

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Women today have a huge influence in buying decisions, can often be found at the helm of giant corporations and, thanks to their shrewd investments, ① have controlling interests in major operations throughout the world. Despite this, most businesses are still tending to treat target audiences as though they ② were all male. In a UK survey conducted a couple of years ago it was found that 91 percent of women felt that advertisers didn't understand them, despite the fact that a fifth of all media advertising ③ was aimed at women rather than men. Marketing to women is a hot topic today, and businesses which assume that adding a few pink shades to their marketing materials or logo will be enough ④ to be in the loser's seat very quickly. In order to include women ⑤ successfully in brand strategies, we need to understand the ways in which women think differently from men.

\* helm: 지도적 위치, (배의) 키  
\*\* shrewd: 빈틈없는, 예민한

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

In the 20th century social scientists undertook serious studies of the phenomenon of leadership. It has only been over the past thirty years that researchers have made a lot of (A) progress / stagnation in determining how people become effective leaders. We used to think that leaders were born and not made. Back in the old days, when strong social class barriers made it next to impossible for anyone to become a leader, we were trained to think that leadership was (B) acquired / inherited. If your name wasn't Rockefeller, Firestone, Rothschild, or some other famous family name, you were not destined to become a leader. As class barriers crumbled and leaders arose from all parts of society, it became clear that leadership required more than being born into the right family. We began to realize that everybody has the (C) rejection / potential of becoming a leader, if they're given the chance.

\* crumble: 허물어지다, 바스러지다

- |   |            |           |           |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | (A)        | (B)       | (C)       |
| ① | progress   | acquired  | rejection |
| ② | stagnation | inherited | potential |
| ③ | progress   | inherited | rejection |
| ④ | stagnation | acquired  | rejection |
| ⑤ | progress   | inherited | potential |

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The public and donors expect charities to be "run by highly motivated but relatively modestly paid people." And charity workers have come to accept this. There are two reasons for this state of affairs. The first is that in meeting the goal of operating at minimum costs, staff costs also have to be kept low. The second is that charity workers are asked to be aligned, and show their alignment, with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the organization they are working for by taking a wage less than what they might have been offered elsewhere. The wage subsidy is thus a partial donation to the cause. Interestingly, this moral argument of contributing to the cause ignores the morality of paying a man less than he is worth; even if, at times, he is paid below-subsistence rates.

\* be aligned with: ~에 동조하다 \*\* subsidy: 보조금  
\*\*\* below-subsistence: 최저 생활수준에 못 미치는

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ① limited budget      | ② public approval   |
| ③ national support    | ④ charitable nature |
| ⑤ external oppression |                     |

32. One of the chief causes of stress for many is what's involved these days in raising kids. The onslaught of media and advertisements from all sides is creating in parents a perception that they need to give their children more stuff than the children actually need or want. In suburban or rich communities, the amount of activities and money invested in children is unbelievable. And a lot of it is unnecessary. Children need love, roots, and wings. They don't need to be booked up twenty-four/seven with "play dates," various lessons, and an endless string of lavish birthday parties hosted by parents trying to outdo one another in themes, gifts, or entertainment. The more stuff you involve your children in, the more \_\_\_\_\_, and the more stressed and tired the child gets (not to mention you!). In the end, you have less time to spend with your children.

\* onslaught: 맹공격, 맹습  
\*\* lavish: 호화로운, 풍성한

- |   |
|---|
| ① things your children expect           |
| ② empathy you feel to children          |
| ③ running around you have to do         |
| ④ his/her mates will be impressed       |
| ⑤ chances to be with them you will have |

33. One of the biggest failures of contemporary journalism education has been in defining its mission as the cultivation of interest in the profession, focusing on developing young people's interests in careers in journalism. This goal is far too narrow, considering the imminent danger of losing the next generation of news consumers. Journalism educators must begin to carve out a larger and more productive goal, one that reaches all our children: helping young people develop citizenship skills to be effective, skillful and critical news readers and viewers. Such skills are essential for full participation in a democratic society, yet they are skills that \_\_\_\_\_ . When newspapers are used in classrooms, too often they are used for vocabulary practice and reading comprehension, and not to strengthen students' critical understanding of newsgathering practices, their reasoning or analytic skills.

- ① journalism used to insist on its importance
- ② instructors focus on while teaching students
- ③ few young people get the opportunity to develop
- ④ democratic settlement within the society required
- ⑤ a skillful newspaper editor will encourage to promote

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good communicators are aware of their own behavior and its effects on others. Researchers call that awareness self-monitoring. People who are "high self-monitors" pay close attention to the way they look, sound, and act in social situations. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, people who are "low self-monitors" often seem oblivious to both their own behaviors and other people's reactions to them. For instance, you may know someone who never seems to notice that he dominates the conversation or who seems unaware that she speaks louder than anyone around her. Self-monitoring usually makes people more competent communicators because it enables them to see how their behavior fits or doesn't fit in a given social setting. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, high self-monitors often have the ability to understand people's emotions and social behaviors accurately.

\* oblivious: 의식하지 못하는

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (A)            | (B)                  |
| ① In contrast  | ..... In addition    |
| ② Similarly    | ..... In other words |
| ③ For instance | ..... In addition    |
| ④ In contrast  | ..... In other words |
| ⑤ Similarly    | ..... Consequently   |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Deforestation and soil degradation cause the release of carbon into the atmosphere, and are responsible for about 25 percent of current and historical emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. Currently in developing countries, there are numerous interconnected drivers of forest destruction and degradation of soils. ① Poverty forces poor people to rely on traditional fuels, but other key drivers include population growth, low food security and land degradation. ② There are important structural drivers such as weak governance and inadequate forest protection, and reliance on foreign exchange earnings from the forestry and agricultural sectors. ③ A large part of the resource from forest is replaced by recycling materials, which in turn brings affirmative effects with several drivers to the field of forestry. ④ High discounting of long-term returns and higher risks in forestry weaken incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forestry relative to short-term earnings from converting forests to farmlands or pastures. ⑤ In addition, the external costs of forest destruction and land degradation are rarely valued in markets.

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

36.

One of the prerequisites for anyone applying for a job as a receptionist used to be 'a good telephone manner.'

- (A) In my view this is not the way any company should deal with its customers and clients, and it has led to the modern phenomenon of 'telephone rage,' because people cannot get the answers and information they require from these recorded voices.
- (B) Sadly this is becoming less applicable in the modern world of communications; more and more organizations in the public and the private sector are confronting their callers with a recorded voice that gives them options and instructions to press certain buttons for the services they require.
- (C) This is quite simply unacceptable, and any company that values its customers and wants to conduct its affairs in an efficient and businesslike manner should have a switchboard operator answering calls.

\* prerequisite: 필수 조건

\*\* switchboard: (전화) 교환대

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

37.

Children born in the United States to non-U.S. citizen immigrant mothers automatically are granted U.S. citizenship at birth; however, some governmental officials are critics of readily providing health care benefits to these so-called anchor babies (babies that provide a reason for noncitizen parents to remain in the United States).

- (A) Although these children are “known to” the Medicaid program because the program pays the hospital bills generated from their births, the government requires additional paperwork for continued Medicaid coverage.
- (B) This additional paperwork often frightens parents who fear deportation. Consequently, many of these so-called anchor babies, who are U.S. citizens and qualified for health care programs, do not receive immunizations and other primary and secondary preventive services.
- (C) These critics have created federal policies that involve lengthy bureaucratic red tape that often prevents these infants from rapidly receiving Medicaid coverage for health care.

\* bureaucratic red tape: 관료주의적인 요식

\*\* Medicaid: 미국의 의료 보장 제도 \*\*\* deportation: 국외 추방

- 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 contrast, gratitude gives back freely and creatively.

Gratitude opens your heart and carries the urge to give back — to do something good in return, either for the person who helped you or for someone else. Gratitude, though, has an evil twin: indebtedness. If you feel you have to pay someone back, then you’re not feeling grateful, you’re feeling indebted, which often feels distinctly unpleasant. ( ① ) Indebtedness pays back unwillingly, as part of the economy of favors. ( ② ) It’s a truly pleasant feeling intermixed with joy and heartfelt appreciation. And gratitude doesn’t play by the rules. ( ③ ) It’s not the etiquette we teach our kids. Too often I find myself prodding my kids with “What do you say?” when they’re silent upon receiving a gift or an act of kindness. ( ④ ) When they push out a monotone “Thanks,” they’re only being polite, not grateful. ( ⑤ ) Gratitude is not mindless manners or “You scratch my back, I’ll scratch yours.” True gratitude is heartfelt and unscripted.

\* indebted: 신세를 진, 빚이 있는

\*\* prod: 쿡 찌르다, 제촉하다

39.

Counsellors must be able to appropriately diagnose and assess the client’s condition without the aid of non-verbal and behavioral cues.

A counsellor named Dave Robson argues that counsellors who conduct Internet counselling have a higher ethical standard than face-to-face counselling because the clients have transcripts of the session immediately and readily available. ( ① ) Counsellors who post information online for clients or potential clients are urged to ensure that the information presented must be accurate and updated over time. ( ② ) It also requires regular maintenance by the counsellor. ( ③ ) In addition to being competent in general counselling, counsellors who want to practice online counselling should be familiar with the various electronic techniques such as e-mail, online chatting, and video conferencing. ( ④ ) Because, when the client and the counsellor do not meet in person, the client may be less able to assess the counsellor and to decide whether or not to enter into a treatment relationship with him or her. ( ⑤ ) This may put a further burden on the counsellor to address the issue of the therapeutic relationship with the client.

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

You may not always be aware of them, but you are continually making pictures in your mind. These pictures have a favourable effect if they are positive (and, in contrast, a harmful effect if they are negative). A writer said, “What the mind can conceive, the will can achieve.” That’s why top sportsmen and women use creative imagery and autosuggestion to help them win trophies and break world records; business executives use them to help make better sales presentations and gain promotion; leading doctors teach patients to relieve painful symptoms and even rid themselves of serious diseases, using these techniques; and psychotherapists help their clients overcome a wide range of emotional problems using them, including fears and panic attacks, eliminating unwanted habits, stress and lack of confidence.

\*autosuggestion: 자기 암시



People from various fields keep using the effect of (A) images to achieve what they (B).

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① inner                ······ accomplished    ② harmful                ······ desired
- ③ favorable            ······ created                ④ internal                ······ intended
- ⑤ picturesque····· eliminated