

영어 영역

1. 밑줄 친 The only dumb question is the one you don't ask!가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever been in a classroom or at a lecture or forum, and the speaker asks if there are any questions, and you have one, but you are reluctant to raise your hand because you think it is a dumb question? So, you wait, hoping someone else will ask it. But no one does, and you leave wondering what the answer is. Somewhere else in that room, there were others with that same question, and they didn't ask it either for the same reason you didn't. And they wonder what the answer is, too. And maybe, just maybe, you and one or more of them have failed to achieve success or been delayed because you didn't get that answer. Maybe it wasn't a dumb question after all! If you have a question, do not hesitate. It doesn't matter what anyone else thinks because the answer might be the breakthrough you need. Even if the question seems dumb, down the road, it might be the key to unlocking some other question that you cannot imagine now. The only dumb question is the one you don't ask!

- ① All creative questions are dumb questions.
- ② You should ask whatever questions you have.
- ③ Asking the right questions at the right place is not always right.
- ④ Dumb questions is the mother of creative, out-of-the-box solutions.
- ⑤ Even the wrong questions can lead to unexpected but useful insights.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about a modern hospital. When you arrive the receptionist hands you a standard form, and asks you a predetermined set of questions. Your answers are forwarded to a nurse, who compares them with the hospital's regulations in order to decide what preliminary tests to give you. She then measures, say, your blood pressure and heart rate, and takes a blood test. The doctor on duty examines the results, and follows a strict protocol to decide in which ward to hospitalise you. In the ward you are subjected to much more thorough examinations, such as an X-ray or an fMRI scan, mandated by thick medical guidebooks. Specialists then analyse the results according to well-known statistical databases, deciding what medicines to give you or what further tests to run. This algorithmic structure ensures that it doesn't really matter who is the receptionist, nurse or doctor on duty. Their personality type, their political opinions and their momentary moods are irrelevant. As long as they all follow the regulations and protocols, they have a good chance of curing you.

*protocol 규약

- ① Many Hands Do Make Light Work!
- ② You Need to Speak Up in Your Treatment
- ③ 'The System' Does Hold the Key to the Cure
- ④ Good Algorithm Leads to Better Systemization
- ⑤ Regulations and Protocols Are Ruining Societies

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Ancient Greek mathematician Pythagoras did not recognize irrational numbers and ① banned consideration of negative numbers in his school. (An irrational number is one that cannot be expressed as a ratio of two integers; so 0.75 is a rational number as it is $3/4$ but π is irrational.) Pythagoras had to acknowledge ② that his ban caused problems. His theorem, which finds the length of a side in a right-angled triangle from the lengths of the other two sides, instantly ③ run into problems if only rational numbers are recognized. The length of the hypotenuse (longest side) of a right-angled triangle with two sides one unit long is the square root of two — an irrational number (= 1.414...). Pythagoras was unable to prove by logic that irrational numbers did not exist, but when Hippasus of Metapontum demonstrated that the square root of 2 is irrational and argued for their existence, it is said that Pythagoras had him ④ drowned. According to legend, Hippasus demonstrated his discovery on board ship, which turned out ⑤ to have been unwise and the Pythagoreans threw him overboard.

*integer: 정수(整數) **hypotenuse: 직각 삼각형의 빗변 ***square root: 제곱근

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

If we want to take steps to avoid wasting our wealth, we can easily find experts to help us. Looking in the phone book, we will find any number of ① certified financial planners. These individuals can help us clarify our financial goals: How much, for example, should we be saving for retirement? And having clarified these goals, they can ② advise us on how to achieve them. Suppose, however, that we want to take steps to avoid wasting not our wealth but our life. We might seek an expert to guide us: a philosopher of life. This individual would help us think about our goals in living and about which of these goals are in fact worth ③ pursuing. She would remind us that because goals can come into conflict, we need to decide which of our goals should take ④ precedence when conflicts arise. She will therefore help us sort through our goals and place them into a hierarchy. The goal at the pinnacle of this hierarchy will be our grand goal in living: It is the goal that we should be ⑤ willing to sacrifice to attain other goals.

*pinnacle: 정점

5. 밑줄 친 "begins to see its inferiority"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even people with little interest in art have digested the fact that the name "Rembrandt" is a signifier of artistic greatness. If a museum discovers that its Rembrandt painting is, in fact, not by Rembrandt but by a follower or cohort of the master, the value of the picture plummets. The thing itself remains the same. What has changed is its contextual status, which is not objectively measurable but rather an atmospheric quality produced by the object in the mind of the viewer. The curators may send the canvas to the basement or let it hang with its new attribution. The viewer – let us call him Mr. Y – who once stared at the work with admiration begins to see its inferiority to a "real" Rembrandt. Mr. Y is neither a hypocrite nor a buffoon. Even though the painting has not been altered, Mr. Y's apprehension of the canvas has. The picture is missing a crucial, if fictional component: the enchantment of greatness.

* cohort 지지자 *buffoon: 정신 나간 사람

- ① recognize the flaws in the painting that he had not noticed before
- ② change his perception of the painting due to its reclassification
- ③ get used to the painting and overlook its original brilliance
- ④ understand the decreased economic value of the painting
- ⑤ undermine the intrinsic qualities of the painting itself

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The basic economic argument for congestion charges is well established. In a nutshell, it says that since travel times increase with traffic volumes, an additional car on the road slows down all other cars, increasing time costs for all the occupants of all the cars. The decision to travel made by the occupants of an additional car is based on their own travel costs (their private or internal costs). They ignore any increase in travel costs for all other car users (the external costs). This is inefficient when private costs are below the full social cost of the decision to travel. When decisions are made on the basis of "underestimates" of costs, too much of a good (in this case, travel) will be consumed. A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs imposed on other users, so as to _____. The charge will suppress part of demand, reduce congestion and increase surplus.

- ① raise additional revenue
- ② fund public transportation
- ③ persuade drivers to drive safer
- ④ take into account traffic density
- ⑤ align private costs with social costs

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conventional wisdom suggests that the more positive feedback coaches provide, the better. But is this always true? Some researchers have found that athletes who received the most praise and encouragement had lower confidence than those who received less praise but more corrective instruction. Sound counterintuitive? On close inspection, the athletes who received the most praise were given praise that actually communicated negative expectations from the coach because it was general and did not depend on the quality of athletes' performances. These athletes may have received a lot of general encouragement and praise for success at easy tasks, rather than descriptive feedback for success at challenging tasks. In providing feedback, _____ matters. Insincere or unthoughtful praise may backfire. Telling an athlete she did a good job when she knows she did not perform well communicates only that you are trying to make her feel better. Saying "well done" on an easy task actually communicates that you are not confident in the athlete's abilities. Rather than simply providing more positive feedback, coaches should strive to provide higher-quality feedback that is appropriate to the skill level of the athlete.

- ① timing
- ② quality
- ③ objectivity
- ④ communication
- ⑤ encouragement

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that chimps do have basic ability when it comes to the use of arbitrary symbols is enough to suggest the gradually building complexity in symbol-use among primates. And on that point, I'd like to put in a plug for my dog, Shep, who understands at least functionally a number of my words. When, for instance, I say we're going to "check the mail," he knows well *that* means we're going to head out to the road and check the postal box. And though he hasn't mastered English yet, he does seem to use certain arbitrary noises innovatively as symbols. For example, he barks in various ways when he's outside. But he uses one peculiar brief and muffled bark only at certain times, conveying something in the direction of "I wanna come in now." Since the sound is distinctive, since it's *about* coming in the house, and since no other dog I've had has ever used this rather arbitrary sound, the instance _____.

*muffled: (소리가 잘 들리지 않게) 죽인, 낮춘

- ① leans toward real language
- ② is likely to be regarded as a nonverbal message
- ③ shows that dogs don't understand human language
- ④ means that chimps and dogs are all highly intelligent
- ⑤ communicates far more information about his emotion

9. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Sparrows have been treated as agricultural pests and killed as a result. In 1958, as part of the Great Leap Forward, Chairman Mao Zedong introduced to China the Four Pests Campaign, in which it became the duty of citizens to kill four species identified as the ‘public animals of capitalism’: these being rats, flies, mosquitoes and sparrows. People chased sparrows from their nests by banging pots and pans until the birds dropped from the air from exhaustion; their nests were destroyed, eggs broken, chicks killed. ① The sparrow population dipped close to national extinction. ② Sparrows help farmers and gardeners by eating weed seeds and insects that can cause harm or damage to crops and plants.. ③ At the same time, and not by coincidence, locusts and other harmful insects proliferated and rice yields dropped sharply. ④ It was all part of the ecological recklessness of the Great Leap Forward, which involved deforestation and excessive use of chemicals, and it led to the great famine that killed 15-45 million people. ⑤ The sparrow-killing policy was put into reverse in 1960, after advice from the ornithologist Cheng Tso-hsin.

*Great Leap Forward: (중국의) 대약진운동 ***ornithologist: 조류학자

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tax on waste treatment is an economic instrument that can be applied in order to steer the waste that is generated to the most desirable treatment options.

- (A) Denmark has for example introduced taxes of this kind differentiating between treatment options, the highest tax being on landfilling and the second highest on incineration, while recycling and reuse are not taxed. The taxes are designed in order to divert waste away from the least desired options towards reuse and recycling.
- (B) These kinds of taxes are often differentiating taxes, which mean that the taxes for different treatment options or for different waste fractions are different. Waste taxes have been introduced in most of the EU15 countries.
- (C) Taxes can also target specific products which either require special treatment at the time of disposal or if it is wishful that the consumption of a product is limited in order to prevent the generation of waste. Packaging tax is an example of a tax that targets a specific waste fraction and it is implemented in order to stimulate reuse and thereby reduce the waste amounts.

* incineration 소각

- 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 것을 고르시오.

Metaphors are pervasive in every language and throughout human thought, whether you come from Mongolia or Tierra del Fuego. And they are wired into the human brain as early as infancy and toddlerhood.

- (A) Later in life, of course, we learn that affection and physical warmth are not the same thing, but because they were in our infant experience, we continue to link them conceptually.
- (B) For example, the affection an infant experiences is usually associated with the warmth and security of being physically held, so she “conflates” the two experiences — being close to someone physically equates to the security that closeness creates.
- (C) The linguist Mark Johnson calls this process “conflation.” Babies, he says, are not mentally capable of fully separating the experience of one thing that is often associated with something else in their lives.

*conflation: 융합

- 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?

However, finding ways to reverse the increasingly individualistic trend in Western societies is a much taller order.

The most direct way of undoing the damage caused by social exclusion is to bring the shy, lonely, and alienated back into the embrace of society. (①) Unfortunately, such people tend to be regarded as undesirable interaction partners by those with greater social skills. (②) This is because they are objectively less rewarding to spend time with and because associating with them carries with it a social stigma. (③) What is necessary, therefore, are policies to ensure that social cohesion is maintained within various social institutions, and in society at large. (④) Small-scale programs to get lonely schoolchildren more involved can work exceedingly well. (⑤) Yet, if we value our collective well-being, we should do something about it; a lack of social integration goes hand in hand with a host of other social pathologies.

*stigma: 부정적 인식 **pathology: 병리, 병적 측면

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

Sometimes, however, the host will become a participant in the discussion, thus creating a two-against-one situation.

The term *stacking the deck* derives from card games in which the dealer arranges the cards to cheat one or more of the players. (①) This form of manipulation often occurs on TV talk shows about controversial issues. (②) A typical format features a host and two guests with different views of an issue. (③) Fairness demands that the host remain neutral and give each guest an equal opportunity to present his or her case. (④) Even more unfair is the practice of choosing guests of unequal stature and ability — in other words, inviting a well-known, highly accomplished person to represent the favored view and a relative unknown to represent the unfavored view. (⑤) If, by chance, the relative unknown seems to be excelling in the discussion, the host will give him or her less time to speak.

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

One of the most destructive myths of all is the one that tells us intelligence is innate and fixed. It has been widely believed for centuries, and still is, that a person is either born smart or not, that education, opportunity, motivation, and hard work can only carry one so far because most intellectual ability is tightly confined by inherited or genetic restraints. Worse, these limits are believed to be identifiable by a test, a few report cards, or maybe by nothing more than a mere glance at one's physical appearance. Alfred Binet, the French psychologist who developed the intelligence quotient (IQ) test in the early 1900s, would surely be one of its most vocal critics today if he were still alive. He created the test specifically for the purpose of identifying children who suffered from severe mental problems or learning disabilities so that they could receive special attention early on. Binet never intended or imagined that his test would be seen as a valid way to measure innate intelligence and grounds for making sweeping assumptions about the innate intelligence of large groups of people.



Although IQ test was originally designed to _____ (A) _____ children with special needs so they could get appropriate forms of schooling, it is misused so as to _____ (B) _____ children's unchangeable intelligence.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|------------|
| ① provide | improve |
| ② provide | evaluate |
| ③ separate | interpret |
| ④ identify | summarize |
| ⑤ identify | complement |

[15~16] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

From the perspective of evolutionary biology, the human species may not hold a particularly ① salutary place on the planet. We may be simply one of many experiments that microbes have devised to ensure their own survival. After all, bacteria were the first living inhabitants of our planet. It seems that for the first 2 billion years of life on the planet, bacteria were the sole occupants. All of the rest of life emerged in the subsequent 1.7 billion years. We have been around for *far less than 1 percent* of that time! So it may be that all of Earth's "higher" plant and animal species are simply "homes" for the microbes — tenants who may well decide to ② switch homes when it suits them. If further planetary changes make it ③ easy for us to adapt, the microbes might replace us with some as-yet unimagined new species.

Microbes, practicing fermentation, photosynthesis, nitrogen removal, and oxygen breathing, made existence on the planet by higher life forms (including us) possible in the first place. Their ongoing activity *continues* to make our habitation ④ possible. Our continued existence on this planet absolutely depends on the microcosm, as it always has. That doesn't place us in a particularly ⑤ enviable position. If we go back further, to the very beginning, some 15 billion years ago, when planet Earth first flared forth at temperatures 6,000 degrees hotter than our sun, the planet certainly wouldn't have seemed much like home to us.

* microcosm 소우주

15. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Plant Earth is Not Our Home
- ② Role of Microbes in Ecosystems
- ③ Will Humanity Survive the Earth?
- ④ Survival and Adaptation of Microbes
- ⑤ How Do Microbes Survive Environmental Challenges?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)