

# 2024학년도 수특모의고사 8회

## 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, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① I don't like to wear a mask.
- ② Wearing a mask won't be helpful.
- ③ They're in the living room cabinet.
- ④ The fine dust has finally disappeared.
- ⑤ I forgot to watch the weather forecast.

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

- ① Don't worry. I have a backup file.
- ② Good job! No one can replace you.
- ③ Okay. Use my computer whenever you want.
- ④ What a relief! The presentation is finally over.
- ⑤ Right. You should check your computer regularly.

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

- ① 홈스테이 가정을 추가 모집하려고
- ② 통역 자원봉사 활동을 소개하려고
- ③ 교환 학생의 방문 일정을 안내하려고
- ④ 자매 학교 방문 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 자매 학교 방문 시의 유의 사항을 설명하려고

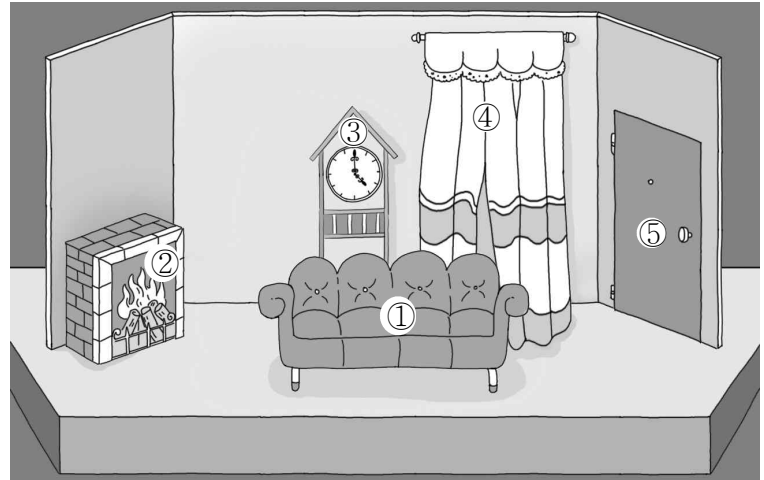
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 결과보다 과정을 즐기는 것이 중요하다.
- ② 해야 할 일을 미루는 습관을 고쳐야 한다.
- ③ 산책은 새로운 아이디어 구상에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 좋은 성과를 얻으려면 선택과 집중이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 발명 아이디어는 대부분 실생활의 필요에서 나온다.

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

- ① 출판업자-삽화가
- ② 문학 평론가-소설가
- ③ 이사 업체 직원-고객
- ④ 중고 서점 주인-중고 도서 판매자
- ⑤ 헌 옷 수거인-아파트 관리소 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 드론 빌리기
- ② 인터뷰 질문 작성하기
- ③ 홍보 동영상 편집하기
- ④ 캠퍼스 전경 촬영하기
- ⑤ 교장 선생님 인터뷰하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 회의 장소를 바꾸려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 난방이 안돼서
- ② 공간이 좁아서
- ③ 조명이 어두워서
- ④ 예약이 중복되어서
- ⑤ 프로젝터가 고장 나서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$240    ② \$280    ③ \$290    ④ \$300    ⑤ \$320

10. 대화를 듣고, Meet The Mayor에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사용 언어            ② 신청 방법            ③ 개최 일시
- ④ 소요 시간            ⑤ 개최 장소

11. Clothing Drive Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수합된 옷은 지역 자선 단체에 기부된다.
- ② 참가자의 이름은 학교 웹 사이트에 게시된다.
- ③ 옷을 가장 많이 기부한 학급에 피자를 상으로 준다.
- ④ 기부할 옷을 미리 세탁해서 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 학생회에서 각 학급을 방문하여 옷을 수거한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 개집을 고르시오.

Dog Houses

	Model	Material	Price	Size	Weatherproof
①	A	fabric	\$55	small	×
②	B	plastic	\$60	medium	○
③	C	plastic	\$75	large	○
④	D	wood	\$90	large	×
⑤	E	wood	\$120	medium	○

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

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

- ① I'm sorry. The party has been delayed.
- ② Thanks. I'll buy a nice souvenir for you.
- ③ Not yet. We haven't decided where to stay.
- ④ It's okay. Family always comes first for me.
- ⑤ Right. It's too late for you to join the field trip.

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

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

- ① Trust me. I can teach you how to play tennis.
- ② Don't take it so hard. Anyone can make a mistake.
- ③ I'm afraid not. There'll be no open audition this time.
- ④ Not at all. Feel free to come and see her performance.
- ⑤ That may work. But I need to discuss it with other members.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Rita가 Justin에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You can go and find another partner.
- ② I'll pass this time because I'm too busy.
- ③ We can help each other to win the competition.
- ④ I apologize I forgot to apply for the competition.
- ⑤ We don't have enough information about the topic.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of smell on work efficiency
- ② reasons to check outdoor air quality
- ③ ways to make your house smell pleasant
- ④ necessity of using natural cleaning products
- ⑤ benefits of decorating the house with plants

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① carpet                      ② sofa                      ③ closet
- ④ trash can                    ⑤ pet toys

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thank you for deciding to send your child to Gibbons Summer Camp. We have found over the past few years that text messages are the most reliable form of communication, so we are asking for your permission to contact your child. By completing the form, you will be giving us permission to contact your child via text over the summer. We understand if you do not wish to grant this permission. But we ask that you complete this form indicating your preference and have your child return it no later than May 10, 2019.

- ① 캠프 진행을 도와줄 학부모를 모집하려고
- ② 캠프 운영에 필요한 물품 기부를 부탁하려고
- ③ 캠프 기간 변경에 대한 찬반 의견을 물으려고
- ④ 캠프에 참가하는 자녀와의 문자 연락에 대해 동의받으려고
- ⑤ 캠프에 참가하는 자녀의 휴대 전화 사용 금지를 통보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jill의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jill is driving her two young sons to the movies. After the third time that the kids have quarreled, she pulls over the car, turns around, and screams at them at the top of her lungs: "ENOUGH! One more word and *nobody* goes to the movies!" After seeing the frightened looks on the children's faces and feeling the aftermath of the hurricane that just overtook her, she drives to the movies in a state of shock and disbelief. The kids were just being kids, she thinks. How could I have lost it and scared them so badly? Jill finds herself feeling overwhelmed, exhausted, and pretty guilty for the rest of the trip.

- ① angry → regretful                      ② bored → surprised
- ③ sorrowful → worried                    ④ annoyed → comforted
- ⑤ disappointed → excited

20. 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.

21. 밑줄 친 “Out of the control” is an ideology, not a fact.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about what is inaccurately described as mindless sprawl in our physical environment. We condemn the unstoppable spread of low-density suburbs over millions of acres of formerly virgin land. We worry about its environmental impact, about the obesity in people that it fosters, and about the other social problems that come in its wake. But nobody seems to have designed urban sprawl, it just happens—or so it appears. On closer inspection, however, urban sprawl is not mindless at all. There is nothing inevitable about its development. Sprawl is the result of zoning laws designed by legislators, low-density buildings designed by developers, marketing strategies designed by ad agencies, tax breaks designed by economists, credit lines designed by banks, geomatics designed by retailers, data-mining software designed by hamburger chains, and automobiles designed by car designers. The interactions between all these systems and human behavior are complicated and hard to understand—but the policies themselves are not the result of chance. “Out of control” is an ideology, not a fact.

\*sprawl: (도시의) 스프롤 현상(무계획적인 팽창 현상) \*\*obesity: 비만  
\*\*\*geomatics: 지형정보학

- ① Sprawls appear as a result of the thoughtless expansion of population.
- ② It should be accepted that government alone can't solve social problems.
- ③ The original intention is not frequently reflected in the design of urban space.
- ④ It is hard for citizens to exercise control over urban planning and development.
- ⑤ That urban expansion is inevitable is a myth, namely an excuse for the involved.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

You've probably already heard about the importance of adopting an attitude of gratitude and focusing on the positive things in your life. But what does that even mean beyond a tired cliché? Isn't it enough when you're grateful for Thanksgiving dinner and the mounds of sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie that will soon be happily in your stomach? Well, not really. Thanksgiving is a good place to start for taking inventory of all the things for which you're thankful, but it's by no means the finish line. When you have an average day that's probably going to simply fade into the fabric of your life, remember to take stock—are you thankful for that text your friend sent you that made you feel special? What about when someone at lunch let you take the last slice of pizza? Small, seemingly inconsequential things are the threads of thankfulness, and gratitude for those small things can be practiced every day.

\*cliché: 상투적 표현 \*\*mound: 더미  
\*\*\*inconsequential: 보잘것없는

- ① 고마운 일을 오랫동안 기억하도록 기록해 둘 필요가 있다.
- ② 일상의 작은 일에 대한 감사를 매일 실천하는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 너무 과한 친절을 베푸는 것은 상대방을 부담스럽게 할 수 있다.
- ④ 감사하는 태도와 긍정적인 사고는 사업 성공에 필수적인 요소이다.
- ⑤ 우리는 일상생활의 익숙한 과업들을 의식하지 않고 수행할 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The emergence of life-long learning is one major development in Europe which is thought to have an impact on educational policies and teaching-learning trends across Europe, and the world. It relates to the awareness of the need to bridge the gap between education systems and the socio-economic needs in particular. Education is believed to work more and be directed towards exploring and catering for new emerging needs. In 1996, Europe celebrated The European Year of Life-long Learning, stressing the need to respond to fears about competitiveness, innovations in technology and capitalist globalisation. Substantial changes in education systems are expected to cater for the new needs. Responding to change has become a must and, as often stated by policy-makers, there is a mounting urgency to adapt and upgrade education to be able to respond to the changing global economic, social and political environment.

\*cater for: ~을 충족하다

- ① unexpected results from changes in education systems
- ② effective ways to promote a culture of life-long learning
- ③ reasons why education matters for economic development
- ④ evolution of life-long learning from a social justice perspective
- ⑤ life-long learning as a means to meet the changing global needs

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I can't imagine a rat working for a shiny medal to hang around its neck or an inscribed plaque to decorate its cage. Appealing as it sounds having the title of "Laboratory Rat of the Year" or "Most Creative Path through a Maze," the rats just aren't motivated by such distinctions. Instead, laboratory rats want the real deal—food, safety, social contact, even some gentle stroking from an experimenter. In fact, award ceremonies are distinctly human, as I know no other animal that will work for trophies or certificates. Other animals learn to associate verbal expressions with the subsequent presentation of tangible rewards such as food, but medals, ribbons, and awards are specific to human motivation. Awards are designed to distinguish one individual from a group of individuals, a goal that doesn't register for most nonhuman animals.

\*inscribed plaque: 이름이 새겨진 명패 \*\*maze: 미로 \*\*\*tangible: 유형의

- ① Should Everyone Get a Trophy?
- ② What Exactly Drives Rats to Move?
- ③ Awards: Motivators Distinct to Humans
- ④ Use Physical Rewards to Train Your Pet
- ⑤ The Surprising Benefits of Winning an Award

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Brand Origin Factors of Most Purchased Cosmetics Brands by Chinese in 2015

Factor	Origin of Most Purchased Cosmetics Brands			
	Korea (n=639)	China (n=498)	Japan (n=359)	Europe (n=312)
Good word of mouth	70%	64%	75%	83%
Good value for money	59%	72%	55%	38%
Special formula	34%	31%	40%	46%
Trendy makeup style	31%	8%	21%	22%
Packaging and design	16%	11%	12%	16%

\* n = number of respondents who mostly purchased brands from that country/region

The table above shows the countries of origin for the cosmetics brands mostly purchased by Chinese in 2015 and the factors of their purchase decision. ① The number of respondents mostly buying Korean cosmetics brands was greater than that of respondents mostly buying Chinese brands. ② “Good word of mouth” was the biggest factor of decision for those who mostly purchased Korean brands. ③ As for respondents who mostly purchased Chinese brands, “Good value for money” was the most important consideration. ④ For European brand consumers, “Special formula” was the third most responded consideration, with the percentage more than three times that of “Packaging and design.” ⑤ The percentage of respondents who considered “Trendy makeup style” in their choice of cosmetics brands was the highest for Korean brands, followed by European and Japanese brands.

26. Merrill Joseph Fernando에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Merrill Joseph Fernando was born in 1930 in the west of Sri Lanka. He attended Maris Stella College in Negombo and his first job was with a US petroleum company, as an inspector. Fernando applied to be a tea-taster in 1952 and was in the first group of trainees to be sent to London. Fernando briefly worked for a tea business in London, and returned to Sri Lanka, joining A F Jones & Co, a British-owned tea business. Within four years he had been appointed as a director, and when the British owners decided it was time to return to the UK, Fernando and a partner purchased their shares. He helped supply the first consignment of Ceylon tea to the Soviet Union at the end of the 1950s. After selling up his shares in A F Jones & Co, in 1962 he founded his own firm, Merrill J Fernando & Co, with the aid of a US \$100 loan from his father.

\* consignment: 위탁 판매

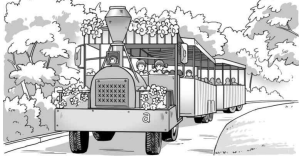
- ① 미국 석유 회사에서 처음 일자리를 얻었다.
- ② 차 감별사로 지원해 훈련받으러 런던으로 갔다.
- ③ 스리랑카로 돌아가기 전 런던의 차 업체에서 잠시 일했다.
- ④ 소비에트 연방으로의 실론티 판매를 도왔다.
- ⑤ 영국계 회사를 인수해 자신의 회사와 합병했다.

27. Hillcrest Park Blossom Train에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Hillcrest Park Blossom Train**

During the spring season, Hillcrest Park sparkles with millions of blossoms and lights.

**Dates Offered:** April 6 – May 5  
(weekends only)



**Train Ride**


- price: \$6 for daytime train and \$12 for night train
- reservation: online or by phone
- duration: 20-minute-long experience where you can look around ten differently themed gardens

- Popular dates sell out early, so advance reservations are recommended.
- Dogs of any size are not permitted on the train.

For more information, contact us at 555-257-8531 or visit [www.hcpark.com](http://www.hcpark.com).

- ① 주말에만 운행한다.
- ② 야간 기차의 탑승료는 12달러이다.
- ③ 온라인 예약이 가능하다.
- ④ 20개의 테마 정원을 지나간다.
- ⑤ 반려견의 동승은 허용되지 않는다.


28. Hide & Seek Sayley Interactive Doll 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



**Hide & Seek Sayley Interactive Doll**

**How to Play with Sayley**

1. Hide Sayley anywhere you want making sure she is in an upright sitting position.
2. The seeker (child) will get messages from Sayley through the Detector.
3. When the seeker presses the green button on the Detector, Sayley will start to respond as the seeker looks for her.
4. The LED indicators on the front of the Detector will indicate if the seeker is far away from Sayley or not:
  - Blue - The seeker is at a far distance.
  - Yellow - The seeker is getting close but is at a medium distance.
  - Red - The seeker is very close.



**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

1. The doll itself does not talk. Sayley's voice comes out of the Detector only.
2. Do not hide Sayley inside any metallic containers, as it will affect the signals transmitted from Sayley.

- ① 인형이 똑바로 서 있는 자세로 인형을 숨겨두어야 한다.
- ② 탐지기의 검은색 버튼을 누르면 인형이 반응을 시작한다.
- ③ 찾는 사람이 가까이 오면 탐지기에 파란불이 들어온다.
- ④ 탐지기와 인형 모두에서 목소리가 나온다.
- ⑤ 금속 용기 안에 인형을 숨겨서는 안 된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The idea that money replaced barter by making transactions more efficient allows one ① to see the economy as something in which money is nothing more than a passive mediator—a “lubricant in exchange.” Money objects such as coins are not ② fundamentally different from commodities such as weights of gold: the stamp is merely something to “save the trouble of weighing” (Aristotle) and “a great convenience” (Ragan and Lipsey) but has no unique importance of its own. The Canadian economist Todd Hirsch quipped that “you could use chickens as money” as long as people are ready to accept ③ them as a means of exchange. However, the fact that many things can serve as money does not tell us much about money, any more than the number of actors who have played Hamlet ④ tell us about Shakespeare’s play. ⑤ What counts is the properties of objects at the time when they are used as money, not when they are offstage.

\*barter: 물물 교환 \*\*lubricant: 윤활유 \*\*\*quip: 재치 있게 말하다

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Happiness can be brief. Remember how great it felt the last time you got a raise? Do you still feel the same excitement about it today? Probably not. Psychologists have long noted the human tendency to psychologically ① adapt to new circumstances. Something that initially makes one feel happy soon comes to feel like the ② norm. The sense of happiness fades, and an urge to acquire the next bigger or better thing takes hold again. This can make the ③ pursuit of happiness feel like walking on a treadmill, where you have to keep working to stay in the same place—and, in fact, this cycle has been called the “hedonic treadmill.” For example, you may feel happy to buy a house. But the euphoria begins to ④ intensify as you see how much work it needs. Upgrading the kitchen feels good, but then the bathroom looks outdated. The pleasure of accomplishing one task fades quickly as the desire for the next improvement ⑤ arises.

\*hedonic treadmill: 쾌락의 쳇바퀴 \*\*euphoria: 행복감, 희열

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

31. The consequences of written forms of communication are quite \_\_\_\_\_. The Canadian economist and communication historian Harold Innis, for example, describes how written communication allowed societies to endure through time by creating durable texts which could be handed down and referred to. This allowed for the control of knowledge by central hierarchies (such as a priesthood). But the invention of more transportable media, such as papyrus, allowed for centralized control to expand over a wider area. Writing changes the relationship between a communicator and the person with whom he or she is communicating. Audiences now can be remote in time and space, and the communicator can guarantee that the message received is identical with the one sent, without having to rely on the memory of a messenger. This means that a communicator can reach a much wider and disparate audience. To the extent that society was no longer dependent upon face-to-face communication, societies could expand their boundaries to encompass vast spaces and diverse populations. This was, as Innis argues, the beginning of empire.

\*hierarchy: 지배 계층 \*\*disparate: 이질적인 \*\*\*encompass: 포함하다

- ① unclear                      ② extensive                      ③ damaging
- ④ immediate                    ⑤ preventable

32. Radiology, and in general medical imaging, is one of the areas where A.I. is advancing fast: “In many ways, deep learning can mirror what trained radiologists do, that is, identify image parameters but also weigh up the importance of these parameters on the basis of other factors to arrive at a clinical decision.” Therefore some companies only build an A.I.-based product to outcompete the rest. This is common, but what normally happens is that the high end of the market, the part that is more difficult, still needs to be done by humans because the diagnosis by automation alone is not conclusive and may even require skillful interaction between the diagnoser and the patient. Therefore these companies need a dual structure in which most of the routine work is replaced but \_\_\_\_\_ to handle the remaining tasks—those also being the most expensive part of the workforce. This has two implications. If the company itself is operating on this business model, its scalability is still limited, and its return on investment reduced.

\*image parameter: 영상 매개 변수 \*\*diagnosis: 진단, 식별 \*\*\*scalability: 확장성

- ① still require critical human skills
- ② welcome cooperating with competitors
- ③ involve a huge investment in technologies
- ④ often force themselves to conduct marketing research
- ⑤ also increase the employment of low-skilled workers

33. One key to understanding the living planet is to recognize that \_\_\_\_\_. The transfers of energy and the movement of matter in the physical world may be hard to see, as the cycles happen over scales that may be microscopic or vast. Mountains, continents, stars, and galaxies may appear permanent and unchanging to us but the entire universe, with us in it, is in fact constantly moving and changing, reusing and recycling, dying and regenerating, in all places and at all scales. On our unusually lively planet much of the flux among biological systems is accelerated and concentrated, so changes here are easier for us humans to perceive than the longer, slower cycles. However, there really are no static elements anywhere in the universe. Changes happen through flows of energy and flows of materials, and these flows take place in regenerative patterns that are cyclical. [3점]

\*flux: 흐름

- ① energy drives the movement of matter
- ② nothing about the physical world is static
- ③ every living thing requires a flow of energy
- ④ all matter in the universe consists of atoms
- ⑤ the cycle of biological evolution is accelerating

34. If society is more than a collection of individuals, there must be some kind of relationship between them, and at the very least a sense of what is right and wrong behaviour. This has led legal philosophers in the natural law tradition to argue that \_\_\_\_\_. From this perspective, social theorists do not usually pay sufficient respect to law. It is central to everything we do, not simply as an external constraint, but because it constitutes and makes possible orderly social life. This involves taking a broad view of law, so any rule or social norm we are following, for example caring for the sick or respecting other people's property, is seen as part of law, even if lawyers or the courts are not asked to intervene, and we are not consulting legal rules. Everything in society is held together, governed and even constituted by law. [3점]

- ① law does not drive social changes
- ② there cannot be society without law
- ③ society cannot always guarantee justice
- ④ all laws are applied equally to all people
- ⑤ the gap between society and law is widening

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Humans interact with their surroundings with audiovisual cues and utilize their arms or legs to engage and move within this world. ①This seemingly ordinary ability can be extremely beneficial for those who are experiencing weakening conditions that limit movement or for individuals who are experiencing pain and discomfort either from a chronic illness or as a side effect of a treatment. ②A recent study, looking at the effect of immersive virtual reality (VR) for patients who had suffered from chronic stroke, found this technology to be contributing positively to the state of patients. ③During the VR experience, the patients are asked to grab a virtual ball and throw it back into the virtual space. ④It will be quite some time before the view through a VR headset looks just like the real world; especially touch and taste may take quite a while until they can be simulated. ⑤For these patients, this immersive experience could act as a personal rehabilitation physiotherapist who engages their arm movement multiple times a day, allowing for possible neuroplasticity and a gradual return of normal motor function to these regions.

\*immersive: 몰입의 \*\*rehabilitation physiotherapist: 재활 물리 치료사  
\*\*\*neuroplasticity: 신경 가소성

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

36.

Empathy is generally categorized into at least two types: cognitive and emotional. These need not be experienced exclusively and can certainly influence each other.

- (A) In considering the possible origins of both forms of empathy, it seems more likely that emotional empathy preceded cognitive empathy. In fact, without emotional empathy existing first, it's challenging to see how theory of mind and self-awareness could have come about at all.
- (B) As its name implies, cognitive empathy is more consciously active in that it allows us to understand another person's mental state or perspective. It's difficult to see how this form of empathy could have come about in hominids until they had attained a certain level of self-awareness and sense of other.
- (C) Emotional empathy, on the other hand, is far more reflexive, an almost instinctive response that seems to arise from much more physiological processes. It allows us to share to some degree in another's emotional state.

\*hominid: 호미니드(현대 인류의 조상인 영장류)

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

37.

One telling indication of the importance of meaning for gifts is the role of money. Cash, as generalized purchasing power, can be used to buy anything.

- (A) First you think that spending \$50 on a bouquet of red roses might be nice, but then it occurs to you that flowers are not very useful and that your girlfriend might prefer something else instead of roses. So you conclude that \$50 cash would be a better gift.
- (B) It is extremely useful. Yet however great its utility, money often performs poorly as a gift because it sends the wrong message. Suppose today is St. Valentine's Day, and you wish to give your sweetheart a special gift.
- (C) Wrong. Red roses symbolize romance, cash does not. Cash may be more useful, but it has the wrong meaning for a romantic relationship. On St. Valentine's Day, it makes a lousy gift.

\*bouquet: 꽃다발 \*\*lousy: 형편없는

- 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.

Those efforts have not created an international consensus on the meaning and extent of the human rights regime, however.

The evolution of human rights discourse and activism cannot be separated from political, economic, and cultural globalization. Globalization allowed human rights advocates to move beyond the primacy of the nation-state, though it by no means eliminated the state as a source and a target of activism. ( ① ) Globalization has contributed to the fragmentation of national and international communities by linking the local to the global. ( ② ) It has elevated the importance of new means of communication and information technology. ( ③ ) Though imperfect and uneven, global human rights networks broadcast eyewitness accounts and visual images of human rights abuses, thus engaging a global audience in the campaign against offenders. ( ④ ) To the contrary, multiple groups and political constituencies continue to battle over how to define human rights, and these groups often operate in the interest of political expediency rather than moral principle. ( ⑤ ) As a result, the understanding of human rights in the early twenty-first century is possibly more fragmented than ever before. [3점]

\*regime: 체제 \*\*fragmentation: 해체, 분열 \*\*\*expediency: 편법

39.

However, we must all be *honest* with ourselves.

Undoubtedly, everyone must strive for excellence because mediocrity is insufficient professionally and personally. ( ① ) During economic downturns, mediocre employees are the first to be laid off whereas organizations hold on for as long as possible to employees who try hard for excellence. ( ② ) In addition, people who do mediocre work don't get as much *personal* satisfaction as those who are passionate about everything they do. ( ③ ) The fact is that only a *few* individuals of *extraordinary* skills (physical ability, mental focus, self-discipline, and many years of daily grueling training beyond most people's capacity and willingness) earn a gold medal in the Olympics. ( ④ ) Most athletes fail to even qualify for a chance to compete at the Olympic level, simply because the available slots are *few* whereas the applicants are *many*. ( ⑤ ) The same is true for the Nobel Prize and many other accomplishments that countless people strive for but very few attain.

\*mediocrity: 평범 \*\*grueling: 호된, 심한 \*\*\*slot: 자리

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

When we ask students "What is science?" we often receive the same sorts of responses whether they are elementary school, middle school, high school, or college students. Students point to a biology book and say, "That is science." Or they may give a list of courses such as physics, biology, and chemistry. With additional examination, they'll cite the scientific method as an explanation of how science is done. When we prompt them to draw a picture that answers the question "What does a scientist look like?" we again receive similar messages from students across the grade levels. Students tend to draw a befuddled, wild-haired man in a white lab coat. As we spend even more time discussing these matters, students (again from across the age and grade spectrums) explain that science is a large body of very sure facts, facts that are "discovered" by objective scientists as they study all aspects of the world, a study that is sometimes described as "prying open" the natural world as if the answers are hidden inside like a prize. These scientists are often viewed as "lone rangers" who work in isolation and surprise the world with their discoveries after long hours of diligent work.

\*befuddled: 정신없는 \*\*pry open: 비집어 열다

When asked what science is and what scientists look like, students across all grade levels give (A)\_\_\_\_\_ answers, explaining that science is a collection of objective facts about the natural world and scientists work (B)\_\_\_\_\_ to discover such facts.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A)          | (B)             |
| ① similar    | individually    |
| ② similar    | collaboratively |
| ③ creative   | collaboratively |
| ④ creative   | earnestly       |
| ⑤ subjective | individually    |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Gasoline and electricity aren't the only ways to power a car. Biofuels also offer promise for future modes of transportation. Made from organic matter such as corn, sugar beets, and potatoes or from vegetable oils and fats, biofuels are designed to supplement or replace gasoline or diesel in cars. Like fossil fuels, biofuels, such as ethanol, discharge a great deal of carbon as they burn. But the new crops continually planted to keep up the production of biofuels (a) absorb much of this carbon. How these crops are handled determines how effective biofuels actually are. If a great deal of fossil fuel is used in fertilizing, harvesting, and processing the crops and then transporting the final product, much of the benefit is (b) lost. In 2007, the US Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act requiring that biofuel production increase from 4.7 billion gallons in that year to 36 billion gallons by 2022. Based on the bill's mandate, more than 2.8 million additional acres nationwide were given over to cropland for biofuels between 2008 and 2016. But this meant the (c) loss of many wetlands, prairies, and forests. Carbon held in the trees, roots, plants, and soils of these areas was (d) released into the air. Many species of wildlife, including butterflies, bees, and other animals that pollinate plants lost their habitats. Growing crops for biofuels also took over lands that had been used for food crops. So the cost of food (e) dropped. Newer or more advanced biofuels, made from nonfood plant parts or animal waste products, reduce the competition for land use.

\*mandate: 명령, 지시 \*\*prairie: (북미·캐나다의) 대초원 \*\*\*pollinate: 수분(受粉)하

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Is the Carbon Footprint of Biofuels Growing?
- ② How Can Biofuels Be Made More Climate Friendly?
- ③ Biofuels: Part of the Solution and Part of the Problem
- ④ Making Fuel out of Plants: A Scientific Breakthrough
- ⑤ Biofuels vs. Gasoline: The Carbon Emissions Gap Is Widening

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)

Susan met Phillip, the son of her close friend, at a local coffee shop. Phillip had recently graduated from a small-town college and landed his first job in Los Angeles, where she lived. He was single and wanted to make new friends. (a) He had lived his entire life in small towns but suddenly found himself in a big city, where making friends seemed like a challenge.

(B)

In addition to such advice, Susan told Phillip to build a good rapport with the café owner because he would become Phillip's ambassador to the members in the community. Because the owner had direct contact with Phillip, other customers would naturally ask (b) him who the new person was. When they did, he would say nice things about Phillip, which in turn would form a filter through which the other customers would view Phillip.

(C)

Susan advised him to routinely frequent a local café near his apartment and to sit alone at a table. Phillip told her that he was an antique marble collector. Susan instructed him to bring a magnifying glass and a bag of marbles with him each time (c) he visited the café. She further instructed him to set the marbles on the table and thoughtfully examine each one with the magnifying glass.

(D)

Phillip chose to take her advice. The first time he visited the café he ordered a drink, laid out the marbles, and examined them one by one with the magnifying glass. A few minutes after the owner served Phillip his drink, he asked (d) him about his unusual activity. Phillip told him briefly about his marble collection and noted the differences in size, color, and texture of each marble. After several visits to the café, Phillip and the owner became better acquainted. The owner liked Phillip and introduced (e) him to several people who were obviously interested in his hobby.

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. 윗글의 Phillip에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Susan이 살고 있는 도시에서 직장을 구했다.
- ② 카페 주인과 친하게 지내라는 조언을 받았다.
- ③ 오래된 구슬을 수집하는 취미가 있었다.
- ④ 구슬을 카페로 가져가 확대경으로 살펴보았다.
- ⑤ 구슬로 인해 카페 주인과 사이가 나빠졌다.