

2023학년도 대학수학능력시험 문제지

# 영어 영역

성명		수험번호						-				
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정확히 기재하십시오.

**Just walk away**

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 배점은 2점 또는 3점입니다.

한국교육과정평가원



# 영어 영역

제 3 교시

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

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

- ① Not yet. I'll try it later.
- ② Sorry, but I don't like insects.
- ③ Don't worry. I won't bother you.
- ④ Yes. It's in the bathroom cabinet.
- ⑤ Keep it out of the children's reach.

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

- ① Sure. I'll be there after my lesson.
- ② Sorry, my old 3D printer is broken.
- ③ Yes, it was cheaper than I expected.
- ④ Right. I used to enjoy playing tennis.
- ⑤ That's okay. I have another appointment.

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

- ① 반려동물 입양 절차를 안내하려고
- ② 동물 구조 시 유의사항을 설명하려고
- ③ 동물보호법 개정의 필요성을 알리려고
- ④ 비영리 단체를 위한 재정적 후원을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 유기동물보호단체 자원봉사 참여를 권유하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자신의 주장을 글 속에서 반복해서 언급해야 한다.
- ② 글쓰기 전에 타인의 글을 많이 읽어보는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 결론을 먼저 쓰는 것이 논리적 글쓰기에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 글쓰기 시 독자의 수준에 맞는 어휘 선택이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 구체적 근거를 제시해야 한다.

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

- ① 사진사 — 교사                      ② 화가 — 미술관 직원
- ③ 무대 연출가 — 학생              ④ 의상 디자이너 — 모델
- ⑤ 공원 관리인 — 관광객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 할인쿠폰 다운받기                      ② 사진 전송하기
- ③ 놀이공원 예약하기                      ④ 선물 구입하기
- ⑤ 가족여행 계획하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 English Literature Conference에서 발표할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 취업 면접을 봐야 해서
- ② 문학 특강을 해야 해서
- ③ 해외 출장을 가야 해서
- ④ 논문 심사를 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 학술제 사회를 맡아야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$380    ② \$450    ③ \$480    ④ \$730    ⑤ \$750

10. 대화를 듣고, sports climbing course에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 강좌 기간                      ② 수강 인원                      ③ 수업 장소
- ④ 수강료                          ⑤ 수업 준비물

11. Tubo Hotel에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 재활용 콘크리트 관으로 지어졌다.
- ② 2010년에 개장했다.
- ③ Mexico City의 남쪽에 위치한다.
- ④ 20개의 객실을 보유하고 있다.
- ⑤ 객실 내 두 개의 욕실이 구비되어 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 예약할 연극을 고르시오.

Springfield Theater Festival

	Play Title	Genre	Start Time	Group Discount	Audience Rating
①	<i>Watch Out!</i>	Comedy	1:00 p.m.	×	7.8
②	<i>Someday</i>	Romance	2:00 p.m.	○	8.4
③	<i>Nobody Knows</i>	Horror	2:30 p.m.	○	8.9
④	<i>My Family</i>	Comedy	3:00 p.m.	○	7.2
⑤	<i>The Feelings</i>	Romance	3:00 p.m.	×	9.3

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

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Sorry, but my daughters need the books.
- ② Okay, let me return the books by 8 p.m.
- ③ Then, I'll bring the books in the afternoon.
- ④ It's not possible to receive them at the moment.
- ⑤ Right. Children should read many kinds of books.

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

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Just try to stay calm during an emergency.
- ② Yes. Your dad brought one home yesterday.
- ③ Right. Let's find out if we can get one online.
- ④ That's why we have a fire drill every semester.
- ⑤ Of course. You should learn how to use it correctly.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jack이 Carol에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① It's important to have detailed daily plans.
- ② I really appreciate your devotion to the club.
- ③ Why don't you practice regularly on your own?
- ④ I won't be able to attend practices in the morning.
- ⑤ How about having extra practices before school starts?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① insects that feed on insects
- ② roles of insects in nature
- ③ insects harmful to plants
- ④ ways insects defend themselves
- ⑤ factors threatening insects' survival

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① dragonflies    ② ants    ③ tiger beetles
- ④ mosquitoes    ⑤ ladybugs

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Fisher,

I want you to know how valuable you are to Northstar Plumbing. In the six months that you have been an employee here, the entire Drainage Department has demonstrated marked improvement in both billing and accounts receivable, largely because of your enthusiasm and administrative support. However, it is our policy at Northstar to assess employee performance and award raises annually. Since you have not yet reached your first anniversary as an employee with us, I cannot grant your request for a raise. In December of this year, I will be happy to meet with you and review your salary. At that time, it will be appropriate for me to consider raising your current salary. Thank you again for your excellent service to the company, and know that your performance is both monitored and valued.

Sincerely,  
Judith Gardner

- ① 임금 인상 요구를 거절하려고
- ② 업무부서 배정 결과를 통지하려고
- ③ 신규 사업 아이디어를 제안하려고
- ④ 실적이 우수한 사원을 격려하려고
- ⑤ 연수 일정 변경에 대해 항의하려고

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

A horse's cry came from one of the far barns. Marvin rushed over to it and saw that the entire back of the barn was coated in flames, but a horse was standing at the very front. Instincts told him it was Ewinar. The tiny brown colt was going crazy and kicking like a horse that was never tamed. Marvin put his hands to the barn door handle, and it was hot. Marvin ignored the screaming pain on his hand and opened the barn door. He threw the halter on Ewinar with amazing quickness. Marvin pulled the lead rope by Ewinar's side and the horse walked on. He began walking faster, forcing Marvin to jog to keep up with him. The barn floor had been littered with highly flammable straw, and the fire was chasing him and the colt as they raced away.

\* colt: 수말아지    \*\* halter: 고삐

- ① lively and festive    ② solemn and sacred
- ③ mysterious and odd    ④ urgent and desperate
- ⑤ boring and monotonous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the funniest things about becoming a boss is that it causes an awful lot of people to forget everything they know about how to relate to other people. If you have a complaint about somebody in your personal life, it would never occur to you to wait for a formally scheduled meeting to tell them. Yet, management has been bureaucratized to the point that we throw away effective strategies of everyday communication. Don't let the formal processes like annual performance reviews take over. They are meant to reinforce, not substitute, what we do every day. You'd never let the fact that you go to the dentist for a cleaning a couple times a year prevent you from brushing your teeth every day.

- ① 정확하고 구체적으로 직원들에게 피드백을 제공하라.
- ② 업무에 대한 동료의 건전한 비판을 겸허히 수용하라.
- ③ 직원 결속을 위해 회사 내 비공식적 모임을 활성화하라.
- ④ 직장에서 상사에게 이익을 제기할 때는 격식을 존중하라.
- ⑤ 절차에만 의존하지 말고 부하 직원들과 일상적으로 소통하라.

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

Difference is the shadow of similarity. Two things are similar by virtue of their difference from another; or different by virtue of one's similarity to a third. So it is with individuals. A short man is different from a tall man, but two men seem similar if contrasted with a woman. So it is with species. Genetically, the differences between a human being and a chimpanzee is at least 10 times as those between the two most dissimilar human beings. A man and a woman may be very different, but by comparison with a chimpanzee, it is their similarities that strike the eye - the hairless skin, the upright stance, the prominent nose. A chimpanzee, in turn, is similar to a human being when contrasted with a dog; the face, the hands, the 32 teeth, and so on. And a dog is like a person to the extent that both are unlike a fish. The fact that two animals are different does not mean they cannot also be similar.

- ① standard of identifying common ground
- ② fluid depending on perspective and target
- ③ absolute belief for an unique characteristic
- ④ clue of intellectual evolution in primitive society
- ⑤ mirror reflecting hierarchial order among species

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A popular notion with regard to creativity is that constraints hinder our creativity and the most innovative results come from people who have "unlimited" resources. Research shows, however, that creativity loves constraints. In our own agency, we did the best work when we had limited time and client resources. You had to be more creative just to make everything work harder. I have often said our marketing teams were more creative on \$5 million accounts than \$100 million accounts. Today, when working with startups, I am amazed at the creativity you have to have when you only have \$25,000. Perhaps companies should do just the opposite—intentionally apply limits to take advantage of the creative potential of their people.

- ① 창의성은 성공적인 마케팅을 위한 필수 요소이다.
- ② 조직 내 활발한 소통이 창의적인 결과를 낳는다.
- ③ 방향성이 결여된 창의성은 기업 발전을 저해한다.
- ④ 성과를 강조하는 기업 문화는 구성원의 창의성을 억압한다.
- ⑤ 사용할 수 있는 자원이 제한적일 때 창의성이 더 잘 발휘된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most common settlement form is nuclear. Most rural people live in houses clustered in a village with forest and grassland lying beyond. The settlement land use protects most households from any insect-transmitted diseases from woods and fields. The nuclear form, however, facilitates the fecal contamination of water sources and the spread of directly contagious diseases. Houses in a dispersed settlement form are located on farmland, and neither air nor water provides much focus of contagion for the scattered population. Each household, however, is exposed to vectored diseases originating in the natural surroundings. A linear settlement, in which houses are lined up along both sides of a river, canal, or road, has an intermediary position and often is characterized by the worst conditions of the other two settlement forms. People are only partially protected from insect-transmitted diseases because the rear of the dwelling is exposed; yet the clustering of houses provides a focus for contagion.

\* fecal: 배설물의 \*\* vectored: 곤충(동물) 매개의

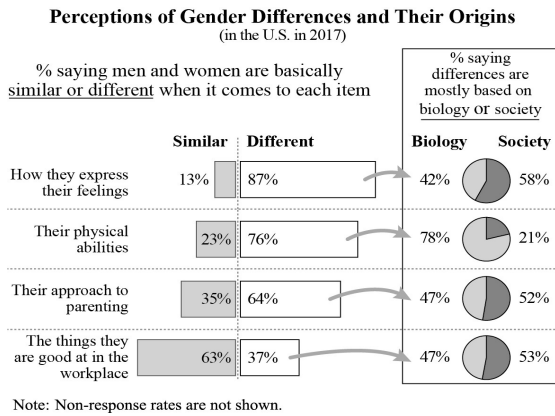
- ① historical changes of the spatial arrangement of houses
- ② effect of settlement patterns on the spread of diseases
- ③ geographical characteristics of large residential zones
- ④ practical measures for preventing contagious diseases
- ⑤ migration of diseases from rural to urban areas

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many wanted people to think about the "Internet", which includes, but is a much bigger subject than, the Web, an application on the Internet, or search, which is an app on the Web. Back in 1996, computer scientist and visionary Danny Hillis pointed out that when it comes to the Internet, "Many people sense this, but don't want to think about it because the change is too profound. Today, on the Internet the main event is the Web. A lot of people think that the Web is the Internet, and they're missing something. The Internet is a brand-new fertile ground where things can grow, and the Web is the first thing that grew there. But the stuff growing there is in a very primitive form. The Web is the old media incorporated into the new medium. It both adds something to the Internet and takes something away."

- ① Why We Shouldn't Perceive the Web as Fruits
- ② The Role of the Internet as a Primitive Medium
- ③ The Web is the Early Product of the Internet
- ④ A Matter of Time: Changed Role Between Web and Internet
- ⑤ The Essence of the Web: A Mother of the Internet

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The charts above show the results of a 2017 U.S. survey on the perceptions of gender differences and their origins. ① When it comes to how they express their feelings, their physical abilities, and their approach to parenting, more than half of respondents say men and women are basically different. ② Among the four items surveyed, the one with the biggest percentage of the response “different” is how they express their feelings. ③ On the other hand, the item for which the most people choose the response “similar” is the things they are good at in the workplace, and the response rate is 63 percent. ④ For all items except their physical abilities, the percentages of respondents saying that differences are mostly based on society are larger than those of people who say differences are mostly based on biology. ⑤ In the case of their physical abilities, however, the percentage of people who say differences are mostly based on biology is more than four times that of those who say differences are mostly based on society.

26. saola에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The saola, also known as the Vu Quong ox, is an endangered, nocturnal forest-dwelling ox weighing about 100 kilograms. Its habitat is the dense mountain forests in the Annamite Mountains, which run through the Lao PDR and Vietnam. The saola is generally considered the greatest animal discovery of recent times. First documented in Vietnam in 1992, it is so different from any other known species that a separate genus had to be created for it. The saola stays at higher elevations during the wetter summer season, when streams at these altitudes have plenty of water, and moves down to the lowlands in winter, when the mountain streams dry up. They are said to travel mostly in groups of two or three animals. Hunting and the loss of forest habitat due to logging and conversion to farmland threaten its survival.

\* nocturnal: 야행성의 \*\* genus: [생물] 속(屬)

- ① 무게가 100킬로그램 정도 나간다.
- ② 1992년에 베트남에서 처음으로 기록되었다.
- ③ 여름에는 저지대에 머물고 겨울에는 고지대로 이동한다.
- ④ 주로 두세 마리씩 무리지어 다닌다고 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 사냥과 삼림 서식지의 감소로 생존이 위협 받는다.

27. 2022 Pegasus Drone Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2022 Pegasus Drone Challenge**

Every year, Pegasus Engineering invites aspiring amateur engineers to bring forth their ideas for the next generation of commercial drones. This year, participants can enter our challenge by submitting a safe, easy-to-operate delivery drone.

**How to Participate**

- This challenge is open to anyone 16 and over.
- Entries should be submitted by August 13, 2022.

**Drone Requirements**

- Capable of vertical takeoff and landing
- Length shall be below 4 meters.
- Maximum weight shall be below 25 kg.
- Maximum speed shall not exceed 200 km/h.



**Awards**

- 1st Place: \$50,000 & entrance ticket for York Air Festival
- 2nd Place: \$20,000 & entrance ticket for York Air Festival
- All Participants: Pegasus Drone Challenge Flight Jacket

For more information, please visit [www.drone-challenge2022.net](http://www.drone-challenge2022.net).

- ① 참가자들은 배송용 드론을 제출한다.
- ② 16세 이상이면 누구나 참가 가능하다.
- ③ 출품작은 수직 이착륙이 가능해야 한다.
- ④ 출품작의 최대 속력은 시속 200킬로미터를 넘어서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 참가자 전원은 York Air Festival 입장권을 받는다.

28. Refugee Hope Box에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



**Refugee Hope Box**

Refugee Hope Box allows you to pack supplies for refugees into a box and send it to our warehouse, and then our volunteers will hand deliver the contents to a refugee child or family.

- ① CHOOSE items weighing less than 5 kg that are needed by refugee children & families.
- ② PACK items into a shoebox with a shipping label.
- ③ SHIP the box to our organization at Refugee Hope Box 239 Creek Rd., Niguel, CA 92677. Shipping is at your expense.

- Fill out the packing slip to mark whether the items are for a refugee mother/baby, a refugee girl, or a refugee boy as well as the target age of the recipient.
  - We do not accept food, medicine, or used clothing donations.
- Questions? Email us: [info@refugeechild.org](mailto:info@refugeechild.org).

- ① 보내는 물품의 무게는 제한이 없다.
- ② 물품을 신발 상자에 담는다.
- ③ 기관으로 보내는 물품의 배송료는 기관이 부담한다.
- ④ 물품 수령자의 대상 연령은 표시하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 식품, 의약품, 현물을 기증 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When it comes to medical treatment, patients see choice as both a blessing and a burden. And the burden falls primarily on women, who are ① typically the guardians not only of their own health, but that of their husbands and children. "It is an overwhelming task for women, and consumers in general, ② to be able to sort through the information they find and make decisions," says Amy Allina, program director of the National Women's Health Network. And what makes it overwhelming is not only that the decision is ours, but that the number of sources of information ③ which we are to make the decisions has exploded. It's not just a matter of listening to your doctor lay out the options and ④ making a choice. We now have encyclopedic lay-people's guides to health, "better health" magazines, and the Internet. So now the prospect of medical decisions ⑤ has become everyone's worst nightmare of a term paper assignment, with stakes infinitely higher than a grade in a course.

\* lay-people: 비전문가

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to Derek Bickerton, human ancestors and relatives such as the Neanderthals may have had a relatively large lexicon of words, each of which related to a mental concept such as 'meat', 'fire', 'hunt' and so forth. They were able to string such words together but could do so only in a nearly (A) [arbitrary/consistent] fashion. Bickerton recognizes that this could result in some ambiguity. For instance, would 'man killed bear' have meant that a man has killed a bear or that a bear has killed a man? Ray Jackendoff, a cognitive scientist, suggests that simple rules such as 'agent-first' (that is, the man killed the bear) might have (B) [increased/reduced] the potential ambiguity. Nevertheless, the number and complexity of potential utterances would have been severely limited. The transformation of such proto-language into language required the (C) [destruction/evolution] of grammar—rules that define the order in which a finite number of words can be strung together to create an infinite number of utterances, each with a specific meaning.

\* lexicon: 어휘 목록 \*\* proto-language: 원시 언어

- | (A)              | (B)           | (C)         |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① arbitrary ...  | increased ... | destruction |
| ② arbitrary ...  | reduced ...   | evolution   |
| ③ arbitrary ...  | reduced ...   | destruction |
| ④ consistent ... | reduced ...   | evolution   |
| ⑤ consistent ... | increased ... | destruction |

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A political scientist has done a series of experiments to demonstrate the positive effects of \_\_\_\_\_. In those experiments, he used computer-simulated agents that were programmed to solve problems. He set up a series of groups of ten or twenty agents, with each agent endowed with a different set of skills, and had them solve a relatively sophisticated problem. Individually, some of the agents were very good at solving the problem while others were less effective. But what he found was that a group made up of some smart agents and some not-so-smart agents almost always did better than a group made up just of smart agents. You could do as well or better by selecting a group randomly and letting it solve the problem as by spending a lot of time trying to find the smart agents and then putting them alone on the problem.

- ① diversity                      ② creativity                      ③ equality
- ④ familiarity                    ⑤ practicality

32. When a new chemical was introduced in 1955, the manufacturer applied for a tolerance which would \_\_\_\_\_. As required by law, he had tested the chemical on laboratory animals and submitted the results with his application. However, scientists of the Food and Drug Administration interpreted the tests as showing a possible cancer-producing tendency and the Commission accordingly recommended a policy stating that no residues could legally occur on food shipped across state lines. But the manufacturer had the legal right to appeal and the case was accordingly reviewed by a committee. The committee's decision was a compromise: a tolerance of 1 part per million was to be established and the product marketed for two years, during which time further laboratory tests were to determine whether the chemical was actually a cause of cancer.

- ① inquire whether the material in question was safe for marketing
- ② induce consumers to purchase and accept their products
- ③ assist in eliminating the side effect the chemical might cause
- ④ bring about extra-legal protection of the chemical in question
- ⑤ allow small amounts of the material to remain in crops

33. Let us begin with freedom itself, an elusive idea that has filled the pages of many books of political philosophy. As a first shot, let us say that a person's freedom depends on the number of options open to her, and on her capacity to make a choice between them. Someone who has a choice between ten different jobs has greater freedom than someone who only has two to choose between. Of course the quality of the options matters too: you may think that having two good jobs to choose between gives you more freedom than having ten bad ones, particularly if the bad ones are all rather similar (street cleaner, office cleaner, toilet cleaner, etc.). So rather than 'number of options' we should perhaps say 'extent of options' where this takes into account both how different the options are, and how valuable they are. As to the second clause, 'capacity to choose', we need this because someone might be presented with options but for one reason or another not be able to \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* elusive: 파악하기 어려운, 추상적인

- ① discern the benefits of a number of options
- ② exercise a genuine choice between them
- ③ express them through a series of discrete steps
- ④ choose the only one option regardless of its quality
- ⑤ feel the freedom because of the point of view

34. The electromagnetic force works between any two things that have electric charge. The more charge, the stronger the force. And, like gravity, the force depends on the separation between the objects. The further they are apart, the weaker the force. But unlike gravity, electromagnetism can be both attractive and repulsive; it can pull things together and push them apart. Opposite charges, one positive the other negative, attract. Like charges, both positive or both negative, repel. This means that a composite object that has an equal amount of positive and negative charge will push and pull in equal amounts and consequently experience and exert no electromagnetic force at all. This balance, the result of charge neutrality, can never happen with gravity. There being no negative mass, there is no possibility of a mass-neutral object. You can't neutralize gravity as you can the electromagnetic force. This is why the gravity is \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* electric charge: 전하 (電荷) \*\* repulsive: 척력이 있는, 밀어내는

- ① annoyingly abstract in its structure
- ② absent from the our reality
- ③ neutral mixing the opposite poles
- ④ extremely onesided like the latter
- ⑤ ever present in our experiences

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Bert Vogelstein's latest effort is what he calls a "liquid biopsy." A blood sample is taken and tested for the presence of even the tiniest amounts of tumor DNA. ① A tumor detected by Vogelstein's liquid biopsy can be detected at just 1 percent the size of what is necessary to be detected by an MRI, currently the most reliable tool for finding cancer. ② MRI scans are capable of producing a variety of chemical and physical data, in addition to detailed spatial images. ③ The amount can be so small that the cancer is discovered even before any symptoms have developed. ④ What this effectively means is that getting a blood test for cancer could become part of everybody's annual medical checkup if the price goes down far enough, as Vogelstein believes it will. ⑤ The testing done to date by researchers at two dozen medical institutions shows that Vogelstein's method found 47 percent of earliest-stage cancers.

\* biopsy: 생검(생체 조직 검사)

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

36.

Our vision is not a sophisticated camera carrying the images from our eyes to the "mental screen" of the brain. Traditionally, the visual cortex was described as a part of the brain that processes visual information.

- (A) It turned out that the number of neural fibers going out deep inside of brain to the sensory surfaces far exceed the number of those going in. Your brain sends many more signals out to your visional area than your eyes send in.
- (B) Apparently, the brain uses each "guess" to reduce the ambiguity by gathering more observations. The cycle repeats over and over until the brain is confident enough to let us experience its creation as "real."
- (C) In practice, it meant that certain neurons in this area became active when an image was presented to the subject. However, the interpretation of that correlation has changed over time.

\*cortex: 대뇌 피질

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



37.

Fatigue is an intrinsic counterpart to human activity. Every human action requires power, energy consumption, hormonal regulation and increased blood circulation.

- (A) It persists as a feeling of deficiency which the sufferer tries to silence, as if giving the body a chance to catch its breath would be an acknowledgement of weakness. Victims of burnout may turn to drugs to mask the exhaustion responsible for this shameful incapacity.
- (B) When the limits of these functions are exceeded, subjective manifestations including total exhaustion inevitably result. Nonetheless, while burnout may be accompanied by the symptoms of normal physical exhaustion, the fatigue associated with burnout has its own particular qualities.
- (C) A Fatigue rooted in the will to succeed, to work diligently and go the extra mile, even if it means neglecting one's own basic needs, the fatigue is often ignored by the sufferer, perceived as an obstacle to productivity. The signal gets lost among the noise of so many other duties. [3점]

- 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 addition, self-driving cars require interfaces allowing them to interpret the actions and intentions of other traffic users, and the car will need ways of expressing its intentions to other users.

Self-driving cars are, in essence, robots in which the user is in the passenger's seat. (①) Although autonomous cars are still not widely available, most cars now have some form of on-board advanced driver assistance technologies (ADAS), such as lane following, adaptive cruise control, automatic parking, predictive braking, pedestrian protection systems, and blind-spot warning systems. (②) Many of these systems require an effective human-machine interface for the driver of the car. (③) Car drivers use a wide range of signals to communicate their intent to others. (④) For example, slowing down when nearing a crosswalk can signal to pedestrians that they have been noticed and that it is safe to cross. (⑤) The Jaguar Land Rover developed a more explicit way of communicating with pedestrians by putting "googly eyes" on its cars to signify attention.

39.

In reality, other grounds of conflict are possible.

More than most policy areas dealt with by political philosophers, the discussion of property is beset with definitional difficulties. The first issue is to distinguish between property and private property. (①) Strictly speaking, 'property' is a general term for the rules that govern people's access to and control of things like land, natural resources, the means of production, manufactured goods, and also texts, ideas, inventions, and other intellectual products. (②) Disagreements about their use are likely to be serious because resource-use matters to people. (③) They are particularly serious where the objects in question are both scarce and necessary. (④) Some have suggested that property relations only make sense under conditions of scarcity. (⑤) There may be disagreements about how a given piece of land should be used, which stem from the history or symbolic significance of that piece of land, whether land in general is scarce or not. [3점]

\* beset 둘러싸이다

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

In a set of remarkable experiments, Chen-Bo Zhong and Katie Liljenquist have shown that lyrics like "Wash your sins away in the tide" are not just a quirk of language. In their experiment, they asked students to recall either an ethical or unethical behavior in their past. Students who remembered their own unethical behavior were more likely to act as if they felt unclean. On a word-completion task that followed, the "unethical memory" students were more likely to say that the unfinished word "W\_\_\_H" was "WASH" instead of "WISH," and the "S\_\_\_P" was "SOAP" instead of, say, "STEP." In a second experiment, students were told that the study was to determine if handwriting was linked to personality. Some students copied out stories of ethical behavior; others, stories of unethical behavior. They were then asked to rate the desirability of various products. Some were cleansing products and others were not. Those who copied out unethical stories rated cleansing products much higher than noncleansing products.

\*quirk: 재치, 기발함



According to some experiments, exposure to cases of moral \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ may lead people to develop a perception of physical \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- (A)    (B)
- ① violation        .....        cleanliness
- ② violation        .....        hardship
- ③ dilemma        .....        hardship
- ④ perfection        .....        cleanliness
- ⑤ perfection        .....        strength

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Because personality is the innermost layer of your “personhood,” it’s easy (and very common) to lose sight of your personality. In fact, most people are (a) unaware of their personalities because from early childhood, they have spent most of their time adopting out-of-sync identities that completely mask their natural personalities. More often than not, the environments of our youth (for example, the way our parents raise us, the way society interacts with us, and the way our culture shapes us) (b) mislead us as adults into thinking we are one kind of person—when we are really another!

As children, we are surrounded by families and societies and cultures that are constantly making impressions on us, giving us (c) feedback about how we should be in the world, and teaching us “the right” ways to behave, the “right” thoughts and feelings to have, and the “right” groups to join. Although we come into the world being one way (our personalities), we often receive messages over time, from these (d) outside influences, that there are drawbacks to being our true selves and rewards for adopting identities that are out-of-sync with our true selves. So instead of developing behaviors, thoughts, and relationships that support our true selves, we develop ones that will (e) disappoint the people in our lives.

\* out-of-sync: 맞지 않는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Let Your Social Skills Speak for You
  - ② The Key to Building Character and Personality
  - ③ Silence Your Impulses and Achieve Inner Peace
  - ④ Why Do We Move Away from Our True Selves?
  - ⑤ Can We Base Self-Worth on Social Achievements?

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.  
(A)

A man came home from work late again, tired and irritated, to find his five-year-old son waiting for him at the door. “Daddy, may I ask you a question?” “Yeah, sure, what is it?” replied the man. “Daddy, how much money do you make an hour?” “That’s none of your business. What makes (a) you ask such a thing?” the man said angrily. “I just want to know. Please tell me,” pleaded the little boy. “If you must know, I make twenty dollars an hour.” “Oh,” the little boy replied, “Daddy, may I borrow ten dollars, please?”

(B)

The little boy sat straight up, beaming. “Oh, thank you, Daddy!” he said. Then, reaching under his pillow, he pulled out some more bills. The man, seeing that the boy already had money, started to get angry again. The little boy slowly counted out (b) his money. “Why did you want more money if you already had some?” the father complained. “Because I didn’t have enough, but now I do,” the little boy replied. “Daddy, I have twenty dollars now. Can I buy an hour of your time?”

(C)

After an hour or so, the man had calmed down, and started to think (c) he may have been a little hard on his son. Maybe there was something he really needed to buy with that ten dollars, and he really didn’t ask for money often. The man went to the little boy’s room. “Are you asleep, son?” he asked. “No, Daddy, I’m awake,” replied the boy. “I’ve been thinking, maybe I was too hard on you earlier,” said the man. “It’s been a long day and I took my irritation out on (d) you. Here’s that ten dollars you asked for.”

(D)

The father was furious. “If the only reason you wanted to know how much money I make is just so you can borrow some to buy a silly toy, then you march to your room and go to bed. Think about why (e) you are being so selfish.” The little boy quietly went to his room. The man sat down and started to get even madder about the little boy’s questioning. How dare he ask such questions only to get some money?

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 남자가 귀가했을 때 아들이 문에서 그를 기다리고 있었다.
  - ② 남자는 아들에게 자신이 한 시간에 20달러를 번다고 말했다.
  - ③ 아들은 베개 아래에서 지폐를 꺼냈다.
  - ④ 아들은 남자에게 자주 돈을 달라고 했었다.
  - ⑤ 남자는 아들이 돈을 얻기 위해 질문을 했다고 생각했다.

※ 확인 사항  
답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.



※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.