

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

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 댄스 동아리 가입 조건을 안내하려고
- ② 동아리 개설 신청 기간을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동아리 만족도 설문 조사 참여를 당부하려고
- ④ 댄스 동아리 활동 장소 폐쇄 이유를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 댄스 동아리 회원 모집 인원 증원을 공지하려고

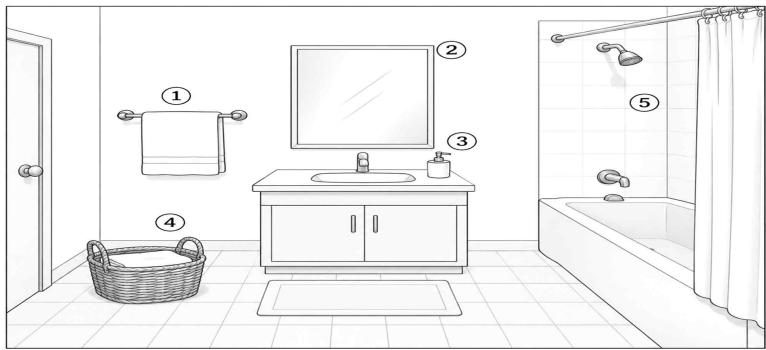
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아이들은 집안일을 함으로써 자존감을 높일 수 있다.
- ② 아이들의 나이에 맞는 균형 잡힌 식단 관리가 필요하다.
- ③ 집안일을 통해 아이들에게 경제관념을 심어 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 적절한 보상은 아이들의 독서 습관 형성에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 여행을 통해 아이들에게 가족의 중요성을 일깨워 줄 수 있다.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학생에게 실생활에 필요한 역량을 키워 줄 필요가 있다.
- ② 학생 인성 교육을 위해 충분한 상담 지식을 갖추어야 한다.
- ③ 학생을 잘 이해하려면 그 학생의 관심사를 파악해야 한다.
- ④ 효과적인 수업을 하려면 교사 간의 많은 대화가 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 학생의 이름을 부르는 것은 좋은 관계 형성에 도움이 된다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 유인물 만들기 ② 점심 주문하기
- ③ 버스 대절하기 ④ 입장권 예약하기
- ⑤ 문자 메시지 보내기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$80 ② \$95 ③ \$100 ④ \$105 ⑤ \$110

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Kenton Biotech Career Fair에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 마케팅 특강을 들어야 해서
- ② 생명과학 실험을 해야 해서
- ③ 영양원 자원봉사를 해야 해서
- ④ 역사 시험 공부를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 뮤지컬 오디션에 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Harmony in Pages에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 가입 대상 ② 모임 일시 ③ 모임 장소
- ④ 활동 내용 ⑤ 활동 경비

9. 2026 May Dog Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2023년에 처음 개최되었다.
- ② 시청 앞 광장에서 열릴 것이다.
- ③ 놀이터 입장 시 주인이 반려견과 함께해야 한다.
- ④ 무료 셀프 사진 부스가 마련되어 있을 것이다.
- ⑤ 벼룩시장에서 수제 개 장난감을 구매할 수 없다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 전자 도어록을 고르시오.

Electric Door Locks

	Brand	Case Material	Price	Fingerprint Recognition
①	A	Plastic	\$100	×
②	B	Steel	\$120	×
③	B	Aluminum	\$170	○
④	D	Plastic	\$190	○
⑤	E	Aluminum	\$220	○

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

- ① Yes. I only communicate face-to-face.
- ② Me, too. Don't put me in the chat room.
- ③ Right. We don't have biology class today.
- ④ No. We've already finished our group project.
- ⑤ Sure. I'll open a chat room and invite everyone.

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

- ① Thank you. I'm relieved to hear that.
- ② It's terrible. I'll go check if it's ready.
- ③ That's great. It's good to be back home.
- ④ Okay. You're free to read in the living room.
- ⑤ No way. Turn off the lights when you go to bed.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Excuse me. You're not allowed to cook here.
- ② Thanks for refunding my class registration fee.
- ③ Excellent. Everyone's going to like your videos.
- ④ Okay. I'll wait until then to sign up for that class.
- ⑤ I prepared some Italian food for my students last week.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. I can email you the details of our program.
- ② No worries. I'll let you know what day is available.
- ③ That's right. I need to get more students.
- ④ That's true. It's difficult to explain scientific principles.
- ⑤ Brilliant. I can recommend a good science fiction movie.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Philip이 고객에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Philip: _____

- ① You can sign up for our membership and get a discount.
- ② I regret to say that I can't find your membership number.
- ③ Unfortunately, the poster you're looking for is not for sale.
- ④ Congratulations on the successful release of your new book.
- ⑤ I'm afraid the members' discount doesn't apply to this book.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① features that allow certain animals to achieve high speeds
- ② effects of environmental changes on animal behaviors
- ③ difficulties that the fastest animals have in common
- ④ reasons for certain species' faster growth over others
- ⑤ hunting patterns of animals genetically close to humans

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① cheetah ② dolphin ③ falcon
- ④ iguana ⑤ elephant

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear All Staff,

As the Facilities Manager, I am writing about the use of our company parking lots. As our company has grown, more employees are now using the parking spaces. However, the current system does not always give spaces fairly, especially to employees who travel long distances or need their cars for work. To solve this problem, a new parking policy will begin soon. Parking spaces will be given first to employees based on commuting distance, physical needs, and job duties. The final parking list will be posted on the HR portal by May 30th after the appeal period.

Thank you for your cooperation.

James Whitfield

- ① HR 포털을 통한 공지 사항 확인 기능을 안내하려고
- ② 희망 근무 방식에 관한 설문 조사 참여를 독려하려고
- ③ 주차 시설 개선 방향에 관한 사내 의견을 수렴하려고
- ④ 직원 주차 공간 운영 기준의 변경 사항을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 통근 버스 노선 및 운행 시간의 변경 사항을 알리려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Lucas의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Lucas had been looking forward to this day. He arrived early at the city museum for its special exhibition on ancient civilizations. At the entrance, a poster of a golden ceremonial mask caught his eye, the very piece he had come to see. Smiling, he picked up a pamphlet before heading inside. Glass cases filled with coins, pottery, and carved figures lined the walls. He moved slowly from display to display. Then he made his way to the main hall, where a small sign stopped him. "This exhibit is temporarily closed following a minor incident," it read. For a moment, he stared at the empty space where the mask should have been, and then, with a quiet sigh, slipped the pamphlet into his pocket.

- ① eager → worried ② excited → disappointed
- ③ thrilled → relieved ④ confident → bored
- ⑤ anticipating → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In urban planning, the human scale — designing spaces around human dimensions, senses, and movement — has long been treated as a secondary concern. Shopping centers, entertainment parks, and restaurants demonstrate its value: when spaces match the human body, people stay longer, move more freely, and return more often. The broader urban environment, however, rarely applies this lesson. As cities expand, planners increase spatial dimensions assuming larger spaces offer greater comfort. In reality, oversized spaces discourage walking and cycling, making cities feel impersonal. The human body has fixed dimensions that neither policy nor technology alter, so the city must adapt. Decisions about scale should never be made without considering how urban environments are experienced.

- ① 도시 공간을 설계할 때 인간의 실제 경험 방식이 고려되어야 한다.
- ② 도시 계획에 신체적 한계 극복을 위한 기술이 포함되어야 한다.
- ③ 도시가 확장될수록 공간 규모를 키워 편의성을 제공해야 한다.
- ④ 인간 척도를 반영하려면 도시의 이동 방식을 다양화해야 한다.
- ⑤ 도시 환경 조성 시 공간의 규모보다 심미적 요소를 중시해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 find suitable homes가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The brain is simply not the kind of organ in which a function has to be carried out by a chunk of tissue with a recognizable shape. Unlike the kneecap, which has to have a certain 3-D shape, the brain is the organ of computation, which cares about how information flows within it, not about how the system takes up space. In computers programs may end up in different parts of the memory when loaded, and each program may be fragmented across far-flung regions of the memory. As long as the regions are properly linked, the program can work perfectly. Of course, the brain is not a computer, but that only makes the point more strongly; its circuits are not plugged into slots in a motherboard but somehow find suitable homes as the brain develops. A mental process is a set of computations in the millions of synapses of an intricately structured neural network. A network could be contorted into all kinds of stripes, or dots on the surface of the brain and still do the same thing, as long as the neurons were connected properly.

*kneecap: 슬개골 **contort: 뒤틀다

- ① align themselves with the underlying physical layout
- ② operate wherever their connections are sustained
- ③ activate in areas reserved for particular tasks
- ④ spread across locations without coordination
- ⑤ become organized into fixed patterns

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The two main pillars of legitimation central to democracy are authorization and accountability. With diverse combinations between these two principles, elected politicians, bureaucrats, and justices of constitutional courts are authorized to act on behalf of the public and held accountable to the political community. Yet algorithms, a central piece of our contemporary institutional life, do not usually have clear mechanisms for either. They enjoy the benefits of legitimacy expected from their outcomes, without the burdens inherent in democratic decision. They produce deep collective consequences without passing through the tests of authorization or the controls that lie at the heart of other politically significant institutions. That is, the adoption of algorithmic systems with different forms of public consequences rarely satisfies the criteria of democratic principles and values, with no clear procedures for justifying those consequences to the political community.

*authorization: 권한 부여 **accountability: 책무

- ① 민주적 권한은 공적 결과의 유용성을 통해 사후적으로 확보된다.
- ② 알고리즘 효율성은 민주적 의사결정의 절차적 부담을 완화한다.
- ③ 알고리즘은 공적 영향력에 비해 절차적 정당성이 결여되어 있다.
- ④ 민주적 정당성 기준은 알고리즘 성과에 따라 재조정이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 알고리즘의 영향력은 정치 공동체의 직접 통제로 강화된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The widespread reliance on quantitative data stems from the special status that numbers enjoy. The mystique of science proclaims that numbers are the ultimate test of objectivity. It seems entirely possible to weigh a brain or score an intelligence test without any interference from social preferences. If ranks are displayed in hard numbers obtained by rigorous and standardized procedures, then they must reflect reality, even if they confirm what one wanted to believe from the start. Yet those who challenged such determinist claims understood the particular prestige of numbers and the special difficulty that their refutation entails. When members of a certain social group invoked prominent thinkers and pointed to their own achievements to contest data compiled on their supposed inferiority, they found themselves powerless against those figures. The numbers carried an authority that ordinary arguments could hardly challenge. Whatever reasoning was brought against them, such figures tended to overwhelm it, and then the social judgment that followed could be more damaging than open hostility.

- ① groups' acceptance of numerical claims of inferiority
- ② influence of numbers based on their assumed neutrality
- ③ collective reasoning as a counter to numerical dominance
- ④ disruptive nature of numbers in creating social disputes
- ⑤ validity of statistical judgments on particular groups

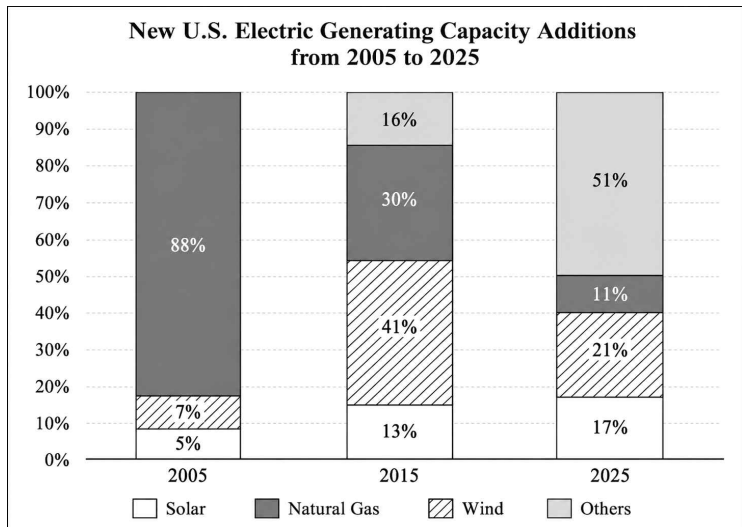
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Had maize failed to find favor among the conquerors, it risked extinction, because without humans to plant it every spring, corn would disappear from the earth in a matter of a few years. The novel cob-and-husk arrangement that makes corn such a convenient grain for us to eat renders the plant utterly dependent for its survival on an animal in possession of the opposable thumb needed to remove the husk, separate the seeds, and plant them. Plant a whole corncob and watch what happens: If any of the kernels manage to germinate, and then work their way free of the smothering husk, they will invariably crowd themselves to death before their second set of leaves has emerged. More than most domesticated plants, corn completely threw its lot in with humanity when it evolved its peculiar husked ear. Several human societies have seen fit to worship corn, but perhaps it should be the other way around: For corn, we humans are the contingent beings. So far, this reversal has proved remarkably successful, allowing corn to spread across the world.

*cob: 옥수수 대 **husk: 껍데기 ***contingent: 우발적인

- ① Why Corncobs Fail as Nature's Seed Carriers
- ② Corn's Human-Friendly Form: Intentional Design
- ③ Corn's Evolutionary Gamble: Reliance Beneath Success
- ④ Corn's Agricultural Efficiency as a Human Invention
- ⑤ Sacred Corn and the Beliefs of Farming Societies

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the sources of new additions to electricity generating capacity in the United States at ten-year intervals from 2005 to 2025. ① Solar power showed a steady increase in its share of new generating capacity throughout the given period. ② The decrease in the share of natural gas from 2015 to 2025 was smaller than that from 2005 to 2015. ③ Wind power held a bigger share of new generating capacity than solar power in all three of the given years. ④ Of the four energy sources, the “Others” category was the only one absent in 2005, first appearing in 2015. ⑤ In 2025, the second smallest share was lower than the second smallest share recorded in 2015.

26. Frida Kahlo에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Frida Kahlo was born in 1907 in Mexico City. Her father was a German immigrant photographer, and her mother was of Spanish and Indigenous Mexican descent. At the age of six, she contracted polio, which caused her right leg to grow thinner and shorter than her left. When she was 18, a bus accident left her with severe injuries. While staying in a hospital bed, she taught herself to paint, producing her first self-portrait. By the late 1930s, she had gained international recognition: her first solo exhibition was held in New York in 1938, and the following year, the Louvre purchased one of her paintings, making her the first Mexican artist in its collection. Yet it was not until 1953 that she held her first solo exhibition in her home country. She received guests from a bed set up inside the gallery, against her doctor’s strong advice not to attend. She died the following year, celebrated for her vivid and deeply personal style.

*polio: 소아마비

- ① 어머니는 스페인과 멕시코 원주민 혈통을 함께 지니고 있었다.
- ② 어렸을 때 병으로 오른쪽 다리가 왼쪽보다 가늘고 짧아졌다.
- ③ 병상에서 독학으로 그림을 공부하여 첫 자화상을 완성했다.
- ④ 루브르 컬렉션에 작품이 포함된 최초의 멕시코 화가가 되었다.
- ⑤ 모국에서 열린 첫 개인전에는 의사의 권고로 참석하지 않았다.

27. Hillcrest High School Senior Photography Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Hillcrest High School Senior Photography Exhibition

Celebrate our senior photography class! This exhibition features photos by our talented young photographers.

Date & Time: May 22 – May 30
(11:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., closed on Mondays)

Place: Hillcrest Community Arts Center, Gallery Hall

Admission: Free for all visitors

Highlights

- 80 photographs by 24 senior students on display.
- Artist Q&A sessions: May 24 and May 28 at 3:00 p.m.
- Audience Award voting closes at noon on the last day.

Notice

- Take pictures only at the photo wall in the lobby.
- Please silence mobile devices upon entry.

Visit www.hillcrestarts.edu for more details.

※ A printed catalog is available for purchase at the information desk.

- ① 전시 기간에 월요일을 제외하고 매일 관람할 수 있다.
- ② 모든 방문객은 무료로 입장할 수 있다.
- ③ 관객 선정상 투표는 전시 마지막 날 정오에 시작된다.
- ④ 로비의 포토월에서만 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 인쇄된 카탈로그는 안내 데스크에서 구매할 수 있다.

28. 2026 Global Minds International Debate Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2026 Global Minds International Debate Camp

Ready to sharpen your critical thinking and speaking skills? Join us for an unforgettable debate experience!

Date & Time: August 3 – August 7 (9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Place: Conference Center at Westview International School

Who: Middle and high school students

Program Fee: \$350 per participant (meals included)

- Early bird discount - \$300 if registered by July 10.

Sessions

- Daily debate sessions with feedback from expert coaches
- Model UN simulation on the final day

Rules

- All sessions must be in English.
- Participants may not leave campus during program hours

Register at www.globalmindscamp.org

※ A certificate will be issued to all participants.

- ① 참가 대상은 중학생으로 제한된다.
- ② 7월 10일까지 등록하면 참가비가 350달러이다.
- ③ 첫째 날 모의 UN 시뮬레이션이 진행된다.
- ④ 프로그램 시간 중 캠퍼스를 벗어날 수 없다.
- ⑤ 수료증은 우수 참가자에게만 발급된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

No philosopher of the ancient world had developed as ① profound an insight into the relationship between ignorance and wisdom as Socrates. Socrates examined the beliefs and thinking of all those who considered ② themselves wise – concluding that he was wiser than all others, for he alone recognized his own ignorance. But while the Sophists had held genuine knowledge to be unattainable, Socrates held rather that it had not yet been achieved. It was Socrates, ③ whose repeated demonstrations of human ignorance were intended to elicit intellectual humility rather than despair, that drew a clear line between mere acceptance of ignorance and active pursuit of knowledge. The discovery of ignorance was for Socrates the beginning rather than the end of the philosophical task, for only through that discovery ④ were people able to overcome those received assumptions obscuring what it truly meant to be human. Socrates conceived it his personal mission to convince others of their ignorance, with the answer to how life should best be lived ⑤ burying beneath the false certainties they had never thought to question.

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

It used to be said that facts speak for themselves. This is, of course, untrue. The facts speak only when the historian calls on them: it is he who decides to which facts to give the floor, and in what order or context. The only reason why we are interested to know that the battle was fought at Hastings in 1066 is that historians regard it as a ① major historical event. While it is the historian who has decided for his own reasons that Caesar’s crossing of the Rubicon is a fact of history, the crossing of the Rubicon by millions of other people before or since is of ② negligible historical significance. The fact that you arrived at your workplace half an hour ago on foot, or on a bicycle, or in a car, is just as much a fact about the past as the fact that Caesar crossed the Rubicon. But it will probably be ignored by historians. The historian is necessarily ③ selective. The belief in a hard core of historical facts that ④ incorporate the interpretation of the historian is a ridiculous fallacy. Yet it is one which it is very hard to ⑤ eradicate.

*give the floor: 발언권을 주다 **eradicate: 근절하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The use of the hippie image in ads occurred at a time when a dynamic advertising community decided that it was in its best interest not to fight the images of youth rebellion, but rather to embrace them outright. A highly effective early strategy was the development of an advertising style to criticize consumerism and advertising itself. For if rebellion could be made to look like a product, products could be made to look like rebellion. Being young and rebellious came to mean having a cool look; being anti-establishment and defiant came to mean wearing hip clothes. The corporate leaders had thus turned the language of revolt into an instrument of the very system the rebels sought to replace. What had once required genuine sacrifice and social risk was repackaged as a lifestyle choice. This marketing strategy ultimately led consumers to believe that what they bought transformed them into revolutionaries without undergoing the experience of true _____. Never had they paid the social price of genuinely challenging the system.

*defiant: 저항적인 **revolt: 반란

- ① solidarity ② alienation ③ nonconformity
- ④ individuality ⑤ frustration

32. The modern critique of tourists is not an analytical reflection on the problem of tourism. The modern critique of tourists in itself is a part of the problem. They are reproached for being satisfied with superficial experiences of other peoples and other places. An educated respondent told me that he and his wife were very nervous when they visited the Winterthur museum because they did not know the proper names of all the different styles of antiques, and they were afraid their silence would betray their ignorance. The issue was not merely that they lacked information, but that they did not know how to look. In other words, touristic shame is not based on being a tourist but on not being tourist enough, on a failure to _____. The touristic critique of tourism is based on a desire to go beyond the other “mere” tourists to a more profound appreciation of society and culture, and it is by no means limited to intellectual statements. All tourists desire this deeper involvement with society and culture to some degree; it is a basic component of their motivation to travel.

*reproach: 비난하다

- ① show off knowledge of refined taste
- ② see things as they are meant to be seen
- ③ recognize the value of unfamiliar customs
- ④ seek personal growth through sightseeing
- ⑤ discover traces of unspoiled local life

33. Even common cancers, such as breast, lung, and liver, were conspicuously absent. With a few notable exceptions, in the vast stretch of medical history there is no book or god for cancer. There are several reasons behind this absence. Cancer is an age-related disease – sometimes exponentially so. In most ancient societies, people didn't live long enough to get cancer. Men and women were long consumed by tuberculosis, smallpox, or pneumonia. If cancer existed, it remained submerged under the sea of other illnesses. Indeed, cancer's emergence in the world is the product of a double negative: it becomes common only when all other killers themselves have been killed. Nineteenth-century doctors often linked cancer to civilization: cancer, they imagined, was caused by the rush and whirl of modern life. The link was correct, but the causality was not: civilization did not cause cancer, but civilization _____ . [3점]

*tuberculosis: 결핵

- ① attributed it to the strains of modern lifestyle
- ② unveiled cancer by prolonging human life spans
- ③ masked its prevalence behind other fatal diseases
- ④ changed how science understood age-related illness
- ⑤ delayed cancer's onset through advances in medicine

34. Grammar assumes two modes of the self, the nominative and the accusative: I and me. Psychology tends to reduce the remembered self to the accusative, that is, to the position of an object. Put differently, the remembered self is treated as a collection of objectified selves that the rememberer, the I, stands apart from and observes. Now the division between the rememberer and the remembered seems so fundamental that it may seem impossible to conceive any theory of self that lacks it. But I believe that the remembered self cannot be treated strictly in the accusative, strictly as an object: Subjectivity keeps _____, no matter how hard we try to draw a clear line between subject and object. Consider that all models of the self derived from portraiture, sculpture, or photography are misleading, because an image can be treated as a genuine object. The remembered self, however, can never be fixed as a stable and self-contained thing susceptible to analysis; subjectivity always leaks into it, making any purely objective account of the self fundamentally incomplete. [3점]

*accusative: 목적격

- ① permeating what we try to objectify
- ② fading under the pull of objectivity
- ③ removing the role of the object
- ④ clarifying the self we try to recall
- ⑤ maintaining the split within the self

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some people believe that meaning in language comes entirely from the author. On this view, words mean exactly what the author intends them to mean. There is some truth to this, since we do use language to express our own thoughts and ways of seeing the world. However, this view has a serious flaw as a general theory of meaning. ① We cannot be the sole source of meanings in language, as that would mean we could express ourselves in entirely private languages. ② This is because communication is central to language and it depends on shared linguistic conventions and codes. ③ Speakers generally follow conventional grammatical patterns when forming sentences. ④ No individual can simply invent meanings in isolation; our private intended meanings have to enter into the social rules and conventions of language to be understood. ⑤ This means that our private thoughts have to negotiate with the other meanings that words inevitably bring into play when we use the language system.

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

36.

Free-market advocates argue that tickets should go to those who value them most highly, and those are precisely the people who will pay most for a ticket – so letting the free market operate is the best way of determining who most values a Shakespeare performance.

- (A) Sometimes markets do get goods to those who value them most highly; other times, queues may do so. Whether markets or queues do this job better is an empirical question, not a matter that can be resolved in advance by abstract economic reasoning.
- (B) As markets allocate goods based on the ability and willingness to pay, queues do so based on the ability and willingness to wait. There is no reason to assume that the willingness to pay for a good is a better measure of its value than the willingness to wait. So the collective welfare argument for markets over queues is highly contingent.
- (C) Defenders of ticket scalping complain that queuing “discriminates” in favor of people who have the most free time. That's true, but only in the same sense that markets “discriminate” in favor of people who have the most money.

*contingent: 조건부적인 **ticket scalping: 암포 거래

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

37.

Species that blossom only every three to five years are severely disrupted by these sudden mass-flowering years. Most of their energy has already been designated for other tasks, yet the sudden imperative to yield enormous numbers of seeds compels a radical reprioritization of resources.

- (A) Though this makes the forest appear sick, it is not sick, but vulnerable. The trees use the last of their energy reserves to produce the mass of blossoms, but, left with fewer leaves, they produce less sugar than they normally do.
- (B) Furthermore, with the majority of the output converted into oil and starch in the seeds, there is hardly any left over for the trees' daily needs and winter stores — to say nothing of the reserves intended to defend against sickness.
- (C) Such a pattern occurs because, with no space for the blossoms, a corresponding number of leaves must vacate their posts. When the leaves shrivel and fall off, the trees look unusually bare, prompting forest condition reports to describe the tree canopy as being in a pitiful state. [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.

The corals' longtime tenants begin to produce dangerous concentrations of oxygen radicals, and the hosts respond, desperately and often self-defeatingly, by expelling the source of them.

Tropical reefs need warmth, but when water temperatures rise too high, trouble ensues. The reasons have to do with the fact that reef-building corals lead double lives. (①) Each individual polyp, the tiny animal that makes up a coral colony, is at the same time a host for microscopic plants known as zooxanthellae. (②) The zooxanthellae produce carbohydrates through photosynthesis, and the polyps harvest these carbohydrates. (③) Once water temperatures rise past a certain point—that temperature varies by location and also by species—the symbiotic relation between the corals and their microscopic partners breaks down. (④) The breakdown is visible: the corals lose the pigmentation that their partners once provided, and what remains is the phenomenon now known as coral bleaching. (⑤) Corals in this condition stop growing and, if the damage is severe enough, die.

*polyp: 산호 개체 **pigmentation 색소

39.

Of course, a major question in disarmament is whether each side can, in fact, know what the other side actually did on the previous move.

In a bargaining context, one way to make interactions more frequent is to break down the issues into small pieces. A disarmament treaty, for example, can be broken down into many stages. (①) This would allow the two parties to make many relatively small moves rather than one or two large moves. (②) Doing it this way makes reciprocity more effective. (③) If both sides can know that an inadequate move by the other can be met with a defection in the next stage, then both can be more confident that the process will work out as anticipated. (④) But for any given degree of confidence in each side's ability to detect cheating, having many small steps will help promote cooperation as compared to having just a few big steps. (⑤) Decomposing the interaction promotes the stability of cooperation by making the gains from cheating on the current move much less important relative to the gains from potential mutual cooperation on later moves. [3점]

*disarmament: 군비 축소 **defection: 배신

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Ricardo did not hide that his view of economic life was one of struggle. Yet his argument for leaving matters to the market, and for not allowing compassion to interrupt the economic process, was not a celebration of suffering. If idleness was unsupported and resources unwasted, total output would rise, and general well-being with it. Struggle and misfortune were tolerated not for themselves, but for the results they were expected to bring. The Social Darwinists took a different view. To them, economic society was an arena in which men competed, and the market set the terms of struggle. Winners were rewarded with survival and wealth, while losers were left behind. Competition not only selected the strong but also developed their abilities. By eliminating the weak, it kept them from reproducing their kind. Thus struggle was regarded as socially benign: the more merciless it was, the more beneficial its effects, for the more thoroughly it removed the weak.



Though Ricardo and the Social Darwinists saw rivalry as harsh, the former justified it by its ___(A)___ effects on collective welfare, while the latter embraced struggle as ___(B)___, treating survival and failure as markers of social worth.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① productive | … sorting | ② corrective | … regulation |
| ③ utilitarian | … cooperation | ④ moral | … selection |
| ⑤ compassionate | … adaptation | | |

※ 시험이 시작될 때까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.