

제 3 교시

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 재활용 쓰레기 분리 배출 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 재활용 쓰레기 배출 시간 준수를 당부하려고
- ③ 재활용 쓰레기 분리수거 요일 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 재활용 쓰레기 관련 주민 회의 결과를 알려주려고
- ⑤ 재활용 쓰레기 분리수거 관련 공청회 참석을 요청하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 적합한 조리 도구 사용은 요리를 쉽고 즐겁게 해 준다.
- ② 요리 동영상 참고하면 누구나 요리를 할 수 있다.
- ③ 같은 재료라도 조리법에 따라 음식 맛이 달라진다.
- ④ 조리 도구는 훌륭한 인테리어 소품이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 조리 도구를 청결하게 관리하는 것이 중요하다.

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

- ① 꽃꽂이 강사 - 수강생 ② 택배 기사 - 수령인
- ③ 웨딩 플래너 - 예비 신부 ④ 꽃 판매 상인 - 사진작가
- ⑤ 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 물 가져가기 ② 안내 방송하기
- ③ 카메라 설치하기 ④ 배터리 충전하기
- ⑤ 구급상자 챙기기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$117 ② \$130 ③ \$135 ④ \$150 ⑤ \$161

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 다른 주문처를 찾고 있는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 더 좋은 품질을 위해서
- ② 더 빠른 배송을 위해서
- ③ 더 싼 가격을 위해서
- ④ 무료 배송을 위해서
- ⑤ 대량 주문을 위해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Delizia에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 창업 연도 ② 창업자 ③ 예약 방법
- ④ 장소 협찬 영화 ⑤ 야외 정원

9. Nest Cave Boat Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 보트당 최대 탑승 인원은 10명이다.
- ③ 동굴의 역사에 관해 들을 수 있다.
- ④ 동굴 내에서 사진 촬영을 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사전에 예약을 해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 사다리를 고르시오.

Stepladders

	Model	Price	Height (cm)	Load Capacity (kg)	Foldable
①	A	\$55	90	80	○
②	B	\$65	130	90	×
③	C	\$75	150	110	○
④	D	\$85	180	150	×
⑤	E	\$105	210	200	○

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

- ① Actually, it leads to the basement of the store.
- ② Please connect me with the marketing department.
- ③ No, the menswear is on the fifth floor of the store.
- ④ Well, the department store opens at 10 in the morning.
- ⑤ Not exactly. This is the direct number of the department.

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

- ① Of course. She'll be very happy to see you.
- ② Thank you for the ride. Say hello to Daniel.
- ③ How nice! I'll call and thank her for the ride.
- ④ Never mind. I'll take a bus to the baseball field.
- ⑤ Hurry up. You'll be late for baseball practice again.

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

Man: _____

- ① Great. It'll be really nice if we sing together.
- ② Thank you. I had a great time in your choir.
- ③ Think twice. It's not easy to sing in a choir.
- ④ Actually, I'm not a big fan of classical music.
- ⑤ Never mind. The choir practice has been canceled.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm afraid I can't go with you this time.
- ② I'm glad you've done the farm work in time.
- ③ Unfortunately, there are no more apples to pick.
- ④ Thank you for the apples you sent me last week.
- ⑤ You'll enjoy it. It's hard work but very rewarding.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Katrina가 Simon에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Katrina: _____

- ① Let's go bicycle riding as often as possible.
- ② Go to the hospital before the pain gets worse.
- ③ You shouldn't do risky things while riding a bicycle.
- ④ I'll let you know the repair shop that I often go to.
- ⑤ You're brave to ride a bicycle with no hands.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① colors to help animals protect themselves
- ② English animal expressions and their meanings
- ③ animal sounds expressed in different languages
- ④ classroom animal games and activities for children
- ⑤ animals that appear frequently in children's stories

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① snail ② horse ③ hawk
- ④ monkey ⑤ snake

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Emily Dashwood,

I write to thank you for your recent orders and also to make a suggestion which I feel certain will be agreeable to you. We are now in the height of the fruit and green groceries season. Among the specially good things that I have on hand at present are some potatoes of exceptional quality. In the fruit line, raspberries and blackberries are now at their best, and I have the best. Other good things will follow, and I will take care to let you know all about them.

Very respectfully,
John Pippin

- ① 상품 선호도를 조사하려고
- ② 새로운 마케팅 전략을 제안하려고
- ③ 판매 상품에 대한 정보를 제공하려고
- ④ 판매 계약 연장에 대해 논의하려고
- ⑤ 농산물 축제에 초대하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was waiting outside when the exam grades were posted on the bulletin board. I was perspiring. My heart started beating fast. What if I failed? A swarm of students rushed forward to see the exam results. Fortunately, I was tall enough to see over their heads. The minute I saw the results, all my anxiety disappeared. I walked quickly back to my dormitory and phoned my father. "Dad," I mumbled in a haze. "You won't believe this, but I passed the exams." My father was speechless. Finally he said, "Son, that *is* good news. I frankly never thought you'd do it." I was overjoyed as if I were walking on the cloud.

- ① anticipating → disappointed ② worried → delighted
- ③ surprised → calm ④ curious → envious
- ⑤ bored → excited

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good teachers know that learning occurs when students compare what they already know with the new ideas presented by the teacher or textbook. It is the students who decide whether or not to reconstruct their conceptions; therefore, teaching should be student centered rather than teacher centered. This means that students should be actively involved in making and interpreting analogies. If we believe that analogy use is an effective way to help students think and learn, then it makes sense to help students generate their own analogies or reconstruct the teacher's analogies to fit in with their own experiences.

- ① 학습 내용은 학생 수준에 맞는 난이도로 구성되어야 한다.
- ② 다양한 사례를 활용하여 학생의 이해를 도와야 한다.
- ③ 교사는 수업 중 학생과 상호 작용을 많이 해야 한다.
- ④ 교육 활동에서 이론보다 실습의 비중을 더 높여야 한다.
- ⑤ 유추를 해내고 재구성하는 과정이 학생 중심이어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a similar trigger가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It is rumored that Michael Jordan practiced more than anyone else, was always up for another practice game, or a card game, a round of golf, shooting baskets far into the night while his teammates were done and gone. Ericsson and Pool reference this continued energy as maintenance, yet in light of Jordan's remarkable level of energy throughout the night following a demanding game, it was far beyond maintenance. It was self-energizing and self-renewing. It was a self-fulfilling prophecy that flowed like a humming mantra: "The more one does, the more one can do." To put this into terms for invigorating the students in our classrooms, it is easy to rally students with a similar trigger. By planning a show or exhibition of their work or a demonstration of their performances, students are motivated with renewed energy as they prepare to showcase their work. The invitation to show their artwork, or perform in the PE demonstration, or participate in the trick. Humans are motivated to act by enticements that matter to them: endeavors that are relevant and raise the bar on the mundane routines of the everyday class work.

*mantra: 주문 **enticement: 유인책 ***mundane: 평범한

- ① small rewards that emphasize the success of endeavors
- ② self-motivating plans to complete work on a regular basis
- ③ attractive activities that make daily class work more motivating
- ④ everyday class routines that need an enormous amount of energy
- ⑤ communication techniques to create a supportive learning environment

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have been teaching a course on leadership for many years and have concluded that the main way you can distinguish good from not so good leaders is in who they are looking out for. Bad leaders always have one person in mind—themselves. They may say they care about others; they may do things that seem to show care for others; they even may appear to be sad when hearing about the misfortunes of others. But in the end, they always look out for #1—themselves. When they help others, it is to help themselves or merely to demonstrate overtly but falsely how caring and considerate they are. When they listen to others, it is to figure out what's in it for them. When they act in ways to benefit others, they always have themselves in mind first. Just as criminologists sometimes say that to figure out the perpetrators of a crime, you should follow the money, to figure out who is a good leader, you should follow the benefits—whom is the leader trying to benefit, and in particular, is it anyone beyond him- or herself, or those who immediately can benefit him- or herself?

*overtly: 공공연하게 **criminologist: 범죄학자 ***perpetrator: 가해자

- ① 현명한 리더십에는 공감 능력이 필수적이다.
- ② 자기 확신이 강한 지도자가 대중을 잘 이끈다.
- ③ 지도자가 좋고 나쁜지는 따르는 대중을 보면 알 수 있다.
- ④ 지도자의 성장 배경이 그가 누구를 위하는지에 크게 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 누구의 이익을 우선시하느냐를 통해 지도자가 좋은지 나쁜지 알 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Ise, Japan, the Shinto Grand Shrine is disassembled every twenty years and an exact replica, rebuilt of similar materials, is assembled in the same place. In this form of preservation, perpetuating the building techniques and the ritual act of re-creation matters more than the physical continuity of the structure. Similarly, the ancient White Horse of Uffington in England was "re-created" for centuries by locals, who scraped the chalk figure every seven years to keep it from being obscured by growing vegetation. Likewise, cultures that rely on oral traditions retain their sense of cultural heritage without any tangible objects at all, but rather by retelling stories from the past. These and other traditional or "folk" ways of retaining heritage bring the past and present together, fused in a repeating, cyclical sense of custom through use and interaction in everyday life.

*replica: 복제품 **perpetuate: 영구화하다 ***scrape: 긁어내다

- ① effects of cultural heritage on local people
- ② differences between physical and oral heritage
- ③ heritage preservation through regular re-creation
- ④ reasons why cultural heritage should be re-created
- ⑤ importance of understanding both the past and present

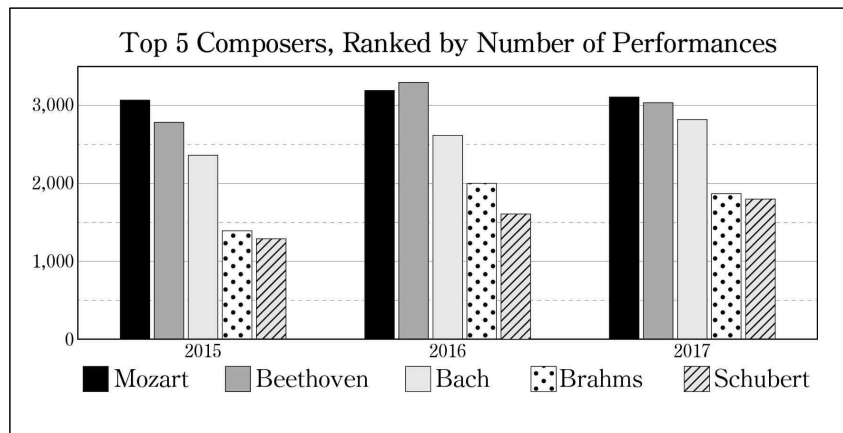
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Students bring energy and creativity to solving campus environmental problems, finding resources, and collecting detailed information. They are eager and energetic and contribute a unique perspective to the process of environmental action, although they are often overlooked as a resource by staff and administrators. Students' own systems of governance can be effective vehicles for promoting environmental change. Students across the country have advocated for recycling programs and other environmental initiatives at many schools. Commonly, they provide the volunteer labor to begin and promote a program. The most successful and lasting programs are partnerships between students and university staff and administrators. At Tufts University, student pressure and activism led to divestment from a utility company because its planned hydroelectric plant threatened sensitive ecosystems and indigenous people. A student lawsuit at UCLA forced improved ventilation in the art studios.

*divestment: 투자 회수 **indigenous: 토착의, 지역 고유의 ***ventilation: 환기

- ① How to Choose a Sustainable University
- ② Student-Led Environmental Protection Activities
- ③ Popular Environmental Topics Debated on Campuses
- ④ Importance of Environment Studies for University Students
- ⑤ Promotional Campaigns for Greening University Curriculums

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the top five composers ranked by the number of performances in concerts worldwide from 2015 to 2017. ① In 2015 and 2017, Mozart was the most performed composer, with more than 3,000 performances each year. ② For all three years, the least performed composer was Schubert, whose music was performed less than 2,000 times each year. ③ The three composers whose rankings in the number of performances remained the same throughout the whole period were Beethoven, Brahms, and Schubert. ④ As for the two composers, Bach and Schubert, the number of performances steadily increased from 2015 to 2017. ⑤ The gap in the number of performances between Beethoven and Bach was the largest in 2016 and the smallest in 2017.

26. Herbert Shelton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Herbert Shelton was born on October 6, 1895 in Wylie, Texas. As a child, Shelton took an interest in animals, especially their habits when sick as compared to when well. Shelton attended Bernarr Macfadden's College of Physcultopathy in Chicago and interned at Crane's Sanatorium in Elmhurst, Illinois. In 1921, he graduated from the American School of Naturopathy with a Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine. Shelton claimed that cooking food denatures it, and that a healthy body has the ability to restore itself from illness without medical intervention. Although heavily criticized by his contemporaries for advocating fasting over medical treatment, Shelton's work served as an early influence for the raw food movement. A pacifist, Shelton was jailed in 1917 for making an anti-draft statement in public during the height of World War I. By 1972, at the age of 77, Shelton became bedridden from Parkinson's disease. He died thirteen years later.

* anti-draft: 징병 반대의

- ① 병에 걸린 동물의 습성에 관심을 가졌다.
- ② Crane's Sanatorium에서 인턴으로 일했다.
- ③ 의학적 치료보다 단식을 옹호했다.
- ④ 1917년에 투옥되었다.
- ⑤ 파킨슨병을 앓다가 77세에 사망했다.


27. Wingstar Drone에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wingstar Drone

Please read this manual carefully before drone operation.

Description

- Control distance: about 100 meters
- Flying time: about 20 minutes
- Charging time: about 100 minutes
- Transmitter battery: four AAA batteries



Drone Operation and Battery Care

- It's suitable for experienced drone users aged 14 years and older.
- Please use only original Wingstar parts and accessories.
- Store batteries at room temperature between 5°C and 27°C.
- Check the battery and connections after every crash.
- Do not overcharge the battery.

- ① 비행시간은 약 20분이다.
- ② 송신기에는 네 개의 AAA 건전지가 필요하다.
- ③ 드론 사용 경험이 없는 초보자에게 적합한 제품이다.
- ④ 드론 배터리는 5°C에서 27°C 사이의 실온에서 보관해야 한다.
- ⑤ 추락 후에는 드론 배터리 및 연결 상태를 점검해야 한다.

28. Grace Foundation Logo Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Grace Foundation Logo Design Contest

As Grace Foundation turns 20 in 2022, we invite you to be part of our history! Design a logo that best portrays our journey of hope and despair, love and loss, grief and joy!

Fee: \$30 (students: \$20)
Prizes: 1st (\$1,000), 2nd (\$800), 3rd (\$500)
Period: 1 April 2021 - 31 May 2021
Design Theme: 20 Years of Humanitarian Action

Additional Information

- The entry should be submitted in PDF format.
- Winners will be notified via email.
- The winning design will be used in all 20th anniversary materials throughout 2022.

- ① 학생의 참가비는 30달러이다.
- ② 모든 입상자에게 1,000달러씩 수여한다.
- ③ 대회는 3개월간 진행된다.
- ④ 출품작은 PDF 형식으로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 입상자는 전화로 개별 통보한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

People consume a range of ingredients to attain a balanced diet. And yet, people can tire of the sameness and out of curiosity ① desire to experience new tastes and textures. This taste dilemma has developed throughout mammalian history, as humans evolved to adapt to many habitats. Humans are omnivores. ② Being omnivorous requires exploration and innovation. Yet, as Paul Rozin sees it, exploration and testing can lead to anxiety because of a fear of eating new, foreign food, not knowing whether it will be disgusting or tasty. Rozin has written about this hypothesis of food selection ③ which humans (and rats!) have an aversion to consuming new foods yet at the same time have a drive to do so. He proposes that there is a paradox ④ surrounding our food choice habits, a form of cognitive dissonance. This dilemma drives humans ⑤ to eat beyond our biological imperative as we eat more and more variety than is needed for survival.

*omnivore: 잡식 동물 **aversion: 반감 ***biological imperative: 생명 유지의 필수 요건

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

Like an addiction to anything, when the craving for certainty is met, there is a sensation of reward. At low levels, for example, when predicting where your foot will land as you walk, the reward is often unnoticeable (except when your foot doesn't land the way you predicted, which equates with uncertainty). The pleasure of prediction is more ① acute when you listen to music based on repeating patterns. The ability to predict, and then obtain data that meets those predictions, generates an overall *toward* response. It's part of the reason that games such as solitaire, Sudoku, and crossword puzzles are ② enjoyable. They give you a little rush from creating more certainty in the world, in a safe way. Entire industries are devoted to ③ creating larger uncertainties: from shop-front palm readers, to the mythical "black boxes" that can supposedly predict stock trends and make investors millions. Some parts of accounting and consulting make their money by helping executives ④ experience a perception of increasing certainty, through strategic planning and "forecasting". While the financial markets of 2008 showed once again that the future is inherently uncertain, the one thing that's certain is that people will always pay lots of money at least to *feel* less uncertain. That's because uncertainty feels, to the brain, like a ⑤ threat to your life.

*craving: 갈망

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

31. One of the earliest experiments investigating the distortions caused by _____ was a simple study in which subjects were asked to estimate the lengths of a set of eight line segments. The longest of those lines was 5 percent longer than the next in the bunch, which, in turn, was 5 percent longer than the third longest, and so on. The researchers asked half their subjects to estimate the lengths of each of the lines, in centimeters. But before asking the other subjects to do the same, they artificially grouped the lines into two sets—the longer four lines were labeled "Group A," the shorter four labeled "Group B." The experimenters found that once the lines were thought of as belonging to a group, the subjects perceived them differently. They judged the lines within each group as being closer in length to one another than they really were, and the length difference between the two groups as being greater than it actually was.

*segment: 토막

- ① loyalty ② repetition ③ conformity ④ familiarity ⑤ categorization

32. In my research with Liane Young and James Dungan of Boston College, we studied the effects of loyalty on people using Amazon's Mechanical Turk, an online marketplace where users earn money for completing tasks. At the beginning of the study, we asked some participants to write an essay about loyalty and others to write about fairness. Later in the study, they were each exposed to poor work by someone else. Those who had received the loyalty nudge were less willing to blow the whistle on a fellow user for inferior performance. This finding complements research showing that bribery is more common in countries that prize collectivism. The sense of group belonging and interdependence among members often leads people to tolerate the offense. It makes them feel less accountable for it, diffusing responsibility to the collective whole instead of assigning it to the individual. In short, empathy for those within one's immediate circle can _____.

*nudge: (가벼운) 자극, (팔꿈치로) 슬쩍 찌르기 **blow the whistle on: ~을 고자질하다 ***bribery: 뇌물 [3점]

- ① conflict with justice for all ② vary depending on the context ③ lead to wisdom and selflessness ④ help you build healthier relationships ⑤ help to use appropriate nonverbal communication

33. Social engineering is a method of gaining access to systems, data, or buildings through the exploitation of the human psychology. As foolish as it may sound, some companies and organizations think that they are resistant to the threat of social engineering. On the contrary, no organization is immune to social engineering, not even the White House or any other prominent system. For instance, a contest was held at a security conference wherein the participants were asked to obtain information from target companies, which could be utilized for a hypothetical attack. Out of the 140 phone calls that were made to employees of the target companies, almost all the employees divulged information except for five, who refused to give out anything. In addition, 90% of the employees clicked on a URL, which was sent to them by the participants. These employees did not even bother knowing the person who sent it. This security conference concluded on _____ for all systems and organizations.

*social engineering: 사회 공학 **divulge: (비밀을) 누설하다

- ① how wide and dangerous the scope of social engineering is
- ② how difficult it is for social engineers to manipulate devices
- ③ how long a time it takes to detect social engineering attacks
- ④ how important it is for social engineers to earn the target's trust
- ⑤ how much the tools used for social engineering affect its success

34. More often than not, key environmental influences on personality occur during a person's early life, so it would require a time machine to fix things—think *Back to the Future*. It is also quite common for nurture to act in concert with nature, accentuating predispositions or enhancing existing potential. For example, ambitious people tend to have competitive jobs, and as their jobs become more competitive they tend to become more ambitious as a result. Likewise, extraverts may choose jobs that require a great deal of networking and interpersonal schmoozing. Yet adaptation to those jobs tends to increase their extraversion even further. And so personal qualities, including talent-related traits, are always influenced by both nature and nurture, but often in the same direction, such that nurture ends up amplifying characteristics that were already there to begin with. In that sense, the more people change, the more they become like themselves. By and large, as we grow older we all _____. [3점]

*extravert: 외향적인 사람 **schmooze: (환심을 사려고) 한담을 나누다

- ① grow out of our childhood obsessions
- ② learn how to mask our innate characteristics
- ③ become exaggerated versions of our earlier selves
- ④ accept the fact that there are limits to our potentials
- ⑤ figure out ways to look more extraverted than we really are

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

People often confuse two different standards for thinking, which we might call the "good thinker" (active open-mindedness) and the "expert." Because experts know the answer to most questions, they usually do not have to consider alternatives or counterevidence. ① If we admire experts, we may come to admire people who are "decisive" in the sense of being rigid. ② When a news commentator criticizes a political candidate for waffling and being unsure (as might befit a good thinker faced with many of the issues that politicians must face), the implication is that the candidate is not expert enough to have figured out the right answer. ③ A sizable number of people display a fundamental mistrust of intellectuals and experts, a trait known as anti-intellectualism. ④ Similarly, a person who adopts a know-it-all tone—speaking without qualification or doubt—is giving a sign of expertise. ⑤ Some parents (perhaps because they *are* experts about the matter under discussion) talk this way to their children, who come to think of it as a "grown-up" way to talk.

*waffle: 모호한 태도를 보이다 **befit: ~에 걸맞다

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

36.

Any object will experience a temperature decrease if it emits more radiation than it absorbs. At night, the Earth's surface emits infra-red radiation, but since the Sun is not shining, it absorbs very little radiation (in fact, it only absorbs the infra-red that is emitted by the atmosphere downward toward the surface).

- (A) In fact, it is still emitting more than it absorbs from the first faint rays of sunshine at dawn. Not until the incoming solar radiation grows larger, some time after sunrise, does the incoming radiation finally equal the outgoing infra-red radiation.
- (B) At that precise moment, the temperature will have reached its minimum value, for in the next minute, the incoming solar radiation will be larger than the outgoing infra-red, and so absorption will exceed emission and the temperature will rise as a consequence.
- (C) Thus, the Earth's surface cools all night long. When the sun finally peaks over the horizon, the Earth is still emitting a good amount of infra-red radiation.

*radiation: 복사 에너지, 복사 **infra-red: 적외선의; 적외선 [3점]

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

37.

Some experts argue that until the world's distribution of wealth is altered, population will not be controlled.

- (A) Lowered infant mortality accompanies economic development, and improved nutrition and medical care also helps to reduce birth rates. But unfortunately, poverty has been growing. More than one billion people in the world live in desperate poverty without the basic resources of clean water, adequate food, shelter, or sanitation.
- (B) For example, Piel proposed that population control closely follows economic development, which enables people to escape from the poverty cycle. In other words, as poverty lessens, birth rates also decrease because women have better educational and professional opportunities as well as access to birth control.
- (C) Even in developed countries such as the United States, more than one person in nine (11.3%) fell below the official poverty line in 2000. If current practices continue, one half of the world's population will live in absolute poverty by 2050, meaning too poor to grow or buy enough food, or maintain a job.

- 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.

Instead, competitive advantage is gained and sustained through a platform offering a system of connected and complementary products that raise consumer's switching costs through strong network effects, meaning the higher the value of the platform is, the more people use it.

The introduction of digital technology has presented customers with transparency and new ways to search for information about products. (①) Consumers are increasingly relying on online reviews on the internet or "word of mouth" from friends. (②) The change in consumer behavior has likewise presented firms with a new way to connect with its customer base. (③) Firms that are the most effective at connecting information regarding the customer's path to purchase (supporting the buying process) are able to position themselves strongly in the future market. (④) Several large organizations have realized that competitive advantage is no longer derived from low cost or product differentiation. (⑤) Network effects and knowledge of customer behavior and needs provide the driving force behind any successful organization and platform, together with a demand-driven approach (what will customers want and why?).

*switching cost: 전환 비용(한 제품에서 경쟁사의 다른 제품으로 전환하는 데 드는 비용

39.

When they do occur, it's amazing how often they emerge in the most unlikely circumstances, from research into what might be regarded as unpromising animals.

Adapted to life in the icy environment in the Antarctic Ocean, where their bodies are at the same glacial temperature as the seas around them, krill are reliant on an unusual internal chemistry. For instance, they possess some of the most powerful and unusual digestive enzymes known in nature. Enzymes are biological catalysts, vastly accelerating processes such as digestion. (①) Our own enzyme processes, and those of most other animals, slow down dramatically as the temperature drops. (②) Krill enzymes, though, have some extreme working conditions to cope with, and consequently, they've evolved to be superpowerful. (③) The amazing characteristics of krill enzymes have recently been used for human medicine, to treat wounds and infections, bedsores, gastrointestinal disorders, and blood clots, to name but a few applications. (④) Scientific advances on this scale are rare. (⑤) It's another reason to make sure that we do our utmost not only to safeguard krill but to value all the biological wealth of the planet. [3점]

*catalyst: 촉매 **bedsore: 욕창 ***gastrointestinal: 위장의

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

Cultural values are fundamental within a workplace because they define the terms of the psychological contracts that an employee holds with the organization. Unlike formal contracts of employment, psychological contracts are unwritten, often unarticulated, and usually only exist as assumptions. In a culturally homogeneous setting, assumptions are generally understood and shared, so the psychological contracts in play may be relatively clear: rewards are dependent on how well you do, the employee expects to stay in the organization for many years or for just a few years, the corporate ethos reflects the ethos of that particular society, and so on. However, in a culturally diverse workforce people may have very different expectations of the psychological contract. For example, in some cultures an organization may reward people because of their family connections rather than on the basis of their performance, or, in the case of transnational corporations, the overall corporate ethos is very different to that of the host nation.

*unarticulated: 분명히 표현되지 않은 **homogeneous: 동질의 ***ethos: 정신, 기풍

Psychological contracts in a workplace, which aren't normally (A)_____, may be interpreted differently among the members of an organization depending on how culturally (B)_____the workforce is.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① optional | responsive |
| ② optional | diversified |
| ③ personal | appropriate |
| ④ official | diversified |
| ⑤ official | appropriate |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In his endlessly amusing book, *A Mathematician Plays the Stock Market*, John Allen Paulos points out that we tend to misunderstand the role (a) chance plays in the outcomes of apparently even games. Imagine that two people—I will call them George Soros and George Bozos—flip a fair coin 1,000 times each, competing to see who can come up with the most heads. We tend to imagine that, after that many flips, the outcome would almost always come out very even, with Soros and Bozos each getting about 500 heads and 500 tails. We infer from that conclusion that if one of the players actually ends up well ahead of the other, that outcome must be due either to an (b) unfair coin or to the special skill of one of the players.

In fact, as Paulos points out, there is a far (c) greater probability that after 1,000 fair coin flips, Soros or Bozos would be well ahead of the other, having flipped 525 heads to, say, 475 heads. We might call this the law of small numbers; that is, 1,000 flips may seem like a lot, but actually it's not enough observations to (d) ensure that Soros and Bozos will come out even. Thus, if 10,000 people all flipped a fair coin 1,000 times, the aggregate results would tend to be that a goodly number would end up with pretty good records and an equal number would end up with pretty sorry records. A very few would have spectacular records and a very few would have abysmal records. Far (e) more than we might expect would have even records.

*aggregate: 합계의 **abysmal: 최악의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Outperformance Is Due to a Player's Skill
- ② How to Estimate Accurately with Limited Data
- ③ The Law of Small Numbers: A Mistake We Make
- ④ Problems in the Use of Statistics for Predictive Purposes
- ⑤ Pay Attention to the Probability of Unpredicted Variables

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Once, a girl in my class called Emma decided to do a research paper on a particular political group. Her father was an active member of the group, as (a) she herself was soon to become, so this major research paper of hers was a rite of passage as well. Perhaps because I was so enthusiastic over her choice of a topic, she assumed I was also sympathetic to her political point of view. Almost conspiratorially she expressed to me her worries about a history teacher who would also be reading her paper and giving it a grade.

*rite of passage: 통과 의례 **conspiratorially: 공모하는 듯이

(B) I had meant to put her at ease, but my mistake was immediately evident from the blood leaving her face. I smiled with great kindness. "It's going to be a wonderful paper," I said. *It's going to be the end of* (b) my life, Emma thought. As to the final outcome, it was a wonderful paper, and working on it with her was the beginning of one of the warmest relationships I ever enjoyed with a student. I tried not only to help her see different points of view, but also to give depth to her own.

(C) To achieve that, I introduced her to the novels of Ayn Rand and a few other books. What I saw in this girl was the ability to believe in something more than survival, gratification, and success. It was (c) her having some conviction, aside from any content of the conviction itself, that I strove to reinforce. I think it was Toynbee who said that the values of Sparta and Valhalla are preferable to no values at all. And a misfired challenge to the young may be preferable to allowing their need for challenge and commitment to go unmet.

(D) "Ms. Maples is quite open about her political views, and hers differ from my father's. (d) I am worried how she'll mark my paper," she said. I assured her that Ms. Maples would insist, as I would, on an objective presentation of factual material and on sources other than publications of the political group in question, but that our insistence did not in any way imply a prejudice against her or her work. "As far as politics go," I told her, "mine are probably similar to those of Ms. Maples', and look how excited (e) I am about your paper."

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 Emma는 'I'가 자신의 정치적 관점에 동조한다고 생각했다.
- ② Emma는 역사 선생님이 자기 논문을 읽을 것에 대해 걱정하지 않았다.
- ③ 'I'는 Emma가 다양한 관점을 보도록 도우려 노력했다.
- ④ 'I'는 Emma에게 Ayn Rand의 소설들을 소개했다.
- ⑤ 'I'는 Maples 선생님이 사실적인 자료의 객관적인 제시를 요구할 것이라고 말했다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.