudly display authors’ names on the jackets, spines and title pages of their books. Book advertisements in *The New York Review of Books* and *The New York Times Book Review* regularly include pictures of authors and quote authors as they talk about their work, both of which show that _____. [3점]

- ① book advertising strategies are being diversified
- ② our interest is as much in authors as in their books
- ③ authors are influenced by popular works of their time
- ④ book cover designs show who their target readers are
- ⑤ book writing is increasingly dictated by book marketing

34. All athletes have an innate preference for task- or ego-involved goals in sport. These predispositions, referred to as *task and ego goal orientations*, are believed to develop throughout childhood largely due to the types of people the athletes come in contact with and the situations they are placed in. If children consistently receive parental praise depending on their effort and recognition for personal improvement from their coaches, and are encouraged to learn from their mistakes, then they are likely to foster a task orientation. It becomes natural for them to believe that success is associated with mastery, effort, understanding, and personal responsibility. The behavior of their role models in sport also affects this development. Such an environment is far different from one where children are shaped by rewards for winning (alone), praise for the best grades, criticism or non-selection despite making their best effort, or coaches whose style is to hand out unequal recognition. This kind of environment helps an ego orientation to flourish, along with the belief that _____. [3점]

* predisposition: 성향

- ① not the result but the process is what matters most
- ② an athlete’s abilities will blossom with image training
- ③ cooperation, rather than competition, builds up a team
- ④ ability and talent, not effort and personal endeavor, earn success
- ⑤ the athletes’ peers, not the coaches, are the true judge of their performance

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The genre film simplifies film watching as well as filmmaking. In a western, because of the conventions of appearance, dress, and manners, we recognize the hero, sidekick, villain, etc., on sight and assume they will not violate our expectations of their conventional roles. ① Our familiarity with the genre makes watching not only easier but in some ways more enjoyable. ② Because we know and are familiar with all the conventions, we gain pleasure from recognizing each character, each image, each familiar situation. ③ The fact that the conventions are established and repeated intensifies another kind of pleasure. ④ Genre mixing is not an innovation of the past few decades; it was already an integral part of the film business in the era of classical cinema. ⑤ Settled into a comfortable genre, with our basic expectations satisfied, we become more keenly aware of and responsive to the creative variations, refinements, and complexities that make the film seem fresh and original, and by exceeding our expectations, each innovation becomes an exciting surprise.

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

36.

Many people cannot understand *what* there is about birds to become obsessed about. What are bird-watchers actually doing out there in the woods, swamps, and fields?

- (A) And because birders are human, these birding memories —like most human memories— improve over time. The colors of the plumages become richer, the songs sweeter, and those elusive field marks more vivid and distinct in retrospect.
- (B) The key to comprehending the passion of birding is to realize that bird-watching is really a hunt. But unlike hunting, the trophies you accumulate are in your mind.
- (C) Of course, your mind is a great place to populate with them because you carry them around with you wherever you go. You don’t leave them to gather dust on a wall or up in the attic. Your birding experiences become part of your life, part of who you are.

* plumage: 깃털 ** in retrospect: 돌이켜 생각해 보면

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

37.

Distinct from the timing of interaction is the way in which time is compressed on television. Specifically, the pauses and delays that characterize everyday life are removed through editing, and new accents are added—namely, a laugh track.

- (A) It is the statement that is in bold print or the boxed insert in newspaper and magazine articles. As such, compression techniques accentuate another important temporal dimension of television—rhythm and tempo.
- (B) More important, television performers, or people who depend on television, such as politicians, are evaluated by viewers (voters) on their ability to meet time compression requirements, such as the one sentence graphic statement or metaphor to capture the moment.
- (C) The familiar result is a compressed event in which action flows with rapid ease, compacting hours or even days into minutes, and minutes into seconds. Audiences are spared the waiting common to everyday life. Although this use of time may appear unnatural in the abstract, the television audience has come to expect it, and critics demand it. [3점]

* accentuate: 강조하다

- 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.

Historians and sociologists of science have recently corrected this claim by showing how senses other than seeing, including listening, have been significant in the development of knowledge, notable in the laboratory.

If there is any field that is associated with seeing rather than with hearing, it is science. Scholars who emphasize the visual bias in Western culture even point to science as their favorite example. (①) Because doing research seems impossible without using images, graphs, and diagrams, science is—in their view—a visual endeavor par excellence. (②) They stress that scientific work involves more than visual observation. (③) The introduction of measurement devices that merely seem to require the reading of results and thus seeing has not ruled out the deployment of the scientists’ other senses. (④) On the contrary, scientific work in experimental settings often calls for bodily skills, one of which is listening. (⑤) The world of science itself, however, still considers listening a less objective entrance into knowledge production than seeing.

* deployment: 사용

39.

This contrasts with the arrival of the power loom, which replaced hand-loom weavers performing existing tasks and therefore prompted opposition as weavers found their incomes threatened.

Attitudes toward technological progress are shaped by how people’s incomes are affected by it. Economists think about progress in terms of enabling and replacing technologies. (①) The telescope, whose invention allowed astronomers to gaze at the moons of Jupiter, did not displace laborers in large numbers—instead, it enabled us to perform new and previously unimaginable tasks. (②) Thus, it stands to reason that when technologies take the form of capital that replaces workers, they are more likely to be resisted. (③) The spread of every technology is a decision, and if some people stand to lose their jobs as a consequence, adoption will not be frictionless. (④) Progress is not inevitable and for some it is not even desirable. (⑤) Though it is often taken as a given, there is no fundamental reason why technological ingenuity should always be allowed to thrive. [3점]

* loom: 직조기 ** ingenuity: 창의성

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

Bringing a certain intellectual authority into a classroom does not need to silence the more insecure voices of the less confident students. Correcting the students requires a high level of sensitivity on the part of the teacher. It does not mean that there is no need to correct, but the correction should not lead to silencing the student. An authoritarian form of correction often prompts even the very brightest of students to withdraw from an uncomfortable situation, let alone those students who are less secure about their own intellectual potential. It also kills the willingness to entertain more risky interpretations. Instead of simply accepting any interpretation just for the sake of the freedom of expression, it is most advisable to question the student about how he/she arrived at their interpretation. This approach creates a community of thinkers, who demonstrate that what is at stake is not the superiority of the opinion based on the hierarchy of the author, but a realization that we belong together in our investigating the matter in question.



The teacher’s intellectual authority should be exercised carefully without making individual students (A) and in a way that encourages them to share their own (B).

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| ① withdrawn | | understanding |
| ② withdrawn | | goals |
| ③ sensitive | | insecurity |
| ④ competitive | | achievements |
| ⑤ competitive | | feelings |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Clinical psychologists sometimes say that two kinds of people seek therapy: those who need tightening, and those who need loosening. But for every patient seeking help in becoming more organized, self-controlled, and responsible about her future, there is a waiting room full of people (a) hoping to loosen up, lighten up, and worry less about the stupid things they said at yesterday's staff meeting or about the rejection they are sure will follow tomorrow's lunch date. For most people, their subconscious sees too many things as bad and not enough as good.

It makes sense. If you were designing the mind of a fish, would you have it respond as strongly to opportunities as to threats? No way. The cost of missing a cue that signals food is (b) low; odds are that there are other fish in the sea, and one mistake won't lead to starvation. The cost of missing the sign of a nearby (c) predator, however, can be catastrophic. Game over, end of the line for those genes. Of course, evolution has no designer, but minds created by natural selection end up looking (to us) as though they were (d) designed because they generally produce behavior that is flexibly adaptive in their ecological niches. Some commonalities of animal life even create similarities across species that we might call design principles. One such principle is that bad is (e) weaker than good. Responses to threats and unpleasantness are faster, stronger, and harder to inhibit than responses to opportunities and pleasures.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Concept of Evolutionary Design: A Biological Nonsense
- ② Pleasure-Seeking Instinct Propels Us to Adventure
- ③ Why Do We Cling to Absurd-Looking Promises?
- ④ Are We Programmed to Be Keener to Threats?
- ⑤ Worries: An Excuse for Persistent Inaction

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Bernard Farrelly was one of the greatest of Australian surfers in history. In 1964, he became the first non-Hawaiian to win a major surfing contest at Makaha beach, Hawaii. After more than forty years, by then fairly forgotten in this part of the world, (a) he happened to be passing through Hawaii with his wife, and decided to go back to the beach for a look.

(B)

But the other surfer soon paddled over. "Hey, Bernard," he said, by way of greeting, in his thick Hawaiian accent. The Hawaiian remembered (b) him, and they talked of times past. They talked of Bernard's winning in Makaha, of the beautiful waves in Hawaii, of what had happened in the beach since. This, Farrelly was thinking, is the real Hawaii experience, not the stuff on the shore.

(C)

"Hey, Bernard," the man spoke again as there came a big wave, and he moved his own board well out of the way, "you take this wave." It was classic Hawaiian culture, where giving what you have is always the first order of things. Farrelly thanked him and farewelled (c) him at the moment the swell rose to a roaring beauty. With the setting sun, he was surfing his way back to his wife. "That," he told her, "was the perfect wave."

(D)

Things on the beachfront had changed a lot. The beach and surf, however, were as pure and magical as ever, so (d) he was eager to ride on the Hawaiian surf once again. While his wife stayed in the car, Farrelly took his board out. The further out he got, the more freedom he felt. In the gathering dusk, just one other surfer was there, a large native Hawaiian. Farrelly, an Australian visitor to these shores, kept (e) his distance.

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 Bernard Farrelly에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 하와이의 서핑 대회에서 우승한 적이 있었다.
- ② 그를 기억하는 하와이 원주민 서퍼를 만났다.
- ③ 하와이 문화에 따라 큰 파도를 동료에게 양보했다.
- ④ 해 질 무렵에 파도를 탔다.
- ⑤ 아내를 차에 둔 채 파도를 타러 갔다.

* 확인 사항

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