

2021학년도 영감 모의고사 1회

# 영어 영역

성명		수험 번호																	
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

**비를 몰아오는 동풍에 나부껴**

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.



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 학부모회의 일정을 공지하려고
- ② 학교 신축 시설들을 안내하려고
- ③ 학부모 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ④ 학교 직원 고용 절차를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 학생의 봉사 활동 신청을 장려하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 허리 통증의 원인과 치료법
- ② 효율적인 보고서 작성 요령
- ③ 단기간에 업무 생산성을 높이는 방법
- ④ 적절한 운동과 균형 잡힌 식단의 중요성
- ⑤ 오래 앉아 있는 것이 건강에 미치는 영향

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

- ① 택시 기사 - 손님
- ② 호텔 직원 - 투숙객
- ③ 톨게이트 직원 - 운전자
- ④ 관광 안내소 직원 - 관광객
- ⑤ 교통경찰 - 교통 법규 위반자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 와인 사 오기
- ② 음식 준비하기
- ③ 대문에 풍선 붙이기
- ④ 차를 차고로 옮기기
- ⑤ 식탁 위에 양초 놓기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$25
- ② \$35
- ③ \$45
- ④ \$70
- ⑤ \$85

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 회사를 그만두게 된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 건강에 이상이 있어서
- ② 대학원에 진학하게 되어서
- ③ 다른 회사로 이직해야 해서
- ④ 고향의 부모님을 돌봐야 해서
- ⑤ 다른 분야의 자격증을 취득하고 싶어서

8. 대화를 듣고, 운동회에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 복장
- ② 개최 일시
- ③ 개최 장소
- ④ 경기 종목
- ⑤ 우승 상품

9. Urban Beekeeping Course에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 초보자를 위한 강좌이다.
- ② 강좌는 이틀 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 양봉 책이 수업료에 포함된다.
- ④ 수업 시간 중에 벌통을 견학한다.
- ⑤ 사전 등록이 필요하다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택할 수영 수업을 고르시오.

Swimming Classes for Moms and Kids

	Location	Age of Kids	Class Time	Level
①	Waterfront Park	Ages 2-4	Mon. 11:00 a.m.	Beginner
②	West Valley	Ages 3-4	Wed 2:00 p.m.	Beginner
③	Treetops Plaza	Ages 4-5	Tue. 10:00 a.m.	Intermediate
④	East Hills Mall	Ages 4-5	Fri. 10:30 a.m.	Beginner
⑤	Parkway Plaza	Age 5-6	Tue & Sat. 1:00 p.m.	Intermediate

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

- ① I'll help you put up your campaign posters.
- ② Congratulations. I'm sure that you deserve it.
- ③ I understand, but I'm proud you did your best.
- ④ You've finally decided to run for class president.
- ⑤ Let's help out Angela with the election campaign.

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

- ① Sorry, I'll memorize my part as soon as I can.
- ② Okay. I'll write an essay on the topic by myself.
- ③ Yes, I won't tell anyone. Your secret is safe with me.
- ④ You did a very good job! I'm sure you've practiced a lot.
- ⑤ I hope you find a memorizing technique that works for you.

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

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I already received that package.
- ② Actually my wife already has lots of hats.
- ③ I'm sorry, but I didn't read your delivery policy.
- ④ If my wife doesn't like the hat, can I get a refund?
- ⑤ I'm afraid I made a mistake. I put in my old address.

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

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm sorry, but Platform No. 1 is under construction.
- ② I'm afraid train tickets for Yeosu today are sold out.
- ③ Don't worry. It'll take less than three minutes if you hurry.
- ④ No, you can't. Why don't you take a taxi to the next station?
- ⑤ If you had bought tickets earlier, you could've got cheaper ones.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Evans가 Alex에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ms. Evans: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Keep the deadline in mind so you can plan in advance.
- ② If you want to expand on your ideas, you need to do more research.
- ③ I have to give you a low grade due to some misplaced commas.
- ④ You need to always proofread your assignment before you hand it in.
- ⑤ Since your paper is not well-organized and lacks information, you get a B.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the best foods to eat for breakfast
- ② ways to reduce sugar from your diet
- ③ the most popular drinks on the market
- ④ things to put in your coffee to make it tasty
- ⑤ the reasons why too much sugar is bad for you

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① coffee                      ② fruit                      ③ water
- ④ juice                        ⑤ candy

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Anderson:

My name is Sophia Willis, Events Manager of the 2020 Caroline County Art Contest. I am currently looking for a place for this year's contest exhibition. The Caroline County Art Contest has had over one hundred artworks submitted to us by local artists. For the theme, we wanted artists to explore the natural world of Caroline County. I believe the Garden Café Gallery would be a perfect place to host the event, as your gallery is well-known for its beautiful garden. The exhibition is usually held throughout October, and we very much hope that we can rent a space for the exhibition at the Garden Café Gallery during this time. I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,  
Sophia Willis

- ① 출품 작품 전시회에 초대하려고
- ② 작품 제출 방법의 변경을 안내하려고
- ③ 출품 작품 전시 장소 대여를 문의하려고
- ④ 정원 박람회의 변경된 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 지역 예술가들에게 작품 제출을 독려하려고

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

It was two hours before the paper submission. With the deadline close at hand, Claire was still struggling with her writing. Pressed for time and stuck in a deadlock, she had no idea how to finish the paper. She wasn't even sure whether she could submit it on time. What she found in her paper was scribbled words, half sentences, and a pile of seemingly strange and disjointed ideas. "Nothing makes sense," she said to herself. She looked at her writing and began reading it over and over. All of a sudden and unexpectedly, something was found in that pile of thoughts: the flow and connection of ideas she had not considered while she was writing. From this moment, the ticking of the clock sounded encouraging to her. "Yes, I can do it!" Claire said as she grabbed her pencil again.

\* scribble 휘갈겨 쓰다

- ① delighted → ashamed                      ② relieved → worried
- ③ nervous → confident                      ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ bored → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not all decisions are made from perfect data. Even though it is important to use all data at hand to render the best possible solution, sometimes you are still missing information and the solution doesn't seem clear. In cases like this, your intuition needs to be your guide. This means having faith in yourself and listening to what you believe is truth, regardless of what direction the data may point. When you are going through the decision-making process and you are sifting through the net to weed out the garbage and gather only the good information, remember to ask yourself how you feel about the information you have gathered. This is extremely important. The best decisions are the ones that combine good data that points to an obvious choice and that gut feeling that says, "You did the right thing."

- ① 반론을 제기할 때 타당한 근거를 제시하라.
- ② 연구 주제와 무관한 정보를 과감하게 버리라.
- ③ 자료를 선정하고 결정을 내릴 때 직관을 동원하라.
- ④ 객관적인 자료를 바탕으로 합리적인 결정을 내리라.
- ⑤ 자료 수집 과정에서 정보의 양보다 질을 중요시하라.

21. 밑줄 친 *faulty storytelling*이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In recent years I've come to see that, amazingly, the key to almost all of our problems is *faulty storytelling*, because it's storytelling that *drives* the way we gather and spend our energy. I believe that stories — not the ones people tell us but the ones we tell ourselves — determine nothing less than our personal and professional destinies. And the most important story you will ever tell about yourself is the story you tell *to* yourself. So, you'd better examine your story, *especially* this one that's supposedly the most familiar of all. "The most erroneous stories are those we think we know best — and therefore never scrutinize or question," said paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould. Participate in your story rather than observing it from afar; make sure it's a story that compels you. Tell yourself the right story — the rightness of which only *you* can really determine. If you're finally living the story you want, then it needn't — it shouldn't and won't — be an ordinary one. It can and will be extraordinary. After all, you're not just the author of your story but also its main character, the hero. Heroes are never ordinary.

\*scrutinize 면밀히 조사하다 \*\*paleontologist 고생물학자

- ① failing to live a self-determined life
- ② obsessing over the regrets of the past
- ③ not thinking we are the same as others
- ④ attributing someone else's faults to ourselves
- ⑤ speaking ill of others by creating a false story

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When science is examined as an enterprise that involves the values of independence, freedom, the right to dissent, and tolerance, it is clear that as a social activity science cannot flourish in an authoritarian climate. Some philosophers of science such as Bronowski claim that science cannot be practiced in authoritarian regimes. In a democratic environment, old ideas can be challenged and rigorously criticized, although with some difficulty because of the human desire to hold onto old ideas, especially by the original proposers. Yet it is the essence of scientific thinking to propose alternative ideas and then to test them against existing concepts. As pointed out in an American Association for the Advancement of Science report, *Science for All Americans*, "indeed, challenges to new ideas are the legitimate business of science in building valid knowledge."

- ① 과학의 권위는 이론의 검증과 적용을 통해 확립된다.
- ② 철학의 추론 기법은 다양한 과학 연구에 응용될 수 있다.
- ③ 과학 탐구의 방향은 공동체의 정치적인 지향을 반영한다.
- ④ 기존의 지식에서 새로운 아이디어의 실마리를 찾을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 민주적 환경에서 과학은 타당한 지식을 형성하는 데 기여한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The act of "seeing" appears so natural that it is difficult to appreciate the vastly sophisticated machinery underlying the process. It may come as a surprise that about one-third of the human brain is devoted to vision. The brain has to perform an enormous amount of work to unambiguously interpret the billions of photons streaming into the eyes. Strictly speaking, all visual scenes are ambiguous. Your brain goes through a good deal of trouble to disambiguate the information hitting your eyes by taking context into account and making assumptions. But all this doesn't happen effortlessly, as demonstrated by patients who surgically recover their eyesight after decades of blindness: they do not suddenly see the world, but instead must *learn* to see again. At first the world is a chaotic attack of shapes and colors, and even when the optics of their eyes are perfectly functional, their brain must learn how to interpret the data coming in.

\*photon 빛의 요소가 되는 입자 \*\* disambiguate 명확하게 하다

- ① perceptual clash between brain and eyes in the act of seeing
- ② significant role of the brain in processing visual information
- ③ unintended influence of visually ambiguous data in learning
- ④ various advantages of using insight to understand context
- ⑤ common optical illusions in discerning visual stimuli

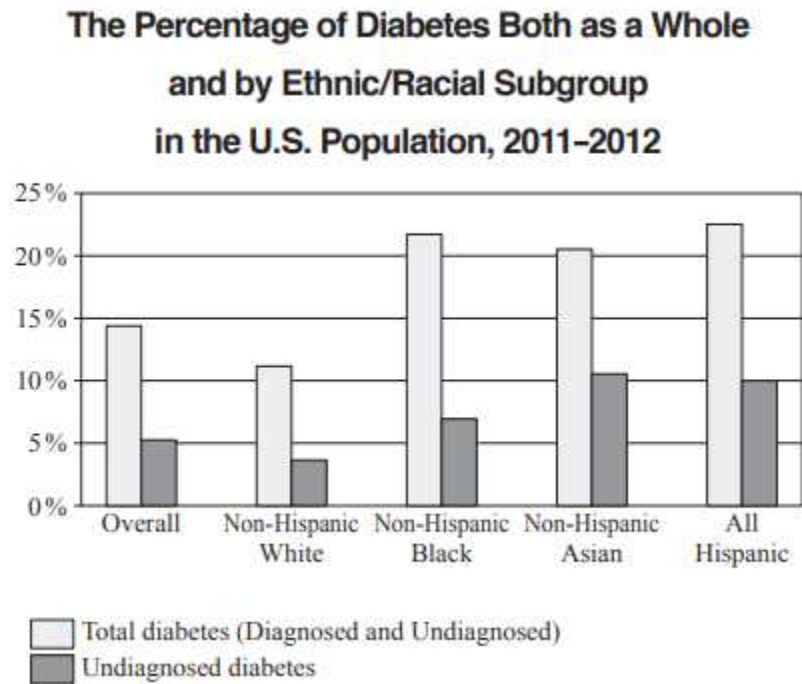
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We humans share our understanding of "what is out there" in the world, but we are not entirely born into it. We all begin in a kind of sensory chaos — what William James called an "aboriginal sensible muchness": a more or less undifferentiated mass of sounds and lights, colors and textures and smells. When we are growing up, we learn to bring attention to certain elements and to ignore others. By adulthood, we all agree on what is "out there." But let's focus on what we ignore: so much! The patterns of pebbles in asphalt, the pitch of a radiator's hiss, our own heart beating tangibly in our fingertips and temples. The infant has a mind unrestricted by experience: he has no expectations, so he is not closed off from experiencing something anew.

\*aboriginal 원래의 \*\*temple 관자놀이

- ① Adults, Better Learners Than Kids
- ② The Outer Space: Orders in Chaos
- ③ We Notice Less Than We Are Able To!
- ④ Common Sense: Too Important to Ignore
- ⑤ How Do Infants Build Their Attention Spans?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentage of the U.S. population with total diabetes (diagnosed and undiagnosed) and the percentage with undiagnosed diabetes both as a whole and by ethnic/racial subgroup in 2011 - 2012. ① Non-Hispanic whites had the lowest percentage of total diabetes among all ethnic/racial subgroups. ② More than 1 in 5 non-Hispanic blacks had total diabetes, and non-Hispanic blacks had a lower proportion of undiagnosed diabetes than non-Hispanic Asians. ③ Non-Hispanic Asians showed the highest proportion of undiagnosed diabetes among all of the ethnic/racial subgroups. ④ All Hispanics showed the highest percentage of total diabetes, with 10 percent undiagnosed diabetes. ⑤ The percentage of all Hispanics with undiagnosed diabetes was lower than that of overall Americans with undiagnosed diabetes.

26. Caspar David Friedrich에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Caspar David Friedrich, a 19th-century German Romantic landscape painter, began with topographical drawings in pencil and sepia wash and did not take up oil painting until 1807. His choice of subjects often broke new ground and he discovered aspects of nature so far unseen: an infinite stretch of sea or mountains, snow-covered or fog-bound plains seen in the strange light of sunrise, dusk, or moonlight. He seldom used obvious religious imagery, but his landscapes convey a sense of haunting spirituality. Friedrich had a severe stroke in 1835 and returned to his small sepias. He was virtually forgotten at the time of his death and his immediate influence was confined to members of his circle in Dresden, notably Georg Friedrich Kersting, who sometimes painted the figures in Friedrich's work. It was only at the end of the 19th century, with the rise of Symbolism, that Friedrich's greatness began to be recognized. Most of his work is still in Germany.

\*topographical 지형의 \*sepia wash 세피아 물감

- ① 19세기 독일 낭만파 풍경화가이다.
- ② 명백한 종교적인 이미지를 주로 사용했다.
- ③ 임종할 당시에는 거의 잊혔다.
- ④ 19세기 말이 되어서야 그의 위대함이 인정받기 시작했다.
- ⑤ 그의 작품 대부분은 여전히 독일에 있다.

27. My Patient Poetry Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### My Patient Poetry Competition

My Patient is a health charity based in Jinedin. We supply free poetry cards to hospital waiting room patients, nursing home residents, and hospice patients. Also, every year we have a poetry competition, so start writing to enter! Competition entry fee: \$5 per poem or \$10 for up to three poems. The poetry competition will be judged by a local university English literature professor. 1st prize: \$200 2nd prize: \$150 3rd prize: \$100

- All prizes will be book vouchers.
- Poems may be about any theme, and must be unpublished and less than 25 lines.
- Each poem should be typed on one side of an A4 sheet of paper and mailed to P.O. Box 5100, Denver, Colorado 80217 - 5300, to be received no later than 22 February.
- Email entries will not be accepted. For more information, please check online at [mppoetry.wordpress.com](http://mppoetry.wordpress.com).

- ① 세 편의 시를 제출할 경우 참가비는 10달러이다.
- ② 모든 상은 도서 상품권으로 지급된다.
- ③ 주제와 길이에 어떤 제한도 없다.
- ④ 각 시는 A4 용지 한 면에 타이핑을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 시를 이메일로 제출할 수 없다.

28. PHAM Flight Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### PHAM Flight Camp

Discover the world of aviation through fast-paced activities at the Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum flight camp. Experience managing forces of flight, loading cargo, and planning flights. And collaborate with others to solve a real-world aviation challenge.

##### General Information

- This is a five-day camp for grades 6-8.
- Participation fee (\$50 per student) includes lunch & snacks each day and a logo T-shirt.
- Camp hours are 9:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily.
- Campers should arrive at the museum no earlier than 8:45 a.m. and be picked up no later than 4:00 p.m.

##### Cancellation Policy

- Cancellations at least 45 days before the first day of camp: 100% refund
- Cancellations within 44 days to ten days before the first day of camp: 50% refund
- Cancellations within 9 days of the first day of camp: No refund

For more information, visit our website.

**PEARL HARBOR AVIATION MUSEUM**

- ① 8학년 이상의 학생들을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 참가비에 간식비는 포함되지 않는다.
- ③ 참가자는 오전 8시 45분 이전에 도착해야 한다.
- ④ 캠프 시작 최소 45일 전에 취소하면 참가비 전액이 환불된다.
- ⑤ 캠프 시작 전날 취소하면 참가비의 50퍼센트가 환불된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Control of the crime scene is obviously important. This can be done by establishing the boundary of the scene (be it a location, item, or person) and ① protecting it. The establishment of a cordon at a major crime scene, marking it with incident tape and protecting it with police officers, ② are the common practice. The same principles apply if the examination is ③ that of a person (a suspect, victim, or witness), recovered vehicle, or any other item. The recording of the names of those who enter and leave the defined scene (or come into contact with it) and at ④ what time maintains the integrity of the scene management process. The scene or investigation also extends to persons removed from the scene and those who may be potentially connected with it. The availability of trained crime scene investigators to examine such scenes may not always be adequate. It is a long-established principle that all areas such as scene, victim, vehicle, and suspect should be dealt with by ⑤ separate scene investigators. But at some stage, most often in the laboratory, items will be examined and compared by the same scientist, where systems are also required to ensure that there is no contamination.

\*cordon (경찰이 진입을 통제하는) 저지선

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

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers perform at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at ① expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD ② investigating that very question. Connolly’s primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple “career streams” ③ open even as they pursued a primary specialty. They “traveled on an eight-lane highway,” he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had ④ range. The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. They employed what Hogarth called a “circuit breaker.” They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in avoiding the ⑤ different old patterns.

\*flounder 허우적거리다 \*\*adept 능숙한  
\*\*\*entrenchment 고착, 고착화

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

31. David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being permanently plugged in. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and \_\_\_\_\_.

\*intricate 복잡한 \*\*onslaught 맹공격

- ① drive us to fantasy
- ② set us on autopilot
- ③ cut you off the ordinary
- ④ tell emotion from reason
- ⑤ break away from convention

32. The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and in the case of firms locating in the third world the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby \_\_\_\_\_. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country’s political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz’s quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

\*concession 이권이나 혜택 \*\*compatible 합치하는

- ① adapting the redistribution of wealth to each country
- ② accelerating the global economic and cultural poverty
- ③ causing the social improvement of the supported countries
- ④ eliminating the possibility of national economic collapse
- ⑤ undermining the economic and political independence of such countries

33. Morality often expresses itself as a duty to perform an action that advances the interests of another, to the harm of one's own. However, moral actions usually do not occur in isolation, but rather as part of a generalized system of reciprocity (one that stands at the core of the social order in every human society). This system of reciprocity generates benefits for everyone involved (benefits such as freedom from worry of being robbed). If observance of one's own duties represents the price of admission into this generalized system of reciprocity, then it seems clear that respecting moral constraints also generates benefits. The primary difference between morality and prudence is simply that, in the latter case, the long-term benefits are secured through one's own agency, whereas in the former case, they are mediated through the agency of another, namely, the person whose reciprocity is secured \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

\*reciprocity 호혜성, 상호의 이익 \*\*prudence 사려, 분별

- ① despite the absence of shared morality
- ② through the pursuit of personal liberation
- ③ in terms of the financial benefits of agents
- ④ thanks to one's compliance with the moral law
- ⑤ at the cost of collective interests of the society

34. Students of ethics have been perplexed whether to classify their subject as a science, an art, or otherwise. The objection to including ethics among the sciences is that, whereas science deals with what is, ethics, it is said, is concerned with what ought to be. This, at the first glimpse, appears to be a valid and useful distinction; but mature reflection reveals that it is superficial and not wholly true. Much of the confusion and disorientation in contemporary ethics may be traced to just this refusal to recognize that ethics, no less than physics, is concerned with actually existent situations and with energies that cause clearly demonstrable effects. In the first place, our opinion of what ought to be lacks authority if it \_\_\_\_\_. Any one of our most fanciful dreams might with equal force command our present efforts, unless we insist that our notions of what ought to be are somehow related to present realities. Even from this point of view, ethics must be more than the consideration of imaginary states that might satisfy our highest moral aspirations. [3점]

- ① ignores what already exists
- ② treats others' opinions unfairly
- ③ isn't put into immediate action
- ④ doesn't create imaginary worlds
- ⑤ overestimates what science can do

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Many have claimed that, with billions of likely Earth-like planets, civilizations like ours must be common in our galaxy. However, the more we learn, the more unlikely that appears. ① SETI — the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence program — has been scanning the firmament for radio signals over more than forty years, and they have failed to intercept a single coherent message. ② More fundamentally, complex biological beings did not evolve to traverse the vastness of interstellar space; if interstellar travelers exist they'll be robots capable of "sleeping" over many thousands of years. ③ Nevertheless, mankind has gained enough technology to send satellites out of the solar system. ④ Remember that stars are separated in distances measured by "light years" and, with light speed at 186,000 miles (300,000 km) in a single second, interstellar travel by living things remains a fantasy. ⑤ Setting astrobology ("the science without a subject") aside we'll confine ourselves to the planet on which we live.

\*firmament 창공, 하늘 \*\*traverse 통과하다, 횡단하다

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

36.

Composers compose music. They write down a series of dots and lines on a page; then performers come along with their instruments and voices, look at the dots and lines on the page, and make sounds from them.

- (A) So maybe music is really just another language, with its own meaning; but there IS something more magical about music than about any other language. The range of sounds is far, far huger than that of any spoken language; and because they aren't tied to any specific meaning, the sounds can express much more.
- (B) It's all very mysterious. Or is it? After all, these words you're reading are just another series of dots and lines; you know what they mean, so you can look at them and make sounds (and sense) from them.
- (C) There's no musical sound meaning 'sausage' or 'dirty laundry', for instance. On the other hand, a musical sentence, or phrase, can sound happy, sad, thoughtful, nostalgic and eager — all at the same time! Words would get exhausted if they tried to express as many meanings as that.

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



37.

To parents and the general public, class size seems to be the “litmus test” of the quality of a school. Schools with small class sizes are perceived as being better than schools with large class sizes. Surveys show that parents care more about class size than anything else except school safety.

- (A) Furthermore, discipline is much more difficult: for example, students may be able to doze in class without the teacher knowing it, and surely the teacher cannot correct every student who shows evidence of daydreaming.
- (B) After all, if a teacher has only fifteen or so students in a class, it is far more possible for that teacher to provide individual attention to each student. None will be left behind, and none will have to move forward on their own.
- (C) On the other hand, teachers of class sizes of thirty or so students simply cannot teach to each individual student. These teachers have huge numbers of papers to grade, grades to calculate, makeup work for students who are absent, parents to contact, and e-mails to answer.

[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.

Yet the movie could be considered a formal success; it received Academy Award nominations for Best Picture, Actress, Original Screenplay, Film Editing, and Sound Editing.

Sometimes, of course, we might have good reasons, conceptually and critically, to isolate the content of a film from its form. The subject of Kathryn Bigelow’s *Zero Dark Thirty* is the tracking and eventual killing of the terrorist Osama Bin Laden by United States CIA agents and U.S. Navy Seals. ( ① ) That content is historical fact. ( ② ) But limited access to some specific details, and the demands of cinematic storytelling, compelled the filmmakers to take liberties with the original content when giving the movie its ultimate form. ( ③ ) *Zero Dark Thirty* invents and combines characters, rearranges and condenses action, and speculates on events. ( ④ ) Many critiques of *Zero Dark Thirty*, noting the significance and sensitivity of the content, questioned the film’s completeness, accuracy, and reliability. ( ⑤ ) By focusing solely on content, we may risk overlooking the aspects that make movies interesting as individual works of art.

39.

In a stable, fully occupied habitat, there may not be enough nest sites or food available in a given year for new breeders to strike out on their own.

Flamingos, penguins, ostriches, giraffes, dolphins, crocodiles, and many other species leave their young in the care of other adults for a while. This gives parents the freedom to track down the most nutritious foods for their growing family. ( ① ) Just who are these surrogate parents that care for the young? ( ② ) The sitters may be parents taking random turns, or they may be nonbreeding individuals that are related to the parents. ( ③ ) Though it may look like altruism, the sitters are merely promoting their own genes tied up in the young nieces, nephews, or siblings that they are caring for. ( ④ ) If their aim is to further their genes, you may ask, why not just have their own brood? ( ⑤ ) Rather than be forced into a marginal nesting site, they might hold off for a year, learning tricks in the meantime that will make them better parents. [3점]

\*surrogate 대리

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

In 2010 scientists conducted a rat experiment. They locked a rat in a tiny cage, placed the cage within a much larger cell and allowed another rat to roam freely through that cell. The caged rat gave out distress signals, which caused the free rat also to exhibit signs of anxiety and stress. In most cases, the free rat proceeded to help her trapped companion, and after several attempts usually succeeded in opening the cage and liberating the prisoner. The researchers then repeated the experiment, this time placing chocolate in the cell. The free rat now had to choose between either liberating the prisoner, or enjoying the chocolate all by herself. Many rats preferred to first free their companion and share the chocolate (though a few behaved more selfishly, proving perhaps that some rats are meaner than others).



In a series of experiments, when the free rats witnessed their fellow in a state of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in a cage, they tended to rescue their companion, even \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ eating chocolate.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A)          | (B)              |
| ① anguish    | --- delaying     |
| ② anguish    | --- prioritizing |
| ③ excitement | --- prioritizing |
| ④ boredom    | --- rejecting    |
| ⑤ boredom    | --- delaying     |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Life in the earth's oceans simply would not exist without the presence of dissolved oxygen. This life-giving substance is not, however, distributed evenly with (a) depth in the oceans. Oxygen levels are typically high in a thin surface layer 10-20 metres deep. Here oxygen from the atmosphere can freely diffuse into the seawater, plus there is plenty of floating plant life producing oxygen through photosynthesis. Oxygen concentration then decreases rapidly with depth and reaches very low levels, sometimes close to zero, at depths of around 200-1,000 metres. This region is referred to as the oxygen (b) minimum zone. This zone is created by the low rates of oxygen diffusing down from the surface layer of the ocean, combined with the high rates of consumption of oxygen by decaying organic matter that sinks from the surface and accumulates at these depths. Beneath this zone, oxygen content (c) increases again with depth. The deep oceans contain quite high levels of oxygen, though not generally as high as in the surface layer. The higher levels of oxygen in the deep oceans reflect in part the origin of deep-ocean seawater masses, which are derived from cold, oxygen-rich seawater in the surface of polar oceans. That seawater sinks rapidly down, thereby (d) exhausting its oxygen content. As well, compared to life in near-surface waters, organisms in the deep ocean are comparatively scarce and have low metabolic rates. These organisms therefore consume (e) little of the available oxygen.

\*dissolve 용해시키다 \*\*diffuse 퍼지다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is Oxygen Content Consistent Through Marine Layers?
- ② Climate Change: The Ocean Is Running out of Oxygen
- ③ How to Calculate Oxygen Concentration in Seawater
- ④ What Happens When the Oceans Lack Oxygen?
- ⑤ Seasonal Variability of Ocean Oxygen Levels

42. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Olivia and her sister Ellie were standing with Grandma in the middle of the cabbages. Suddenly, Grandma asked, "Do you know what a Cabbage White is?" "Yes, (a) I learned about it in biology class. It's a beautiful white butterfly," Olivia answered. "Right! But it lays its eggs on cabbages, and then the caterpillars eat the cabbage leaves! So, why don't you help me to pick the caterpillars up?" Grandma suggested. The two sisters gladly agreed and went back to the house to get ready. \*caterpillar 애벌레

(B)

The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them. It was as if the butterflies were making fun of Olivia; they seemed to be laughing at (b) her, suggesting that they would lay millions more eggs. The cabbage patch looked like a battlefield. Olivia felt like she was losing the battle, but she fought on. (c) She kept filling her bucket with the caterpillars until the bottom disappeared. Feeling exhausted and discouraged, she asked Grandma, "Why don't we just get rid of all the butterflies, so that there will be no more eggs or caterpillars?" \*wriggle 꿈틀거리다

(C)

Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma. When they saw the cabbage patch, they suddenly remembered how vast it was. There seemed to be a million cabbages. Olivia stood open-mouthed at the sight of the endless cabbage field. She thought they could not possibly pick all of the caterpillars off. Olivia sighed in despair. Grandma smiled at her and said, "Don't worry. We are only working on this first row here today." Relieved, (d) she and Ellie started on the first cabbage.

(D)

Grandma smiled gently and said, "Why wrestle with Mother Nature? The butterflies help us grow some other plants because they carry pollen from flower to flower." Olivia realized (e) she was right. Grandma added that although she knew caterpillars did harm to cabbages, she didn't wish to disturb the natural balance of the environment. Olivia now saw the butterflies' true beauty. Olivia and Ellie looked at their full buckets and smiled. \* pollen: 꽃가루

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 할머니는 Olivia와 Ellie에게 도움을 요청했다.
- ② Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭에 있는 애벌레를 잡지 않았다.
- ③ Olivia에게 양배추밭은 마치 전쟁터 같았다.
- ④ Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭이 얼마나 드넓은지 새삼 깨달았다.
- ⑤ 할머니는 Olivia에게 자연의 섭리를 일깨워주었다.

\* 확인 사항

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