

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 레스토랑 영업시간이 변경되었음을 공지하려고
- ② 손님이 많아 기다리고 있는 고객에게 사과하려고
- ③ 재료가 다 떨어져서 더 이상 주문을 받을 수 없음을 알리려고
- ④ 여행객에게 나초를 무료로 제공하는 행사를 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 성수기라 예약이 마감된 것에 대해 양해를 구하려고

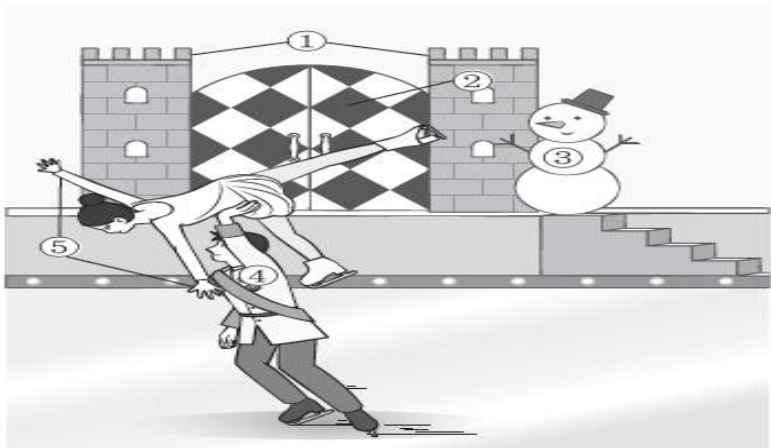
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 문자메시지를 보낼 때는 짧고 간결하게 보내야 한다.
- ② 약속을 지키기 어려운 상황이 생기면 미리 말해야 한다.
- ③ 어려운 문제가 있으면 시간을 두고 신중히 결정해야 한다.
- ④ 문자메시지를 받으면 가능한 한 빨리 답을 하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 팀 프로젝트를 위해서는 팀을 다양하게 구성하는 것이 좋다.

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

- ① 사진작가 - 모델
- ② 등산가 - 동료
- ③ 탐험가 - 기자
- ④ 지리 교사 - 학생
- ⑤ 관광 가이드 - 여행객

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 단편 소설 쓰기
- ② 인터넷 검색하기
- ③ 공공 도서관 가기
- ④ 문학 시험 준비하기
- ⑤ 문학 보고서 주제 정하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$ 30
- ② \$ 50
- ③ \$ 90
- ④ \$ 100
- ⑤ \$ 110

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 항공권을 취소한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 복통이 나가지 않아서
- ② 여행지를 변경하게 되어서
- ③ 새로운 프로젝트를 맡게 되어서
- ④ 더 나은 조건의 항공권이 있어서
- ⑤ 다른 교통수단을 이용하게 되어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Mexican cooking class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리 종류
- ② 수강료
- ③ 수업 시간
- ④ 수강 인원
- ⑤ 수업 장소

9. Penguins Ice Hockey Camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 5세에서 14세 사이의 초보자를 위한 캠프이다.
- ② 일주일 동안 매일 6시간 진행된다.
- ③ 현 국가대표 아이스하키 선수가 지도할 것이다.
- ④ 참가자는 기술에 대한 서면 평가를 받게 될 것이다.
- ⑤ 참가자에게 일부 하키 장비를 대여해 준다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 책장을 고르시오.

Best Selling Bookcases				
Model	Material	Number of Shelves	Price	Back Panel
① A	Particle Board	6	\$ 35	closed back
② B	Plywood	5	\$ 50	open back
③ C	Metal	4	\$ 75	closed back
④ D	Tempered Glass	3	\$ 101	closed back
⑤ E	Solid Wood	2	\$ 121	open back

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

- ① All right, then I'll stop at the next rest area.
- ② Don't worry, your car will be fixed by then.
- ③ I'm sorry, but can you give me a ride to my car?
- ④ Yeah, I'd better put a new navigation device in my car.
- ⑤ Well, I'm considering if I need to go to the sleeping clinic.

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

- ① Then, what about changing the background color to a lighter one?
- ② Well, I don't think it's a good idea to make the font size bigger.
- ③ I agree. Too much text on a slide can make the audience bored.
- ④ I know, but do you think we can get it done by the deadline?
- ⑤ Thank you for reminding me. I'll change it to black.

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

Man: _____

- ① No pressure. You don't have to read my essay.
- ② Don't worry. I'm sure your essay is wonderful.
- ③ Right. I need to choose another topic for my essay.
- ④ I know. I don't think the statistic is interesting enough.
- ⑤ Good idea. I'll look for the one that can get my essay published.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Great. Opening a new club will be an exciting challenge.
- ② If you say so. I'll tell them to revise the narration they wrote.
- ③ Of course. I'm sure they can keep the audio from the old video.
- ④ I agree. Learning from a voice actor will help them progress.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll ask them if they're interested in recording the narration.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jonathan이 Nina에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Jonathan: _____

- ① It's important that you never let down your readers.
- ② Please tell the author that we can delay the deadline.
- ③ Being in a hurry leads nowhere, so be careful next time.
- ④ Cheer up. Your book has been well received by readers.
- ⑤ Don't be too hard on yourself. Everyone makes mistakes.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of rice on weight gain
- ② healthy diets in various Asian countries
- ③ essential wholegrain foods for healthy diets
- ④ impact of globalization on food consumption
- ⑤ nutritional comparison between rice and wheat

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① China ② India ③ Japan
- ④ Korea ⑤ Iran

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear All Beldicite Technologies Employees,
 I encourage you to stop by and look over the merchandise displayed in the lobby at lunch hour on the last Friday of the month. You can get some incredible bargains if you're looking for laptops, tablet computers, cell phones, and other Beldicite electronics products. The closeouts are current models about to be replaced by next year's models; usually the difference in features is minimal. The "damaged" goods may be slightly scratched from shipping but are otherwise new and in perfect working order. All merchandise is covered by the standard Beldicite one-year warranty (although if you work in service, you may end up repairing it yourself while at work!). This is a great deal that is available only to Beldicite employees. Don't miss out on the fantastic bargains.
 Best,
 Ron Hamil
 * closeout: 재고 정리 상품

- ① 회사의 변경된 복지 정책을 공지하려고
- ② 판촉 행사에 대한 아이디어를 모집하려고
- ③ 직원 대상 재고 정리 상품 할인 행사를 안내하려고
- ④ 최근 출시된 상품의 판매 성과를 축하하려고
- ⑤ 판매한 제품의 보증 조건을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I tiptoed back up the steps and slid into a corner of the landing, shielded from direct light, but with a clear view of the entire warehouse below. I listened hard but heard nothing. I saw nothing else of note. I stayed still. Eric, maybe. Eric often shifted boxes, organizing things, rearranging packing materials. Not at this hour, though. Not on this day. He'd left hours ago, tired and dirty. I shook my head. Everyone was gone. I scolded myself that I was making much ado about nothing, that I was tired and stressed, and that actually there was nothing there. As I was girding myself to step out from behind my hiding place, I heard another rustling sound and stopped cold, allowing myself to trust my instincts. I wasn't imagining things. I'd heard something, a movement, a kind of rubbing, fabric maybe, brushing against wood. My heart was pounding so hard I was having trouble breathing. It was like I was paralyzed with fear.

* ado: 법석 ** gird: 준비하다 *** rustle: 바스락거리다

- ① lonely and jealous ② calm and satisfied
- ③ bored and indifferent ④ nervous and frightened
- ⑤ disappointed and regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even though economists are generally trying to measure the short-term societal benefits of more tangible and immediate research, selecting a lag time is merely a choice of analytical convenience. There were decades between the development of quantum physics and technologies based on quantum theory: transistors, lasers, magnetic resonance imaging, and so on. The theory is over a century old and yet new technologies, such as quantum computers, are still in development. It would be hard to argue that these were impractical or unimportant benefits that could be left out of a realistic benefits assessment. It would seem even a field of research that has yet to yield useful results should not be dismissed as long as it still has intellectual inspirational value; one never knows what is yet to transpire. Likewise, how does one measure the benefits of long-term research that may require decades to yield significant findings.

* quantum: (물리) 양자(量子)

** magnetic resonance imaging: 자기 공명 영상법(MRI)

*** transpire: 일어나다

- ① 경제 현상 분석에도 과학적 연구 방법론을 도입해야 한다.
- ② 과학 기술의 부정적 영향을 장기적 관점에서 분석해야 한다.
- ③ 과학 발전이 경제 발전에 기여한 바를 분명히 인정해야 한다.
- ④ 학문 분야에 대한 예산은 실질적 결과물을 토대로 편성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아직 성과를 내지 못한 연구라도 그 가치 평가는 신중해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “All seeing is seeing as.”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Russ Hanson famously said, “All seeing is seeing as.” While Hanson’s focus was upon the interaction between scientific theories and their corresponding observations, his dictum clearly applies in everyday contexts as well. As he noted, “seeing a bird in the sky involves seeing that it will not suddenly do vertical snap rolls.” To see an object in the sky as a bird is to see the object knowingly, to see it as potentially flapping its wings, but not as potentially maneuvering like a fighter plane. His point is completely general: we do not see patches of color, vague figures, outlines, surfaces, and edges. What we do see is a world of definite objects. Presumably visual sensation consists of the aforementioned patches of color, vague figures, and so on, but seeing — the visual experience — does not. Seeing consists of observing the world as peopled by objects. Objects, in this case, are interpretations of our sensory experience.

* dictum: 의견

** snap roll: 급격한 회전, (비행기의) 급횡전(急橫轉)

*** maneuver: 기동하다, 움직이다

- ① Our identity is shaped by what we see around us.
- ② Images are rich sources of our understanding of the world.
- ③ Seeing objects as they are is essential to our perception.
- ④ Our interpretation of the world enriches our imagination.
- ⑤ The objects we see are cognitively reconstructed with our knowledge of the world.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Multiple intelligences theory has advocated that some students may have lower logical/ mathematical intelligence than others, and some students might experience difficulties in learning mathematics through traditional instruction. Using arts to enhance children’s enjoyment and understanding of mathematical concepts and skills, can help students gain access to mathematics through new intelligences. For example, music (linked with musical intelligence), visual arts (linked with spatial intelligence), dance (linked with bodily-kinesthetic intelligence) and drama (linked with linguistic intelligence) all can be used to promote the development of intellectual domains of mathematics. Different forms of art can enable students to use different learning styles and prior knowledge, pulling together diverse cognitive and affective experiences and organizing them to assist understanding. As an application of multiple intelligences theory, teaching mathematics integrated with arts facilitates students to complete the process of knowledge transfer; as a result, students whose strengths lie in areas other than the logical-mathematical intelligence can learn mathematics more easily.

* kinesthetic: 운동 감각의

- ① 수학 지식은 예술적 재능의 발달에 영향을 미친다.
- ② 수학과 예술의 통합 수업은 수학 학습에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 흥미 위주가 아닌 본질에 집중한 수학 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 실생활과 연관된 수학 교육은 학생들의 흥미를 유발한다.
- ⑤ 창의력 발달을 위한 수학 교육의 필요성이 강조되고 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Genetic engineering is likely to further diminish the role of the farmer. Genetically Engineered (GE) seeds are designed to be grown in a large scale agricultural system in which farmers become laborers or “renters” of seed technology. Desperate to increase their yields to make up for low prices, many U.S. farmers have adopted the “high-yielding” GE seeds. In doing so, they have been forced to sign contracts legally binding them to use proprietary chemicals on their transgenic crops and in some cases to permit random inspections of their fields by biotechnology company representatives who check that farmers are not saving and reusing the licensed seed. Despite the premium farmers pay for high tech seeds, they receive no warranty for the performance of these seeds as the contracts protect biotechnology seed companies in the event of seed failures.

* proprietary: 독점적인

- ① effects of adopting GE seeds on the environment
- ② subjection of farmers to the manufacturers of GE seeds
- ③ impracticality of legal systems restricting the use of GE seeds
- ④ productivity problems caused by high failure rates of GE seeds
- ⑤ necessity to strengthen the role of farmers in marketing GE seeds

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that babies can experience basic emotions reflects the early emergence of biologically rooted emotional brain systems that include the limbic system and the brainstem. Significant advances in emotional development occur during infancy and childhood as a result of changes in neurobiological systems that can exert control over the more primitive limbic system. As children develop, maturation of the cerebral cortex allows a decrease in unpredictable mood swings and an increase in the self-regulation of emotion, all of which lead to development of social emotions and social emotion management skills. Caregivers play a vital role in this development because most of a newborn’s emotional experience is tied in with that of his carer; he learns that his caregiver can make him happy and soothe his distress. The baby also learns that his emotions can exert great influence on those around him. This is the baby’s first encounter with the role that emotions play in a world beyond himself.

* limbic system: (대뇌의) 변연계 ** cerebral cortex: 대뇌피질

- ① All Learning Is Social and Emotional
- ② Learning Through Play: The Role of Caregivers
- ③ Warning Signs of Emotional Development Problems
- ④ How Do Children Learn to Experience Social Emotions?
- ⑤ Nature vs. Nurture: Does Education Make a Difference?

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Total Passenger Traffic and Year-Over-Year Percentage Change at the World's Top 10 Busiest Airports in 2019

Rank		International Airport	2019 Total Number of Passengers	2019 vs. 2018 % Change
2019	2018			
1	1	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta	110,531,300	2.9
2	2	Beijing Capital	100,011,438	-1.0
3	4	Los Angeles	88,068,013	0.6
4	3	Dubai	86,396,757	-3.1
5	5	Tokyo Haneda	85,505,054	-1.7
6	6	Chicago O'Hare	84,649,115	1.7
7	7	London Heathrow	80,888,305	1.0
8	9	Shanghai Pudong	76,153,455	2.9
9	10	Paris Charles de Gaulle	76,150,009	5.4
10	15	Dallas/Fort Worth	75,066,956	8.6

The above table shows the passenger traffic at the world's top 10 busiest airports in 2019 and the changes in rank and percentage compared to 2018. ① More than 110 million passengers flew through Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport in 2019, making it the busiest airport in the world. ② In 2019, Beijing Capital International Airport, despite a decrease of 1.0 percent from the previous year, ranked second, with more than 100 million passengers. ③ Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Beijing Capital International Airport, Tokyo Haneda International Airport, Chicago O'Hare International Airport, and London Heathrow Airport saw no change in their ranks from 2018 to 2019. ④ The only airport on the list whose rank dropped in 2019 was Dubai International Airport, showing a 3.1 percent decline in the number of passengers. ⑤ The airport with the biggest jump in rank was Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, showing over a 10 percent increase in the number of passengers.

26. Arne Næss에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Arne Næss was born in 1912 in Slemdal, Norway. After earning his doctorate, he spent a short period in the USA, where he studied animal behaviour. However, he felt so sorry for the rats that he abandoned the job. In 1939, although only 27 years old, he was appointed full professor at the University of Oslo. Since his teens Næss was passionate about mountaineering. In 1950 he led the first expedition to climb Tirich Mir, a 7,708 m high mountain peak in Pakistan. Næss turned his attention to environmental issues after reading Rachel Carson's influential book *Silent Spring*. He participated in Green Party politics and was the leader of the Norwegian branch of Greenpeace. Næss was one of the originators of the concept of deep ecology, which asserted the interconnectedness and equality of all organisms and sought fundamental reorientation of human values and practices to reflect that interconnectedness. Næss died in 2009, at the age of 97.

- ① 미국에서 동물 행동을 연구했다.
- ② 27세에 Oslo 대학교 정교수로 임명되었다.
- ③ 파키스탄의 고봉인 Tirich Mir를 등반하는 원정대를 이끌었다.
- ④ Greenpeace의 노르웨이 지부 지도자 역할을 사양했다.
- ⑤ 심층생태론 개념의 창시자 중 한 명이었다.

27. Blue Dragons for Hope Charity Party에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Blue Dragons for Hope Charity Party
Support the community while watching a Blue Dragons game replay!
Sunday, June 27th from noon - 4 p.m.
Dragons Ballpark E-7 Cafeteria

- Blue Dragons game videos will be played.
- Join Dean Brown while he hosts the event as if it's a live Blue Dragons game!
- In between innings, there will be Blue Dragons quiz questions. Winners get prizes!
- A \$20 donation gets you unlimited food.

Sponsorship Opportunities

- For a \$150 donation, your business's logo will be displayed on a banner and your business marketing materials will be distributed at the event.

All the donations will go to supporting needy families in the community.

Tickets are limited so make sure to get yours now!
Questions? Contact Martin Brandon: (267) 987- 2345 or bforhope@goodmail.com.

- ① 6월 27일 오후에 4시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② Blue Dragons의 경기 영상이 상영될 것이다.
- ③ 이닝 사이에 상품을 탈 수 있는 퀴즈 문제가 있을 것이다.
- ④ 20달러를 기부하면 음식을 무제한으로 먹을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 100달러를 기부하면 사업체의 로고가 현수막에 게시된다.

28. Summer Curling Camp for Teens에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Summer Curling Camp for Teens
Enroll your child in the Team Reynolds
Curling Camp for Teens for a fun, memorable experience this summer!
Location: ReMax Ice Rink
Dates and Times: August 17 - 22
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily
(lunch included)
Registration opens on July 14!
Fee: \$150 per participant (due at registration)
Levels: novice, intermediate, and competitive
Each group of eight participants is paired up with one instructor, and there are two on-ice assistants.

Age Requirements
Participants must be 12 to 17 years old on August 17.

Cancellation/Refund Policy
Full refund: prior to July 20
Half refund: from July 20 to August 12
(no refund after August 12)
Inquiries can be directed to Joanna Bell, camp program director, at (306) 789-6543- 7894 or curling@teamreynolds.ca.

- ① 점심은 참가자 각자가 준비해야 한다.
- ② 등록비는 등록일이 지나서 납부해도 된다.
- ③ 참가자 10명에게 강사 1명이 배정된다.
- ④ 참가자는 8월 17일에 12세에서 17세 사이여야 한다.
- ⑤ 8월 12일에 취소하면 전액을 환불받을 수 있다.

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that other astronomers, and particularly Galileo, set out to prove all of the things that Copernicus claimed helped a lot, but it was still an uphill struggle, with perhaps only a couple of dozen people (A) agreed / agreeing with Copernicus even 100 years after his death. Galileo used the newly invented telescope to show that the Universe was quite different to the old-fashioned fixed notion and that there were lots of things moving about out there that could only be explained in terms of Copernicus's newfangled ideas. Not unnaturally, the Pope wasn't having any of this radical nonsense and had Galileo (B) put / putting under house arrest for the rest of his life. This proved that there would always be resistance to radical ideas. Over the next few hundred years, this would happen again and again. Unfortunately for the general reader, the more we learn about the Universe, the more (C) complicated / complicatedly it seems to get.

* newfangled: 신식의, 최신의

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------------|
| ① | agreed | ..... | put | ..... | complicated |
| ② | agreed | ..... | putting | ..... | complicatedly |
| ③ | agreeing | ..... | put | ..... | complicatedly |
| ④ | agreeing | ..... | putting | ..... | complicatedly |
| ⑤ | agreeing | ..... | put | ..... | complicated |

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

Animals would have difficulty eating enough food to maintain a brain the size of the human brain. Anthropologists have theorized about humans' success in supporting such a huge brain size and the ① failure of other apes to do so. Harvard anthropologist Richard Wrangham has ② suggested that the discovery of fire may have fueled the eventual large size of the human brain. With fire came the ability to cook food so that meat and tough vegetables could be softened for easier chewing and digestion (requiring less energy) — an advancement that paved the way for securing enough caloric energy to maintain the impressive human brain. This advancement likely led to the eventual ③ diminished tooth and stomach sizes so that less energy was needed to be diverted to these areas. No longer needing to chew tough vegetables hours and hours a day, the mouth may have evolved toward a structure that became ④ more conducive to spoken language. Language also likely fueled unprecedented brain advances. Thus, our brains and associated neurocognitive functions may have ⑤ shrunk when our stomachs constricted.

* conducive to: ~에 도움이 되는 ** constrict: 수축되다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A striking example of the importance of _____ was the finding in 2011 that neutrinos appeared to move faster than the speed of light, discovered by timing their journey over a path from Switzerland to Italy. That observation was remarkable, for it violated everything we know about physics, especially the “law” that nothing can exceed the speed of light. Predictably, the first thing that the physicists (and almost every scientist) thought when hearing this report was simply, “What went wrong?” Although if such an observation were correct it would surely garner a Nobel Prize, one would risk a lifetime of embarrassment to publish it without substantial replication and checking. And, sure enough, immediate checks found that the neutrinos had behaved properly, and their anomalous speed was due simply to a loose cable and a faulty clock. [3점]

* neutrino: (물리) 중성미자 ** garner: 얻다 *** anomalous: 이례적인

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ① doubt | ② innovation | ③ imagination |
| ④ confidence | ⑤ honesty | |

32. Because our most urgent desires don't reach far into the future, or far beyond our homes, our intentions to display long-range empathy are usually ineffective, as scientific research on judgment now reveals. In order to close the empathy gap, we naturally employ a rule of thumb, a cognitive shortcut: we _____. For example, in an experiment that has people read a scenario about a camper lost for several days in the wilderness, hungry people say the lost camper's dominant desire is for food. Thirsty people say it is for drink. It seems that empathy is egocentric. When deciding whom to help, people tend to assume that they are the measure of everyone else's emotional or visceral states. This shortcut is at play in some of our most cherished institutions, such as the courts. For example, it leads to biased jury verdicts that grant higher damage awards to plaintiffs residing nearby.

* visceral: 본능적인 ** plaintiff: 원고

- | |
|--|
| ① assume that others are like us |
| ② focus on our survival instincts |
| ③ tend to generalize a specific case |
| ④ see everything in black and white |
| ⑤ believe we are less biased than others |

33. Sometimes survey responses can be distorted through the _____ . For example, the Detroit Area Study asked the following question: "People feel differently about making changes in the way our country is run. In order to keep America great, which of these statements do you think is best?" When the only two response choices were, "We should be very cautious of making changes" or "We should be free to make changes," only 37% said that we should be free to make changes. However, when a stronger response choice was added suggesting that we should "constantly" make changes, 24% chose that response and another 32% still chose the "free to make changes" response. So instead of 37%, we now had a total of 56% who seemed open to making changes in the way our country is run. Including the more extreme positive alternative ("constantly" make changes) made the less extreme positive alternative more attractive. [3점]

- ① lack of good alternative answers
- ② improper sequence of the questions
- ③ mix of positive and negative alternatives
- ④ questions touching upon more than one issue
- ⑤ inclination to give socially desirable responses

34. American linguist Noam Chomsky refers to language as a mirror of the mind. 'Thus language is a mirror of mind in a deep and significant sense. It is a product of human intelligence, created anew in each individual by operations that lie far beyond the reach of will or consciousness.' This places language beyond individual agency, and indeed Chomsky proposes the notion of Universal Grammar, which is an initial structure for language, deeply embedded and innately built into the human species. It is 'Universal Grammar' which, according to Chomsky, accounts for human acquisition of language within such a short space of time. There is therefore a specific capacity for language within the mind, which receives and processes language from outside the mind with apparently very little difficulty. Chomsky compares the time it takes to learn one's own language fluently with the act of gaining a similarly comprehensive knowledge of physics, where the latter would take much longer because, unlike language, _____ . [3점]

- ① knowledge of physics is specialized and specific
- ② we are not biologically programmed to learn physics
- ③ no interaction is needed to acquire knowledge of physics
- ④ theories in physics are not universal but change with time
- ⑤ we need to accumulate factual information to understand physics

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The stimulus-response bond was to be the elementary unit in learning theory, akin to the role played by the atom in physics. From these fundamental units, complex understandings were thought to develop. ① Yet behaviorism never explained adequately how higher-order thinking abilities emerged from bonds connecting stimulus with response. ② In addition, it did not adequately explain how we acquire such abilities as language learning or the ability to engage in abstract conceptualization. ③ The idea of a bond connecting stimuli with responses might have been sufficient to explain habits and reflexes, but was inadequate to explain why certain forms of prior learning create a readiness for new learning while other forms do not. ④ The logical place to activate prior knowledge is at the first part of any lesson, although activating prior knowledge may be used whenever a new topic or concept is introduced. ⑤ As experimental evidence mounted, psychologists began searching for better explanations than behaviorism could offer.

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

36.

One of the primordial functions of the brain is to obtain knowledge about the world. How it does that is a problem that, today, belongs firmly in the field of neuroscience in its broadest sense.

- (A) For Plato and his successors in the Western philosophic tradition, the problem revolved critically around the doctrine that Plato ascribed to Heraclitus, which has therefore become known as the Herclitan doctrine of flux. In general terms, this reflects the reality that things are never the same from moment to moment.
- (B) But long before neuroscience existed as a discipline, the same problem exercised philosophers. Indeed, the problem of knowledge, of how we acquire it and how certain we can be of what we know, has been a cornerstone of philosophical debate ever since the time of Plato.
- (C) The task for the brain thus becomes one of acquiring knowledge about the essential, permanent and constant properties of objects and situations, when the information reaching the brain is never the same from moment to moment and everything is in a continual state of flux.

[3점]

* primordial: 근본적인 ** flux: 유전(끊임없는 변천)

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

37.

A trait that is often deemed a necessary ingredient of creativity is fluency. Fluency is shown when a person generates many different yet suitable responses to a stimulus within a set amount of time.

- (A) Other types of fluency include word fluency, the ability to easily state a large number of words containing a given letter, and associational fluency, the ability to easily state synonyms for a given word.
- (B) It is thought that a person who is able to come up with a large number of responses has a greater chance of producing a creative response. Most common in creativity testing is ideational fluency, the ability to name things that belong to a given class.
- (C) A person might, for example, be asked to name as many things as they can in 1 minute that are long. While initial responses such as "pole" or "stick" may lack in originality, ideas produced later in a sequence are often more original, such as "a frog's tongue."

- 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.

This seaweed protects itself by producing a toxin, so there are relatively few species that can eat it.

Large areas of seabed in the northern Mediterranean are now carpeted by *Caulerpa taxifolia*, an invasive seaweed that pushes out native marine life, disrupts ecosystems, and affects fishermen's livelihoods. In the late twentieth century it was very popular in the aquarium trade. The public aquarium in Monaco apparently released small amounts of the seaweed into the wild. (①) After remaining as a patch in front of the aquarium for a while, it expanded and covered the seabed along 190 km of coast. (②) By 2001, it had spread to many other harbors around the Mediterranean on boat anchors or fishing nets. (③) It starts out by overgrowing and shading native seaweeds or seagrasses, and then affects animals that rely on the native species for food. (④) Animals that cannot move away quickly, such as shellfish, are smothered. (⑤) One species that does is the Mediterranean bream, which accumulates the toxins but is not directly harmed.

* smother: 질식사시키다 ** bream: (어류) 도미

39.

However, the advancement of machines and tooling that enabled the development of machines for producing goods appears most significant.

The industrial revolution must be characterized as an evolutionary and emergent development. (①) Since various developments contributed to the industrial revolution, there is no single development or innovation that can be considered as the prime driving force behind the industrial revolution. (②) The innovation of the steam-driven machine by Thomas Newcomen was followed later by the rotating steam engine of James Watt, which made the powering of many production machines in factories possible. (③) This also made possible the large-scale factory-oriented production of goods. (④) Consequently, many enterprises emerged in areas such as textiles, gas, mining, oil refinery, transport (train and ship), and communication (telegraph). (⑤) Construction of roads and canals made concentrated factory production of goods possible at locations distant from those where products were eventually used or where the basic raw or production materials were available. [3점]

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

Interpretation in the context of literary studies can be defined as the methodologically reflected procedure we employ in order to understand a literary text. As such, interpretation is a response to the experience of textual complexity. In our everyday lives we are surrounded by information that is self-evident in the sense of being semantically transparent to such a degree that there is no need for a sustained effort of understanding. However, such self-evidence is rare in literature. Whether due to the historical or cultural distance that separates authors from readers or to the difficulty of literary language itself, the literary text tends to meet us with a certain degree of foreignness that sometimes makes us give up in frustration, but more often stimulates our curiosity and encourages further investigation. It is ultimately this encounter with incomprehensibility, which is central to the reading of literary texts, that forces us to reflect on the questions of interpretation and understanding



It is literature's quality of being (A) , which is different from that of everyday words, that usually (B) a deeper analysis of it.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① original | ... inspires | ② original | ... enables |
| ③ ambiguous | ... inspires | ④ ambiguous | ... falsifies |
| ⑤ fictional | ... falsifies | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

If we show babies a sphere that moves in a straight line, jumps over a wall, then heads to the right, little by little, they will get bored of it. Are they simply getting used to this peculiar motion? No, in fact, they understand much (a) more. They deduce that this is an animate being with a specific intention: it wants to move to the right! Moreover, they can tell the object is highly (b) motivated, because it jumps over a high wall in order to get there. Now let's remove the wall. In this scenario, babies are not surprised if they see the sphere change its motion and move to the right in a straight line, (c) without jumping — this is simply the best way to attain its goal. On the other hand, babies open their eyes wide if the sphere continues to jump in the air for no particular reason, since the wall has vanished! In the (d) presence of a wall, the same trajectory as in the first scenario leaves the babies surprised, because they do not understand what strange intention the sphere might have. Other experiments show that children routinely infer people's intentions and preferences. In particular, they understand that the higher the wall is, the (e) greater the person's motivation must be in order to jump over it. From their observations, babies can infer not only the goals and intentions of those around them, but also their beliefs, abilities, and preferences.

* trajectory: 궤적, 경로

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Educational Play Activities for Babies
 - ② Do Babies Move Things Intentionally?
 - ③ Boost Your Baby's Brainpower: Use Moving Toys
 - ④ How to Develop Your Baby's Visual Tracking Skills
 - ⑤ Babies' Ability to Infer the Intention of Moving Things
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)

One day someone told Tom of a farmer nearby who fed some native birds. Much interested in the success he heard (a) this man had in taming wild birds, Tom visited the farmer one cold January morning. Tom had walked only partway up the farmhouse's snow-covered driveway when he heard a flutter of wings. Before he realized what was happening, a chickadee alighted on his shoulder! Filled with wonder at this experience, Tom stood still, not daring to move. The tiny bird looked up into his face, a question clearly showing in its beady black eyes.

* flutter: 퍼덕임 ** chickadee: 박새

(B)

Tom felt a slight tickling of his face as the bird's feet touched his chin, the momentary clasp of its claws as it gently pecked the peanut from his lips, and then the light flutter of its wings as it flew up to the branch of a tree to eat its prize. (b) The farmer's grin showed Tom how astonished he looked. It was the first time that Tom had ever had a wild bird come to him with no more fear than if he were a tree or a bush.

(C)

Tom has never forgotten the thrill of that experience and what it taught (c) him about the trust that he can instill in a wild creature by showing it patience, kindness, and understanding. Since that day he has had many chickadees and other kinds of songbirds come to his hands to feed. He believes that everyone who feeds birds should make it their goal to gain the trust of at least one wild bird at their feeder, or feeders, so that it will come to them, to their children, and to their guests for food.

(D)

Suddenly (d) a man spoke. "Take some of these peanuts. Blacky wants to be fed." Tom moved slightly and the chickadee flew from his shoulder to the woolen cap of the ruddy-faced farmer who stood by a tree near his house a few yards away. "Here!" (e) He tossed his human visitor a handful of shelled peanuts. "Put half a kernel on your lower lip and don't move." Tom did as he was told and Blacky the chickadee came flying directly for his face. As the little bird neared him it swooped downward, then up.

* kernel: 알맹이

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 박새는 Tom의 어깨에 내려앉았다.
 - ② 새의 발이 턱에 닿았을 때 Tom은 간지러움을 느꼈다.
 - ③ Tom은 그날 이후 새들이 자신의 손으로 날아와 먹이를 먹게 했다.
 - ④ 박새는 Tom으로부터 농부에게로 날아갔다.
 - ⑤ Tom은 농부에게 들은 대로 땅콩을 자신의 손에 올려놓았다.

* 확인 사항

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