

# 영어 영역

홀수형

성명	
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수험 번호																			
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○ 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.

○ 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

수고했어 오늘도 내일은 다시 해야지

○ 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.

○ 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

50분 시간 재고 푸시길 바랍니다!

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is the chief editor of Novel Flash Fiction. As you were informed by our staff last week, your short story will be published in the December issue of Novel Flash Fiction. We thought hearing how you came up with your story would be meaningful to our readers. We would thus like to ask if you could give a speech about your writing process. This speech is expected to last for about an hour, and it will take place at Star Bookstore downtown. You can choose a specific date and time depending on your schedule. If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at editors@nff.com. We look forward to hearing how you wrote your story.

Sincerely,  
Susanna Martinez

- ① 소설 창작 과정에 관한 강연을 요청하려고
- ② 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 새로 발간된 잡지의 정기 구독을 권유하려고
- ④ 출판물 편집에 관한 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잘못된 기사 내용에 대해 정정을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ms. Baker의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Regularity is the key to mastery, Jean. Everything other than that is a waste of time,” stressed Ms. Baker, Jean’s piano teacher, with a troubled look. However, Jean complained quite often about practicing and slipped out of her sessions occasionally. Concerned about Jean idling around, Ms. Baker decided to change her teaching method. “You can make your own schedule, Jean. However, I want you to help me as an assistant,” said Ms. Baker. After that, Jean practiced hard to be a good example to the beginners and her skills improved incredibly day after day. The change in Jean was miraculous. A smile came over Ms. Baker’s face as she listened to Jean play. Ms. Baker was convinced by Jean’s improvement that her new teaching method was a success.

- ① angry → jealous                      ② indifferent → grateful
- ③ worried → satisfied                  ④ pleased → confused
- ⑤ alarmed → frustrated

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

My barely-five-year-old son couldn’t go to bed one night until he wrote “I love you Mom” on a piece of paper. Pajamas on, red crayon in hand, he was very determined. A few mixed-up letters, a couple of crumpled papers, and some help from Daddy later, he handed me his heart on the page. Then, finally, he relaxed enough to fall asleep. Sometimes, saying how you feel just isn’t enough. Spoken words are invisible and untouchable. Write it down, however, and you can see it, feel it, hold it, keep it forever. Although we may think it, we can’t really give someone our heart. But by writing, we can give someone our heart on a page. A love note is a piece of paper that is a little piece of your heart. Teach your child how to write love notes, and I promise you will have many, many happy returns.

\* crumpled: 구겨진

- ① 자녀의 활동에 동참하여 유대감을 강화하라.
- ② 자녀가 글을 통해 마음을 표현하도록 가르치라.
- ③ 자녀가 부모의 사랑을 느낄 수 있도록 행동하라.
- ④ 자녀에게 대화를 통해 자연스럽게 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 자녀의 인지 능력 향상을 위해 글쓰기 교육을 하라.

21. 밑줄 친 **a cage model**이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of 'cultural pollution', 'vulgarization' and 'phony-folk-cultures'. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is **a cage model** that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

\* indigenous: 토착의 \*\* vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. Investigations into the economics of information encompass a variety of categories including the costs of information and information services; the effects of information on decision making; the savings from effective information acquisition; the effects of information on productivity; and the effects of specific agencies (such as corporate, technical, or medical libraries) on the productivity of organizations. Obviously many of these areas overlap, but it is clear that information has taken on a life of its own outside the medium in which it is contained. Information has become a recognized entity to be measured, evaluated, and priced.

\* entity: 실재(물)

- ① 정보화된 사회일수록 개인 정보 보호가 필요하다.
- ② 정보의 효율적 교환은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 정보 처리의 단순화는 신속한 의사 결정에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 정보 기반 사회에서 정보는 독자적 상품 가치를 지닌다.
- ⑤ 정보 기반 사회에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the 'natural' enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk's films' social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the 'vulgar' enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of 'good' taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

\* vulgar 저속한, 서민의 \*\* aesthetic 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics' negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics' tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

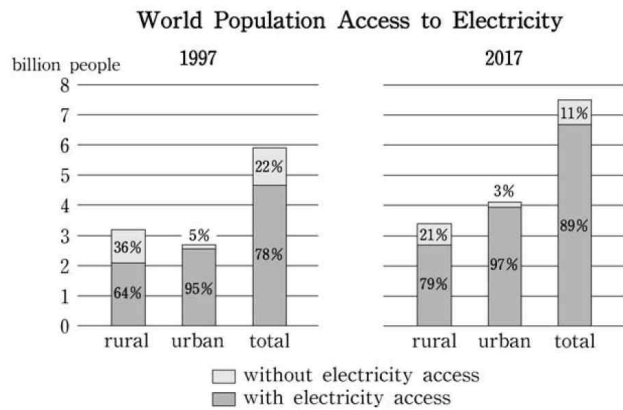
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

\* distortion: 왜곡, 곡해

- ① Erase Ambiguity in Language Production!
- ② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
- ③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
- ④ What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?
- ⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the world population access to electricity in 1997 and in 2017. ① The percentage of the total world population with electricity access in 2017 was 11 percentage points higher than that in 1997. ② Both in 1997 and in 2017, less than 80% of the rural population had access to electricity while over 90% of the urban population had access to electricity. ③ In 1997, 36% of the rural population did not have electricity access while 5% of the urban population did not have access to electricity. ④ The percentage of the rural population without electricity access in 2017 was 20 percentage points lower than that in 1997. ⑤ The percentage of the urban population without electricity access decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2017.

26. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, an American author born in Washington, D.C. in 1896, wrote novels with rural themes and settings. While she was young, one of her stories appeared in *The Washington Post*. After graduating from university, Rawlings worked as a journalist while simultaneously trying to establish herself as a fiction writer. In 1928, she purchased an orange grove in Cross Creek, Florida. This became the source of inspiration for some of her writings which included *The Yearling* and her autobiographical book, *Cross Creek*. In 1939, *The Yearling*, which was about a boy and an orphaned baby deer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Later, in 1946, *The Yearling* was made into a film of the same name. Rawlings passed away in 1953, and the land she owned at Cross Creek has become a Florida State Park honoring her achievements.

\* grove: 과수원

- ① Washington, D.C.에서 태어난 미국 작가이다.
- ② 그녀의 이야기 중 하나가 *The Washington Post*에 실렸다.
- ③ 대학교를 졸업한 후 저널리스트로 일했다.
- ④ *The Yearling*이라는 소설은 다른 제목으로 영화화되었다.
- ⑤ Cross Creek에 소유했던 땅은 Florida 주립 공원이 되었다.

27. Green Tea Packaging Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Green Tea Packaging Design Competition**

Take the opportunity to design the packaging box for brand-new green tea products of TIIS Tea in the competition!

**Deadline:** December 2, 2019, 6:00 p.m.

**Participants:** Lokota County residents only

**Details**

- Our company name “TIIS Tea” should appear on the design.
- The competition theme is “Go Green with Green Tea.”
- Entries (JPG format only) should be submitted by email to [designmanager@tiisteat.com](mailto:designmanager@tiisteat.com).

**Evaluation Criteria**

- Functionality • Creativity • Eco-friendliness

**Awards**

- 1st place: \$1,000 • 2nd place: \$500 • 3rd place: \$250  
(The first-place winner’s signature will be printed on the packaging box.)

Please visit [www.tiisteat.com](http://www.tiisteat.com) to learn more about the competition.

- ① 신제품 녹차를 위한 포장 상자 디자인 대회이다.
- ② Lokota County 주민들만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작은 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 평가 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 1등 수상자의 서명이 포장 상자에 인쇄될 것이다.

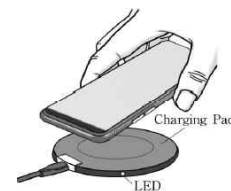
28. Wireless Charging Pad 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Wireless Charging Pad**

- Instructions -

**Wireless Smartphone Charging:**

1. Connect the charging pad to a power source.
2. Place your smartphone on the charging pad with the display facing up.
3. Place your smartphone on the center of the charging pad (or it will not charge).



**Charge Status LED:**

- Blue Light: Your smartphone is charging. If there’s a problem, the blue light will flash.
- White Light: Your smartphone is fully charged.

**Caution:**

- Do not place anything between your smartphone and the charging pad while charging.
- The charging pad is not water-resistant. Keep it dry.

- ① 스마트폰의 화면을 아래로 향하게 두어야 한다.
- ② 스마트폰을 충전 패드 중앙에 놓지 않아도 된다.
- ③ LED 빛이 흰색이면 스마트폰이 완전히 충전되지 않은 것이다.
- ④ 스마트폰과 충전 패드 사이에 어떤 것도 놓지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 충전 패드는 방수가 된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, ①think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an ②automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want ③to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become ④overwhelmed, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., “Depression is going to ruin me, because I can’t even concentrate on this simple math”). Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities ⑤that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

\* siphon off ~을 흡수하다, 빨아드리다

\*\* ruminate 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리다

\*\*\* bout 기간, 한동안

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

If the hypothesis under consideration is a simple generalization, it may be ①sufficient to test it by looking for more examples, seeing whether or not the generalization holds for them. Under these circumstances ②unfavorable examples which violate the generalization may or may not lead to its rejection. If the generalization has any reasonable body of supporting data, the finding of new facts which do not ③fit usually leads to the refinement or elaboration of the original hypothesis rather than its complete rejection. On the other hand, if the original basis for the hypothesis was slender, the unfavorable instances may so ④outweigh the favorable ones as to make it reasonable to believe that the earlier agreement was a matter of pure chance. Also, a new hypothesis may be ⑤abandoned which fits the original data and the new data as well.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often \_\_\_\_\_. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome – all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

\* innumerable 무수한

- ① suspended      ② established      ③ separated  
④ operated      ⑤ eliminated

32. Ideation in its many forms is an area today where humans have a comparative advantage over machines. Scientists come up with new hypotheses. Journalists sniff out a good story. Chefs add a new dish to the menu. Engineers on a factory floor figure out why a machine is no longer working properly. Many of these activities are supported and accelerated by computers, but \_\_\_\_\_. Picasso’s quote — Computers are useless. They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they’re still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. That ability still seems to be uniquely human, and still highly valuable. We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find themselves in demand. In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, follow the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: “Judge a man by his questions, not his answers.”

\* ideation 관념, 작용

\*\* sage 현자, 현인

- ① none are driven by them  
② they create new problems  
③ people are replaced by them  
④ they destroy the social relationship  
⑤ they don’t help to find answer

33. Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become resources for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are selected according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be passed onto an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the present. Further, heritage is more concerned with meanings than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be discarded as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be reinvented to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① a collection of memories and traditions of a society
- ② as much about forgetting as remembering the past
- ③ neither concerned with the present nor the future
- ④ a mirror reflecting the artefacts of the past
- ⑤ about preserving universal cultural values

34. Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These \_\_\_\_\_ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story. [3점]

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the sun rises in the morning, sunlight warms the ground, and the ground warms the air in contact with it by conduction. However, air is such a poor heat conductor that this process only takes place within a few centimeters of the ground. ① As the sun rises higher in the sky, the air in contact with the ground becomes even warmer, and there exists a thermal boundary separating the hot surface air from the slightly cooler air above. ② Given their random motion, some air molecules will cross this boundary: The "hot" molecules below bring greater kinetic energy to the cooler air; the "cool" molecules above bring a deficit of energy to the hot surface air. ③ However, on a windless day, this form of heat exchange is slow, and a substantial temperature difference usually exists just above the ground. ④ Thus, if the temperature difference is severe, the body can not adapt and the immune system weakens. ⑤ This explains why runners on a clear, windless, summer afternoon may experience air temperatures of over 50°C (122°F) at their feet and only 32°C (90°F) at their waist.

\* thermal 열의 \*\* kinetic 운동의

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

36.

Richerson and Boyd argue that people could learn cooperative behavior through "conformist transmission," which means copying whatever behaviors are most common within a population.

- (A) Herbert Simon has made a similar argument about our disposition to learn from others, which he calls "docility." This is a highly advantageous trait, yet it allows other people to occasionally manipulate us into learning altruistic behaviors which do not benefit us.
- (B) Copying common behaviors is normally an adaptive way of learning how to do things because others may have already figured out the best way of doing things. However, it can also cause people to make systematic errors when they also copy behaviors that turn out to not be optimal.
- (C) Given that humans rely so much on socially learned behaviors, this bias toward conformist transmission is probably adaptive on average, even if it occasionally causes us to learn maladaptive behaviors. Thus, it is possible that our tendency to copy prosocial behavior could be a maladaptive byproduct of our adaptive tendency to copy common behaviors.

\* docility 순치성

(사회에서 전달되는 지식과 충고에 의존하는 경향성)

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

37.

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people's extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

(A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.

(B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.

(C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don't. [3점]

\* extrapolation: 연장(延長) \*\* exoskeleton: 외골격 \*\*\* flaw: 결함

- 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.

The social environment - made up primarily of other humans, but also more broadly other animals - is a completely different matter.

There is a distinction between the social and physical environments and the different types of selection pressures that they represent; this is because the physical environment changes a lot less over evolutionary time than the social. (①) For example, the qualities of gravity feel no different to you and me than they did to the first land-dwelling vertebrates. (②) This stability means that there are certain properties of tetrapod bone structure, including in us four-limbed humans, that are set and have not changed. (③) Tetrapods have a good solution to the problem of bearing weight under gravity, and any mutations are likely to result in a lower survival and reproductive outcome (a lower fitness). (④) In this environment, humans have to react to situations as they occur. (⑤) Here, doing the same thing every time a situation occurs - say, always dodging left when being charged by a bull, or always sharing your meat when asked to - would be a distinct disadvantage, because the other animals or humans would evolve a response to outwit you.

\* vertebrate 척추동물 \*\* tetrapod 사지동물 \*\*\* dodge 피하다

39.

We become entrusted to teach culturally appropriate behaviors, values, attitudes, skills, and information about the world.

Erikson believes that when we reach the adult years, several physical, social, and psychological stimuli trigger a sense of *generativity*. A central component of this attitude is the desire to care for others. (①) For the majority of people, parenthood is perhaps the most obvious and convenient opportunity to fulfill this desire. (②) Erikson believes that another distinguishing feature of adulthood is the emergence of an inborn desire to teach. (③) We become aware of this desire when the event of being physically capable of reproducing is joined with the events of participating in a committed relationship, the establishment of an adult pattern of living, and the assumption of job responsibilities. (④) According to Erikson, by becoming parents we learn that we have the need to be needed by others who depend on our knowledge, protection, and guidance. (⑤) By assuming the responsibilities of being primary caregivers to children through their long years of physical and social growth, we concretely express what Erikson believes to be an inborn desire to teach. [3점]

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

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

\* homogeneous: 동종의 \*\* emulate: 따라 하다

Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can (A) potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for (B) findings to happen.

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A)         | (B)              |
| ① limit     | ..... unexpected |
| ② limit     | ..... distorted  |
| ③ diversify | ..... misleading |
| ④ diversify | ..... accidental |
| ⑤ provide   | ..... novel      |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a) coloured by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b) interpreted within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story — go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c) randomly recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy — just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d) employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e) factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

\* malevolent 악의 있는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The colors of the trees looked like they were on fire, the reds and oranges competing with the yellows and golds. This was Nina's favorite season, but she remained silent for hours while Marie was driving. Nina had been heartbroken after losing her championship belt. Now a former champion, she was thinking of retiring from boxing. Marie, her long-time friend and trainer, shared her pain. After another silent hour, Marie and Nina saw a sign: Sauble Falls. Marie thought this would be a good place for (a) them to stop.

(B)

Then, with a great push, a small one turned a complete circle and made it over the falls. "He made it!" Nina shouted at the success with admiration. More salmon then followed and succeeded. She felt ashamed to be looking at (b) them. After a moment, she turned to Marie and said, "Giving up is not in my vocabulary. Marie, I'll get my championship belt back." Marie nodded with a bright smile. "Our training begins tomorrow. It's going to be tough. Are you ready?" Walking up the path and back to the car, (c) they could still hear the fish splashing in the water.

\* splash: 물을 튀기다

(C)

Marie pulled over into the parking lot. Marie and Nina went down a path to watch the falls. Another sign: Watch Your Step. Rocks Are Slippery. (d) They found the falls spilling out in various layers of rock. No one was there except them. "Look at them!" Marie pointed to movement in the water moving toward the falls. Hundreds of fish tails were flashing and catching light from the sun, moving upstream. Beneath them in the water, they saw salmon slowly moving their bodies.

(D)

While Marie and Nina kept watching the salmon, a big one suddenly leapt. It threw itself up and over the rushing water above, but in vain. (e) They were standing without a word and watching the fish struggling. Another jumped, its body spinning until it made it over the falls. Another one leapt and was washed back by the power of the water. Watching the salmon, Marie noticed Nina fixing her eyes on their continuing challenge. Nina's heart was beating fast at each leap and twist.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Marie가 운전하는 동안 Nina는 말이 없었다.
- ② Marie는 Nina의 오랜 친구이자 트레이너였다.
- ③ 폭포에서 Nina는 Marie에게 권투를 그만두겠다고 말했다.
- ④ 폭포에 있는 사람은 Marie와 Nina뿐이었다.
- ⑤ Nina는 폭포 위로 뛰어오르는 연어를 유심히 바라보았다.



<정답>

18	①	25	④	32	①	39	⑤
19	③	26	④	33	②	40	①
20	②	27	③	34	①	41	②
21	①	28	④	35	④	42	③
22	④	29	④	36	③	43	③
23	①	30	⑤	37	③	44	②
24	④	31	①	38	④	45	③

번호	출처
18	18학년도 6월 모의고사 18번
19	19학년도 6월 모의고사 19번
20	17학년도 9월 모의고사 20번
21	20학년도 9월 모의고사 21번
22	19학년도 수능 22번
23	19학년도 9월 모의고사 23번
24	17학년도 수능 22번
25	20학년도 수능 25번
26	19학년도 수능 26번
27	20학년도 수능 27번
28	19학년도 수능 28번
29	수특 영독 5강 1번
30	수능완성 10강 1번
31	수특 영어 16강 4번
32	수특 영독 6강 11~12번
33	19학년도 수능 33번
34	18학년도 9월 모의고사 33번
35	수특 영어 22강 2번
36	수능완성 Test 5 40번
37	20학년도 6월 모의고사 37번
38	수능완성 Test 4 41~42번
39	19학년도 9월 모의고사 39번
40	18학년도 수능 40번
41	19학년도 9월 모의고사 41번
42	19학년도 9월 모의고사 42번
43	20학년도 수능 43번
44	20학년도 수능 44번
45	20학년도 수능 45번