

# 영어 영역

## 제 3 교시

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1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People everywhere have their special cultural rites. It is just as ① true in the workplace as it is in the surrounding culture. All professions observe their distinctive ways. ② What appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together and puts them in an appropriate frame of mind to do their work successfully. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical procedure. While the necessity of the prolonged scrub is open to question with the advent of modern germicides, ③ its traditional role in preparing the surgical team for a delicate procedure is undeniable. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around inspection before takeoff. Very seldom ④ do they discover something wrong. But symbolically it prepares the cockpit crew for their awesome responsibility of getting all the souls aboard ⑤ safe to their destinations.

\* germicide: 살균제 \*\* deplane: (비행기에서) 내리다 \*\*\* cockpit crew 운항 승무원

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Movies and cartoons sometimes portray scientists as loners in white lab coats, ① working in isolated labs. In reality, science is an intensely social activity. Most scientists work in teams, which often include both graduate and undergraduate students. And to succeed in science, ② it helps to be a good communicator. Research results have no impact until ③ shared with a community of peers through seminars, publications, and websites. And, in fact, research papers aren't published until they are vetted by colleagues in ④ which is called the "peer review" process. Most of the examples of scientific inquiry described in science textbooks for college students, for instance, ⑤ have all been published in peer-reviewed journals.

\* vet: 심사하다

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Today zoo managers recognize the need to provide a place for ① their charges. Most species need the opportunity to be free from the peering faces. The animal's 'flight distance' - the distance at which it will flee an approaching human - must be respected. Since animals spend much of their time foraging, ② where possible food must be hidden so that it is sought. It is unnatural to provide a wild animal with unearned food - thereby depriving it of one of its predominant activities in the wild - so every ③ effort must be made to replicate that activity. Unfortunately, that can never be done for the large carnivores. Even if, say, one ④ were to introduce a live zebra into a lion's area there would be no hunt - merely a short chase. And this would be as distasteful as it would be unnatural. There is no means of ⑤ replicating the hunt for the large carnivores in captivity.

\* forage: (동물이) 먹이를 찾다 \*\* carnivore: 육식 동물

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Workers are united by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or conflict. Humor reframes potentially divisive events into merely "laughable" ones ① which are put in perspective as subservient to unifying values held by organization members. ② Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents reinforces unity based on key organizational values. One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny on its face, but the reactions of workers ③ motivate to preserve safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. Shared events that cause laughter can indicate a sense of belonging since "you had to be there" to see the humor in ④ them, and non-members were not and do not. Instances of humor serve to enact bonds among organization members. Understanding the humor may even be ⑤ required as an informal badge of membership in the organization.

\* subservient: 도움이 되는 \*\* dumpster: 대형 쓰레기 수납기

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

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a *toward state* in the brain, an ① openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing - all excellent ② qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are ③ essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made ④ worse by our being permanently plugged in. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also ⑤ suppress behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

\* onslaught: 맹공격 \*\* intricate: 복잡한

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

Politicians, especially those in the national spotlight, are often jokingly accused of being narcissists but, in all seriousness, their profession lends itself to this particularly destructive personality trait. For example, in order to be a successful candidate, you have to be unnaturally ① optimistic even in the face of probable defeat and possess high levels of self-esteem despite the constant criticism that comes with the territory. Furthermore, you are constantly given ② partial credit for successes - even though those successes were achieved, in part, by the work of many aides and assistants. Finally, you constantly have people relying on you, believing in you, and holding you ③ responsible as the sole representative of a cause. All of this power can lead to an ④ exaggerated sense of self-importance that can cause some individuals to believe that the world revolves around them. That's when their out-of-control behaviors become easier to ⑤ rationalize.

\* narcissist: 나르시시스트(자기 자신을 사랑하거나, 훌륭하다고 여기는 사람)

\*\* come with the territory: 일상적인 일이다

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

The bigger the group, the greater the benefits - up to a point. Communities of humans tend to be relatively stable up to around 150 people. This appears to be the ① optimal size for a cooperative group of humans both across the world and throughout history. It is thought to reflect ② limitations in how much social information a human brain can keep track of, not just regarding their own relationships, but other people's too. Our capacity to ③ sustain larger cooperative groups than any other primate probably stems from our ability to learn not just from our own personal experience, but also from other people's experiences. Even *with* the benefit of gossip to ④ circulate information about other people's reputations, to boost our social capacities, if a group of humans has more than 150 members, we end up losing track of who's who. That makes the maintenance of social harmony within the group much more ⑤ simple. For human cooperatives to remain stable across populations larger than 150 people, we needed to invent God (or gods.)

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

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be ① sound. If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be ② grateful that we were saved some extra work. But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to ③ suspect what is posted. People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on preconceived notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out (and easily find) sites ④ promoting this notion. If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites supporting this. If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources ⑤ abound. If you're debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

\* entangle: 뒤얽히게 하다 \*\* angle: 왜곡하다 \*\*\* juice cleanse: 해독 주스

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것만을 고른 것은?

I remember as a student going to a speed-reading course of the type that was in vogue in the 1970s. We were led to believe that you could train your eye and brain to take in whole blocks of text - scores of words at a time - and that reading word by word was primitive and (A) efficient/inefficient. It was the course that was a waste of time, however. The idea that you can take in the full meaning of large numbers of words in a single glance has been shown to be (B) valid/wrong: yes, you can quickly understand the main point of a whole block of text at a single glance, and you can race through a book getting a pretty good idea of what the author is saying. But the faster you go, the more you miss. So if friends boast that they can read thick novels in an afternoon, test them on what they remember of the (C) outline/details. You probably can gather the plot by racing through a novel, but you'll miss much of the subtleties of the language, the scenes and the narrative.

\* vogue: 유행 \*\* subtleties: 중요한 세부 사항[요소]들

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	efficient	.....	valid	.....	details
②	efficient	.....	wrong	.....	outline
③	inefficient	.....	wrong	.....	details
④	inefficient	.....	wrong	.....	outline
⑤	inefficient	.....	valid	.....	details

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

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. ① Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby ② reinforcing the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may ③ demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ④ ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's ⑤ quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

\* concession: (특히 정부나 고용주가 집단·단체 등에 부여하는) 이권이나 혜택

\*\* compatible: 합치하는

11. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Imagination and creativity are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. ① If students cannot imagine themselves engaged by the fantasy world described to them, then the game cannot get off the ground. ② The students exercise their imagination and creativity in countless ways, from taking on the role of their assigned characters to interacting with other creatures and alien environments. ③ In this process, some students become excessively absorbed in the imaginary characters and roles, so that they can hardly return from the virtual world to real life. ④ In every case, what is minimally called for is imaginative flexibility in order to react appropriately to the multiple situations the students encounter, while looking ahead to the consequences of various actions and decisions. ⑤ This means that fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to cultivate and test the productive use of imagination, utilizing it to enliven the fantasy narrative, envision alternatives, and empathize with others.

\* empathize: 공감하다

12. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

You may have noticed that people differ in the schemas they tend to use when evaluating others. ① College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. ② As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often influences which traits or schemas are used. ③ If a person has to evaluate others in the same given situation for a prolonged period, the same schema for that particular situation will be repeatedly used, and it may gradually interfere with fair judgment. ④ But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. ⑤ A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility increases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

13. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One approach to social facilitation that proposes an influence in social presence is based on the idea that people generally try to present the best possible appearance to others and to make a favorable impression. ① This being the case, observers or coactors may not only motivate individuals to work hard at whatever task is being carried out, but also increase the person's sense of embarrassment when performance leads to failure. ② Failure is not likely to happen when the task is a simple or familiar one, so that the increased motivation is sufficient to produce improvement. ③ Difficult tasks are often failed, however, at least at the beginning. ④ That is why many people who have been successful in their lives emphasize the importance of not giving up due to your fear for failing. ⑤ Embarrassment caused by such failure may cause stress and cognitive interference of sufficient intensity to disrupt performance.

\* social presence: 사회적 실재감

## 14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Once you have firmly established the habit of placing a pair of commas around a nonessential element that interrupts or changes the normal order of the English sentence, you can consider a few situations in which this mark of punctuation may safely be omitted. ① You are doubtless aware that the tendency of modern writers is to make considerably less use of punctuation than their predecessors did. ② One reason for this, of course, is that we have ceased to use the “musical notation” that was once fashionable, probably because most modern prose is designed to be read silently, to be taken in by the eye and not by the ear. ③ But putting more emphasis on reading than on listening may result in the degradation of the ability to comprehend what others say, naturally becoming an obstacle to smooth conversation. ④ These marks were never marks of actual punctuation, in the sense that they clarified meaning, and today they have almost disappeared from printing. ⑤ A more important reason for the diminishing amount of punctuation in modern writing is that our writers are learning to construct their sentences in such a way that the word-symbols themselves communicate the meaning clearly.

\* punctuation: 구두점 \*\* prose: 산문

## 15.

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly feels strange and foreign.

- (A) They are very powerful statements to other people about what to expect from us. Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about what to expect of ourselves. This, together with the way other people react to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.
- (B) This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a particular way of behaving, and communicate clearly to other people what function that person is expected to perform. Our dress and appearance are a sort of uniform as well, whether we like it or not.
- (C) Yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways – just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help to make him feel a part of the uniform and more comfortable with the role that goes with it.

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

## 16.

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who refuse to admit the limitations of their field of study. They push hard to make social science imitate physical science.

- (A) We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is in vain. What is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification.
- (B) This is usually done by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a profound quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can be quantified and some things cannot.
- (C) The use of mathematical techniques is not an end in itself but only a means to an end, namely, the discovery of what's true about the material world. The use of numbers is one way to be more precise in our effort to rationally understand causes.

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

## 17.

In our society, there are courts of law and means of judging criminals which are so complex that only specialists can understand them.

- (A) Such norms are without doubt controls on deviant behavior, but for most people the less formal sanctions, the spontaneous displays of approval or disapproval, prove more effective. Those who are about to violate some rule are often stopped short by the show of displeasure on the part of others.
- (B) Some sociologists attach great importance to such highly formalized sanctions and have even defined the organized group as one in which the social structure is protected and reinforced through formal sanctions.
- (C) Ridicule and gossip are especially effective. In some cases deviant parties may be excluded informally, even when they continue to retain membership in the group. Among the most effective of the informal sanctions is the deprivation of mutual services, the refusal of others to honor the claims of the violator's role.

\* deviant: 일탈적인 \*\* sanction: 제재

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

18.

Fashions and social pressures shift. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing.

- (A) Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.
- (B) These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society’s rediscovery of its heritage.
- (C) As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed.

\* quest: 추구 \*\* ride the crest of: ~으로 성공을 구가하다 \*\*\* the status quo: 현재 상태

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

19.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well.

- (A) In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory – sometimes dramatically so. It’s worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.
- (B) Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There’s no question that halving someone’s lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer’s disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do.
- (C) But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage.

\* debilitate: 심신을 약화시키다

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

20.

When asked, "what was one of your best days at work?" very few of us recount the time everything went smoothly and the big project we were working on came in on time and under budget.

- (A) For most of us, we have warmer feelings for the projects we worked on where everything seemed to go wrong. We remember how the group stayed at work until 3 a.m., ate cold pizza and barely made the deadline.
- (B) Those are the experiences we remember as some of our best days at work. It was not because of the hardship, per se, but because the hardship was shared. It is not the work we remember with fondness, but the fellowship, how the group came together to get things done.
- (C) Considering how we work so hard to make things go well, that example should count as a pretty good day at work. But strangely, the days everything goes smoothly and as planned are not the ones we remember with fondness.

\* per se: 그 자체(로)

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

21. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive fades over time.

Novelty compels both humans and animals to engage with the unfamiliar. Indeed, our strong desire for novelty has evolutionary roots, improving our survival odds by keeping us alert to both friends and threats in our environment. ( ① ) Interestingly, in human genetics, a preference for novelty has been linked to the migration of early humans to the far reaches of the earth. ( ② ) Recent studies have shown that human groups that migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to novelty seeking. ( ③ ) That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some biological propensity to experience mysterious new places. ( ④ ) As we grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more predictability. ( ⑤ ) The organizations we build and join reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs that involve a known set of activities.

\* propensity: 성향, 경향

22. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction.

Fashions and social pressures shift. ( ① ) Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. ( ② ) However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed. ( ③ ) These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage. ( ④ ) Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. ( ⑤ ) As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

\* the status quo: 현재 상태 \*\* ride the crest of: ~으로 성공을 구가하다 \*\*\* quest: 추구

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Over millions of years it has enabled forests and trees to adapt to changing conditions.

Genetic diversity, the heritable diversity among individuals and populations within species, provides the basis for evolution. ( ① ) Some tree species have been domesticated, but the management of forest genetic resources mainly involves tree populations that have undergone little selection by humans. ( ② ) The vast majority of forest genetic diversity remains undescribed, especially in the tropics. ( ③ ) Estimates of the number of tree species vary from 80,000 to 100,000, but fewer than 500 have been studied in any depth. ( ④ ) Until recently, studies of forest tree genetic resources have concentrated on the few species regarded as the most suitable for domestication for use in plantations and agroforestry systems to produce wood, fibre or fuel. ( ⑤ ) The present and future potential of most tree species to adapt in response to novel climatic conditions or for genetic improvement for human use remains largely unknown.

\* agroforestry: 산림농업

24. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The professor, determined to find out how these men had beaten seemingly overwhelming odds, followed up with interviews.

A professor sent his sociology class to a school in a slum to record case histories of 200 young boys. ( ① ) The sociology students concluded that each boy appeared doomed to a bleak future. ( ② ) More than two decades later, another sociology professor sent his class out to find out what happened to these 200 boys. ( ③ ) Of the 180 still surviving in that neighborhood, all of these men had achieved extraordinary success as doctors, lawyers, and productive members of the community. ( ④ ) Each of the men credited the same particular teacher; someone who had seen great potential in each of them. ( ⑤ ) This teacher's expectations, held with conviction, drove her to actively nurture and support imminent success in all her students.

\* bleak: 암울한 \*\* imminent: 절박한

25. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. ( ① ) There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. ( ② ) Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. ( ③ ) For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. ( ④ ) In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory – sometimes dramatically so. ( ⑤ ) It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

\* debilitate: 심신을 약화시키다

26. Ritualistic behaviour designed to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', conducted at Indiana University in 1948, supports this hypothesis. Skinner described an experiment in which pigeons were placed inside a box and were presented with a small piece of food once every fifteen seconds, regardless of their behaviour. After a few minutes the birds developed various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons appeared to have concluded that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the \_\_\_\_\_ pairing of the release of food early on this process with whatever the bird happened to be doing was enough to reinforce that particular type of activity.

- ① fixed
- ② incorrect
- ③ accidental
- ④ temporary
- ⑤ compulsory