

영어 영역

1. 밑줄 친 Starting charity is not rocket science가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people think of the word *philanthropist*, they're apt to picture a grand lady in pearls writing out checks with a lot of zeros. But the root meaning of philanthropy is much more universal and accessible: depending on what dictionary you check, philanthropy means "love to mankind," "universal goodwill," and "active effort to promote human welfare." In other words, it doesn't mean "writing big checks." Rather, a philanthropist tries to make a difference with whatever riches he or she possesses. For most of us, it's not money — especially these days — but things like our talents, our time, our decisions, our body, and our energy that are our most valuable assets. And when we give with these assets, we're spending as generously as any Rockefeller or Carnegie. But there are many of us who are overwhelmed by the sheer number of problems in the world and wonder how one person — who is neither rich nor famous — can really make a difference. Starting charity is not rocket science, so don't worry. You can start with simple actions like donating your old clothes.

*philanthropist: 자선 활동가

- ① Donating to charity is not a waste of money
- ② Anybody can contribute in one way or another
- ③ Helping others is all about giving money to those who need it
- ④ Giving to charity is not as straightforward as you might expect
- ⑤ Charitable actions are driven by the genuine desire to help others

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bringing beans and pasta to your table consumes far less energy and natural resources than chicken or beef. Michael Pollan, the author of *The Omnivore's Dilemma* and *In Defense of Food*, calculated an interesting effect of meat-free living. The environmental impact of every American household eating one meatless dinner per week would be comparable to taking thirty to forty million cars off the road for a year, he found, because of decreased emissions created by meat production. Eating chicken instead of beef is also eco-friendlier. Beef production generates eleven times the emissions as chicken production. The production of one pound of beef requires 2,500 gallons of water, whereas a 10-minute shower requires 42 gallons of water. It is very interesting to read that Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, a global expert on climate change, suggests that people can have a greater positive impact on the environment by reducing their meat consumption than they would by switching to hybrid cars. It's certainly less expensive to have a Meatless Monday than it is to buy a new set of eco-friendly wheels!

- ① Wise Shopping Saves Water
- ② No More Beef, Eat More Chicken
- ③ Health Benefits of Eating Less Meat
- ④ Benefits of Adopting Eco-Friendly Cars
- ⑤ Going Meatless Gives the Planet a Break

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The virtues of the hero are most clearly shown in fictional characters, but the demonstration of courage and skill similarly ① emerges as a theme in some actuality programming such as those focusing on sport or certain professions (for example, rescue workers, firemen, paramedics). These sorts of programs show the personal qualities of body, mind and character that are honed and ② direct through training and ethics to achieve a good end. Sports programs show the meaning of fairness in competition, humility in victory and being a good loser, but above all they show the virtue of being a winner. Reality game shows, such as *The Apprentice* and even *Weakest Link*, also show the virtue of winning, often at the expense of team members, who are turned into competitors to be done down ③ as the game proceeds. Competitive sports also provide an opportunity ④ in which the less-than-virtuous character can be exposed; for example, cheating, the professional foul, using performance enhancing drugs. In documentary shows about the paramedics and police, some of those they have to deal with ⑤ are shown on camera acting in ways that clearly lack virtue.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

You may have heard of the famous research experiment where a pike (a fish) was placed in one-half of a large aquarium, with numerous minnows swimming freely (and visibly) in the other half of the glass divided tank. As the pike became hungrier, it made numerous ① unsuccessful efforts to eat the minnows, but only succeeded in battering its snout against the glass divider. Slowly the pike learned that reaching the minnows was an impossible task, and simply ② abandoned. When the glass partition was removed, the pike surprisingly didn't ③ attack the minnows even though they swam freely around the tank. Why? The pike syndrome. The pike syndrome is all too common in our everyday lives. We make assumptions or feel victimized by our environment, and fail to push past our ④ self-imposed barriers of limitation. Are you a victim of the pike syndrome? I suspect we all fall victim to the pike syndrome in one way or another. ⑤ Action is the first step. What have you wanted to do but have held back because you've believed it impossible?

*snout 주둥이 ** pike: (어류) 강꼬치고기 ***minnow: (어류) 피라미

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Bible tells us that at the end of each day of Creation, “God saw that it was good.” This pattern has one exception — this remark does not appear at the end of the second day, but it is repeated twice on the third day. The reader who notices the inconsistency in the pattern may feel that something is “wrong” here and wonder whether this variation is accidental or significant. If accidental, this break indicates a failure of the text. If, on the other hand, the reader believes that this break in the pattern is meaningful and informative, then the disorder is only apparent. The disorder then is believed to _____. This belief opens the door for either decoding or interpreting. Decoding would initiate an attempt to uncover the original intention that generated this broken pattern; interpreting the text would mean seeking the best way to integrate the disturbing elements of the text and suggesting a meaning that would restore the unity of the text, regardless of the original meaning.

- ① conceal a hidden order
- ② exist due to human error
- ③ prevent the reinterpretation of the text
- ④ impose a huge burden on text decoders
- ⑤ distinguish good readers from poor ones

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many proverbs contain germs of truth, and some are indeed profound, but they aren’t reliable sources of knowledge and can be misleading. For example, take the saying ‘You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.’ This isn’t true of all dogs, and certainly isn’t true of all human beings. There are many older people who are capable of making radical leaps in their ability. This is not to deny the effects of ageing. The point is that what is roughly true, that as we get older it becomes harder to learn new behaviour, is not true for everyone in every respect. At most the saying captures the idea that it may be difficult to change the ways of an older person. However, the saying implies that you can never teach any older person anything new, which is a(n) _____ and one which is fairly obviously false.

- ① rational justification
- ② hasty generalisation
- ③ considerate response
- ④ philosophical implication
- ⑤ immediate implementation

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We are in the habit of thinking some pleasures good and some bad; we think the pleasure derived from an act of benevolence is good, while that derived from cruelty is bad. But in so judging we are confusing ends and means. The pleasure of cruelty is bad as a means, because it involves pain for the victim, but if it could exist without this correlation perhaps it would not be evil. We condemn the pleasure of the drunkard because of his wife and family and the headache next morning, but given an intoxicant which was cheap and caused no hang-over, the pleasure would be all to the good. Morality is so much concerned with means that it seems almost immoral to consider anything solely in relation to its intrinsic worth. But obviously nothing has any value as a means unless that to which it is a means has value on its own account. It follows that _____.

* drunkard 술주정꾼

- ① morality should be based on the outcome of the action
- ② intrinsic value is logically prior to value as means
- ③ the experience of pleasure cannot be measured
- ④ morality is not to be discovered but to be made
- ⑤ Means and ends are two names for the same reality

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In an effort to bring the population up to date with measurements of fatness, the public were reminded that _____. Calculations of fatness in the form of Body Mass Index (BMI), which took into account both weight and height, were commonly featured in public discussions. And the resulting quantification of fatness as overweight (BMI over 25), obese (BMI over 30), or very obese (BMI over 40) effectively and efficiently divided populations into categories of fatness. The consequences of these calculative rationalities are interesting. In Australia, for example, the majority of men (67 per cent) are categorised as 'too fat'. Thus the notion of population normality – usually understood as the condition to which to aspire – is thrown into question. The obesity 'epidemic' alerts us to the fact that it is now normal to be abnormal – even diseased.

*aspire 동경하다

- ① normal states are considered to be abnormal
- ② calculations of fatness are rational in judging obesity
- ③ classification of weight reveals global obesity distribution
- ④ weight on its own is not a sufficient indicator of fatness
- ⑤ categorization of weight requires a valid calculation method

9. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Confirmation bias is not the only psychological mechanism that prevents people from negotiating; gender plays a role, too. Ample evidence suggests that women are less likely than men to initiate negotiations. ① This is perhaps best illustrated by Linda Babcock and Sara Laschever in *Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide*. ② The authors found that in a survey of Carnegie-Mellon MBA students, male graduates received starting salaries 7.6 percent higher than those of their female counterparts. ③ What kinds of colleges graduates went to, where they are from, and their ethnic backgrounds are other factors affecting graduates' income. ④ At first glance, most of us will reach a conclusion—perhaps resulting from confirmation bias—that the study confirms what we already know: that on average women are paid less than men for equal work. ⑤ But that outcome could be achieved in two different ways; companies could actively discriminate against women, or women and men could behave differently once they get an offer.

* confirmation bias: 확증 편향(자신의 가치관, 신념, 판단 따위와 부합하는 정보에만 주목하고 그 외의 정보는 무시하는 사고방식)

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

During the last century humankind became ever more vulnerable to epidemics, due to a combination of growing populations and better transport.

- (A) We should therefore have expected to live in an epidemiological hell, with one deadly plague after another. However, both the incidence and impact of epidemics have gone down dramatically in the last few decades. In particular, global child mortality is at an all-time low: less than 5 per cent of children die before reaching adulthood. In the developed world the rate is less than 1 per cent.
- (B) A modern metropolis such as Tokyo or Kinshasa offers pathogens far richer hunting grounds than medieval Florence or 1520 Tenochtitlan, and the global transport network is today even more efficient than in 1918. A Spanish virus can make its way to Congo or Tahiti in less than twenty-four hours.
- (C) This miracle is due to the unprecedented achievements of twentieth-century medicine, which has provided us with vaccinations, antibiotics, improved hygiene and a much better medical infrastructure.

* epidemiological: 역학적인

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

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

After a problem which needs to be solved has been recognized, the process of defining and representing the problem may proceed with processes such as analogical thinking.

- (A) For example, mapping involves comparing the problems for similarity in structure and identifying their parallel elements. The solution of one problem then can guide the process of solving a novel one through this analogical mapping process.
- (B) One way in which a variety of representations can be found is through analogical thinking. When an analogous problem can be identified, then the solution of the present problem is partly a matter of mapping one element onto another.
- (C) To form an appropriate representation, a problem solver must often try out several different perspectives on a problem before finding one that gives insight to a solution path.

* analogous 유사한

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

12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

By contrast, we are not taught to ‘watch’ our body language, and so we are often unaware of how we are behaving nonverbally during interactions with others.

The act of communicating usually conjures up images of what people variously say, text or email. But communication is a more inclusive process. (①) Studies of how much the average person talks per day show that the large majority of interaction time is not taken up by speech but by nonverbal communication (NVC). (②) As such, relating interpersonally demands the ability to display skilled nonverbal behavior and to be sensitive to the body language of others. (③) The look on our faces, the direction and duration of our eye gaze, the nature of our gestures, the posture we adopt and so forth can often be more telling than the accompanying words. (④) Interestingly, from an early age most of us are taught to ‘watch what we say’, and so develop a high level of awareness and control over our message content. (⑤) Yet there is evidence that our patterns of nonverbal behavior remain more consistent over time than our verbal behavior.

13. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Nonconformity to law is not always immoral, even in a democratic society.

An action can be illegal but morally right. For example, helping a Jewish family to hide from the Nazis was against German law in 1939, but it would have been a morally admirable thing to have done. Of course, the Nazi regime was vicious and evil. (①) By contrast, in a democratic society with a basically just legal order, the fact that something is illegal provides a moral consideration against doing it. (②) For example, one moral reason for not burning trash in your backyard is that it violates an ordinance that your community has voted in favor of. (③) Some philosophers believe that sometimes the illegality of an action can make it morally wrong, even if the action would otherwise have been morally acceptable. (④) But even if they are right about that, the fact that something is illegal does not trump all other moral considerations. (⑤) There can be circumstances where, all things considered, violating the law is morally permissible, perhaps even morally required.

*ordinance: 조례 **trump: 능가하다

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

Clothing is an extension of who we are. Think of your closet as symptomatic. Every item in your wardrobe is the consequence of a deeper, unconscious choice. A closet full of baggy, shapeless clothes might belong to a woman who, underneath it all, is embarrassed about carrying extra weight. Perhaps she wears oversized clothes to cover the body she hates, to hide the shame she experiences, and to thwart criticism from others. Or maybe she chose these clothes because she doesn't want to lose weight, doesn't want to work out, and doesn't want to stop eating junk food, but is afraid to admit it. Maybe the closet belongs to a mom who doesn't wear nice clothes because she's pressed for time. Maybe the overly youthful clothing in a closet indicates a fifty-something who finds the experience of seeing wrinkles and a couple of gray hairs just too painful to bear. Or maybe she's holding on to her past because she hasn't accomplished her goals in the present.

* symptomatic ~을 보여주는 ** thwart 방해하다, 좌절시키다



What we wear is a ___(A)___ of what we are thinking and what we are feeling, and therefore reveals our ___(B)___ life.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① reflection | internal |
| ② reflection | economic |
| ③ statement | fashion |
| ④ concealment | inconsistent |
| ⑤ concealment | private |

[15~16] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Although utilitarianism is a useful principle for determining ethical behavior, it is not without its (a) controversies. A standard criticism of utilitarian justifications is that they recommend actions that (b) impose significant costs on minorities. Since utilitarianism seeks to maximize overall happiness in society, it is easy to imagine situations where the interests of a minority might be (c) protected for the benefit of the majority. The arena games of ancient Rome, which began in 264 B.C.E., were extremely popular public events, with venues such as the Colosseum drawing crowds in excess of 50,000. The vast majority of people derived immense pleasure from the bizarre, cruel spectacles that included gladiatorial combat, the hunting of exotic animals, and gruesome executions of criminals. Of course, those individuals in the arena, most of whom were victims, were not having their pleasure (d) maximized. But overall, the pain and suffering of a few was far (e) outweighed by the pleasure their deaths brought to thousands of Roman spectators. The games went on for hundreds of years and served as a foundation of Roman culture and society.

Since the games maximized societal pleasure, from a utilitarian standpoint the Romans were justified in their cruelty toward those unfortunate individuals who found themselves in the arena. Yet no one would say that the Romans should be praised for their behavior. Utilitarianism, therefore, is not an infallible method for determining ethical behavior.

* utilitarianism 공리주의 ** gruesome 무시무시한

15. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Pros and Cons of Utilitarianism
- ② How to Define Ethical Behaviors
- ③ When Does the End Justify the Means?
- ④ Dilemmas of Consequence Based Ethics
- ⑤ The Greatest Happiness of the Greatest Number

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)