

제 3교시

2022학년도 교육청 Half 문제지 3회

# 영어 영역

성명	
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수험 번호					—				
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

원하는 결과에 상응하는 가치와 노력

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

영감

## 01.

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Don't get me wrong about liberal arts. A liberal arts education can be valuable for many careers. It teaches you how to think about the problems and issues you will face in the real world. It gives you perspective, analytical and problem-solving skills, and creative strengths — which are all important in just about any career you can contemplate. Nevertheless, if you are a student, be smart. Seek out internships and take electives like statistics, programming, or business to give your liberal arts education some “teeth.” Students and young professionals alike should seek out skills and certifications that will provide more practical credentials in marketing yourself in the career world.

\* certification: 자격증 \*\* credentials: 자격

- ① 교육은 실리보다는 원칙을 중시해야 한다.
- ② 인문 소양과 함께 실무 능력도 키워야 한다.
- ③ 교육 과정에서 교양 과목의 비중을 줄여야 한다.
- ④ 학교 교육은 미래 사회의 요구를 반영해야 한다.
- ⑤ 시장의 경쟁 논리를 인문학에 적용해서는 안 된다.

## 02.

밑줄 친 a premature baby in an incubator가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think of the world as a premature baby in an incubator. The baby's health status is extremely bad and her breathing, heart rate, and other important signs are tracked constantly so that changes for better or worse can quickly be seen. After a week, she is getting a lot better. On all the main measures, she is improving, but she still has to stay in the incubator because her health is still critical. Does it make sense to say that the infant's situation is improving? Yes. Absolutely. Does it make sense to say it is bad? Yes. Absolutely. Does saying “things are improving” imply that everything is fine, and we should all relax and not worry? No, not at all. Is it helpful to have to choose between bad and improving? Definitely not. It's both. That is how we must think about the current state of the world.

- ① having signs of getting better, but still not in good condition
- ② being in a dangerous situation with no hope to improve
- ③ lacking essential competence, not functioning properly
- ④ being expected to grow up and face a bright future
- ⑤ happening too early when no one is ready for it

### 03.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The tendency for the market to reward caring for others may just be an incentive to act, or pretend, as if one cares for others. Say, for instance, a shopkeeper who realizes he is losing exchange opportunities because of his dishonest behavior may begin to act as if he were a kind and honest man in order to garner more business. He is persuaded to behave in an appropriate way, yet his actions may be insincere. While it is socially beneficial that he at least pretends to behave in this way, he may not actually become more virtuous. However, in order to maintain this status in his community and succeed in his business long term, he must continue to behave in this manner. Over time, it is likely that his once intentional actions will become instinctive and more genuine, and eventually result in actual moral development. Stated another way, a truly dishonest and conniving person is unlikely to convincingly pretend to be reputable for an extended period of time without being impacted by some sort of moral development.

\* garner: 얻다

\*\* conniving: (남을) 음해하는

- ① 장기간의 의도적 행동을 통해 도덕적 발달이 가능하다.
- ② 개인의 양심적 행동이 사회 전체의 도덕성을 결정한다.
- ③ 부정적해 보이는 행동에도 선한 의도가 있을 수 있다.
- ④ 시대에 따라 사업가에게 중시되는 덕목이 달라진다.
- ⑤ 사업 운영에 가장 중요한 가치는 정직과 친절이다.

### 04.

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pet owners sometimes tire of their animals or become overwhelmed by caring for a large number of pets or a difficult pet. Rather than face the stress of turning the pet in to a shelter, owners drive pets far from their home range and abandon them. Some people believe the animal has a better chance to survive roaming free than at a shelter, a false belief formed to salve the pet abandoner's conscience. Releasing your pet, whether a cat, rabbit, or bearded dragon, is not the answer. Typically, people report roaming dogs for pickup by animal control authorities, who take the dog to the local shelter. Cats and exotic or unusual animals, unless confined to a small area, are not usually discovered or reported. Released pets not captured and sheltered suffer from weather, wild predators, and a lack of adequate food. Some pets die a difficult death. Other released pets survive and breed successfully. In these cases, the survivor pets become an invasive species and the environment suffers.

\* salve: (죄책감을) 덜다

- ① struggles of wild animals to survive in nature
- ② importance of expanding shelters for released pets
- ③ why pet owners should not set unwanted pets free
- ④ how to prevent pet owners from abandoning their pets
- ⑤ conditions essential to maintaining pets' physical health

## 05.

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Through evolution, our brains have developed to deal with acute dangers, whether saber-toothed cats or thunderstorms. Our nerve connections will ensure that we become aware of the dangers and react to them to protect ourselves, being alerted by their peculiar smell, their threatening looks, or their scary noise. But nothing in our past has prepared us to deal with the insidious chemical threats that endanger the development of the next generation's brains. On the contrary, we are thoroughly enjoying the immediate benefits of attractive consumer goods, efficient technologies, and handsome profits that we generate from producing and disseminating hazardous chemicals. Our senses are not geared toward detecting the underlying dangers. The irony is that the resulting harm to the brain may wipe out some of those senses that we badly need to manage this very problem.

\* insidious: 모르는 사이에 진행되는  
\*\* disseminate: 퍼뜨리다

- ① Chemicals as a Blessing in Disguise
- ② Under Undetectable Attack by Chemicals
- ③ Brain Chemicals: Traces of Human Evolution
- ④ Chemical Signals: Brain's Communication Tools
- ⑤ Beyond Biological Evolution to Chemical Evolution

## 06.

다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Random errors may be detected by ① repeating the measurements. Furthermore, by taking more and more readings, we obtain from the arithmetic mean a value which approaches more and more closely to the true value. Neither of these points is true for a systematic error. Repeated measurements with the same apparatus neither ② reveal nor do they eliminate a systematic error. For this reason systematic errors are potentially more ③ dangerous than random errors. If large random errors are present in an experiment, they will manifest themselves in a large value of the final quoted error. Thus everyone is ④ unaware of the imprecision of the result, and no harm is done — except possibly to the ego of the experimenter when no one takes notice of his or her results. However, the concealed presence of a systematic error may lead to an apparently ⑤ reliable result, given with a small estimated error, which is in fact seriously wrong.

\* arithmetic mean: 산술평균  
\*\* apparatus: 도구

[7~10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

07.

To some participants, the principal value of fair trade lies not in changing the logic of markets but in \_\_\_\_\_. Unequal terms of trade, protective tariffs, quality standards, and other barriers have long combined to deny farmers in the global South, both small and large, access to profitable consumer markets in the rich nations. At the same time, they watch as their economies are flooded by the dumping of heavily subsidized, impossibly cheap food and consumer products from abroad that undermine their efforts simply to make ends meet. In this view, then, trade justice consists of facilitating access for producers to the Northern markets from which they have traditionally been excluded. This is the stance of many producer groups in the South, some of the Alternative Trading Organizations that work directly with them, some for-profit businesses engaged in fair trade, and many certifying organizations.

\* tariff: 관세 \*\* the global South: 제3세계

- ① limiting damage to the environment
- ② righting the market's historic injustices
- ③ preserving native cultures in the South
- ④ demanding corporate investment in agriculture
- ⑤ increasing production capacity of disadvantaged producers

08.

Morality often expresses itself as a duty to perform an action that advances the interests of another, to the harm of one's own. However, moral actions usually do not occur in isolation, but rather as part of a generalized system of reciprocity (one that stands at the core of the social order in every human society). This system of reciprocity generates benefits for everyone involved (benefits such as freedom from worry of being robbed). If observance of one's own duties represents the price of admission into this generalized system of reciprocity, then it seems clear that respecting moral constraints also generates benefits. The primary difference between morality and prudence is simply that, in the latter case, the long-term benefits are secured through one's own agency, whereas in the former case, they are mediated through the agency of another, namely, the person whose reciprocity is secured \_\_\_\_\_.

\* reciprocity: 호혜성, 상호의 이익

\*\* prudence: 사려, 분별

- ① despite the absence of shared morality
- ② through the pursuit of personal liberation
- ③ in terms of the financial benefits of agents
- ④ thanks to one's compliance with the moral law
- ⑤ at the cost of collective interests of the society

## 09.

The author is superficially understood to be the creative, and individual, source of a written text. The idea that there is a unique creator of a text, and that the task of reading is, in consequence, a more or less passive process of recovering his or her intentions and meanings, has been variously challenged. Nineteenth-century hermeneuticians, notably Wilhelm Dilthey, challenged the assumption that the author had any privileged insight into the meaning of his or her text by critically examining the active process entailed in reading, and thus the need to construct rather than merely to recover meaning from a text. In effect, the author's self-understandings are exposed as merely \_\_\_\_\_. In aesthetics, criticism of the 'intentional fallacy' holds that interpretation of a work of art cannot claim to be definitive or authoritative by having recovered the author's intentions. Challenging the author's status thereby pushes aesthetic reflection towards the intrinsic qualities of the artwork or text, and at the extreme undermines the possibility of there being a single, definitive or correct reading.

\* hermeneutician: 해석학자

- ① a reflection of the prevailing literary trends
- ② something that leaves no room for alternative ideas
- ③ an insufficient explanation that misleads the readers
- ④ one more interpretation of the text among many others
- ⑤ another example of authors caring less about being original

## 10.

It is well established that the aerobic range of flight speeds for any bird is restricted. The well-established U-shaped function of aerodynamic power requirement as a function of flight speed has wide applicability. It shows that for most birds, slow flight, even for short periods, is not possible and this becomes more acute for birds with high wing loading and consequently higher average flight speeds. In essence, birds cannot readily slow down. Sustained slow flight for a bird which has a high average flight speed is costly or aerodynamically impossible and, hence, being able to reduce speed in order to \_\_\_\_\_ is unlikely to occur. In other words, when the environment restricts the information available (e.g. rain, mist, low light levels), birds cannot easily fly more slowly in order to compensate for lowered visibility. Thus if birds are to fly under nonideal perceptual conditions, or visibility conditions change during a flight, they cannot act in the way that a careful car driver can and reduce their speed in order to gain information at a rate sufficient to match the new perceptual challenge.

- ① create a flight formation to use less energy in the air
- ② take advantage of the rising and descending air currents
- ③ modify the path to take a shorter route to their destination
- ④ inform its flightmates of the need to complement the extended flying time
- ⑤ match the rate of gain of information to increasing perceptual challenges

11.

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Large satellites for collecting solar power and transmitting it to the Earth have been the subject of much study. Their potential is vast indeed. ① The energy from the Sun that reaches the Earth over the course of just three days is equal to the energy in the fossil fuels needed to keep the human race supplied with power for 100 years at the present rate of consumption. ② Many engineering problems of transmitting the power back to the Earth remain unsolved, and it remains unclear if and when solar power will become commercially competitive. ③ A satellite of just 155 miles (250 km) in diameter could supply all of our present energy needs, assuming 10% overall efficiency, with a very low carbon footprint. ④ Solar panels in orbit are always in sunlight, they can always point directly at the Sun, and the radiation from the Sun is not reduced by atmospheric absorption. ⑤ As a result, the energy intake for cells in orbit is on average about ten times greater than that of terrestrial ones.

[12~13] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12.

In classic experiments on stress, people performed tasks that required concentration, like solving puzzles, while being blasted at random intervals with uncomfortably loud sounds.

- (A) But here's what is: *none of the participants actually pressed the button*. Stopping the noise didn't make the difference...knowing they could stop the noise did. The button gave them a sense of control and allowed them to endure the stress.
- (B) If the noise became too unpleasant, they could press a button and make it stop. Sure enough, the button allowed them to stay calmer, make fewer mistakes, and show less irritation. That's nothing surprising.
- (C) They started sweating and their heart rates and blood pressure climbed. They struggled to focus and made mistakes. Many got so frustrated that they gave up. Searching for a way to reduce anxiety, researchers gave some of the participants an escape.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

13.

A change in motivation can be effected by targeting the physical consequences of various actions. This method is not at all automatic for most people. In general, people accept and deal with the set consequences of their actions prescribed by their surroundings.

- (A) He would of course bet in favor of himself. In doing so, he will receive both a positive incentive to complete the task (his desire to collect the reward for winning the bet) and a negative disincentive to quit the task (his desire to avoid having to pay out if he loses).
- (B) A bet is a typical example of this. A person striving to reach a difficult goal or complete a task — building a rocking chair or losing weight, for instance — will be wise to supplement his motivation to do so by making a bet on it with a friend.
- (C) It is, however, possible for a person to personally manipulate and create consequences for his actions. This will inevitably have an effect on his future motivation and behavior. Most often this is achieved through the imposition of monetary consequences.

\* monetary: 금전적인

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

- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

[14~15] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

14.

As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over.

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. ( ① ) The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. ( ② ) The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. ( ③ ) Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. ( ④ ) They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. ( ⑤ ) Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

\* common: 공유지



15.

The Maasai, however, are a small minority, and their communally held lands have often been taken by outsiders.

Since the 1970s, more and more Maasai have given up the traditional life of mobile herding and now dwell in permanent huts. ( ① ) This trend was started by government policies that encouraged subdivision of commonly held lands. ( ② ) In the 1960s, conventional conservation wisdom held that the Maasai's roaming herds were overstocked, degrading the range and Amboseli's fever-tree woodlands. ( ③ ) Settled, commercial ranching, it was thought, would be far more efficient. ( ④ ) The Maasai rejected the idea at first—they knew they could not survive dry seasons without moving their herds to follow the availability of water and fresh grass. ( ⑤ ) As East Africa's human population grows, Maasai people are subdividing their lands and settling down, for fear of otherwise losing everything.

16.

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

To find out whether basketball players shoot in streaks, researchers obtained the shooting records of the Philadelphia 76ers during the 1980-81 season. (The 76ers are the only team who keep records of the order in which a player's hits and misses occurred, rather than simple totals.) The researchers then analyzed these data to determine whether players' hits tended to cluster together more than one would expect by chance. Contrary to the expectations expressed by the researchers' sample of fans, players were not more likely to make a shot after making their last one, two, or three shots than after missing their last one, two, or three shots. In fact, there was a slight tendency for players to shoot better after missing their last shot. They made 51% of their shots after making their previous shot, compared to 54% after missing their previous shot; 50% after making their previous two shots, compared to 53% after missing their previous two; 46% after making three in a row, compared to 56% after missing three in a row.

\* streak: 연속



The data of the research above \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the expectation that, in basketball shooting, success is more likely to be followed by \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① contradict ..... distraction
- ② contradict ..... success
- ③ confirm ..... error
- ④ confirm ..... confidence
- ⑤ disprove ..... satisfaction

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Culture is a uniquely human form of adaptation. Some theorists view it as a body of knowledge that developed to provide accurate information to people that helps them (a) adjust to the many demands of life, whether that means obtaining food and shelter, defending against rival out groups, and so on. Culture also tells us how groups of people work together to achieve mutually beneficial goals, and how to live our lives so that others will like and accept us — and may be even fall in love with us. So if adaptation to physical and social environments were all that cultures were designed to (b) facilitate, perhaps cultures would always strive toward an accurate understanding of the world.

However, adaptation to the metaphysical environment suggests that people do not live by truth and accuracy alone. Sometimes it is more adaptive for cultural worldviews to (c) reveal the truth about life and our role in it. Some things about life are too emotionally (d) devastating to face head on, such as the inevitability of death. Because overwhelming fear can get in the way of many types of adaptive action, it sometimes is adaptive for cultures to provide “rose-colored glasses” with which to understand reality and our place in it. From the existential perspective, the adaptive utility of accurate worldviews is tempered by the adaptive value of anxiety-buffering (e) illusions.

\* temper: 경감하다 \*\* buffering: 완화하는

17.

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Culture Offers Us a Dual-Function Lens for Adaptation
- ② How the Obsession with Accuracy Harms Our Mind
- ③ Cultural Diversity: The Key to Human Prosperity
- ④ Adaptation: A Major Cause of Emotional Stress
- ⑤ Face Up to Reality for a Healthy Social Life!

18.

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

제 3교시

2022학년도 교육청 Half 문제지 4회

# 영어 영역

성명	
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수험 번호					—				
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

누구나 원하지만 아무나 얻을 수 없는

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

영감

## 01.

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most difficult things many successful people do is to challenge their own beliefs. Convictions that may have once been true and useful may change. Friedrich Nietzsche said it well when he said, "It's not simply a question of having the courage of one's convictions, but at times having the courage to attack one's convictions." That's how you grow. That's how you mature. That's how you develop. Look at Tolstoy himself, a great example of a man who was willing to grow because he realized that he had to attack, at times, his own convictions. Socrates said it well when he said, "The unexamined life is not worth living." But we need to add that the examined life is painful, risky, full of vulnerability. And, yet, to revitalize public conversation, we have to ensure that self-criticism and self-correction are accented in our individual lives, as well as in our society and world.

- ① 성장을 위해 자신의 신념에 도전하라.
- ② 성공을 위해 역경을 밑거름으로 삼으라.
- ③ 타인의 비판에 대해 수용적 태도를 가지라.
- ④ 타인을 비판하기 전에 자신을 먼저 돌아보라.
- ⑤ 자신의 신념을 실행에 옮기는 용기를 키우라.

## 02.

다음 글에서 밑줄 친 We picked a bad year to have a good year가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

On August 12, 1994, major league baseball players went on strike, bringing baseball to a halt for the rest of the season. The strike, which lasted 235 days, ended in April of the next year when a federal judge issued an injunction against the club owners. Just before the strike, baseball was enjoying one of the most exciting seasons in many years. The lowly Montreal Expos were leading their league by six games, Tony Gwynn was enjoying a .400 batting average, and a number of ballplayers were having banner years. Just before the strike, the famed hitter Ken Griffey, Jr., was asked what he thought about the upcoming strike, especially since he and so many other ballplayers were doing so well. He replied: **We picked a bad year to have a good year.**

\* injunction: (법원의) 명령

- ① We are disappointed with our personal records.
- ② For the strike, we are sacrificing a great season.
- ③ Rather than going on strike, we want to negotiate.
- ④ We consider the strike as an act of poor sportsmanship.
- ⑤ We admit there are different attitudes toward the strike.

### 03.

#### 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to think of technology as shiny tools and gadgets. Even if we acknowledge that technology can exist in disembodied form, such as software, we tend not to include in this category paintings, literature, music, dance, poetry, and the arts in general. But we should. If a thousand lines of letters in UNIX qualifies as a technology (the computer code for a web page), then a thousand lines of letters in English (*Hamlet*) must qualify as well. They both can change our behavior, alter the course of events, or enable future inventions. A Shakespeare sonnet and a Schubert symphony, then, are in the same category as Google's search engine and the smartphone: They are something useful produced by a mind. We can't separate out the multiple overlapping technologies responsible for a *Lord of the Rings* movie. The literary rendering of the original novel is as much an invention as the digital rendering of its fantastical creatures. Both are useful works of the human imagination. Both influence audiences powerfully. Both are technological.

\* gadget: 장치 \*\* disembodied: 무형의

- ① 기술은 예술적 상상력을 구현할 수단을 제공한다.
- ② 상상력을 발휘하여 물리적인 한계를 극복할 수 있다.
- ③ 고전은 현대 사회에서 새로운 콘텐츠로 재생산되고 있다.
- ④ 기술의 발전에 따라 문화 산업의 중요성이 확대되고 있다.
- ⑤ 예술은 유용한 정신적 산물로 기술과 같은 범주에 속한다.

### 04.

#### 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the drama of the theater, suspense follows a predictable recipe. Suspense occurs when well-liked main characters struggle to overcome obstacles and cope triumphantly with threats and dangers to their well-being. Such events occasion hopes and fears in the audience — hopes for positive outcomes and fears of negative outcomes to the liked persons. Suspense thrives on hopes and fears. Seeing the hero battle obstacles and overcome crises engages the viewer in an emotional struggle in which the drama's storyline and its conclusion events carry an emotional impact that would otherwise be missing. For instance, we feel little curiosity upon watching a Pony Express rider deliver mail at the next outpost, but we feel great curiosity via suspense if that same rider is a Western hero who loses his horse to a hostile environment, overcomes rattlesnake bites, outsmarts evil-minded outlaws, and otherwise fights his way triumphantly to the next outpost.

- ① how suspense is developed in drama
- ② factors that make suspense movies popular
- ③ the use of dramas to heal emotional problems
- ④ reasons we can predict the storylines in drama
- ⑤ our tendency to make stories from our experiences

## 05.

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The borderless-world thesis has been vigorously criticized by many geographers on the grounds that it presents a simplistic and idealized vision of globalization. It appears that the more territorial borders fall apart, the more various groups around the world cling to place, nation, and religion as markers of their identity. In other words, the reduction in capacity of territorial borders to separate and defend against others often elicits adverse reactions in numerous populations. Difference between people and places may be socially constructed through the erection of boundaries, but this does not mean that it is not deeply internalized by the members of a society. So far, the consumption-dominated rhetoric of globalization has done little to uncouple the feeling of difference that borders create from the formation of people's territorial identities.

- ① Recognizing Differences: The Beginning of Mutual Respect
- ② Do Fading Borders Lead to Less Division Among People?
- ③ A Borderless World: The Key to Global Well-Being
- ④ Ethnic Identities: Just the Remains of the Past
- ⑤ How Territories Form and What Defines Them

## 06.

다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Discovering how people are affected by jokes is often difficult. People ① mask their reactions because of politeness or peer pressure. Moreover, people are sometimes ② unaware of how they, themselves, are affected. Denial, for example, may conceal from people how deeply wounded they are by certain jokes. Jokes can also be termites or time bombs, lingering unnoticed in a person's subconscious, gnawing on his or her self-esteem or ③ exploding it at a later time. But even if one could accurately determine how people are affected, this would not be an ④ accurate measure of hatefulness. People are often simply wrong about whether a joke is acceptable or hateful. For example, people notoriously find terribly hateful jokes about themselves or their sex, nationalities, professions, etc. ⑤ problematic until their consciousness becomes raised. And the raising of consciousness is often followed by a period of hypersensitivity where people are hurt or offended even by tasteful, tactful jokes.

\* termite: 흰개미 \*\* gnaw: 갉아먹다

[7~10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

07.

A term like social drinker was itself what we might call “socially constructed.” When a social drinker was caught driving drunk, it was seen as a single instance of bad judgment in an otherwise exemplary life, but this was rarely the case. Experts liked to point out that persons caught driving drunk for the first time had probably done so dozens of times before without incident. The language chosen to characterize these particular individuals, however, reflected the \_\_\_\_\_ way that society viewed them. The same could be said for the word accident, which was the common term used to describe automobile crashes well into the 1980s. An accident implied an unfortunate act of God, not something that could — or should — be prevented.

- ① forgiving
- ② objective
- ③ degrading
- ④ unwelcome
- ⑤ praiseworthy

08.

Both the acquisition and subsequent rejection of agriculture are becoming increasingly recognized as adaptive strategies to local conditions that may have occurred repeatedly over the past ten millennia. For example, in a recent study of the Mlabri, a modern hunter-gatherer group from northern Thailand, it was found that these people had previously been farmers, but had abandoned agriculture about 500 years ago. This raises the interesting question as to how many of the diminishing band of contemporary hunter-gatherer cultures are in fact the descendents of farmers who have only secondarily read opted hunter-gathering as a more useful lifestyle, perhaps after suffering from crop failures, dietary deficiencies, or climatic changes. Therefore, the process of what may be termed the ‘agriculturalization’ of human societies was \_\_\_\_\_, at least on a local level. Hunter-gatherer cultures across the world, from midwestern Amerindians to !Kung in the African Kalahari, have adopted and subsequently discarded agriculture, possibly on several occasions over their history, in response to factors such as game abundance, climatic change, and so on.

\* !Kung: !Kung족(族)

- ① not necessarily irreversible
- ② met with little resistance
- ③ essential for adaptation
- ④ started by pure coincidence
- ⑤ rarely subject to reconsideration

## 09.

Renewal and reform always depend on a capacity for going backwards to go forward. Key to this process is a search within one's own mind for a model according to which reformed practice can be organized. Architects have long appealed to a primitive hut as just such a model. It is a structure thought to provide access as close to the first principles of architecture as it is possible to get, yet traces of this structure exist nowhere other than in the mind's eye of the architect searching for it. Nonetheless, absence of the primitive hut from physical reality does little to diminish its importance for the renewal of present practices. If a desired (or required) thing resides in paradise, and no current map indicates its location, getting to it will only be possible via dreams and wishes. Reconstructions of it will necessarily be interpretations based on \_\_\_\_\_. Even though it is impossible to get there, returning to paradise nonetheless remains a reasonable destination for the memory, still able, by way of example, to fulfill its promise to the here and now.

- ① regularities within physical reality beyond the origin
- ② distortions due to the ignorance of evaluation models
- ③ varieties of geographical locations of modern structures
- ④ potentials that arise from the daring cutoff from the past practices
- ⑤ resemblances modeled after a non-existent object forever beyond our reach

## 10.

Multiple and often conflicting notions of truth coexist in Internet situations, ranging from outright lying through mutually aware pretence to playful trickery. As Patricia Wallace puts it, 'The fact that it is so easy to lie and get away with it — as long as we can live with our own deceptions and the harm they may cause others — is a significant feature of the Internet.' It is of course possible to live out a lie or fantasy logically and consistently, and it is on this principle that the games in virtual worlds operate and the nicknamed people in chatgroups interact. But it is by no means easy to maintain a consistent presence through language in a world where multiple interactions are taking place under pressure, where participants are often changing their names and identities, and where the cooperative principle can be arbitrarily abandoned. Putting this another way, when you see an Internet utterance, you often do not know how to take it, because you do not know \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① how much financial profit you can get from it
- ② what set of conversational principles it is obeying
- ③ how virtual reality drives out the sense of reality
- ④ whether you really made the statement in question
- ⑤ why the other participants were attacking each other



11.

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There is a widely accepted theory in social psychology known as the *pratfall effect*, which actually states that making certain kinds of mistakes makes you more likable because you are relatable in your vulnerability. ① This phenomenon has been tested and confirmed many times over, and remembering it can help you to feel better in times of embarrassment or shame. ② One simple example of the pratfall effect's validity is that people tend to like a person who clumsily trips on video more than one who doesn't trip in the video. ③ When we feel embarrassed, it's natural to assume that others might like us less because we like ourselves a bit less in those moments. ④ Feelings such as nervousness or anxiety can sometimes make us concentrate more on other things, which helps us forget about the mistake. ⑤ But if we don't take ourselves too seriously in those moments and bear them with a smile, it can even be attractive to others.

[12~13] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12.

Government goods and services are, by and large, distributed to groups of individuals through the use of nonmarket rationing.

- (A) The provision of national defense services is one strong example of a good that is freely available to all and not rationed by prices. In other cases, criteria such as income, age, residence, or the payment of certain taxes or charges are used to determine eligibility to receive benefits.
- (B) This means that government goods and services are not made available to persons according to their willingness to pay and their use is not rationed by prices. In some cases, the services are available to all, with no direct charge and no eligibility requirements.
- (C) For example, to receive Social Security pensions in the United States, individuals must be of a certain age, have worked for a certain period of time (about 10 years) while covered by Social Security, and must have paid their share of Social Security taxes during that time.

\* rationing: 배분 \*\* eligibility: 자격

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

13.

Imagine that you are dining with some people you have just met. You reach for the saltshaker, but suddenly one of the other guests, let's call him Joe, looks at you sullenly, then snatches the salt away and puts it out of your reach.

- (A) At the restaurant, this is rude. In the game just mentioned, this is expected and acceptable behavior. Apparently, games give us a license to engage in conflicts, to prevent others from achieving their goals.
- (B) However, if you were meeting the same people to play a board game, it would be completely acceptable for the same Joe to prevent you from winning the game. In the restaurant as well as in the game, Joe is aware of your intention, and Joe prevents you from doing what you are trying to do.
- (C) Later, when you are leaving the restaurant, Joe dashes ahead of you and blocks the exit door from the outside. Joe is being rude — when you understand what another person is trying to do, it is offensive, or at least confrontational, to prevent that person from doing it.

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

- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

[14~15] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

14.

It is obvious then that there is no authority external to the community of language speakers against whose prescriptions all usage could be checked.

Children are born theorizers. Their minds are never idle and, once they start talking, their mouths aren't, either. When their use of a word strikes us as odd, we correct them. (①) They learn the meanings of words by trial and error, by hypothesizing a fit between word and object and using the feedback they get from others to refine the abstract category for which the word stands. (②) But of course, those others were once children themselves, and they learned language in the same way. (③) Rather, words acquire objective meanings because of the "pull" exerted by social pressures to conform to publicly approved usage. (④) Therefore every category, every concept of ours is a work in progress. (⑤) No two of us learn our language alike, and nobody finishes learning it while he lives.

15.

And yet for many potential subjects, cooperating with journalists is still a bargain worth striking.

In today's digital environment, appearing in the mainstream news is still an important way citizens can communicate with a broader community about events and issues. ( ① ) Journalists can provide credibility, status, and a guaranteed large audience that many citizens do not feel they can get any other way. ( ② ) However, to access those benefits, subjects must yield control to journalists over how their stories are told to the public. ( ③ ) That is a big risk, since news stories have a great deal of credibility with their audiences: whether subjects themselves feel the news coverage is accurate or not, they will have to deal with the consequences of many people believing it. ( ④ ) If news coverage portrays them as socially deviant or otherwise morally unfit, the resulting stigma can be profound and enduring. ( ⑤ ) The benefits of addressing, or simply displaying oneself to, a large news audience can be so great that many subjects conclude they are worth the risks of being misrepresented.

\* subject: 취재 대상 \*\* deviant: 일탈한  
\*\*\* stigma: 오명

16.

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

Although Roman wine glasses were the height of technical and cultural sophistication in their time, compared to modern glasses they were crude. Their main problem was that they were full of bubbles. It seriously weakened the glass. Whenever a material experiences mechanical stress, which might be caused by anything from being clinked against another glass to being dropped accidentally on the floor, it absorbs the force by dispersing it from atom to atom, reducing the total force that each individual atom has to absorb. Any atom that can't withstand the force being inflicted on it will be ripped from its position in the material, causing a crack. Wherever there is a bubble or crack, the atoms have fewer neighboring atoms to hold them in place and with which to share the force, and so these atoms are more prone to being ripped from position.

\* clink: (부딪혀) 짹 소리를 내다  
\*\* inflict: 가하다



The bubbles in Roman wine glasses made them less \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, which is related with the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of neighboring atoms absorbing the impact from the outside.

(A) (B)

- ① durable --- number
- ② transparent --- collision
- ③ valued --- vibration
- ④ durable --- size
- ⑤ transparent --- arrangement

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Clinical psychologists sometimes say that two kinds of people seek therapy: those who need tightening, and those who need loosening. But for every patient seeking help in becoming more organized, self-controlled, and responsible about her future, there is a waiting room full of people (a) hoping to loosen up, lighten up, and worry less about the stupid things they said at yesterday's staff meeting or about the rejection they are sure will follow tomorrow's lunch date. For most people, their subconscious sees too many things as bad and not enough as good.

It makes sense. If you were designing the mind of a fish, would you have it respond as strongly to opportunities as to threats? No way. The cost of missing a cue that signals food is (b) low; odds are that there are other fish in the sea, and one mistake won't lead to starvation. The cost of missing the sign of a nearby (c) predator, however, can be catastrophic. Game over, end of the line for those genes. Of course, evolution has no designer, but minds created by natural selection end up looking (to us) as though they were (d) designed because they generally produce behavior that is flexibly adaptive in their ecological niches. Some commonalities of animal life even create similarities across species that we might call design principles. One such principle is that bad is (e) weaker than good. Responses to threats and unpleasantness are faster, stronger, and harder to inhibit than responses to opportunities and pleasures.

17.

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Concept of Evolutionary Design: A Biological Nonsense
- ② Pleasure-Seeking Instinct Propels Us to Adventure
- ③ Why Do We Cling to Absurd-Looking Promises?
- ④ Are We Programmed to Be Keener to Threats?
- ⑤ Worries: An Excuse for Persistent Inaction

18.

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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