

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전기 절약의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ② 엘리베이터 안전 수칙을 알려 주려고
- ③ 전문 기술자 초청 강연을 공지하려고
- ④ 컴퓨터 데이터 복원 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 전기 점검 관련 유의 사항을 안내하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 설문 방식을 다양화해야 응답자의 수를 늘릴 수 있다.
- ② 설문 문항은 가능한 한 쉽고 간결하게 제작해야 한다.
- ③ 온라인 설문은 응답을 수집하는 가장 편리한 방식이다.
- ④ 응답자의 익명을 보장해야 솔직한 의견을 얻을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 설문 참여를 높이려면 응답자에게 보상을 제공해야 한다.

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

- ① 영화감독 - 만화가
- ② 촬영 감독 - 영화배우
- ③ 방송 진행자 - 소설가
- ④ 출판사 직원 - 삽화가
- ⑤ 신문 기자 - 시나리오 작가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 설거지하기
- ② 와인 주문하기
- ③ 친환경 비누 만들기
- ④ 주방 세제 사 오기
- ⑤ 웹 사이트 링크 보내기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$30
- ② \$40
- ③ \$45
- ④ \$55
- ⑤ \$60

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 야외 좌석을 원하지 않는 이유를 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 대화하기에 너무 시끄러워서
- ② 햇빛이 너무 강해 눈이 부셔서
- ③ 미세 먼지 때문에 공기 질이 나빠서
- ④ 기온이 낮아 감기에 걸릴까 걱정되어서
- ⑤ 야외에서 보는 전망이 마음에 들지 않아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Galland perfume workshop에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 연령
- ② 사용 언어
- ③ 시간
- ④ 예약 방법
- ⑤ 장소

9. Flashlight Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 미술관 폐장 후에 시작된다.
- ② 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 성인 입장료는 10달러이다.
- ④ 손전등이 기념품으로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가 인원 제한이 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 휴대용 가습기를 고르시오.

Best Portable Humidifiers

	Model	Price	Color	Capacity	Mood Light
①	A	\$13	Gray	300 ml	×
②	B	\$18	White	400 ml	○
③	C	\$20	Orange	500 ml	○
④	D	\$28	Black	700 ml	×
⑤	E	\$35	White	900 ml	○

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

- ① Thank you very much for picking me up.
- ② I'll finish the laundry as soon as possible.
- ③ I'm sorry. I won't be late for school again.
- ④ I'm not sure. I'll call you when I'm finished.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'll complete the project tomorrow.

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

- ① I'm very satisfied. You should buy one.
- ② Right. The air quality today is not that bad.
- ③ Great. I want to buy an air purifier like yours.
- ④ Put it here near the window. It's the best place.
- ⑤ Okay. Let's open the window and get some fresh air.

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

Man: _____

- ① No. We had no choice but to send it to you.
- ② Sorry. There are no other colors available now.
- ③ Yes. I'd like to get a refund for the yellow one.
- ④ Okay. You can send the large size one back to us.
- ⑤ Sure. We'll send you a large size one immediately.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Of course. I don't need it any more.
- ② Don't worry. You'll get used to it soon.
- ③ Exactly! You need to buy a smartphone.
- ④ Right. I checked my text before sending it.
- ⑤ No way. Smartphones are not that expensive.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Emily가 Randy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Emily: _____

- ① Do you know where the lost and found is?
- ② Can you tell me where you bought your watch?
- ③ Didn't you take off your watch in the bathroom?
- ④ Do you know how to wash your hands properly?
- ⑤ Didn't you visit the shop to have your watch fixed?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① steps in planning an efficient smart city
- ② pros and cons of developing smart cities
- ③ problems of smart cities and why they arise
- ④ successful smart cities and how they operate
- ⑤ interconnectedness of smart cities around the world

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Singapore ② San Diego ③ London
- ④ Dubai ⑤ New York

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Lorenzo Romano,

I heard from Antonio Ricci of Rome that you are producing handmade gloves for export in a variety of natural leathers. I read about your business on your website. There is a steady demand in my country for high quality leather gloves, and I am able to charge good prices. Please let me know full details of the gloves you would recommend. It would also help if you could provide me with some samples of the gloves you produce. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Jonathan Turner

- ① 제품의 모든 세부 사항과 견본을 요청하려고
- ② 신제품의 가격 인상 요인에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 수출할 제품에 대한 전수 검사를 의뢰하려고
- ④ 웹 사이트에 게시한 정보의 수정을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 제조업체에 품질 개선을 위한 회의를 제안하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Finally, it came to my turn. I was supposed to walk backward off the cliff. Just looking down the cliff made my legs begin to shake. I knew there was a safety rope around me in case I should black out. I had an intellectual understanding of the whole situation and an intellectual sense of security. Nevertheless, my hair stood on end and I shivered all over. That first step off the cliff was the most difficult moment, but I made it—as did others. I arrived safely at the bottom, overjoyed by the success of meeting the challenge. I felt as though I was walking on air.

- ① relaxed → nervous ② angry → ashamed
- ③ terrified → delighted ④ envious → sympathetic
- ⑤ disappointed → hopeful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conflicts between the goals of science and the need to protect the rights and welfare of human research participants result in the central ethical tension of clinical research. The statement "Bad science is bad ethics" is true. Putting humans at risk if the study design does not permit a reasonable expectation of valid findings is never ethical. Even a study that presents no risk presents at least an inconvenience to participants and is in that sense disrespectful. The statement "Good science is good ethics," however, is false. Study design may be scientifically valid, yet the risk of harming human participants is too great to accept. Although achieving the appropriate scientific ends is always the necessary goal of a study, protection of the rights and welfare of human participants must override scientific efficiency.

- ① 참가자에게 임상 연구 결과를 투명하게 공개해야 한다.
- ② 임상 연구 과정에서 진행자의 편견이 배제되어야 한다.
- ③ 인간을 대상으로 하는 다양한 임상 연구를 시도해야 한다.
- ④ 임상 연구 설계 시 연구 목적을 구체적으로 설정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 임상 연구에서 참가자의 권리와 복지 보호가 우선되어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 carries the stamp of this age가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Thomas Edison’s name is synonymous with invention, and his most famous invention, the electric light bulb, is a familiar symbol for that flash of inspired genius traditionally associated with the inventive act. Besides being the exemplar of the “bright idea,” however, Edison’s electric light is worthy of study for other reasons. The technical and economic importance of the light and of the electrical system that surrounded it matches that of any other invention we could name, at least from the last two hundred years. The introduction and spread of electric light and power was one of the key steps in the transformation of the world from an industrial age, characterized by iron and coal and steam, to a post-industrial one, in which electricity was joined by petroleum, light metals and alloys, and internal combustion engines to give the twentieth century its distinctive form and character. Our own time still largely carries the stamp of this age, however dazzled we may be by the electronic, computerized, and media wonders of the twenty-first century.

* alloy: 합금

- ① combines creative ideas from various disciplines
- ② strives to overcome limitations of the industrial age
- ③ is a theoretical background for academic exploration
- ④ is under the influence of earlier electrical innovations
- ⑤ is dependent on resources reserved for future generations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taking pictures has become much easier, and as a result people post millions of selfies on social media sites daily. Just about everyone with a smartphone has an album full of personal photos. Snapping a selfie may seem like a nice way to capture a memory, but it actually has a major impact on self-esteem. When you take a selfie, you can’t help but evaluate your appearance and compare to others. Unlike prior eras when you had to wait for a photo to be printed, now you instantly view the result. You scrutinize your posture, your hair, your clothing, and your makeup. Your flaws are all too clear. With imaging software at our fingertips, any picture can be altered and refined for online sharing. As your inner critic takes centre stage, selfies become the modern-day axe, chopping down our inner joy. The more time we spend on social media, the more demanding standards become and the more susceptible we become to trolls who heartlessly magnify imperfections out of all proportion.

*scrutinize: 세심히 살피다 **susceptible: 민감한

- ① 자신의 사진을 타인과 공유하는 행동은 추억을 더욱 가치 있게 만든다.
- ② 쉽게 사진을 찍을 수 있는 기술의 발전이 기억력 감퇴를 가져올 수 있다.
- ③ 소셜 미디어에 사진을 올릴 때는 개인 정보의 유출에 주의할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 자신의 변화를 꾸준히 사진으로 기록하는 것은 자아 발달에 도움을 준다.
- ⑤ 자신의 사진을 찍어 소셜 미디어에 올리는 것은 자존감에 부정적 영향을 줄 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A new level of hate speech laws was reached in 2017 in Germany, when a bill was passed by the German Bundestag which specifically criminalises hate speech on social media. The law also insists that social networks may be fined very large sums of up to 50 million EUR—in case they do not actively seek and successfully remove certain content within a week. The passing of this law was controversial, with a number of German, but also many international commentators, stating that such a law is very far-reaching and will have a number of non-intended and counterproductive consequences. Since then, social networks have taken many efforts to comply with this new law. And while they have certainly succeeded in removing quite a lot of illegal content, there have also been many issues with content being removed either by accident or due to overinterpretation of certain statements. Appeal of removal decisions is also important and social networks are starting to implement this.

*German Bundestag: 독일 하원

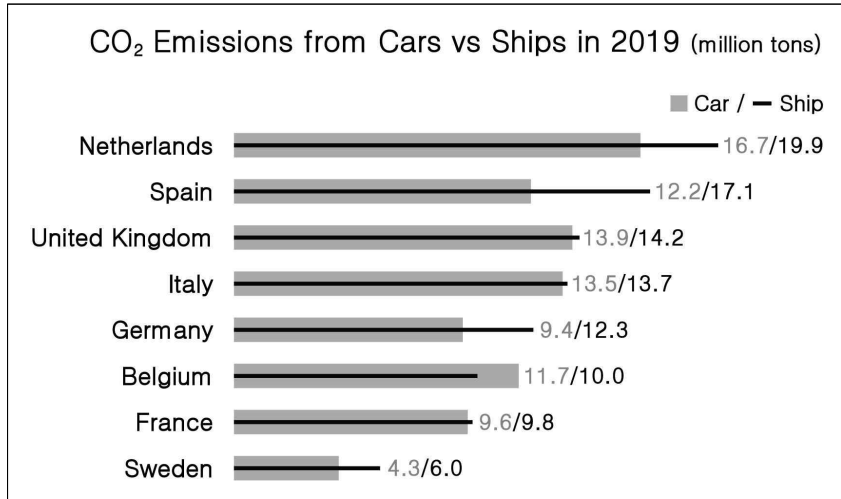
- ① controversial impacts of social media on making information more credible
- ② effects and potential issues of new hate speech laws on social media
- ③ innovative methods of automated detection to identify hate speech
- ④ importance of maintaining fairness and equality in public speech
- ⑤ demands for harshly punishing hate speech on social networks

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past decade, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have accomplished several breakthroughs in solving complex tasks, most notably in computer vision and the development of autonomous agents. These achievements are driven mainly by advances in machine learning and deep learning, and the availability of large computing power and extensive databases. Currently, modern AI techniques are starting to find their way into several aspects of mathematical work and mathematics education. In interactive learning environments, for instance, AI can be used to extract mathematical knowledge from the real world to generate new methods of content creation. On a more abstract level, AI is a promising technology for automated learner modelling, motivated by results from current research in AI for abstract mathematical reasoning. These technologies are, furthermore, expected to contribute to more intelligent tutoring systems, as employed in online learning environments, which, at present, already use data mining techniques to extract quantifiable insights from the learner’s actions.

- ① Data Collection: A Key to Deep Learning
- ② How Math Helps Advances in Machine Learning
- ③ AI Is Opening a New Environment for Math Education
- ④ The Challenge of AI in the Classroom: Lack of Interaction
- ⑤ Why Mathematical Modelling Is Important in Decision Making

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the CO₂ emissions from cars versus ships in Europe in 2019. ① Among the eight countries, the CO₂ emissions from ships were larger than those from cars except for Belgium. ② The Netherlands had the largest CO₂ emissions from both cars and ships, whereas Sweden had the smallest CO₂ emissions from both. ③ The CO₂ emissions from ships were larger in Spain than in the United Kingdom, but the CO₂ emissions from cars were larger in the United Kingdom than in Spain. ④ Germany's CO₂ emissions from ships were more than twice those of Sweden. ⑤ The gap between the CO₂ emissions from cars and ships was the largest in the Netherlands and the smallest in Italy and France.

26. Josef Sudek에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Josef Sudek was born in the Czech Republic. Originally a bookbinder, Sudek was badly injured during World War I, resulting in the loss of his right arm. After the injury, he spent three years in various hospitals, and began to take photographs out of boredom. In 1922, he enrolled at the State School of Graphic Arts in Prague, where he studied photography for two years. His army disability pension allowed him to make art without worrying about an income. He photographed many night-scapes of Prague and the wooded landscapes of Bohemia. Sudek didn't let his disability get in the way and, despite having only one arm, he used very heavy and bulky equipment. Often known as the 'Poet of Prague,' Sudek never married, and was a shy and retiring person. He never appeared at his exhibition openings. He died on 15 September 1976, when he was 80 years old.

- ① 제1차 세계 대전 중 심한 부상으로 오른팔을 잃었다.
- ② Prague에 있는 학교에서 2년 동안 사진술을 공부했다.
- ③ 연금을 받아서 수입 걱정 없이 예술 창작을 할 수 있었다.
- ④ 매우 무겁고 부피가 큰 장비를 사용했다.
- ⑤ 자신의 전시회 개막식에 항상 참석했다.

27. Dogs at the Park에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dogs at the Park

Join us with your dogs. There will be dog races, a best trick contest, a dog fashion show, and vendor booths.

- Time & Date: 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Sunday, April 3
- Location: Jinohills Park



Attention Dog Owners

- You are not allowed to bring aggressive dogs.
- Pre-registration is required at www.Jinohills.org/Dogs.

Vendor Booths Available

- Vendor booth applications are available on our website.
- Vendors must apply for their booth by March 25.

- ① 개 패션쇼가 열릴 예정이다.
- ② 일요일에 네 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 공격성이 있는 개는 데려올 수 없다.
- ④ 사전 등록 없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 판매자는 3월 25일까지 부스를 신청해야 한다.

28. 2022 Spring Art Contest & Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2022 Spring Art Contest & Exhibition

If art is your hobby, share your creative ideas with our community at our gallery, the Art Jade.

- This contest is open to everyone ages 12 years and older.
- Contest categories include photography, painting, drawing, and collage.
- Artwork must be gallery ready: framed and ready to hang.
- Up to 3 entries per person may be submitted.
- The submission deadline is March 26.
- The exhibition will take place April 1 — April 30, 2022.

We'll handle your entries with every caution but cannot be held responsible for any damages during the exhibition!

For more information, call Kevin Brown at 419-938-8546.

- ① 12세 이하라면 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 대회 부문에서 사진은 제외된다.
- ③ 1인당 3개까지 출품작을 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 전시회는 두 달 동안 열린다.
- ⑤ 전시 중 출품작의 손상은 주최측이 책임진다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

We don't know what ancient Greek music sounded like, because there are no examples of it in written or notated form, nor ① has it survived in oral tradition. Much of it was probably improvised anyway, within certain rules and conventions. So we are forced largely to guess at its basis from the accounts of writers such as Plato and Aristotle, who were generally more concerned with writing about music as a philosophical and ethical exercise ② as with providing a technical primer on its practice. It seems Greek music was predominantly a vocal form, ③ consisting of sung verse accompanied by instruments such as the lyre or the plucked kithara (the root of 'guitar'). In fact, Plato considered music in which the lyre and flute played alone and not as the accompaniment of dance or song ④ to be 'exceedingly coarse and tasteless'. The melodies seem to have had a very limited pitch range, since the instruments ⑤ generally span only an octave, from one E (as we'd now define it) to the next.

* primer: 입문서 ** lyre: 수금(豎琴) *** coarse: 조잡한

30. 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)에서 글의 문맥에 알맞은 것을 고르시오

The way cultures differ regarding external societal constraints is captured by the tightness-looseness dimension. South Asian and Confucian nations are among the tightest whereas Latin American and Eastern European nations are the least tight. Tightness is associated with strong norms and low tolerance of deviant behavior, which (A)[expands / restricts] the range of behavior deemed appropriate across everyday situations and settings. By contrast, looseness is associated with weak norms and high tolerance of deviant behavior, affording a (B)[smaller / wider] range of permissible behavior across everyday situations. The strength (or weakness) of everyday recurring situations within nations simultaneously reflects and supports the degree of order and coordination in the larger cultural context. Compared to individuals in loose cultures, individuals in tight cultures are more concerned with conforming to normative rules and have psychological qualities that (C)[promote / weaken] social order.

* Confucian: 유교의 **deviant: 일탈적인 ***deem 여기다

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | expands | smaller | promote |
| ② | expands | wider | promote |
| ③ | restricts | wider | promote |
| ④ | restricts | wider | weaken |
| ⑤ | restricts | smaller | weaken |

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

31.

The use of figurative language does not mean that poems are only fanciful or subjective in their meaning, much less fictional. Metaphors are ways of speaking about truth. In fact, all language, not only that of poetry, is metaphorical. Consider a prosaic statement such as the following: "Many people have bouts of depression, but when they learn to reach out to others they find that life looks brighter." The term depression literally means a low point in the ground; it has become a metaphor for a mental condition, of feeling "low" (another metaphor). Bout refers to a round of fighting. The gesture of "reaching out" and the optical image of something becoming "brighter" are more obvious metaphors. The point is, dull prose (another metaphor) is actually _____ with unconscious metaphors. According to Emerson, "Every word was once a poem." As Emerson observes, "The etymologist finds the deadest word to have been once a brilliant picture. Language is fossil poetry."

*prosaic: 평범한 **etymologist: 어원학자

- ① alive ② contrasted ③ unfamiliar
- ④ unsatisfied ⑤ competitive

32. The essential feature of exchange transactions in village markets (or any transaction between two individuals, for that matter) was that both buyer and seller expected to be better off after the exchange. To clarify this point, consider the purchase of a loaf of bread. The baker has more bread than he can eat, whereas with the money he gets for the sale, he can buy flour for the next day and have something left over (profit) that can be spent on dinner. The customer wants the bread for her family's dinner, more than she wants to keep the money for a future rainy day. So both parties consider themselves better off after the exchange, at the agreed price, than before. Otherwise, no such exchange would occur. Hence the very existence of trade meant that the people engaging in it were better off than they would have been otherwise. On average, they would all become _____, although some faster than others. [3점]

- ① suspicious of one another
- ② gradually more prosperous
- ③ trapped in financial difficulties
- ④ aware of fair business transactions
- ⑤ accustomed to seeking immediate gains

33. Teachers and caregivers should provide enough time for children to explore a technology tool before having set lessons using it. Before children's tablet PC use, for instance, teachers can allocate instructional time in a whole-class setting. During this time, teachers can explain what to do with the tablet PC by modeling step-by-step use for 10-15 minutes. This first step includes how to turn on and turn the volume up and down on the tablet PC, and how to open an app. This "exploratory" time is very important as it allows children to be aware of how they will use these technologies for increasing their learning. Then the teacher can discuss the rules for tablet PC use during classroom discussions. The teacher can create a learning center where the children can actually play with and explore the tablet PC. When children have questions or seem confused, the adult should support them by answering or modeling again. Young children are capable of being creative in using technologies when they _____.

- ① frequently use high-performance computers
- ② are allowed to go online without parental monitoring
- ③ interact actively with others who enjoy learning new things
- ④ have relevant and proper adult guidance and involvement
- ⑤ get exposed to a learning environment with abundant resources

34. The term ecological niche is frequently misunderstood. It is often misused to describe the sort of place in which an organism lives, as in the sentence: 'Woodlands are the niche of woodpeckers'. Strictly, however, where an organism lives is its habitat. A niche is not a place but an idea: a summary of the organism's tolerances and requirements. The habitat of a gut microorganism would be an animal's alimentary canal; the habitat of an aphid might be a garden; and the habitat of a fish could be a whole lake. Each habitat, however, provides many different niches: many other organisms also live in the gut, the garden or the lake—and with quite different lifestyles. The word niche began to gain its present scientific meaning when Elton wrote in 1933 that the niche of an organism is its mode of life 'in the sense that we speak of trades or jobs or professions in a human community'. The niche of an organism started to be used to _____.

*alimentary: 소화의 **aphid: 진딧물

[3점]

- ① distinguish between different types of environments
- ② describe how, rather than just where, an organism lives
- ③ classify native species in a given area, not the invading species
- ④ not only detect threats, but prevent natural disasters from happening
- ⑤ determine the habitat of a species which helps other organisms flourish

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When approaching practical music making for the first time in the classroom, it is a good idea to avoid using instruments altogether. ① This will allow an inexperienced teacher to focus on the development of fundamental musical behaviour through listening, performing and composing; and allow the children to focus on the more controllable sound sources i.e. voices and body percussion (clapping, clicking, stamping etc). ② Music starts with these both developmentally and historically: the most expressive and immediate musical instrument is the human voice. ③ The sound quality of an instrument is a direct result of the quality of the materials, design, and making. ④ Body movements are not only an instinctive response to music but also instigate music making. ⑤ Activities which develop many of the coordination skills, aural sensitivity, responses to visual cues and symbols, and the musical understanding necessary to play an instrument can all be established without instruments.

* instigate: 부추기다 ** coordination: 조정

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

36.

Many experts claim that large pharmaceutical companies have in recent times become far more focused on making money than on creating needed new drugs. For example, these drug companies concentrate on research that will yield drugs for long-term illnesses or conditions.

- (A) Of course, eventually the disease-causing bacteria will become resistant to the new antibiotic. All of the drug company's research will have been wasted. They will have to start again making another antibiotic. This process is not profitable. For this reason, very little research is being done to develop new antibiotics to kill bacteria that have become resistant to existing drugs.
- (B) But it is far more important to create new antibiotics to combat deadly infections than it is to produce "vanity" drugs that grow hair. The problem is that there is not much profit in making antibiotics. A new antibiotic must be formulated and then tested for safety. Only then can it be sold to the public.
- (C) It is extremely profitable to make drugs to treat an illness people will have forever or to create a drug that will "cure" a condition, such as baldness, that will always be with us. It is certainly important to create drugs to treat long-term illnesses, such as diabetes.

*pharmaceutical: 제약의, 약의 **vanity drug: 허영 만족을 위한 약 ***diabetes: 당뇨병

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

37.

When you perform data analysis, reminding yourself of your question serves to provide a framework for your interpretation.

- (A) The interpretation of your analyses should yield a statement such as "For every 1 additional 12 ounce can of soda that adults in the US drink, BMI increases, on average, by X kg/m2." But it should not yield a statement such as "For every additional ounce of soda that adults in the US drink, BMI increases, on average, by X kg/m2."
- (B) For example, your original question may have been "For every 12 ounce can of soda drunk per day, how much greater is the average BMI among adults in the United States?"
- (C) The wording of the question tells you that your original intent was to determine how much greater the BMI is among adults in the US who drink, for example, two 12 ounce cans of soda per day on average, than among adults who drink only one 12 ounce soda per day on average.

*BMI: 체질량 지수(Body Mass Index) [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.

A 50 per cent reduction of salt in bread might have quite a substantial impact on the amount of salt in our diet because bread is a staple.

In our evolutionary history, innate and learned responses to food properties were an adaptive response to real or potential energy requirements. (①) These energy needs are still real, although reduced by our sedentary lifestyle, but what has changed is that sufficient energy is now always available. (②) The same is true of other nutrients that the body values, such as salt. (③) At the same time, our diets are still driven by the same pleasure-seeking processes that have always operated and we tend to resist reductions in those food ingredients that contribute to sensory pleasure. (④) For instance, attempts to reduce our physiologically excessive salt intake by using low-salt versions of products typically fail due to their lack of flavour impact. (⑤) But this will mainly be due to a dramatically reduced intake of a product that now tastes like cardboard.

*sedentary: 주로 앉아서 생활하는

39.

Thus when Antarctic fish encounter the "hot" water temperature of 6°C, the chain of enzymatic reactions in their bodies becomes uncoordinated and they die.

A number of factors are thought to contribute to heat death in animals. One is that many of the enzymatic processes that govern our most fundamental biochemical processes depend critically on temperature. (①) Many of these processes entail complex chains of reactions, and each link in the chain depends on all the others. (②) Therefore, if some enzymatic reactions are affected by changes in temperature more than others, the coordination of the entire chain of reactions can be disrupted. (③) It is as if a candy factory suddenly began adding twice the usual amount of sugar to each vat without doubling the other ingredients. (④) The fact that Antarctic fish and humans, although many of their biochemical processes are similar, have evolved different body temperatures means that the regulation of their biochemical processes must also have adapted to those body temperatures. (⑤) The same is undoubtedly true for humans during heat stroke.

enzymatic: 효소 (작용)의

**vat: (대형) 통 [3점]

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

While folk groups are frequently spoken of as communities, it is useful to distinguish between the two. A folk group offers a collective identity, but a community involves a sense of mutual obligation and support. People think of a community as a group on which they can depend, who they can trust to be there when needed. The assumption of mutual obligation also exists; people expect to return something to a community. That return might be actions, such as bringing a dish to a potluck, but it can also be an attitude of caring about and valuing other members. In this sense, sharing recipes or sharing photographs of the results of following someone else's recipe can be a way of giving back to the community. As such, folk groups as communities have an emotional component; people feel attached to them, and then feel happy with their support but sadness when they fail in that support.

*potluck: (여러 사람들이) 각자 음식을 조금씩 가져와서 나눠 먹는 식사



Unlike folk groups that are characterized by having a (A) _____ identity, community members are expected to have an attitude of mutual obligation and support, and in that sense, community-like folk groups give their members a sense of (B) _____ based on emotional involvement.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① shared | belonging |
| ② personal | competition |
| ③ cultural | autonomy |
| ④ personal | belonging |
| ⑤ shared | competition |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Misspellings are a rich source of new words. One such word appeared in a report put out by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission in the early 1980s. While reading through this report, clean energy advocate Amory Lovins and a colleague noted an odd word: negawatt. It was a typographical error. The report writer meant to say megawatt. But the more Lovins thought about it, the (a) more sense that typo made. Why not call a unit of electricity that is saved rather than consumed negawatts? Lovins floated the new word in a 1984 Business Week interview, then (b)included it in a 1988 report called Negawatts for Arkansas, and in a 1989 speech titled "The Negawatt Revolution—Solving the CO2 Problem." Negawatt caught on quickly and has been part of the (c) alternative energy vocabulary ever since. In France an environmental think tank calls itself the Association négaWatt.

Mistakes are an integral part of language (d)extinction. This process is comparable to the role errors play in evolution. A species' success depends on random mutations that evolve into (e)valuable traits over time. In a similar sense, many useful new words have resulted from simple mistakes such as typos, tongue slips, and mistranslations. "Verbal blundering is integral to language," Michael Erard writes in his book Um ..., "not something that intrudes upon it. Because human language has ways to deal with accidents and interruptions, they must have evolved alongside language itself."

*typographical: 인쇄상의 **mutation: 돌연변이 ***verbal blundering: 말실수

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Mistakes vs. Errors in Language Learning
 - ② Scientists' Spelling Mistakes Are Deliberate
 - ③ Do Power Units Affect Power Consumption?
 - ④ Verbal Slips: An Unexpected Resource for New Words
 - ⑤ Repeated Mistakes: Deadly for Language Evolution
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 there lived two friends named Amit and Kaanan. One day, Amit thought of buying a buffalo so that he could sell its milk for money. (a)He also thought of buying another buffalo with the money he made from selling milk so that the earnings could get doubled. And some day, he would buy a third buffalo. He shared this plan with Kaanan, who also thought it was a great idea.

(B)

Kaanan took his wife's words seriously. The next day, he shared his worries with Amit. "What? How will the buffalo die?" Amit asked. "Well, it won't die the day I buy it, but what if it dies soon after?" Kaanan asked. "Kaanan, why are you looking at the worst side of the picture? Think positive..." Amit tried to convince his friend. But Kaanan decided not to buy a buffalo. Anyway, Amit bought a buffalo of (b)his own.

(C)

Later on, Amit told his idea to his wife. "That's a good idea!" she said in an excited voice. Amit's wife handed over her jewelry to (c)him. "Please sell it and buy a buffalo," she said. Amit was very happy to hear these words from his wife. On the other hand, Kaanan's wife wasn't happy with the idea. "We don't have anything left with us except jewelry. What if the buffalo dies? All our money spent will go to waste. And my jewelry..." said Kaanan's wife.

(D)

Amit took good care of the buffalo and started selling milk. Initially, it was difficult for him to find customers. However, he faced all of the problems on his own. Kaanan who saw his friend going through so many difficulties felt sorry for (d)his situation. On the other hand, Amit saw his bright future in his black buffalo. The buffalo didn't die. It lived on and helped Amit earn enough money to buy another buffalo. Amit earned more and more and became a successful businessman, whereas Kaanan remained a daily wage earner. (e)He regretted his pessimistic approach towards life.

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 Amit은 우유를 판 돈으로 물소의 수를 늘릴 계획이었다.
 - ② Kaanan은 아내의 말을 진지하게 받아들였다.
 - ③ Kaanan의 아내는 물소를 사려는 계획이 마음에 들지 않았다.
 - ④ 처음에 Amit은 고객을 확보하는 데 어려움이 없었다.
 - ⑤ Amit은 점점 더 많은 돈을 벌며 성공한 사업가가 되었다.

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