

II. 영역별 출제 방향

□ 3교시: 영어 영역

1. 출제의 기본 방향

영어 영역은 영어과 교육과정의 내용과 수준에 맞추어 '고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취기준의 달성 정도'와 '대학에서 수학하는 데 필요한 영어 사용 능력'을 측정하는 문항을 출제하고자 하였다. 영어 영역의 구체적인 출제 기본 원칙은 다음과 같다.

- 2015 개정 영어과 교육과정에 제시된 다양한 소재의 지문과 자료를 활용하되 교육과정 기본 어휘와 시험 과목 수준에서 사용 빈도가 높은 어휘를 사용하여 출제한다.
- 동일한 능력을 측정하는 유사한 문항 유형을 가감하거나 교체할 수 있는 모듈형 원칙에 따라 검사지를 구성한다.
- 영어의 유창성뿐만 아니라 정확성을 강조하여 균형 있는 언어 사용 능력을 측정하기 위해 언어형식과 어휘 문항을 포함한다.
- 듣기는 원어민의 대화·담화를 듣고 이해하는 능력을 직접 측정하고, 말하기는 불완전 대화·담화를 듣고 적절한 의사소통 기능을 적용하여 이를 완성하는 능력을 간접적으로 측정한다.
- 읽기는 배경 지식 및 글의 단서를 활용하여 의미를 이해하는 상호작용적 독해 능력을 직접 측정하고, 쓰기는 글의 내용을 이해하고 이를 문장으로 요약하거나 문단을 구성할 수 있는 능력을 간접적으로 측정한다.

2. 출제 범위

영어 영역은 출제 범위에 속하는 '영어 I'과 '영어 II' 과목을 바탕으로 하여 다양한 소재의 지문과 자료를 활용하여 출제하였다.

3. 문항 유형

영어 영역의 문항 유형은 기존의 문항 유형을 그대로 유지하였다. 듣기와 읽기 영역별로 출제된 문항 유형을 살펴보면 다음과 같다.

- 듣기 영역의 전체 17문항 중, 순수 듣기 문항은 12문항을 출제하였으며, 간접 말하기 문항은 5문항을 출제하였다. 순수 듣기 문항은 담화의 목적(1번) 대화자의 관계(3번)와 이유(7번)과 같이 맥락을 추론하는 문항 유형이 3문항, 화자의 의견(2번)과 같이 중심 내용을 추론하는 문항 유형이 1문항, 그림(4번)이나 할 일(5번), 담화·대화의 내용 일치/불일치, 언급/불언급(6번, 8번, 9번, 10번)과 같은 세부 정보를 파악하는 문항이 6문항, 그리고 복합 문항(주제-16번, 언급/불언급-17번)이 출제되었다. 간접 말하기 문항은 짧은 대화 응답 2문항(11번, 12번)과 대화 응답 2문항(13번, 14번), 담화 응답 1문항(15번)을 출제하였다. 16번과 17번(복합 문항 유형)은 1대화·담화 1문항과 달리 2회 들려주어 수험생의 시험 부담을 완화하고자 하였다.
- 읽기 영역의 전체 28문항 중, 순수 읽기 문항은 22문항을 출제하였으며, 간접 쓰기 문항은 6문항을 출제하였다. 순수 읽기 문항은 목적(18번), 심경(19번), 주장(20번), 빈칸 추론(31번, 32번, 33번, 34번)과 같이 맥락을 추론하는 문항 유형 7문항, 요지(22번), 주제(23번), 제목(24번)과 같이 중심 내용을 추론하는 문항 유형 3문항, 함축적 의미를 추론하는 문항(21번), 그리고 도표(25번), 지문 내용(26번)과 실용자료(27번, 28번)의 세부 정보를 파악하는 문항 유형 4문항을 출제하였다. 간접 쓰기 문항은 글의 흐름(35번), 글의 순서(36번, 37번), 그리고 문장 삽입(38번, 39번)과 같이 상황과 목적에 맞게 쓰는 능력을 평가하는 문항 유형 5문항과 문단 요약(40번)과 같이 중심내용을 쓰는 능력을 평가하는 문항 유형 1문항을 출제하였다. 또한 언어형식(29번), 어휘(30번)의 언어형식·어휘 문항 유형 2문항, 그리고 1지문 2문항(제목-41번, 어휘-42번) 유형과 1지문 3문항(글의 순서-43번, 지칭 추론-44번, 내용일치/불일치-45번) 유형을 각각 1문항씩 출제하였다.

4. 문항 출제 시의 유의점 및 강조점

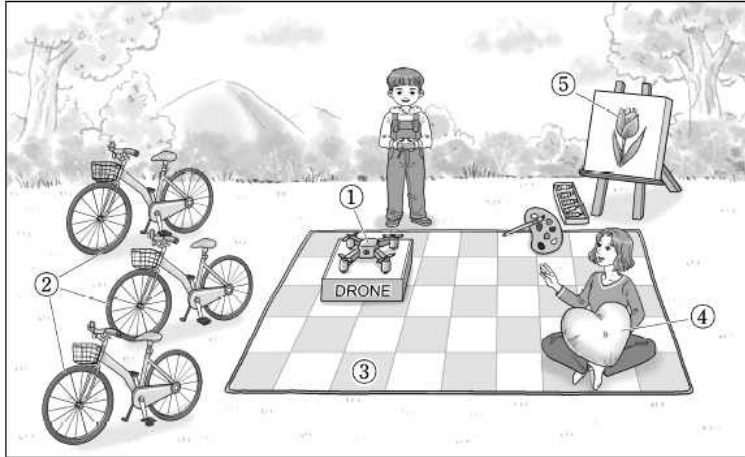
- 내용 영역(인문, 사회, 자연, 예술, 문학 등)별로 균형 있게 출제하여 수험생의 학습 성향에 따라 유불리 문제가 발생하지 않도록 출제하였다.
- 수험생의 인지적 과정에 따라 문항 유형을 배열하였다. 즉 지문(대화문)의 중심 내용과 맥락을 파악하는 유형을 먼저 제시하고, 세부 내용 파악 유형, 언어형식·어휘 유형, 빈칸 추론 유형, 쓰기 유형, 복합 문항 순으로 제시하였다.
- 학교 현장의 실제 영어 사용 상황에 긍정적으로 영향을 끼칠 수 있는 문항을 출제하였다.
- 교육과정상의 중요도, 사고 수준, 소요 시간 등을 고려하여 2점(35문항), 3점(10문항)으로 차등 배점하였다.
- 중심 내용과 맥락 파악, 함축적 의미, 세부 내용(세부 정보)을 묻는 문항은 EBS 지문과 주제, 소재, 요지가 유사한 다른 지문 등을 활용하여 출제하였다.

5. EBS 연계 예시 문항

영어 영역은 교육부에서 발표한 '수능 출제오류 개선 방안(2015. 3. 31.)'에 따라 읽기의 '중심 내용(요지, 주제, 제목)', '맥락(목적, 심경, 주장)', '함축적 의미', 그리고 '세부 내용(세부 정보 일치/불일치)'을 묻는 문항의 경우는 EBS 문항의 지문과 주제, 소재, 요지가 유사한 다른 지문 등을 활용하되, 단어·문장 등이 쉬운 지문을 활용하여 연계하였다(【예시 문항 2, 3】 참조). 이외의 다른 EBS 연계 문항은 기존의 연계 방식을 유지하였다. EBS 연계 비율은 70% 이상을 유지하였다. 영어 영역에서 연계하여 출제된 문항을 EBS 교재 문항과 비교하여 제시하면 다음과 같다.

【예시 문항 1】 영어 4번

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



<Script>

W: Hi, David. How was your picnic with your family on the weekend?

M: It was good. Do you want to see a picture I took?

W: Sure. [Pause] Wow, your son has grown a lot.

M: He sure has. He just turned 11 years old.

W: Time flies. The drone on top of the box must be his.

M: Yeah. He brings it with him everywhere.

W: I see. Oh, there are three bicycles.

M: Yes. We love riding bicycles these days.

W: That's good. I like that checkered-patterned mat.

M: That's my wife's favorite pattern. Do you recognize that heart-shaped cushion?

W: Of course. We each got that cushion from our company last year.

M: Right. My wife loves it.

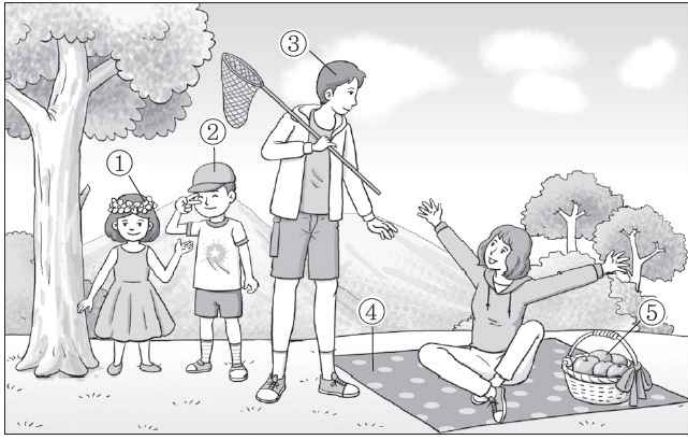
W: Me, too. Oh, I guess your wife did the bird painting on the canvas.

M: Uh-huh. We all had a great time.

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대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

20005-0261



<Script>

M: Honey, check out this old picture. Remember this picnic at Eastland Park?

W: Wow! Of course I do! Where did you find this picture? It's like 10 years old.

M: I found it in a book. I must've used it as a bookmark.

W: That picnic was so much fun, and the kids were so young. Look at Jane standing next to the tree. She made the flower crown she's wearing during the picnic.

M: Yes, so cute. And remember the cap John's wearing? He wore that everywhere.

W: Right. He loved that cap so much. And look at you carrying the butterfly net. I can't remember, did you catch any butterflies?

M: No. John and I caught dragonflies, though.

W: Oh, yeah. And look at what I'm sitting on. It's the checkered picnic blanket my grandma gave me. We're still using it.

M: Yeah, that's really old. We also have the picnic basket. And the ribbon is still tied on the handle.

W: You're right. We should go back to Eastland Park sometime.

【예시 문항 2】 영어 21번

21. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. *Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail?* On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

01

▶ 20049-0007

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The understanding problem is simply that humans are not really set up to hear logic. People, however, like to hear stories. The reason that people like to hear stories, however, is not transparent to them. People need a context to help them relate what they have heard to what they already know. We understand events in terms of other events we have already understood. When a decision-making heuristic, or rule of thumb, is presented to us without a context, we cannot decide the validity of the rule we have heard, nor do we know where to store this rule in our memories. Thus, the rule we are given is both difficult to evaluate and difficult to remember, making it virtually useless. People who fail to couch what they have to say in memorable stories will have their rules fall on deaf ears despite their best intentions, and despite the best intentions of their listeners. A good teacher is not one who explains things correctly, but one who couches his explanations in a memorable (i.e., an interesting) format.

*heuristic 발견적 방법 **couch 표현하다

- ① 규칙의 타당성은 사회적 합의에 의해 결정된다.
- ② 시각적 자료를 활용하면 메시지 전달력이 높아진다.
- ③ 정보는 맥락이 있는 이야기를 통해 전달해야 효과적이다.
- ④ 다양한 주제의 듣기 활동은 배경지식 형성에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 이성적 호소보다 감정적 호소가 정보 전달에 더 유용하다.

【예시 문항 3】 영어 25번

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 7 Asia-Pacific Destinations (2018)

| Rank | Destination | International Overnight Arrivals (million) | Average Spend per Day (USD) |
|------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Bangkok | 22.8 | \$184 |
| 2 | Singapore | 14.7 | \$272 |
| 3 | Kuala Lumpur | 13.8 | \$142 |
| 4 | Tokyo | 12.9 | \$196 |
| 5 | Seoul | 11.3 | \$155 |
| 6 | Osaka | 10.1 | \$223 |
| 7 | Phuket | 9.9 | \$247 |

The table above shows the top seven destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 by international overnight arrivals, with additional information on the average spend per day in those cities. ① Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 22.8 million international overnight arrivals, immediately followed by Singapore with 14.7 million international overnight arrivals. ② Kuala Lumpur was ranked in third place based on the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was more than \$150. ③ Tokyo was ranked in fourth place for the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was \$196. ④ The number of international overnight arrivals in Seoul was larger than that of Osaka. ⑤ Phuket was the only city where the number of international overnight arrivals was less than 10 million, and the average spend per day in this city was \$247.

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다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[20004-0039]

**Asia-Pacific's Top 10 Destination Cities
by International Overnight Visitors and Cross-Border Spending (2015)**

| 2015 Rank
(2014 Rank) | Destination
City | International Overnight Visitors (millions) | | 2015 Cross-Border
Spending
(US\$, billions) |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | 2015 | Growth from 2014 | |
| 1 (1) | Bangkok | 18.24 | 1.35 | \$12.4 |
| 2 (2) | Singapore | 11.88 | 0.35 | \$14.7 |
| 3 (3) | Kuala Lumpur | 11.12 | 0.59 | \$12.0 |
| 4 (4) | Seoul | 10.35 | 0.51 | \$15.2 |
| 5 (5) | Hong Kong | 8.66 | 0.29 | \$7.4 |
| 6 (6) | Tokyo | 8.08 | 0.40 | \$8.4 |
| 7 (7) | Taipei | 6.55 | 0.17 | \$9.3 |
| 8 (8) | Shanghai | 5.85 | 0.17 | \$5.1 |
| 9 (9) | Mumbai | 4.75 | 0.30 | \$3.3 |
| 10 (11) ↑ | Osaka | 4.58 | 0.36 | \$2.7 |

The table above shows the top ten destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2015 by international overnight visitors and cross-border spending. ① Each of the top ten cities' popularity rankings in 2015 remained unchanged from 2014 except for that of Osaka, which moved into tenth place in 2015. ② In 2015, Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 18.24 million visitors, immediately followed by Singapore with 11.88 million visitors. ③ Bangkok also saw the largest growth in the number of visitors from 2014 to 2015 among the top ten cities, whereas Taipei and Shanghai saw the smallest increase. ④ In terms of cross-border spending, Seoul led in the Asia-Pacific region with US\$15.2 billion in 2015, immediately followed by Tokyo with US\$8.4 billion. ⑤ On the other hand, among the top ten cities, Osaka was the city where international overnight visitors spent the least money in 2015.

【예시 문항 4】 영어 31번

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not _____. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

* savor: 음미하다 ** indiscernible: 식별하기 어려운

*** semantically: 의미적으로

- ① changed ② classified ③ preserved
④ controlled ⑤ interpreted

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▶ 20049-0215

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

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a ① difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not ② interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without ③ intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a ④ modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, ⑤ distinct objects of art.

* savor 음미하다 ** semantically 의미적으로

【예시 문항 5】 영어 35번

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a highly commercialized setting such as the United States, it is not surprising that many landscapes are seen as commodities. In other words, they are valued because of their market potential. Residents develop an identity in part based on how the landscape can generate income for the community. ① This process involves more than the conversion of the natural elements into commodities. ② The landscape itself, including the people and their sense of self, takes on the form of a commodity. ③ Landscape protection in the US traditionally focuses on protecting areas of wilderness, typically in mountainous regions. ④ Over time, the landscape identity can evolve into a sort of “logo” that can be used to sell the stories of the landscape. ⑤ Thus, California’s “Wine Country,” Florida’s “Sun Coast,” or South Dakota’s “Badlands” shape how both outsiders and residents perceive a place, and these labels build a set of expectations associated with the culture of those who live there.

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▶ 20049-0017

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The way in which people shape landscapes often reflects the dominant culture. In a highly commercialized setting such as the United States, it is not surprising that many landscapes are seen as commodities. In other words, they are valued because of their market potential. Residents develop an identity in part based on how the landscape can generate income for the community. This process involves more than the conversion of the natural elements into commodities. The landscape itself, including the people and their sense of self, takes on the form of a commodity. Over time, the landscape identity can evolve into a sort of “logo” that can be used to sell the stories of the landscape. Thus, California’s “Wine Country,” Florida’s “Sun Coast,” or South Dakota’s “Badlands” shape how both outsiders and residents perceive a place, and these labels build a set of expectations associated with the culture of those who live there.

- ① The Foundation and Development of Communities
- ② A Landscape Identity Perceived as a Commodity
- ③ Community Developers’ Aim to Construct Precious Bonds
- ④ Giving Meanings to Places: An Effort to Save the Environment
- ⑤ The Geographic Dimensions of Growth and Development of a Country