

공란

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 손 씻기 교육 캠페인 우수 사례를 소개하려고
- ② 학교 화장실을 청결하게 사용하도록 당부하려고
- ③ 전염병 예방 교육 비디오의 시청 감상문을 모집하려고
- ④ 손 씻는 방법에 관한 교내 캠페인이 진행됨을 알려려고
- ⑤ 교내에 새로 설치된 손 씻는 시설의 활용을 권유하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 식단을 짤 때는 맛보다 영양의 균형을 먼저 고려해야 한다.
- ② 공복 상태에서의 운동은 부정적인 효과를 낼 수 있다.
- ③ 영양 보충제 구매 시 주요 성분을 꼼꼼히 살펴야 한다.
- ④ 운동 직후 단백질을 섭취하면 근육 발달이 촉진된다.
- ⑤ 단백질 섭취에서는 양보다 질이 더 중요하다.

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

- ① 코치 - 주장 선수
- ② 상담사 - 내담자
- ③ 헬스 트레이너 - 헬스장 회원
- ④ 기자 - 스포츠 분석가
- ⑤ 경기 심판 - 팀 감독

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조별 과제 정리하기
- ② 도서관 개관 시간 확인하기
- ③ 사회 시험 기출 문제 복사하기
- ④ 도서관 그룹 스터디룸 예약하기
- ⑤ 친구에게 바뀐 공부 장소 알려 주기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$9 ② \$10 ③ \$11 ④ \$12 ⑤ \$13

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여행용 가방 주문을 취소한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 여행이 취소되어서
- ② 색이 마음에 들지 않아서
- ③ 예상보다 크기가 너무 작아서
- ④ 삼촌으로부터 여행용 가방을 얻어서
- ⑤ 가격이 더 싼 다른 가방을 사게 되어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Kingston Bookmark Design Competition에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주최 기관 ② 참가 대상 ③ 주제
- ④ 심사 기준 ⑤ 수상 혜택

9. Goodfriends Communications Center의 비디오 제작 강좌에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 7월 1일부터 3주 동안 진행된다.
- ② 유명 온라인 비디오 크리에이터의 특별 강연이 있다.
- ③ 저소득 가정을 위한 수강료 할인이 있다.
- ④ 최대 30명으로 인원이 제한된다.
- ⑤ 전화 통화와 문자 메시지로 등록을 확인해 준다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 자전거용 신발을 고르시오.

< Bicycle Shoes >

	Model	Material	Color	Number of Dials	Price
①	A	Mesh Fabric	Black	1	\$65
②	B	Mesh Fabric	White	2	\$71
③	C	Mesh Fabric	Light Grey	2	\$85
④	D	Mesh Fabric	Light Blue	1	\$93
⑤	E	PVC	Yellow	2	\$108

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

- ① Right. I got it from the used bookstore.
- ② Okay. I'll bring it back to you tomorrow.
- ③ Yeah. He's writing another book about it.
- ④ Perfect. I can go to the library this evening.
- ⑤ Sorry. I don't want to share my book with him.

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

- ① No, you don't have to. Let me drive for you tonight.
- ② I agree. We should make a spare set of keys just in case.
- ③ I'm so forgetful! I need to put things back after using them.
- ④ I should've told you. Maybe they slipped out of your pocket.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll bring your coat to the cleaner's after I get the keys.

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

Woman : _____

- ① Well, I don't start my presentation with questions.
- ② Right. Your voice will get higher when giving a presentation.
- ③ Exactly. I think your presentation slides have too much information.
- ④ No. Just memorize the key points and practice delivering them naturally.
- ⑤ I agree. You can think more critically by memorizing essential facts.

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

Man : _____

- ① I agree. You can borrow my skateboard.
- ② Don't worry. You're never too old to learn.
- ③ Absolutely. We can go to the dance class together.
- ④ Good idea. I can teach you how to bake this weekend.
- ⑤ I feel sorry for you. You could improve your social skills.

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

Henry: _____

- ① I can teach you effective note-taking skills.
- ② It's very important to study with short breaks.
- ③ How about setting more achievable study goals?
- ④ I strongly believe you'll do well on the final exams.
- ⑤ Why don't you find a friend to study with in your class?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that can be used as cleaning supplies
- ② proper ways to wash vegetables and fruits
- ③ how to choose fresh fruits and vegetables
- ④ best ways to store food in your fridge
- ⑤ superfoods that help you detox

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① lemon ② vinegar ③ onion
- ④ ketchup ⑤ cucumber

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Parents,

As you know, our school name and logo will officially change this upcoming semester. However, students will be permitted to wear their current school uniforms — they don't need to purchase new ones with the new school name and logo. We will provide new school logo patches to cover the existing logos on school jackets and shirts. These patches need to be ironed on and left to cool to ensure all edges and corners are firmly attached. We will distribute the patches on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. If you have any questions or concerns, don't hesitate to contact the school office.

Yours sincerely,
Paul Woods
Principal

- ① 다음 학기부터 바뀔 학교명과 교표를 공지하려고
- ② 새 교표 패치 배부와 부착법에 대해 안내하려고
- ③ 올바른 교복 세탁 및 관리 방법을 소개하려고
- ④ 교복 구매 비용 인상 이유에 대해 해명하려고
- ⑤ 교복 디자인 변경에 대한 의견을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Micol의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Micol's family arrived in Clove by boat, in the middle of the night. Micol was stunned by the lights on the water and the web of canals they had to negotiate to get to the host family's house. The whole of Clove looked like a beautiful museum. She was speechless with the beauty of the city. It was as if she was in a palace built with precious gemstones. But then dawn rose, and she could see the decaying buildings, smell the foulness of the water, and feel in her bones how everything was rotting. Clove had awfully betrayed her expectations. "Welcome to the most beautiful place in the world," her family's host said around the breakfast table, and her brothers agreed. Micol guessed they were just being polite, but she didn't want to hide her feelings. She frowned and stared at her plate.

* foulness: 불결함

- ① fascinated → disappointed ② grateful → sympathetic
- ③ desperate → jealous ④ curious → relieved
- ⑤ shocked → guilty

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many students hear stories of what college is like from friends and family, but some of these tales contain misinformation that can actually hurt their college performance. For example, Andrew, one of our students, recently missed class because he was running late and heard from his brother that you shouldn't bother to even go to class if you will be more than ten minutes late. He told Andrew that professors don't let anyone in when they are so late. Although this may be true for some classes, it was not for ours, and Andrew missed some very important information (and was not able to turn in an assignment due that day, so he also lost some points). The moral of this story is to find out your professors' rules for attendance and follow them — don't take it for granted that the rules are the same in all cases, and don't rely on another student's "expertise." Go to the source of the information you want.

- ① 대학 선배들의 경험담을 통해 정보를 최대한 수집하라.
- ② 모르는 것이 있으면 주저하지 말고 동료에게 도움을 청하라.
- ③ 학점에 연연하지 말고 자신의 진로와 관련된 강좌를 수강하라.
- ④ 대학에서 나태한 생활에 빠지지 말고 스스로 규칙을 세워 지키라.
- ⑤ 대학 생활에 관한 충고를 그대로 따르기보다 직접 정보를 확인하라.

21. 밑줄 친 Fishiness really is an attitude as well as a smell.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In English, we say that something suspicious smells ‘fishy’ or we ‘smell a rat’. Researchers at the University of Michigan have investigated the suspicious nature of fishy smells, and they have found that the connection between smell and emotion works both ways. Fishy smells make us suspicious; and being suspicious makes us more sensitive to fishy smells. So they tested the ability of subjects to spot misleading information and to distrust it. A slight whiff of fish oil in the air, they found, made it more likely that people would scrutinise unreliable information with suspicion, and less likely that they would accept it unthinkingly. They also created the opposite scenario – by getting a researcher to act suspiciously during a smell test, they found that people whose suspicion was aroused were more likely to discern fishy smells, and better able to label them correctly. An atmosphere of suspicion sharpened their response only to fishy smells, not to other smells. Fishiness really is an attitude as well as a smell.

* whiff: 확 풍기는 냄새 ** scrutinise: 면밀히 조사하다
*** arouse: 자극하다

- ① Being suspicious and the smell of fish are closely interrelated.
- ② Suspicion comes from either intuition or others’ responses.
- ③ The sense of smell is the most direct among all senses.
- ④ Fishy smells make people insensitive to other odors.
- ⑤ Unpleasant smells can make people more critical.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The accessibility of your information’s designated home can determine how well you maintain the data in that location. Your data and information must be easy to access and retrieve; otherwise, you are unlikely to put information in its designated home. Maybe you want to put a paper document in its proper file but aren’t willing to leave your desk, walk three steps to the right, lift up your arm, pull open a drawer that is difficult to open, find the file, and then put the information inside the file (which is too full to hold anything more, anyway). Or, maybe you don’t want to take the time to click through five or six icons and files in a directory to access a file for updating electronic data. So, instead of going through all that effort, you’ll decide to put that information right there on your desk, where it stays and becomes slowly buried under lots of other inaccessible information.

- ① 저장된 자료는 시간이 지남에 따라 그 유용성이 줄어든다.
- ② 긴급히 필요한 자료일수록 눈에 잘 띄는 곳에 두는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 자료를 먼저 훑어본 다음 저장하면 더욱 자주 활용할 수 있다.
- ④ 저장하려는 자료를 주제에 따라 목록화하면 필요할 때 찾기 쉽다.
- ⑤ 자료를 보관할 때는 저장과 접근의 용이성을 고려하는 것이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Starting in the 1980s, in the hierarchy of joggers it felt natural to aim to complete a city marathon. It was not only a test of manhood; it was also a proud, if breathless, symbol of mankind’s need to take on physical challenges in the company of others. The lives of most joggers did not involve hard physical teamwork in agriculture or industry and by running in a crowd they experienced companionship and a sense of belonging at the same time as satisfying their competitive instincts. They felt inner joy and intense pain on a number of levels, at the same time as feeling pride and exclusiveness in that they were sharing a starting line with the international elite. The city marathon was a journey into a fascinating urban jungle, a voyage into the unexplored areas of the soul and an expansion of one’s own physical horizons. Races like this, even those over shorter distances, among tourist attractions and skyscrapers, would become a memory for life.

- ① reasons city marathons were popular among joggers
- ② differences between elite runners and amateur joggers
- ③ competitive instincts displayed in city marathons
- ④ physical abilities required to run a city marathon
- ⑤ positive impacts of city marathons on host cities

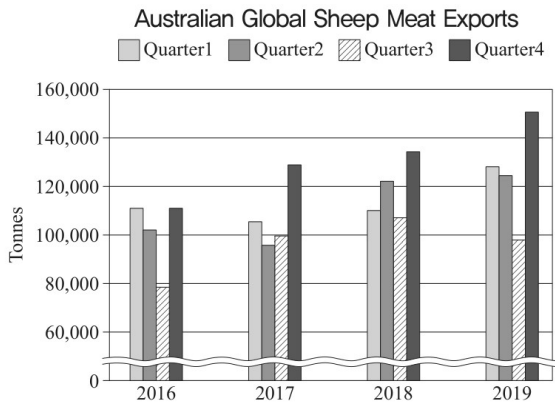
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once at the ancient Olympic Games, the visitors endured exceptionally harsh living conditions. Even though Olympia was a stunning place and very quiet, its location was very isolated: an ancient Bridge to Nowhere. There was just a lone inn, which only the more fortunate people occupied. The remainder of the travelers either pitched a tent or resided on a choice spot in the open countryside, exposed to the elements. Since the games were held during the summertime, when the weather was incredibly hot and dry, nobody could wash or drink water from the two nearby rivers, which had dried up. People routinely collapsed from heatstroke, and the place stunk to high heaven from body odor and complete lack of sanitation. While observing the Games, there were no seats, only grassy banks where most people would stand and watch. The origin of the word stadium is derived from the Greek word stadion, which means a place to stand.

* sanitation: 위생 시설

- ① Crowds: An Ever-Existing Feature of Spectator Sports
- ② Endurance: A Virtue Praised by the Ancient Greeks
- ③ Attending the Ancient Olympics: Far from Comfortable
- ④ The Ancient Olympics: Citizen-Only Entertainment
- ⑤ Gaps Between Assumptions for and Realities of the Ancient Olympics

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows Australian global sheep meat exports by quarter from 2016 to 2019. ① Global sheep meat exports in the first and second quarters decreased from 2016 to 2017, but they increased from 2017 to 2019. ② The global sheep meat exports in the third quarter increased from 2016 to 2018, but dropped to under 100,000 tonnes in 2019. ③ The fourth quarter saw a steady increase in global sheep meat exports from 2016 to 2019, recording more than 140,000 tonnes of exports in 2019. ④ From 2017 to 2019, the fourth quarters showed the largest amount of global sheep meat exports among the four quarters. ⑤ In each of the four years covered in the graph, the third quarter had the smallest amount of global sheep meat exports among the four quarters, except in 2018, when the exports of the third quarter were under 100,000 tonnes.

26. Jane Addams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Jane Addams was born in Cedarville, Illinois in 1860. Addams was among the first American women to graduate from college. Frustrated by the lack of opportunities available to intelligent and ambitious young women, she traveled to Europe with a college friend, Ellen Gates Starr. While in London, they were inspired by Toynbee Hall, a house where college-educated people volunteered to help poor local residents. On returning to Chicago, Addams and Starr founded a similar type of settlement house for poor people. Later, she became motivated to physically improve her neighborhood. When the city ignored her reports on the garbage administration conditions, she tried to get a job as a garbage collector. The city of Chicago did not give her that job, but in 1895, appointed her the inspector of garbage. Throughout her life, Addams was an advocate for the underclass and also a leader of progressive movement. In 1931, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Addams published eleven books, including her autobiography, which is still read widely.

* settlement house: 사회 복지관

- ① 대학 친구와 함께 유럽으로 여행을 떠났다.
- ② London에서 Toynbee Hall에 의해 영감을 받았다.
- ③ 쓰레기 관리 상태에 관한 보고서가 시로부터 주목받았다.
- ④ Chicago 시의 쓰레기 감시관으로 임명되었다.
- ⑤ 11권의 책을 출간했고, 자서전이 여전히 널리 읽힌다.

27. Paint Recycling Drop-Off Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Paint Recycling Drop-Off Event

Free and open to Lawrence County residents only

Date and time: Saturday, September 24th, 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Location: Madera District Fairgrounds - Parking Lot B

WE ACCEPT:

- House paint
- Deck and concrete sealers
- Glues

* Note: Paint must be sealed, in the original container with the original manufacturer label.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT:

- Spray paint
- Containers larger than 5 gallons

Prior to drop-off, please:

- Register online or call (855) 234 - 8909.
- Load the paint materials in your vehicle's trunk.

When you drop off, please:

- Unlock your vehicle's trunk.
- Allow event staff to remove the paint containers from your vehicle.

To learn more, visit www.recyclepaint.org.

- ① Lawrence County의 주민만 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 9월 24일 오전에 4시간 동안 개최된다.
- ③ 페인트는 상표가 붙은 원래 용기에 밀봉되어 있어야 한다.
- ④ 기부하는 페인트 용기의 크기에는 제한이 없다.
- ⑤ 행사 요원이 차량에서 페인트 용기를 꺼내게 해야 한다.

28. Heritage Soul Food Cook-Off에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Heritage Soul Food Cook-Off
 CALLING ALL COOKS!

Come and showcase / your soul food cooking talents!
 Free to enter!

Saturday, October 22nd, 11 AM - 5 PM
 Harrison Community Center
 Food drop-off until 1 PM

Categories: Entrées, Side Dishes, Desserts

The Finer Details:

- There will be prizes for the first-place winners in each category.
- Cooks do not need to be present at the time of judging.
- Winners will be announced at 3:30 PM.
- Entries will be judged on a scale of 1 - 10 on the following:
 Creativity / Taste / Soul Food Authenticity
- Entrants must bring prepared food. (Heating devices will be provided.)

After judging, the remaining food will be served to eat.

Register by email: harrisoncenter@goodmail.or
 For questions, visit <http://www.harrisoncenter.org> and click the related link.

* entrée: 앙트레(주요리, 또는 주요리 앞에 나오는 요리)

- ① 경연에 참가할 음식은 오후 2시까지 제출해야 한다.
- ② 세 부문을 통틀어 종합 우승자 한 명에게 상이 주어진다.
- ③ 요리한 사람은 심사 시간에 참석해야 한다.
- ④ 참가작은 세 가지 영역에서 1부터 10까지의 척도로 평가된다.
- ⑤ 테우는 도구는 제공되지 않으므로 가져와야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It wasn't long before the consequences of completely getting rid of wolves in Yellowstone became clear. No sooner was the pressure from predators ① lifted than elk populations began to increase steadily, and large areas of the park were stripped bare by the greedy animals. Riverbanks were particularly hard hit. The juicy grass by the river disappeared, along with all the saplings ② growing there. Now this barren landscape didn't provide enough food even for birds, and the number of species declined drastically. Beavers were among the losers, because they depend not only on water but also on the trees ③ that grow by the river — willows and poplars are some of their favourite foods. They cut them down so they can get at the trees' nutrient-rich new growth, ④ which they devour with satisfaction. Because all the young deciduous trees alongside the water ⑤ was ending up in the stomachs of hungry elk, the beavers had nothing to gnaw on, and they disappeared.

* sapling: 묘목 ** deciduous: 낙엽성의 *** gnaw: 갉다

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

Imagine a population that consists of solid citizens and shirkers. The solid citizens produce a public good that is ① available to everybody, including themselves. For purposes of the example, let's say that the public good can be produced at no cost to the solid citizens. Not only do they share the richness, but they lose nothing by ② creating it. Even so, the solid citizens will not be favored by natural selection in this example because the solid citizens and shirkers do not differ in their survival or reproduction. Natural selection requires ③ differences in fitness so raising or lowering the fitness of everyone in the population has no effect. If, as seems likely, the public good is costly to produce, the solid citizens will go extinct, even if they share the benefits, because their private cost ④ enhances their fitness relative to the shirkers. Behaviors that are "for the good of the group" are at best ⑤ neutral (if the public good is cost-free) and at worst maladaptive (if there is any cost associated with producing the public good).

* shirker: 게으름뱅이 ** maladaptive: 비적응적인

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

Basketball's comparative lack of reliance upon technology allows it to make better use of space than a game such as hockey. Hockey players — using fiberglass sticks, skating on a low-friction surface, and wearing extensive protective gear — move at a speed that reduces their freedom to explore. As a result, hockey players tend to race swiftly from end to end with relatively few scoring opportunities. Basketball, in contrast, makes little use of technology. Players run, jump, and shoot virtually without the aid of technological devices. Therefore the speed of the game is limited, not by technology, but by _____. Plays happen as quickly as humans move — not as fast as technology allows. This also explains why versions of basketball played on trampolines don't grab us, despite their heightened vertical appeal. We still love the horizontal, organic quality of basketball that is lost when the game is transformed into a technological sideshow that reduces the complexity of lived space.

- ① vertical play
② surface material
③ human possibility
④ players' motivation
⑤ interpersonal distance

32.

Language plays an important role in how we think about people. Many philosophers in the Western tradition consider human language to be unique, and some even believe that language is fundamental to what makes us human. For Aristotle, command of language was necessary to make a distinction between good and bad, and so it determined who could belong to the political community. Descartes believed that we can deduce from the fact that animals are unable to speak that they do not think. The Enlightenment philosopher Kant concluded that animals had no logos, or reason, and therefore fell outside the moral community. For the phenomenologist Heidegger, language was so important for our place in the world that those who have no language cannot die; they simply disappear. All these philosophers defined language as human language, automatically excluding other animals. For them, language was _____. [3점]

* deduce: 추론하다 ** phenomenologist: 현상학자

- ① connected to thinking itself, and viewed as an expression of reason
② a redundancy, only a time-consuming medium for communication
③ loaded with implicit political meanings as well as direct messages
④ communicated as one's unique responses to the outer world
⑤ used to reflect a person's status in the social hierarchy

33.

Most current social science is based on either analysis of laboratory phenomena or on surveys — that is, on descriptions of averages or stereotypes. These approaches don't account for the complexity of real life, when all of our mental quirks operate at the same time. They also miss the critical fact that the details about the people we interact with, and how we interact with them, matter as much as market forces or class structures. Social phenomena are really made up of billions of small transactions between individuals — people trading not only goods and money but also information, ideas, or just gossip. There are patterns in those individual transactions that drive phenomena such as financial crashes and Arab springs. We need to understand these micropatterns because they don't just _____ . Big data give us a chance to view society in all its complexity, through the millions of networks of person-to-person exchanges. [3점]

* quirk: 별난 점

- ① accumulate to cause meaningful impacts on society
- ② average out to the classical way of understanding society
- ③ reflect societal norms that determine how people interact
- ④ create economic opportunities for those personally involved
- ⑤ provide social guidelines to follow in interpersonal relationships

34.

Science and technology can be easily put to the service of any decision. Science's esoteric character, its inaccessibility for many people, converts the scientific system into a resource that symbolizes independence and objectivity. That is why science has frequently been hailed as an authority that can be employed for controversial decisions. But a degree of distrust has always accompanied the development of science and technology, even though it does not seem that the future will be any different. A curious coincidence occurs in contemporary society: the loss of fear and respect for authority figures and for governmental regulations is accompanied by a growing concern about the negative effects of technological and scientific progress. When we consider the problems of the environment, the consequences of using certain technological devices, the perception that not all social problems can be rationally controlled or avoided or resolved through planning, it is clear that science and technology no longer enjoy general and unquestioned trust. It seems as if _____ . [3점]

* esoteric: 난해한 ** hail: 환영하다

- ① social problems are technical issues rather than political ones
- ② scientific and technological progress is far from slowing down
- ③ every decision we make is accompanied by several options
- ④ our decrease in fear is being compensated by an increase in concern
- ⑤ the technology that humanity possesses is not properly being applied

35.

Totemism is the symbolic association of plants, animals or objects with individuals or groups of people, and is a characteristic feature of traditional societies. ① In one of the most well-known analyses of totemism, Lévi-Strauss argues that it is a common process in which the natural world is divided into different groups of species and things in ways which reflect and create social differences. ② He argues that the term totemism covers relations, posed ideologically between two series, one natural the other cultural; that is, a natural object comes to stand for, or be the symbolic representation of, a tribe or a social group. ③ That tribe is recognized by its use of the object and its members' shared appreciation of what the object stands for. ④ Most primitive tribes have no writing system, so it is not possible to learn much about the nature of their past social institutions. ⑤ The object is thus simultaneously a natural and a cultural object; its meaning is closely tied to the ways in which it acts as a means of communicating the social hierarchies of the group for whom it has cultural significance.

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

36.

The format of the picture postcard was in its own time experienced as a revolutionary communications technology. Before the introduction of the postcard (initially without any image) in 1867, the overwhelmingly most common way of corresponding with someone was by letter.

- (A) The postcard, in contrast, was the perfect carrier of a short message without the apparatus of associated formal, taught conventions. And, even better, with a picture postcard writers could make their communication more appealing. It had the feel of sending a gift, yet at less cost than the effortful letter.
- (B) Letters were, understandably, a focus of education. People were taught at school about writing correctly, formatting letters and textual conventions. If they were insecure about their knowledge, there were plenty of etiquette manuals and advice in the media about how to do it properly.
- (C) There was a tremendous choice of images available on postcards, not just scenes like local castles but photographs of actresses and other celebrities, cute cats and dogs, reproductions of high art or popular culture items — really almost any topic photographers and publishers could think of. Or you could commission or produce your own card.

* apparatus: 장치, 기구

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

37.

The reproducibility of published results is the backbone of scientific research. Objectivity is crucial for science and requires that observations, experiments and theories be checked independently of their authors before being accepted for publication.

- (A) Unfortunately, this is not the case today, as most peer-reviewed journals belong to a few major publishers, who keep scientific articles behind pay-walls. Since all over the world the majority of research programs are supported by public funds financed by taxpayers, not only researchers, but everyone from everywhere should have access to scientific publications.
(B) Consequently, the set of all scientific publications is the common heritage that researchers have collectively built over centuries, and are constantly developing. Given the constructive and universal nature of science, any researcher should have access, as early and easily as possible, to all scientific publications.
(C) Indeed, a result to be recognized as scientific must be presented and explained in an article which has been reviewed and accepted by peers, i.e., researchers able to understand, verify and, if necessary, correct it. It is only after successful peer review that a new result can be published and belongs to scientific knowledge. [3점]

* pay-wall: 유료화 벽(유료 구독자에게 이용을 한정하는 방식)

- 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.

In turn, your choices combine with those of many other toothpaste purchasers to determine which brands remain on the market and which ones fail and disappear.

Culture extends the degree of social participation and interdependence. Much of what people do in a culture is linked to other people and indeed to the culture generally. (1) Even a seemingly private activity such as brushing your teeth is a form of cultural participation. (2) The brand of toothpaste you choose reflects what the market has produced to offer you, and if there are several brands your choice is probably shaped by cultural messages such as advertising slogans. (3) When a firm goes bankrupt, many individuals lose their jobs, and their families may face troubles. (4) Moreover, brushing teeth is not instilled in our genes via some evolutionary process that weeded out non-tooth brushers and left us all with an innate urge to brush. (5) On the contrary, you probably brush because you were taught to do so by your parents, and probably you sustain the practice because you believe other people will like you better if your breath smells fresh and your teeth look white.

* instill: 주입하다 ** weed out: ~을 제거하다

39.

However, it might reduce the advantage you may have had if you were the only one to know something or were allowed to exclude others from using what you know.

Today, in practice in industrialized countries, the rationale for protecting the intangibles created by intellectual property is essentially utilitarian - with the utility focused on promotion of innovation on the assumption that this will bring benefits for all. (1) For example, knowledge about how to make something, unlike a physical object such as a piece of bread, can be used or consumed by one person without limiting its use by others. (2) Sharing knowledge with others, then, does not reduce the amount you have, unlike sharing a piece of bread. (3) The problem is that while the widest possible dissemination of new knowledge makes for the greatest economic efficiency, if everybody is free to use new knowledge, inventors have little incentive to invest in producing it. (4) The various forms of intellectual property stop that sharing (usually temporarily) by transforming knowledge from a shared public good into a private good. (5) In other words, intellectual property creates scarcity where there need be none. [3점]

* intangible: 무형 자산 ** dissemination: 보급, 유포

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

Imagine offering a group of people either donuts or chocolate ice cream. The group is indifferent overall, which means that half the people in the group will choose donuts and the other half will choose chocolate ice cream. Now imagine that a third option is introduced and in this case it is fish-flavored ice cream. The introduction of this option, which is less preferred than the other two options, can shift people's choices between donuts and chocolate ice cream. The attraction effect occurs when an unwanted option makes the option to which it compares most closely seem more attractive, and leads people to choose the comparatively better option. In this case, it is chocolate ice cream. The key to why this is such an interesting effect is that the third option is undesirable and therefore irrelevant. Because no one would ever choose fish-flavored ice cream, all the people should still be undecided about whether they want chocolate ice cream or donuts. But all of a sudden, because of the fish-flavored ice cream, the chocolate ice cream seems more appealing.



Adding a less (A) option to an existing choice set increases the likelihood of people choosing the option that can be its (B) from the original set.

- (A) (B)
1 harmful threat
2 popular reward
3 difficult benefit
4 restrictive obstacle
5 favorable alternative

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The most plausible explanation for the science communication problem is the public's limited capacity to comprehend science. The public is only (a) modestly science literate. About half, we are regularly reminded, understands that the earth orbits the sun in a year as opposed to a day; less than a quarter knows that nitrogen is the most common gas in the earth's atmosphere; less than 10% can make sense of a two-by-two contingency table essential to determining the ratio of true to false positives when assessing medical test results. So how can members of the public possibly be expected to understand what scientists are saying when scientists try to explain (b) complex issues like climate change or nuclear power? More important still, members of the public do not think the way scientists do. They rely on rapid, intuitive, affect-driven sources of information processing to the (c) exclusion of the deliberate, conscious, analytic ones essential to making appropriate judgments of risk. As a result, they tend to overestimate the magnitude of more emotionally charged disasters (e.g., terrorist attacks) and (d) discount more consequential but more temporally or emotionally remote ones (e.g., the impact of human-caused climate change). They also are more likely to rely on defective heuristics, such as crediting the opinions of their peers, a form of reasoning that can (e) inhibit self-reinforcing states of polarization.

*contingency table: 분할표 **heuristics: 경험적 지식

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Improve Science Communication with the Public
- ② Scientists' Need to Fulfill Their Responsibility to the Public
- ③ Importance of the General Public's Views on Scientific Issues
- ④ Why It Is Hard for Scientists to Communicate with the Public
- ⑤ Natural Disasters That Scientists Cannot Predict with Reliability

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)

University of Guelph (Canada) researcher Christopher Charles, with the help of two researchers from Research Development International in Cambodia, took on the project of helping the Cambodians overcome (a) their iron deficiency. This deficiency led to anemia, with the associated problems of headaches and impaired brain development for infants. Solving the problem seemed to be easy: get more iron into their diet.

*anemia: 빈혈증

(B)

Fortunately, Mr. Charles came up with a design that the Cambodians did like: the design of a fish that (b) they believed to be lucky. Mr. Charles said, "Some nights I wondered what I had got myself into; here I was in a village

with no running water, no electricity, and no way to use my computer." He added, "We knew some random piece of ugly metal wouldn't work, so we had to come up with an attractive idea. It became a challenge in social marketing."

(C)

The iron lucky-fish design worked. Mr. Charles said, "The iron fish — 7.6 centimetres long and about 200 grams — work by boiling them in water or soup for a minimum of 10 minutes to enhance the iron. We're getting fantastic results; there seems to be a huge decrease in anemia and the village women say they feel good, no dizziness, fewer headaches. The iron fish is incredibly powerful." The iron fish will save the Cambodians and improve the quality of (c) their lives. Mr. Charles said that he did learn an important lesson: "You can have the best treatment in the world, but if people won't use it, it won't matter."

(D)

However, solving the problem turned out to be hard. (d) The Cambodians were not rich enough to be able to afford red meat. Indeed, iron deficiency, which affects approximately 3.5 billion people, is a disease of poverty. If the Cambodians were to cook in iron pots, that would work, but they found the iron pots to be heavy and expensive and so they would not use (e) them. Putting a piece of iron in their cooking pots while cooking food would also work, but the Cambodians disliked such designs as circles.

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 Christopher Charles는 철분 결핍의 극복을 돕는 프로젝트를 맡았다.
- ② Christopher Charles는 수도물과 전기가 없는 마을에 있었다.
- ③ 프로젝트 시행 후 마을 여성들은 두통이 줄어들었다고 말했다.
- ④ 캄보디아 사람들의 철분 결핍 원인은 가난과 관련이 있었다.
- ⑤ 캄보디아 사람들은 원형 디자인의 철 조각을 매우 좋아했다.

※ 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하세요!
- “믿어왔던 것들이 너를 배반할 것만 같아 후덜덜 떨겠지만, 꿈꿔왔던 걸 절대 잊지 마. 네 자신을 믿어.”
- 버벌진트, 『우리 존재 화이팅』