

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

홀수형

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 재택근무제의 장점과 효과를 홍보하려고
 - ② 부서 간 협업과 생산성 증진 노력을 촉구하려고
 - ③ 재택근무 연장에 관한 설문 조사 응답을 요청하려고
 - ④ 재택근무 종료에 따른 사무실 근무 재개를 알리려고
 - ⑤ 회사 규정 개선을 위한 직원 건의 사항을 공유하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 해양 오염의 다양한 원인
 - ② 오염된 해산물 섭취의 위험성
 - ③ 효과적인 플라스틱 재활용 방법
 - ④ 일상생활에서의 플라스틱 사용 실태
 - ⑤ 플라스틱이 생태계에 미치는 부정적 영향
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 고객 - 가전제품 판매원
 - ② 판매 사원 - 가구점 매니저
 - ③ 의뢰인 - 인테리어디자이너
 - ④ 공사 감독관 - 건축 설계사
 - ⑤ 출판사 직원 - 서점 주인
- 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 요가 매트 구매하기
 - ② 인도행 항공권 예약하기
 - ③ 요가 맛보기 강좌 등록하러 가기
 - ④ 친구 여동생 연락처 보내주기
 - ⑤ 요가 강좌 수강 후기 쓰기

- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① \$38 ② \$40 ③ \$73 ④ \$78 ⑤ \$80
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 이번 주말에 수영하러 가지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 친구를 만나러 다른 도시에 가야 해서
 - ② 입원한 가족을 간호해야 해서
 - ③ 자전거 여행 계획과 겹쳐서
 - ④ 비가 온다는 예보가 있어서
 - ⑤ 다친 다리가 낫지 않아서
- 대화를 듣고, Early Bird Club에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 회원 수 ② 모임 장소 ③ 모임 요일 ④ 회원의 의무 ⑤ 회비
- Golden Beans Barista Championship에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 40세 이하의 바리스타가 참가할 수 있다.
 - ② 참가 신청서를 10월 15일까지 이메일로 보내야 한다.
 - ③ 최종 라운드 진출자는 한국행 항공권을 받는다.
 - ④ 최종 라운드에서는 지정된 음료를 30분 안에 준비해야 한다.
 - ⑤ 우승자에게는 4천 달러와 트로피가 수여된다.
- 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 스포츠 물병을 고르시오

Sports Water Bottles

	Model	Material	Capacity	Price	Manufacturer
①	A	Stainless steel	20 ounces	\$19	Happy
②	B	Stainless steel	34 ounces	\$24	Speed
③	C	Plastic	20 ounces	\$8	Speed
④	D	Plastic	20 ounces	\$13	Healthy
⑤	E	Plastic	34 ounces	\$18	Healthy

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Thank you. The warm water helped me relax.
 - ② Too bad. Hot water doesn't come out of the sinktap.
 - ③ Sorry. I promise I'll turn off the tap properly next time.
 - ④ Okay. I'll always wash my hands before I eat anything.
 - ⑤ Yeah. People brush their teeth every morning and night.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Don't worry. You can buy the software online.
 - ② Great! You can develop a new software system in no time.
 - ③ You're right. The software takes a lot of harddisk space.
 - ④ Thanks for your advice, but the manual isn't helpful at all.
 - ⑤ I'll send the file to you now. You'll have no problems after that.

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

Woman:

- ① I'm happy to hear that your sneakers are so popular.
- ② Yeah. Just follow the instructions and you'll succeed.
- ③ Didn't you know that? These sneakers are in fashion.
- ④ Thank you. I can't wait to see how my shoes will look.
- ⑤ I bought them at an online store, but I forgot the price.

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

Man:

- ① Great. I already started editing the video I took.
- ② Not really. I'm just a minor celebrity in my town.
- ③ Really? If so, you should subscribe to my channel.
- ④ My advice is to never give up. Keep uploading videos.
- ⑤ It'll be uploaded by the end of the year. You'll love it.

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

Neal:

- ① I agree. Then, let's go on a cooler day.
- ② Let's relax and have a drink before the show starts.
- ③ I don't think so. Half an hour is too long to just wait.
- ④ You should have seen it. The penguins were adorable.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll hold your place while you go to the bathroom.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① designs of socks for special purposes
- ② basic features of modern footwear design
- ③ accessories that add an accent to an outfit
- ④ changes in the materials and designs of socks
- ⑤ technological innovation that affected fashion

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① animal skins ② linen ③ wool ④ cotton ⑤ nylon

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Haulman, I have received your letter concerning what appeared to be excessively high gas consumption amounts on your previous few months' bills. As a result, I made a special trip to Edmond to discuss this situation with Lucas Fountain, our local manager. At that time, we did two shut-in tests of sufficient duration to show there was no loss of gas in the house line or in the meter. We did, in fact, remove the old meter and replace it with a new one. We also made a comparison study of four homes on your block and discovered that your home did use more gas than the other homes around you. This comparison study showed only that your home used more gas but did not itemize the reasons for such use. We simply cannot give you a more definitive evaluation than what we have outlined above. We do hope you will continue to remain a Yes gas customer and will take care of any outstanding balances on your account. Sincerely, Kate Morris

- ① 가스 요금 관련 민원에 대한 조치 내용을 알리려고
- ② 가스 안전 진단 결과에 따른 지정 조치를 당부하려고
- ③ 가스 누출 예방 조치와 관련된 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ④ 가스 요금 청구서에 오류가 있었던 점에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 가스 요금 절감 요령과 자가 안전 진단 방법을 소개하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I heard what sounded like crying, so I stopped and listened. There it was again — not a cry, a cat's meow. I followed the meows until I found a kitten with spotted fur curled up under a tree in front of a house. It was like finding a present under the Christmas tree. Beaming, I knelt down and gently stroked its little head, but the kitten's eyes were crusted shut and wouldn't open. I dug through my backpack, found a napkin, dampened it with water from my water bottle, and carefully wiped away the crust. Before long, it opened its eyes, and I smiled because the kitten's eyes were hazel... the same green-blue-brown color eyes as my mom's. "How did you get here?" I asked as I picked it up and cradled it like a baby. I had been wishing for a cat for months. Was it possible that one of my wishes was finally coming true? I smiled inside and out.

* crusted 딱지가 앉은 * * hazel 녹갈색의

- ① joyful and happy ② proud and confident
- ③ calm and indifferent ④ sympathetic and sorry
- ⑤ confused and ashamed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I often hear parents saying that they feel guilty because they don't want to play Barbies or Transformers or Spider-Man, etc. You don't have to! We assume that we need to play whatever game our child wants to play, but children also love to be involved in grown-up activities. What seems mundane to us, because we have done it hundreds of times, is still new and exciting to our children. So take the time to involve your children in all the ordinary chores and errands that you have to do, rather than thinking that you need to get those tasks out of the way before you can relax and play with the kids. It's inevitable that involving one of the children in your own tasks will slow you down a bit. But you'll find that it's worth spending the extra time because you're taking care of three important responsibilities at the same time: You're completing the task; you're teaching your child valuable life skills that lead to self-reliance; and you're spending Special Time with your child.

* mundane 평범한, 일상적인

- ① 자녀가 좋아하는 일이 무엇인지 파악하라.
- ② 자녀에게 역할극을 통해 삶의 기술을 가르치라.
- ③ 자녀가 약속된 시간 안에 일을 끝내는지 점검하라.
- ④ 일상적으로 해야 하는 집안일에 자녀를 참여시키라.
- ⑤ 일상적인 일을 멈추고 자녀와 특별한 시간을 보내라.

21. 밑줄 친 부분이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?[3점]

A crucial component of teaching effectively with metaphors is clarity. New York Times columnist William Safire emphasizes the importance of keeping metaphorical comparisons clear and simple. "Mixing the elements," he says, "especially mixing clichés, invites ridicule." Safire cites language mash-ups from the 2008 presidential election that stunned voters as well as foreign policy experts. "In the metaphor mixer, you hear examples like 'that isn't rocket surgery' and 'he's cut out of the same mold,'" Safire continues. "A radio show host once gave listeners a sinking feeling when he reportedly said, 'I knew enough to realize that the alligators were in the swamp and that it was time to circle the wagons.'" Some of us might get the gist of these comparisons because we're familiar with such clichés. Others might stumble on the meaning — or miss it entirely — because the metaphors are as clumsy as Frankenstein's monster walk. If nothing else, these examples provide good justification for teachers to fine-tune the discordant discourse through intentional and effective metaphorical instruction.

* cliché 상투적인 문구 * * language mash-up (둘 이상의 어구를 혼합한 언어 표)

- ① The mixed metaphors can mistakenly give rise to fear.
② Prior knowledge is needed to understand the metaphors.
③ Political intentions are cleverly hidden in the metaphors.
④ The meanings of the metaphors are intentionally distorted.
⑤ The unrelated metaphors are illogically combined and used.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social capital's importance to well-being cannot be overstated. A striking example of its power — and thus, the power of relationships — comes from Finland. Researchers noticed that, in one coastal province, the Swedish-speaking minority lived longer active lives than the Finnish-speaking majority. Although the two communities were similar in most respects — including genetic profile, socioeconomic status, education, and use of health services — there were remarkable disparities in morbidity, disability, and mortality. Swedish-speaking men lived 77.9 years on average, while Finnish-speaking men lived an average of only 69.2. The researchers suggest that these dramatic inequalities cannot be explained by conventional health-related risk factors. Instead, they point to indications of higher levels of social capital in the Swedish community, including more extensive voluntary associational activity, friendship networks, and religious involvement.

* morbidity (어느 한 지방의) 질병률(질병에 걸린 사람 수의 비율)

- ① 사회 경제적 지위와 삶에 대한 만족도는 정비례한다.
② 공동체 전체의 경제력과 개인의 행복은 밀접한 관계가 있다.
③ 사용하는 언어의 특성이 공동체 구성원의 건강에 영향을 미친다.
④ 사회적 관계를 중요하게 생각하는 개인의 노력이 공동체를 변화시킨다.
⑤ 사회적 관계가 풍요로운 공동체의 구성원이 건강한 삶을 사는 경향이 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1821, French astronomer Alexis Bouvard published a detailed table describing the orbit of Uranus as it should be according to Newton's laws. However, his observations of the planet soon showed substantial discrepancies with his table's predictions. The irregularities of its orbit suggested a gravitational pull from an eighth, more distant planet. By 1845, two astronomers — Frenchman Urbain Le Verrier and Briton John Couch Adams — were independently using Bouvard's data to calculate where in the sky to look for the eighth planet. Telescopes were trained on the predicted area, and on September 23, 1846, Neptune was discovered within just one degree of where Le Verrier had predicted it would be. Its existence confirmed Bouvard's theory and provided powerful evidence of the universality of Newton's laws.

* Uranus 천왕성 * * train 겨누다, 조준하다 * * Neptune 해왕성

- ① discovery of a new planet based on Newton's laws
② astronomical observations of orbital changes of planets
③ unexpected astronomical discoveries caused by curiosity
④ correlation between astronomical and telescoped development
⑤ effects of the gravitational pull of the earth on planets' orbits

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The great social psychologist Floyd Henry Allport said "Socialized behavior is ... the supreme achievement of the cortex." He was right. If you think about this for a moment, you will realize that the social world is our main focus, and it takes up an extraordinary amount of our time and energy. When was the last time that you were not thinking of something social? It shouldn't come as any surprise to you that most of your thinking is social: Why are they doing that? What was she thinking? Does he like me? I owe them a dinner. And on and on. It can drive you crazy! All these social thoughts are reflected in our conversations. Consider all those cell phone conversations that you overhear. Ever hear anyone talking about particle physics or prehistoric stone axes? Social psychologist Nicholas Emler has studied the content of conversations and found that 80 to 90 percent are about specific names and known individuals, that is, social small talk.

* cortex

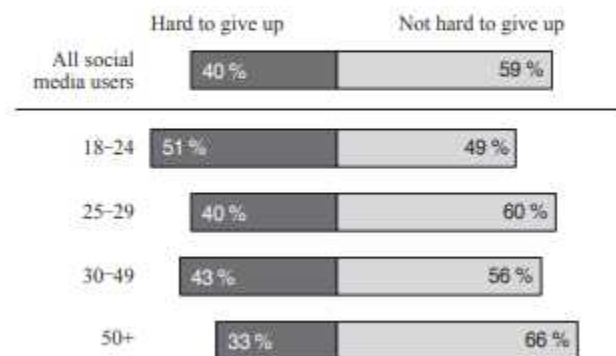
대뇌 피질

- ① Human Beings as Innate Social Problem Solvers
② Social Thoughts That Are Deep-Rooted in Our Lives
③ The Ethical Dimensions of Issues in the Social World
④ Standards and the Development of Socialized Behavior
⑤ The Role of Conformity in Social Motivational Behavior

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

How Easily Could You Give Up Social Media? (2018)

Among U.S. social media users, the % of those who say it would be _____ to give up social media



* NOTE: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. social media users in different age groups who said it would be hard to give up or not hard to give up social media in 2018. ① More than half of all social media users said it would not be hard to give up social media. ② In each age group, the percentage of users who answered it would be hard to give up was smaller than that of users who said it would not be hard to give up, except for the 18 - 24 age group. ③ Among the 25 - 29 age group, the percentage of users who said it would not be hard to give up social media was one and a half times that of users who said it would be hard to give up. ④ The percentage of the 25 - 29 age group users who would find it hard to give up social media was lower than that of the 30 - 49 age group users who felt the same. ⑤ Among the 50 and over age group, the percentage of users who said it would not be hard to give up social media was more than three times that of users who said otherwise.

26. James McNeill Whistler에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

James McNeill Whistler was one of the great characters of his era. He painted wonderful works but was never associated with any particular style of art. Whistler left America as a young man and lived the rest of his life in Europe. He was born in Massachusetts and spent a large part of his childhood in Russia, where his father worked building a railroad. Whistler's butterfly signature first developed in the 1860s out of his interest in Asian art. One story about Whistler's most famous painting, Whistler's Mother, tells how he wanted to paint his mother as a standing figure, but she was uncomfortable standing for so long, and so brought in her own chair for the portrait session. Apparently Whistler went along with her wishes, and a great painting was created. Whistler founded an art school in 1898, but his poor health led to its closure in 1901. He died in London on July 17, 1903, six days after his 69th birthday.

- ① 어떤 특정한 미술 양식과도 관련되지 않았다.
- ② 젊어서 미국을 떠나 유럽에서 여생을 살았다.
- ③ 아시아 미술에 대한 관심으로 나비 모양의 서명을 개발했다.
- ④ 작품 Whistler's Mother에서 앉아 있는 모습으로 어머니를 그리고 싶어 했다.
- ⑤ 1898년에 미술 학교를 설립했지만, 1901년에 건강 문제로 문을 닫았다.

27. HED Wireless Headset에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

HED Wireless Headset

HED Wireless Headset significantly reduces surrounding noise to help you focus on what you want to listen to.

Charging the Headset

1. Insert the supplied USB connector cable into the USB jack located on the bottom of the right cup of the headset.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to a suitable USB power source.
3. The LED will blink red while charging and change to green when complete.

Basic Operations

1. Power and volume
 - Press and hold the power button for 3 seconds to power ON/OFF the headset.
 - Adjust the volume using your connected device.
2. Low Battery Warning
 - HED Wireless Headset will provide a "Battery Low" warning sound every 20 minutes when battery voltage is low.

Warranty

HED Wireless Headset comes with a one-year warranty from the date of original purchase.

- ① USB 잭은 헤드셋의 오른쪽 컵 아래쪽에 있다.
- ② 충전 중에는 LED가 적색으로 깜박인다.
- ③ 헤드셋에 있는 버튼을 이용해 볼륨을 조절한다.
- ④ 배터리 전압량이 낮을 때 20분마다 경고음을 낸다.
- ⑤ 보증 기간은 최초 구매일로부터 1년이다.

28. Volunteer Reader Recruitment에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Volunteer Reader Recruitment

The Rainbow Volunteer Center is looking for readers willing to donate their time. One of the things we do is to record the news, books and magazines for the visually impaired and to distribute the recordings to them through different platforms.

- **How to Volunteer to Read** To become a volunteer reader, you must pass an audition, which includes a 200-word pronunciation test and several short readings from newspapers and books.
- **Volunteer Commitment** We ask for a one-year minimum commitment of one to two hours per week except for holidays.
- **Age Requirement** The minimum age is 20. Many of our listeners prefer adult voices.
- **How to Apply** Please fill out and submit the application form by post. Emailed or faxed application forms will not be accepted. You will be contacted within ten days of submitting the application.

For more information, call 555-1004.

- ① 오디오에는 신문과 도서에서 발췌한 긴 글 읽기가 포함된다.
- ② 낭독 봉사 지원자는 주 1회 최소 2시간 이상 1년 동안 참여해야 한다.
- ③ 낭독 봉사 지원자에 대한 나이 제한은 없다.
- ④ 지원서 접수는 이메일이나 팩스로도 가능하다.
- ⑤ 낭독 봉사 지원자는 지원서 제출 10일 이내에 연락을 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The natural sciences do not study entities that reflect on their actions and reason about them. Natural scientists and engineers care about where the object falls, the speed ① at which the chemical reaction occurs, or whether or not the bridge falls down. These realities are observable, and their nature is not clouded by the self-awareness of the objects, chemicals, and bridges. We cannot ask the objects, chemicals, or bridges ② to justify their behavior even if we want to. The “matter” of natural science is physical, and scientists can invoke a set of unchanging natural laws that operate on the physical world, ③ acting as causes. The reality that is of interest to natural scientists ④ is external and observable. They can know how ⑤ closely a model is to reality by measuring the behavior of physical things such as rocks, chemicals, and bridges.

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

People tend to acquire rigid habits of perception and one of the functions of art is to ① challenge these habits so that things may be seen with a fresh awareness. For instance, the work of Henry Moore or Graham Sutherland stimulates an interest in the ② suggestiveness of shapes which makes us realize how one object can evoke many different things. Similarly, a study of impressionist paintings makes us more ③ conscious of the infinite variety of colour change brought about by the play of light. Another interesting influence on our visual habits comes from photography. In the past, artists of the naturalistic traditions tended to avoid depicting familiar objects from unfamiliar points of view because this would have been ④ acceptable to their contemporaries. Since the invention of photography we have become used to seeing things in unusual light conditions and distorted by foreshortening. On the other hand, the so-called “infallibility of the camera” often ⑤ leads to the belief that the only true perception of the physical world is in terms of photographic images. Yet a portrait in oils can be a better likeness than a photograph.

*infallibility 무과실성

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

31. Bacteria, like all other living organisms, live to multiply. They will produce offspring as long as conditions allow, and they will adapt their lifestyle to the local conditions that apply, as long as this is within their capabilities. Some bacteria have a very limited repertoire of lifestyle possibilities, so that you always find them living in more or less the same conditions, whereas others are real universalists and can be detected in a variety of environments. It would be silly to treat bacteria in general terms only, pretending they are all alike. A zebra is not very “typical” of all animals, especially if it has to serve as an example for insects, worms, and squid, as well as mammals. Likewise, E. coli, which is probably the most generally known bacterial species, is not “typical” of all bacteria. We can only pay respect to the true nature of bacteria if we recognize their _____.

- ① stability ② diversity ③ mobility ④ animality ⑤ adaptability

32. Many scientists report having key insights while engaged in discussion with colleagues – both those working in the same area, and those working in radically different spheres of human inquiry. Top scientists realize that scientific creativity depends on conversations, and they do all they can to create _____. In the days before the Internet, biologist George Klein created a worldwide network of like-minded intellectuals, held together with old-fashioned letters and stamps. After decades of such networking, Klein became a clearinghouse of ideas from physicists to poets, passing on letters to others he knew would be interested. The files of his correspondence take up dozens of cabinets near his office. Jonas Salk, the inventor of the polio vaccine, was inspired to create the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, as a forum where diverse interdisciplinary perspectives could come together in everyday hallway discussions. *polio 소아마비

- ① higher standards for projects
- ② more collaborative connections
- ③ more advanced laboratory equipment
- ④ better alternatives for decision making
- ⑤ more diverse experimental environments

33. Some species of mammals form social groups consisting of many individuals. Within this group, each pair of individuals will come to a mutual agreement about which will be “boss” over the other. This agreement is reached during their initial encounters, and determines which individual will back down during future encounters. From then on, when that pair of individuals approaches an item of mutual interest, like food, the higher ranking individual takes the item and the other moves on. If each encounter instead resulted in the death of one of the group members then pretty soon there would be no members left and the species would disappear from the earth. When the members of a species do not fight to the death then those members are more likely to live long enough to have children.

- ① some individuals are naturally born to be leaders
- ② the companionship of others is rarely accessible to all
- ③ young animals are usually dominated by older animals
- ④ fighting is often limited by forming a dominance hierarchy
- ⑤ an individual's position in the hierarchy is generally based on size

34. Fleeing has been perfected to a fine art, inspiring mythic levels of speed, endurance, and agility in prey species. Plains animals, such as antelopes, gazelles, and zebras, have also learned to. Knowing that lions, leopards, and cheetahs are capable of only short bursts of speed, the hoofed residents rarely panic at the sight of a cat as long as they have running room and a head start. The important thing is to keep an eye out so the predator doesn't “steal the bases” and get close enough for a deadly sprint. Against hunting dogs and wolves, however, prey animals know they can't depend on their endurance alone. Canines are not as fast as cats, but they can run for a long time, long enough to exhaust weak, old, or sick prey. [3점]

*agility 민첩성
* *hoofed 발굽이 있는
* * *canine 개과의 동물

- ① run zigzag rather than in a straight line
- ② blend into their surroundings for protection
- ③ measure their attackers' talents against their own
- ④ startle their attackers by making an unexpected move
- ⑤ distract their predators and buy themselves sometime

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As a resource, landforms and landform processes can be a natural tourism attraction. One of the most well-known examples of a landform-based natural attraction is the Grand Canyon, but others include Uluru (also known as Ayers Rock) in Australia, the Rock of Gibraltar on the Iberian Peninsula, or the fairy chimney rocks at Göreme, Turkey. ① Cultural values are often attributed to these landforms, and they are visited for that reason. ② For example, Mount Emei is one of the Four Sacred Buddhist Mountains in China. ③ Places where we can safely see the physical (internal) forces of landscape formation at work can also become tourism attractions. ④ In particular, administrators at mountain destinations have long had to manage accessibility issues, and it can be a difficult process to extend ground transportation lines to resorts in those areas. ⑤ Arenal Volcano became one of Costa Rica's most popular sites, where tourists witnessed the almost constant effusive eruptions – with ash plumes and lava flow – that occurred up until 2010.

*effusive eruption 일출식 분출 * *plume 기둥 * * *lava flow 용암류(熔岩流)

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

36.

Values and virtues reflect why – and how – you show up; goals are where you hope to arrive (and virtues are how you get there). When we practice living according to our values, we have a different quality of attention than when we focus on our goals.

- (A) You also may think about health on a larger scale rather than narrowly defining it in terms of your weight goal. You may commit to actions consistent with the larger value of health, such as seeking medical care and facing appointments and tests with willingness.
- (B) For example, you may show up in class to learn (value) while you aim to earn a good grade (goal). If your value is learning, you may choose a course that is difficult, and you may not necessarily earn a top grade.
- (C) If you are goal-oriented and your goal is excellent grades, you might avoid the more difficult class. Your focus shifts, and your choices may shift too. If you value health and your goal is to lose weight, you might not experiment with risky diets. [3점]

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

37.

Industrialization was one of the key defining phenomena of the modern world. In Britain, the discovery of steam power inspired the invention of numerous new machine tools and production techniques.

- (A) That seemingly simple modification represented an important shift from the working process of the craftsman, who depended upon tacit skills, to that of the designer, who needed to engage in rational planning. It brought with it radical changes in many manufacturing sectors, among them fabric printing ceramics production.
- (B) Those discoveries transformed the production of the traditional decorative arts. In textile production, for example, the Spinning Jenny and the Jacquard loom revolutionized the ways in which textiles were both conceived and made, requiring designers to make decisions in advance of manufacture, unlike craft workers, who had been able to make aesthetic and material choices as they went along.
- (C) In turn, those new tools facilitated the manufacture of new consumer machines. New materials, cast iron among them, were responsible for dramatic changes in the design of products and the environment, making possible new forms of decoration. [3점] * tacit 암묵적인, 침묵의

- 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.

Rather, they assert that outcomes are predetermined, so there may be little point in worrying about them.

Hope of a different sort is found in terms expressing the sentiment that life will somehow unfold as it is supposed to. Consider the Icelandic Petta reddast, which Iceland Magazine called the country's motto. Roughly translated as "It will all work out okay," the phrase is commonly used as a rallying cry when outcomes are not especially promising. (①) Many such terms leave the future in the hands of God or destiny. (②) These include the Arabic In sha' Allah, which translates as "may God wish it," or the Russian particle avos, which expresses faith placed in luck or fate. (③) Such terms do not convey assurance per se that a hoped-for event will occur. (④) Indeed, one might decide that any result is for the best, regardless of appearances - that events necessarily reflect some benevolent or at least unfathomable plan. (⑤) Such beliefs can be a powerful resource, as Nada Eltaiba and Maria Harries observed in patients struggling with mental health conditions. [3점] * rallying cry 구호 ** per se 그 자체로는 *** unfathomable 헤아릴 수 없는

39.

They have, however, provided therapists with a rich and fruitful source of ideas about emotional development and about relationships.

Psychodynamic therapies, including psychoanalysis, are based on extensive and sophisticated theories about human development, from infancy onward. (①) The infant's development is understood in the context of relationships with others. (②) Psychodynamic therapists have developed methods for increasing awareness of their own and of other people's feelings, in order to use the therapeutic relationship to help people to continue to develop. (③) The theories underpinning these therapies were developed while experimental psychology was young, and they have not been amenable to scientific confirmation. (④) Nor has it been easy to assess the effectiveness of the therapies derived from them, both because they take so long and because their goals are so complex. (⑤) Debates about the extent to which early patterns of relationships determine later functioning continue, but now have to be understood in the context of the proven effectiveness of other forms of psychotherapy. * amenable (확인·검사 등을) 받을 수 있는

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

A set of cultural worldviews that have been studied extensively is how people approach contradictions. Compared with Westerners, Easterners are more comfortable reconciling seemingly inconsistent claims. Notably, Americans resolve conflicting viewpoints by selecting the one that best represents their view of the world. Conversely, East Asians use a dialectical approach to synthesize propositions and counter-propositions that Americans may deem inconsistent. For example, given two contradictory research findings (one more plausible than the other), Peng and Nisbett provided evidence that American participants tended to rate the stronger argument as more plausible when they were presented with both findings than when presented only with the stronger argument. In contrast, Chinese participants tended to rate the weaker argument as being more plausible when presented with both findings - indicating that they may have felt obligated to find merit in the weaker argument when presented with both findings

* dialectical 변증법적인

In dealing with apparently opposing arguments, Americans are inclined to choose the argument most (A) to their worldview, compared to the Chinese, who are likely to seek (B) .

- (A) ① relevant compromise ② relevant rationality
- ③ specific validity ④ contradictory ambiguity
- ⑤ contradictory agreement

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Most markets exhibit some form of imperfect or monopolistic competition. There are fewer firms than in a perfectly competitive market and each can create (a) barriers to some degree. A firm may own a crucial resource, such as an oil well, or it may have an exclusive operating licence, which restricts other competitors from entering the business. Operating on economies of scale for a large firm may also have a significant competitive (b) advantage as it may enjoy a large volume of production at lower costs which may further lead to the price leadership with low retail prices. Such a strategy would also prevent potential competitors from entering the business. An incumbent firm may make it hard for a would-be entrant by incurring huge sunk costs with high budget advertising. In view of such a strategy any new entrant may strive to compete effectively but may (c) lose the market share if the attempt to compete would fail. These sunk costs are costs that have been incurred and cannot be reversed such as spending on advertising or researching a product idea. They can be a barrier to entry. If potential entrants would have to incur similar costs, which would not be recoverable if the entry (d) failed, they may be scared off. Another radical strategy may be used by the powerful firms to (e) encourage entry by raising exit costs, for example, by making it an industry norm to hire workers on long-term contracts, which would build the escalated cost barriers for rival companies. Thus firms can earn some excess profits without a new entrant being able to compete to bring prices down.
* incumbent 현재 활동 중인 * * incur 발생시키다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Big Firms Do Not Always Make a Profit
- ② Monopolistic Competition: What Makes the Fight Unfair
- ③ The Myth of Monopoly: Is the Monopoly Price Always Higher?
- ④ What Causes the Rate of Profits to Fall in a Competitive Market?
- ⑤ Reconstructing the Market Structure: From Monopoly to Competition

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 답하십시오.

(A)
A young man once went to see a wise man to seek his advice. The man was obsessed with worries that endlessly raced around in his head and felt totally out of his control. The wise man walked into his kitchen, picked up a large glass jar, and said, "Come, follow me." They walked through a narrow forest path and reached the banks of a river where waters raced over rocks in a series of rapids. "What do you notice?" asked the wise man. "The river is muddy and dirty," said the young worrier. "It is endlessly racing by, churning over and over." It felt like (a) he was describing his own thoughts.
* churn (파도 따위가 기슭 등에) 부딪히며 물러나다

(B)
When they arrived, he asked the man to set the jar on a shelf. Then (b) he asked, "What do you notice?" "The water is muddy and murky." "Good, keep sitting and quietly watching it for a while." Now that the water was still, the mud began to settle, the water gradually growing clearer. As (c) he kept his focus on the still water, his mind too began to grow calmer and clearer. "What are you going to do now?" asked the wise man when he saw the worried man had observed the changes that came through mindfully attending to something.
(C)
"Do you think you can control the turbulent waters?" enquired the wise man. "I would have to admit I couldn't," said the man. The wise man handed the younger his glass jar and said, "Here, fill this jar with some water from the river." When (d) he had, the wise man asked, "Do you have control of the water in the jar?" The man replied, "I guess I control it, but only this small bit." The wise man smiled and began to walk back to the house with the man following.
(D)
"Perhaps I need to take a walk by the river when feeling worried or troubled," replied the man peacefully, "collect a jar of water that I can set on a shelf at home and spend time quietly observing it." "Ah," commented the wise man. "However, it is not just the water that has cleared but also your own mind. You need to practice just quietly sitting and letting your mind clear like the water, even without a jar of muddy water." At this (e) he nodded quietly and affirmatively.

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 현자는 자신의 부엌으로 걸어가서 커다란 유리병을 집어 들었다.
- ② 현자는 젊은이에게 선반에 유리병을 놓으라고 요청했다.
- ③ 현자는 젊은이에게 유리병에 강물을 채우라고 말했다.
- ④ 현자가 강에서 집으로 돌아갈 때 젊은이는 따라가지 않았다.
- ⑤ 젊은이는 걱정이나 근심이 있을 때 강가에서 산책해야 할 것 같다고 말했다.

* 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.