

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

홀수형

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Larson, I am writing to you with new information about your current membership. Last year, you signed up for our museum membership that provides special discounts. As stated in the last newsletter, this year we are happy to be celebrating our 50th anniversary. So we would like to offer you further benefits. These include free admission for up to ten people and 20% off museum merchandise on your next visit. You will also be invited to all new exhibition openings this year at discounted prices. We hope you enjoy these offers. For any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Best regards, Stella Harrison

- ① 박물관 개관 50주년 기념행사 취소를 공지하려고
- ② 작년에 가입한 박물관 멤버십의 갱신을 요청하려고
- ③ 박물관 멤버십 회원을 위한 추가 혜택을 알려 주려고
- ④ 박물관 기념품점에서 새로 판매할 상품을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 박물관 전시 프로그램에서 변경된 내용을 안내하려고

2. 다음 글에 드러난 Natalie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Natalie was logging in to her first online counseling session, she wondered, "How can I open my heart to the counselor through a computer screen?" Since the counseling center was a long drive away, she knew that this would save her a lot of time. Natalie just wasn't sure if it would be as helpful as meeting her counselor in person. Once the session began, however, her concerns went away. She actually started thinking that it was much more convenient than expected. She felt as if the counselor were in the room with her. As the session closed, she told him with a smile, "I'll definitely see you online again!"

- ① doubtful → satisfied ② regretful → confused
- ③ confident → ashamed ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ thrilled → disappointed

3. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much of the written evidence historians of ancient times must use is the equivalent of what our legal system calls "hearsay." It comes from writers who lived long after the events that they relate and often contains much local folklore and tradition that may or may not be accurate. Furthermore, sometimes the level of "hearsay" between the "witness" and the original event is even greater. The writings of some ancient authors survive only in quotations from their work by other ancient figures. The history of Egypt written by Manetho, an Egyptian priest of the early third century BCE, is known only through such quotations. The same is true for the work of the Hellenistic Babylonian priest, Berossus. Thus, not only were these authors writing long after the events they were describing, but we also have the added problem of trying to decide whether or not they were quoted correctly. Obviously, the historian has to analyze such sources with great care and seek independent validation of their testimony from archaeology or other texts.

* hearsay 전문(傳聞), 전해 들은 말

- ① 과거 인류의 삶을 연구할 때 다양한 출처의 전문을 활용해야 한다.
- ② 고대사를 연구할 때 글로 쓰인 증거 자료를 분석하고 확인해야 한다.
- ③ 역사 서적을 저술할 때에는 독자들에게 친숙한 용어를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 역사적 사실을 평가할 때 상호 모순되는 사료는 가급적 배제해야 한다.
- ⑤ 역사 연구의 신뢰성을 얻기 위해 연구자의 주관적 시점을 최대한 배제해야 한다.

4. 밑줄 친 doesn't know where not to go가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Einstein said, we are often so smart we are stupid. Why? We know too much for our own good and it causes us to lose our childish curiosity. Until Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile, no runner set it as a possible goal. The barrier was so rooted in the thinking of track and field athletes no one ever considered trying it, but when it was broken, high school runners all over the world began breaking it. Studies have shown that the salesperson who doesn't know where not to go often emerges with the big deals. Breaking traditional dogmas is what creativity is all about. The Pike Syndrome demonstrates why this is true. When pike are separated from the minnows located just beyond the glass barrier, they become conditioned not to go there. That is what happens to humans due to early conditioning. The pike will actually die after the glass is removed rather than swim to their food. Like the pike, people often are found self-destructing from within due to spurious past beliefs.

* pike 창꼬치(꼬치고깃과의 물고기)

** minnow 피라미 *** spurious 거짓된

- ① isn't bound by preconceived ideas
- ② doesn't give up after his first failure
- ③ has already mastered the basics of his craft
- ④ doesn't look only on the bright side of things
- ⑤ focuses on his goal and sets everything else aside

5. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cultural patrimony is inalienable, and cultural objects have their greatest value to society when they remain, and can be studied, in their place of origin. All nations, as well as the international museum community, must accept, either based simply on a “moralistic” theory of what is right and justifiable or on the recognition of a crucial necessity to protect and conserve the cultural heritage, that nations, and museums, must join together to help protect and preserve each country’s treasures. Such protection and preservation does not translate to a right to take another country’s cultural patrimony. It is peculiar indeed that many leading museum officials have not encouraged such a national attitude and even have justified, indirectly at least, the trafficking in cultural treasures. Museum officials must begin to follow a stricter code of ethics with regard to their acquisitions. Provisions of the Code of Ethics adopted by the International Council of Museums should provide the example for all museums. *

patrimony 유산

** inalienable 양도할 수 없는 *** trafficking 밀매

- ① 국제 박물관 위원회의 윤리 강령은 시대의 변화를 제대로 반영해야 한다.
- ② 문화재를 효율적으로 관리하기 위해서 사용 가능한 예산이 확충되어야 한다.
- ③ 박물관에 타 문화의 문화재를 들여올 때 윤리 강령을 엄격히 준수해야 한다.
- ④ 자기 문화를 경시하고 다른 문화를 맹목적으로 추종하는 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 문화유산의 체계적이고 효율적인 관리를 위한 세계 공통의 규정을 마련해야 한다.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Readers have a right to expect that the quotations used in news stories will fairly depict the range of viewpoints on the subject. Unbiased reporters strive to meet that standard. However, biased reporters try to advance their own personal opinions. One way is to include numerous strong quotations on their side of the issue and only one or two, preferably weak, quotations on the other side. A more blatant approach is to include no opposing quotations at all and thus create the impression that no responsible person would take the opposing side of the issue. The most dishonest approach is to twist a quotation so that it seems to say something very different. For example, if the quotation were “I initially had some reservations about the program, but after examining it closely I believe it is excellent,” a dishonest reporter might merely say that the person expressed “some reservations” about the program.

*blatant 노골적인, 뻔뻔스러운

- ① how to identify biased news reporting
- ② consequences of biased news reporting
- ③ characteristics of biased news headlines
- ④ biased handling of quotations by reporters
- ⑤ reasons why reporters overuse quotation marks

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social media – and the possibility of connecting people across the globe through communication and information platforms – may seem like a tool for tolerance because technology enables people to see and participate in worlds beyond their own. We often identify teens, in particular, as the great beneficiaries of this new cosmopolitanism. However, when we look at how social media is adopted by teens, it becomes clear that the Internet doesn’t level inequality in any practical or widespread way. The patterns are all too familiar: prejudice, racism, and intolerance are pervasive. Many of the social divisions that exist in the offline world have been replicated, and in some cases amplified, online. Those old divisions shape how teens experience social media and the information that they encounter. This is because while technology does allow people to connect in new ways, it also reinforces existing connections. It does enable new types of access to information, but people’s experiences of that access are uneven at best. * cosmopolitanism 세계주의

- ① The Pros and Cons of Social Networking for Teens
- ② Can Online Degrees Reduce Global Inequalities in Education?
- ③ Social Media and Teen Depression: The Two Go Hand in Hand
- ④ Are Your Teen’s Communication Problems Due to Social Media Use?
- ⑤ Offline Social Divisions Mirrored in and Magnified on Teens’ Social Media

8. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Interview Survey on Diet Types of 1,000 U.S. Adults

(December, 2019)

	Total	Gender		Age		
		Men	Women	18-44	45-64	65+
Omnivore	66%	59%	73%	57%	69%	83%
Pescatarian	5%	9%	2%	6%	4%	3%
Vegetarian	6%	7%	5%	8%	5%	2%
Flexitarian	8%	9%	6%	11%	6%	3%
Vegan	5%	6%	4%	8%	3%	0%
Other	10%	10%	10%	10%	13%	9%

- An omnivore eats both animal- and plant-based foods.
- A pescatarian eats dairy products, eggs, honey, fish, and plant-based foods.
- A vegetarian eats dairy products, eggs, honey, and plant-based foods.
- A flexitarian eats mostly vegetarian food, but eats meat or fish occasionally.
- A vegan eats only plant-based foods.

The table above shows the results of an interview survey on diet types, conducted among 1,000 U.S. adults aged 18 and older in December, 2019. ① Nearly two-thirds of the interviewees identified themselves as omnivores, with 73% of women and 83% of the 65 and over age group enjoying both animal- and plant-based foods. ② By gender, the percentage of pescatarians, vegetarians, flexitarians, and vegans were all higher for men than for women. ③ Among the three age groups, the oldest age group had the lowest percentage of pescatarians, vegetarians, flexitarians, and vegans. ④ Almost one out of ten male adults reported they had a pescatarian diet, which includes fish, and the same percentage of male adults reported themselves as flexitarians, who eat mostly vegetarian food but consume meat or fish occasionally. ⑤ Of female interviewees, pescatarians accounted for the lowest percentage, and the percentage of vegans, who eat only plant-based foods, was three times that of pescatarians.

9. Titian에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Like his fellow Venetian painters, Titian (Tiziano Vecelli), who dominated the art world in the city for sixty years in the sixteenth century, used strong colors as his main expressive device. First he covered the surface of the canvas with red ochre, then he painted both background and figures in vivid colors and toned them down with thirty or forty layers of glazes. Through this painstaking method, he was able to portray any texture completely convincingly, whether polished metal, shiny silk, red-gold hair, or warm flesh. One of the first to abandon wood panels, Titian established oil on canvas as the typical medium. After his wife died in 1530, Titian's paintings became more muted, almost monochromatic. Extremely productive until his late 80s, as his sight failed Titian loosened his brushstrokes. At the end they were broad, thickly loaded with paint, and slashing. A pupil reported that Titian "painted more with his fingers than with his brushes."

*glaze 걸칠 **muted 약화된
***monochromatic 단색의

- ① 주된 표현 방식으로 강한 색상을 사용했다.
- ② 캔버스 표면을 붉은색으로 먼저 칠했다.
- ③ 어떤 질감이든 아주 설득력 있게 그려낼 수 있었다.
- ④ 나무화판 대신 캔버스에 유화 물감으로 그림을 그렸다.
- ⑤ 작품 활동 기간 내내 정교한 붓놀림을 고수했다.

10. SATURDAY SKATE NIGHT에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

SATURDAY SKATE NIGHT

Grab some friends and come to the Rainbow Fieldhouse on select Saturday nights for Skate Night! Participants can skate around the inline rink, listen to great, family-friendly music and play games. This is a time designated for open skating with no hockey allowed. Skate Nights are great events for skaters of all ages or teens who are looking for something to do on a Saturday night!

Children under the age of 10 must be accompanied by an adult while at the fieldhouse. Participants must bring their own roller skates. Skate Night admission is not valid for other fieldhouse events. Visit www.RainbowRec.com/SkateNight or call 321.876.6544 for more information.

- **Dates:** January 9, February 6, March 6 and April 10
- **Time:** 5:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- **Location:** Rainbow Fieldhouse
- **Cost:** \$4 for Rainbow residents, \$5 for non-residents — non-skating adults are FREE!

- ① 행사 시간 동안에는 하키가 허용되지 않는다.
- ② 10세 미만의 아이는 성인을 동반해야 한다.
- ③ 참가자는 자신의 롤러스케이트를 가지고 와야 한다.
- ④ 1월부터 4월까지 한 달에 한 번 개최된다.
- ⑤ Rainbow 주민 여부에 상관없이 요금은 동일하다.

11. Eagle Climbing Gym Camps에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Eagle Climbing Gym Camps

Eagle Climbing Gym Camps are a perfect way to spend an otherwise boring day off from school!

- ◆ Ages: 7–12 years (Campers grouped by age and ability)
- ◆ Time: 9:00 am–3:00 pm
- ◆ Cost: \$65/Day or \$275/Week (Week-long camps offered during fall, spring & summer breaks)
- ◆ No experience is necessary.

- Full payment is due upon registration. Payments are non-refundable.
- Space is limited to 8 campers per week.
- Campers must bring their own lunch and snacks. Refrigerators and microwaves are available for use.
- Price includes all necessary rental equipment.

Spring Break Camp: March 16–20
 Summer Break Camp: May–August
 Fall Break Camp: October 10–16

- ① 연령 제한 없이 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 주 단위의 캠프는 여름 방학 동안에만 제공된다.
- ③ 지불된 비용은 환불되지 않는다.
- ④ 냉장고와 전자레인지가 이용할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 필요한 장비를 대여하려면 추가 비용을 지불해야 한다.

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One can draw a line of descent from Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist of his day, to Benjamin Franklin, the greatest scientist of ① his. By carefully observing and mathematically calculating the effects of gravity, Newton showed that one could predict the motions of the heavenly bodies. Reading Principia by Newton, John Locke ② was struck that generations of philosophers had been so preoccupied with their own comprehensive metaphysical systems that they failed to be open to the lessons of experience. Similarly, it seemed to Locke that abstract and interminable arguments about such “problems” as whether human beings are naturally free ③ to lead political philosophy down a blind alley. The point is rather that people are at liberty to do what they decide to do and ④ that government should focus on conduct. The people, too, should respect state sovereignty only insofar as the actions of the state ⑤ contribute to the protection of their rights, a social contract.

*interminable(지겹고 짜증날 정도로)끝없이 계속되는
**sovereignty 통치권

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

Over the years there has been a shift from ‘develop now, and if there is a problem— seek abatement and clean up’, to ‘avoid problems if possible’. There has also been a shift from the burden of problems being borne by those ① affected, to its being handled by the public in general, or better still, to making the ‘polluter-pay’. If forced to pay for errors, the polluter is, hopefully, less likely to ② solve problems. It is also more just that bystanders, consumers or workers should not pay for developers’ mistakes. In the past penalties for pollution were often hard to enforce and were relatively light; consequently, organisations motivated by profit would be ③ tempted to ‘push the envelope’ and try to get away with sometimes getting caught and paying limited damages. There is also a ④ risk that licensing and penalties for infringements will have similar outcomes. In an ideal world environmental managers educate and motivate potential polluters to seek genuinely to ⑤ avoid polluting.

* abatement 완화, 경감 ** infringement 위반, 침해

[14~17] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ‘inauthentic’ as somehow ‘not being the real thing’ has long been a feature of the tourism industry. Whatever we may argue with regard to what the tourist may want, what he or she actually gets is another matter entirely. It is not difficult to conceive of a situation in which Shakespeare’s birthplace was found not to be Shakespeare’s birthplace but was still promoted as such to tourists, many of whom would be none the wiser, and many others who would still be able to absorb an interesting presentation of social heritage without the hook of any famous association. Indeed, this is exactly what happened with Hans Christian Andersen’s birthplace, which was preserved during his lifetime in honour of his achievement but was also denounced by him as not being the birthplace at all. Now referred to as ‘the house traditionally associated with Hans Christian Andersen’, it is still the core of the ‘Hans Christian Andersen Museum’ in Odense. Thus, authentic pilgrimage continues to
* denounce 비난하다 **

pilgrimage 순례, 긴 여행

- ① centre on an inauthentic location
- ② glamourise an inauthentic lifestyle
- ③ connect tourists with authentic beauty
- ④ inspire authenticity in special moments
- ⑤ raise questions about authentic achievements

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a study, researchers interviewed residents of the state of Victoria over many years to see how life events and personality affected people’s happiness. They wanted to know the extent to which a person’s personality versus the things that happened to them affected well-being and happiness. Personality might account for, say, 40 percent of happiness, whereas life events might account for 60 percent. Alternatively, perhaps personality would turn out to be more important. As the study progressed, it was clear that the same kind of things kept happening to the same people over and over again. Lucky people were lucky again and again. Likewise, people with lots of bad experiences, like relationship breakups and job losses, seemed to encounter one bad thing after another. Their assumption that _____ was wrong. Instead, personality itself had the strongest influence on what happened to people. The optimists had more positive experiences, while the pessimists had more negative experiences.

- ① happiness would be largely determined by innate factors
- ② personality would not tend to change too much over time
- ③ how we act in the world might affect the range of our opportunities
- ④ optimism and pessimism could be thought of as traits or dispositions
- ⑤ personality and life events would have separate influences on happiness

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pocahontas, a legendary figure in American history, was just a preadolescent when she challenged two cultures at odds to cooperate instead of to compete. While Pocahontas forged peace, many more now forgotten Native American, Anglo-American, African American, and other children contributed to their families' survival, communities' development, and America's history in just as legitimate, though perhaps less legendary ways. Contracts and correspondence from colonial Chesapeake reveal that even seventeenth-century toddlers labored. But the historical agency of the vast majority of children and adolescents has been undervalued and overlooked in dominant historical narratives. Instead, generations of Americans have credited fathers and other hoary leaders for their actions and achievements, all the while disregarding essential boyhood experiences that shaped skills and ideals. Reflecting these androcentric, Eurocentric, and age-based biases that have framed the nation's history, American history texts _____.

For students searching libraries for scholarly sources and primary documents about children and adolescents in various historical contexts, this near absence of information in master narratives has frustrated their research.

*forge 구축하다 **hoary 백발의, 늙은
***androcentric 남성 중심의

- ① have focused on broader historical changes over time
- ② have attempted to make history interesting for young students
- ③ have reinforced the historical invisibility of girls and boys for centuries
- ④ have made much effort to introduce the stories of minorities to children
- ⑤ have managed to provide teachers with as many historical records as possible

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even though philosophy is a communal enterprise dedicated to exploring our justification for using the criteria we use to distinguish between, for example, moral and immoral actions, truth and falsity, reality and appearance, and more, philosophical discourse _____. So a philosopher might put forward "correspondence to reality" as a criterion for distinguishing a true belief from a false one. In order to determine whether that is an adequate criterion, other philosophers would critically discuss that proposal, and one might criticize it by pointing out that we have no means of telling whether or not an idea corresponds to reality because our access to reality is always mediated by our ideas. And that's exactly how a philosophical discussion develops, with all the parties to it advocating their own point of view (although they can jump ship and switch to the other side!) at the same time that they are committed to jointly figuring out the correct answer to the question.

- ① proceeds by argumentation
- ② requires using precise terms
- ③ takes place by using analogies
- ④ has nothing to do with the real world
- ⑤ focuses on accepting rather than creating ideas

18. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Historical milestones and eras are defined by what one views as important, and for space expansionists and many late moderns, the most decisive novelties and defining features of human history are largely technological. Eras, from the stone ages through the agricultural and industrial revolutions, take a distinct character because of the technologies humans employed in conducting their basic activities. ① Major changes in technologically enabled and defined macrohistorical human trajectories also bring major changes in the spatial and geographic scope of human worlds. ② The simulation of flight trajectories of space vehicles requires the knowledge of the various forces and moments which act on these vehicles. ③ With major new technologies, what is possible changes, with far-reaching implications for core human activities. ④ And with them also come new choices and new debates about what is likely to happen and what should be done. ⑤ For this way of thinking, the main pattern in the larger scale human trajectory has been rising empowerments and growing capacities to do more at a distance, and this process, occurring on a spatially finite planet, has produced successive globalizations.

*macrohistorical 거시 역사적인
**trajectory 발전 과정, 궤적

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are inevitably times when people care more about justice being visited upon the over-privileged and powerful than about becoming better off themselves. Following the 2010 British Petroleum (BP) oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, BP set about compensating local fishermen with out-of-court settlements totaling several billion dollars.

(A) Either way, this fisherman was expressing something that is incomprehensible from the rationalist perspective of economics. It is a demand that English political philosopher Thomas Hobbes would have understood – that the force of the law should apply to all equally – but which an increasingly technocratic governing class often can't.

(B) Viewed unkindly, this is a demand for vengeance. More sympathetically, it shows that principles of justice and fair punishment are as valid within the economy as anywhere else, and cannot be balanced using money alone.

(C) But for one shrimp producer from Grand Isle, Louisiana, this wasn't what he wanted. "I want my day in court," he said. "If they can get off with just paying the money – well, they've got plenty of money, they are not really going to learn a lesson.

* technocratic 테크노크라시의(많은 권력이 과학 기술 전문가에게 집중되는) ** vengeance 복수, 앙갚음

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

20.주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A longer life can be the result of either staying healthy or biomedical technologies that keep senior citizens alive even when their health and quality of life is poor.

(A) Furthermore, medical technologies that extend the life span of senior citizens are costly. Artificial joints, organ replacements, and round after round of chemotherapy already contribute significantly to a health care crisis.

(B) The latter can be both emotionally and financially costly for everyone involved. It might be wonderful to have a few extra years with loved ones, but when their suffering is extended, so also will be the emotional strain on family and friends.

(C) Estimates vary, but the last two years of life are agreed to consume an excessive share of the health care budget. People living longer did not create this crisis; nevertheless, longer life exacerbates a challenge for which no easy answer exists.

* chemotherapy 화학 요법
** exacerbate 악화시키다

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

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

Even animals and plants living today differ from those that lived in a distant past, so early bacteria must have been quite different from those we know today.

In addition to the difficulty we meet when defining bacterial species, their evolution is faster than that of animals and plants because they have had more time to evolve (existing so much longer). (①) In addition, their generation times are much shorter. (②) The fastest growing animals may produce offspring within days, whereas many bacteria can do so within hours, and some can multiply in less than ten minutes. (③) A few mutations are likely to occur every once in a while within a population, which by themselves are evolutionarily insignificant, but eventually their accumulation drives the changes necessary to adapt to novel environments, resulting in the development of novel species. (④) The build-up of mutations over generations occurs much faster in bacteria than it does in animals and plants. (⑤) Nevertheless, this is often ignored when the bacteria that lived in past eons are considered; lacking specific knowledge about these past inhabitants, we describe them in terminology only fit for present-day bacteria.

*eon 100억 년 **terminology 전문 용어

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

If we found a difference in candidate preferences between those who saw the advertisement and those who did not, we could never be sure that this difference was due to having watched the advertisement or not.

Why is it necessary to isolate and control extraneous variables and manipulate the independent variable to maximize internal validity? To answer this question, consider a study of the influence of television advertising on voting preferences. (①) Assume we were not interested in the effects of education, religion, and parents' political preferences, or any other independent variables on voters' choices. (②) All we wanted to know was whether seeing a particular television advertisement influenced voting preferences. (③) Now suppose we did not manipulate who watched the television advertisement and who did not. (④) Suppose that instead, we simply found some individuals who saw the advertisement and some who did not, and we asked them about their preferred candidate. (⑤) Instead, it might be due to a host of other individual difference variables on which the two groups happen to differ, such as political views or education.

*extraneous variable 외생 변수
**internal validity 내적 타당성

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

Violent and discriminatory conduct must be swiftly punished, and speech conveying discriminatory, hateful ideas should be strongly contradicted. But punishing ideas we consider hateful or discriminatory not only violates the fundamental free speech principles; it also may well increase intergroup distrust and discrimination rather than reducing them. Evidence suggests that none of us is immune from "implicit" or unconscious biases that pervade our society, with its entrenched structural discrimination. Therefore, speech that reflects discriminatory stereotypes can often result from ignorance or insensitivity rather than malevolence. Of course, we must vigorously combat bias, including the unintended variety. But the tools for doing so should be adjusted appropriately. Someone who negligently conveys stereotyped views is likely to respond more positively to constructive educational outreach than to accusations of and punishment for "hate speech." Indeed, even for people who consciously harbor and express hateful views, educational strategies are more promising than censorship for altering such views and curbing their influence.

*entrenched 견고한 **malevolence 악의 ***curb 억제하다

We should put up a vigorous fight against discriminatory ideas through (A) efforts, which will likely produce a positive response from those who use hate speech, regardless of whether they (B) express their views.

- (A) ①educational.....intentionally ②educational...consistently
③ intergroup habitually ④ conscious violently
⑤ conscious biasedly

[24-25] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Because children are regarded as a fulfilling experience, not a source of honor, service, or family continuity, modern people are often satisfied with one or two. Of course, this decision may represent a compromise with the career goals of the parents, something that was (a) rarely a consideration when the mother stayed at home. But there is also the sense that one or two children are (b) sufficient to provide the fulfilling experience of parenthood. This evolving attitude toward parenthood also changes the basic way that parents relate to their children. Rather than being a means of continuing the family or serving the regime, the act of parenting, and the resulting emotional bond with the child, is regarded as a (c) valuable experience in its own right. While the results of parental upbringing continue to matter in the new morality, the experience itself matters to an equal or greater extent. The conflict that many people experience between parenting and career fulfillment stems from (d) replacing this emerging attitude toward parenting as an experience with the increasing recognition that all people are entitled to fulfill themselves through their occupational careers. For women, it often means that they want to spend less time with their children than their pre-modern predecessors, while for men it means that they want to spend more time. Both (e) dilemmas, combined with the emphasis on parenting as an experience, lead to the uniquely modern notion of quality time.

* regime 체제 ** predecessor 조상

24. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Relate to a Troubled Child
- ② Children Live on Receiving Love, Not Gifts
- ③ Better Parents Make a Better World for Children
- ④ Fulfillment Comes from Within, Not from Outside
- ⑤ The Challenge of Being a Parent: Juggling Kids and Work

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[26-28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) "There is a good reason to make this trip to the Island of Paradise," Captain Koppe told himself as he stepped out of the elevator car into the covered rooftop hangar of his house. The journey itself would be of use. There were times when it was important to be alone, to have time to think. Alone even from one's personal robot, from one's trusted wife.

(B) The outer doors opened, and the aircar slowly eased out into the driving rain. Suddenly, (a) it was in the middle of the storm, jumping and swinging in the darkness, the rain crashing down on the windows with incredible violence. The storm boomed and roared outside the long-range aircar as (b) it fought for altitude, the banging and clattering getting worse with every moment.

(C) Smooth sailing after the storm, the aircar arrived at the orbit of the Island of Paradise. Captain Koppe looked out at the Island through the window. He had been longing for (c) it since his childhood. At that moment, his family picture posted on the inside of the aircar came into his eyes. All of a sudden, he had an irresistible urge to go to see his beloved wife and his two sons. He turned his back on the Island of Paradise and directed (d) it toward the homeland.

(D) Captain Koppe sensed that this was one of those times when he had to be alone—if for no other reason than to remind himself that he would have to make his decision alone. And he would have the duration of the flight all to himself. The thought appealed to him as he powered up the aircar and (e) it lifted a half-meter or so off the deck of the hangar.

* hangar: 격납고

26. 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

27. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 비행선에는 로봇 승무원들도 탑승하였다.
- ② 비행선이 낙원의 섬에 비상 착륙했다.
- ③ Koppe 선장은 낙원의 섬에서 친구를 만났다.
- ④ Koppe 선장은 가족이 몹시 보고 싶어졌다.
- ⑤ Koppe 선장은 우주 비행단과 함께 여행했다.

28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)