

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

성명  수험 번호

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 야생 동물 구조 방법을 알려 주려고
  - ② 안전한 산행을 위한 필수 장비를 소개하려고
  - ③ 공원에서의 반려동물 산책 규칙을 공지하려고
  - ④ 야생 동물 서식지 보호의 중요성을 강조하려고
  - ⑤ 하이킹 시 야생 동물을 피하는 방법을 안내하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 자녀가 읽을 책은 부모가 선택해 주어야 한다.
  - ② 부모는 자녀가 수준에 맞는 책을 읽도록 지도해야 한다.
  - ③ 어린 자녀에게 책을 읽어 줄 때는 큰 소리로 읽어 주어야 한다.
  - ④ 자녀가 매달 독서 목록을 작성하여 계획적으로 책을 읽도록 해야 한다.
  - ⑤ 자녀에게 독서 습관을 들이려면 가족이 함께 독서하는 시간을 가져야 한다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 사진작가 - 잡지사 기자
  - ② 영화감독 - 신문 편집자
  - ③ 식물학자 - 식물원 직원
  - ④ 화가 - 토크쇼 진행자
  - ⑤ 미술 강사 - 수강생
- 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 피자 주문하기
  - ② 두통약 구입하기
  - ③ 과제물 출력하기
  - ④ 책상 서랍 정리하기
  - ⑤ 잉크 카트리지 사 오기

- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
  - ① \$20
  - ② \$35
  - ③ \$40
  - ④ \$43
  - ⑤ \$48
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 다음 주에 서핑 수업을 수강할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
  - ① 형을 만나러 가야 해서
  - ② 수강 인원이 초과되어서
  - ③ 다른 수업과 시간에 겹쳐서
  - ④ 학교 식당에서 일을 해야 해서
  - ⑤ 대학원 시험 준비를 해야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 3D Printing Summer Camp에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 기간
  - ② 연령 제한
  - ③ 참가비
  - ④ 장소
  - ⑤ 등록 방법
- 2021 Teen Winter Job Fair에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 토요일에 진행되는 행사이다.
  - ② Jacksonville에 사는 고등학생과 학부모를 대상으로 한다.
  - ③ 채용 담당자를 만날 수 있다.
  - ④ 모든 참석자에게 텀블러를 준다.
  - ⑤ 간식과 음료를 제공한다.
- 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 탁상용 선풍기를 고르시오.

**Desk Fans**

	Model	Price	Speed Settings	Timer	Color
①	A	\$17	3	×	Blue
②	B	\$19	4	○	Black
③	C	\$20	4	○	Red
④	D	\$24	5	×	Gray
⑤	E	\$30	5	○	Pink

- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① Then let's get in a check-out line.
  - ② Just stay here while I go get them.
  - ③ I know of a good coffee shop nearby.
  - ④ We don't have to go grocery shopping.
  - ⑤ First, let's make a shopping list for the party.
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① I can lend it to you if you want.
  - ② I'm going to buy it online tomorrow.
  - ③ How about going to another library?
  - ④ Get the textbook at the campus bookstore.
  - ⑤ That's why you should learn speed reading.

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

Man:

- ① I'd love to, but I can't. I just don't have the time.
- ② That sounds like a good idea. I'll start doing that.
- ③ Right. That video sharing website is really popular.
- ④ You should try it. Watching the video helps me sleep better.
- ⑤ Thanks! I've been looking for a good app to watch videos.

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

Woman:

- ① Thanks, but you don't have to. I've got help.
- ② Okay. Then I should move the conference back ada
- ③ I feel the same way. I hope the meeting goes well.
- ④ I really appreciate it. It'll make things a lot easier.
- ⑤ No worries. I'll talk to the buyers about the issues.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jason이 호텔 프런트 사무원에게 할 말이 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Jason:

- ① It seems that this room key is not working.
- ② How much does it cost to upgrade my room?
- ③ Do you have any vacancies for this weekend?
- ④ I'd like to switch to another nonsmoking room.
- ⑤ I have to cancel my reservation for next weekend.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① influence of living environments on health
- ② best-known Pacific islands for healthy living
- ③ highly developed countries for medical treatment
- ④ regions where people live exceptionally long lives
- ⑤ nutritional factors associated with a longer life expectancy

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Switzerland ② Italy ③ Greece ④ Japan ⑤ the U.S.A.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Members of the Toronto Public Library Board, When I first came to Canada 9 years ago, the first place I was able to find cultural integration and commonalities was in the Toronto Public Library. Gradually, that relationship with the library turned into a more emotional dependence as I was all alone here with no family or friends. I found my way to work and finally became a Canadian citizen. However, when I heard that the Toronto Public Library Board was considering reducing service hours, I was surprised. People like me need the library more than anything. Newcomers to Canada can learn and improve in their aspirations to become better citizens through the library services, books and kind staff at the library. I think I speak for many others in asking you to please reconsider your decision to reduce the library service hours. Thank you for taking the time to read this.

Sincerely, Alisha Lee

- ① 도서 대출 시스템 개선 방안을 제안하려고
- ② 도서관에 다양한 문화 행사 개최를 건의하려고
- ③ 도서관 이용 시간 단축을 재고할 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 도서관에 희망 도서 구입 신청 방법을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 호의를 베풀어 준 도서관 사서에게 고마움을 표현하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Anna의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anna held the blue antique jar up to the light and hoped the treasure it held was beyond her wildest dreams. Her grandmother had left the strange jar to Anna in her will, hinting that wealth lay inside. Fascinated, she pecked at the jar's wax seal with her index finger, but the wax would not move at all. Carrying the heavy jar to the sink, she soaked it in hot water until the seal dissolved. Quickly, she dried the jar and slowly lifted the lid. Several handfuls of pearly granules lay inside, smelling of salt. Frowning, she stuck her finger into the granules and tasted. Salt. It was only salt. Grandmahad left money and jewelry to Anna's cousins, yet to her, Grandma's favorite, she'd left a jar of salt. Anna asked herself, "Is this all I got?" Shaking her head, Anna slammed the jar down on the table.

\* granule 작은 알갱이

- ① bored → amused    ② gloomy → excited
- ③ curious → horrified    ④ ashamed → relieved
- ⑤ anticipating → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Creating good alternatives requires receptivity – a mind expansive, unrestrained, and open to ideas. One idea leads to another, and the more ideas you entertain, the more likely you are to find a good one. Bad ideas will almost certainly emerge along with good ones. That's a necessary part of the process and something you shouldn't be concerned about at this point. Don't evaluate alternatives while you're generating them. That will slow the process down and dampen creativity. An obvious shortcoming, even a potentially fatal flaw, should not keep you from listing an alternative. If some aspect of the alternative is promising enough, it may be worth the effort to try to eliminate the inadequacy later. Evaluation narrows the range of alternatives. At this stage, your task is to broaden the range by bringing forward as many alternatives as possible.

- ① 대안을 생각해 내는 중에는 대안에 대한 평가를 지양해야 한다.
- ② 다른 이들의 생각을 존중할 줄 아는 겸허를 갖춰야 한다.
- ③ 평가 시 평가자는 자신의 주관에 배제해야 한다.
- ④ 여러 대안을 비교 평가하려면 판단 기준이 분명해야 한다.
- ⑤ 창의적인 대안을 찾으려면 우선 문제의 원인을 파악해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 these connections가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장적절한 것은?

As a professor of medieval history at the University of Strasbourg in the 1920s and the 1930s, before moving to the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936, Marc Bloch encouraged his students to consider the landscape as a historical document. If written texts provided a view into conscious historical processes, topography, he suggested, provided valuable insight into phenomena that were unconscious and invisible, such as social, economic, and political structure. Bloch described rural history as a "vibrant human interaction with the soil." Studying the form of agricultural fields as seen from an airplane, he contended, provided insight into the society that had produced them. Bloch demonstrated these connections as he took his students on field trips into the countryside near Strasbourg to see the elongated fields of Alsace, which he considered to be characteristic of all of northern Europe. According to Bloch, students of history could best understand historical processes by looking at historical processes that were still very much alive. \*topography 지형학 \* \*elongate 길게 늘이다

- ① Geographical features are related to one another.
- ② Historical events are connected to the present moment.
- ③ Rural history and the form of agricultural fields are linked
- ④ Soil is vital to sustaining the agricultural production system.
- ⑤ Conservation of cultural heritage is combined with economic benefits.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Few lawyers ever take a course in public health law or even in the law's impact on public health. The law school course that generally comes closest is the course on health law; but that, not surprisingly, has followed the market and focuses generally on the regulation and provision of medical services. Few textbooks in the field devote any attention to public health; and in those that do, public health is clearly a minor theme in the major tale of the medical marketplace. Moreover, the vast majority of lawyers do not take even that course. Instead, in their courses on torts and constitutional and administrative law, they learn the values of individual rights and the perspective that economic analysis bears on decision making. That those decisions may affect dramatically the health of a population and that a discipline exists that sheds light on the nature and degree of those effects are barely ever noted. \*tort 불법 행위

- ① 법학계에서 공중 보건에 관한 내용이 경시되고 있다.
- ② 법조계에 공중 보건법에 정통한 변호사가 많지 않다.
- ③ 의료 산업 분야에서의 많은 법적 문제가 해결되지 않고 있다.
- ④ 공중 보건에 관한 개정 법률안 중 일부가 헌법에 합치하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 의료 전문 법률가를 양성하는 교육 과정이 제대로 이행되지 않고 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Adornment has long had a place in the house of power. It may show the position of a person in a hierarchical system of authority; it may be visible proof of affiliation with a particular political party, or dedication to one political ideology and opposition to another. If political power passes from one ideological group to another, sometimes the entering group will adopt the symbolic dress of their predecessors. Napoleon reintroduced types of dress that were symbols of state from the old regime to support the legitimacy of his empire visually and to unite the old and new elite. At other times a group will institute its own symbols of dress, as did Castro and his followers when they adopted drab fatigue uniforms. At yet other times, subtle modifications in dress, rather than radical change, may occur among the politically sensitive. For example, the military coups in Nigeria in the 1960's resulted in de-emphasis of the Nigerian "national" dress among the Ibo politicians and civil servants of eastern Nigeria, because the "national" dress symbolized the peoples of the west and north, that is, their political opposition.

\*adornment 치장 \* \*predecessor 전임자

\* \* \* drab 칙칙한

- ① key nature of symbols in politics
- ② use of dress as a political symbol
- ③ power of clothing in policy protests
- ④ importance of outfits for the workplace
- ⑤ communicative value of military dress codes

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some plant species want their seeds to be taken as far away as possible so that the seedlings do not compete with each other as they grow. When they are ready to germinate, these species make their seeds as enticing as possible by covering them in a nice, sweet, fleshy coating that will encourage herbivores to eat them. The sugary flesh provides the herbivore with energy in exchange for carrying the seeds away in their gut; a day or so later, these seeds will be excreted some distance away where they can now germinate. In fact, the seeds of some species will not germinate at all if they have not first passed through a herbivore's gut: the acids in the stomach help prepare the seed for germination (for example, by weakening the casing so that it will break open and allow the seedling to emerge). \*germinate 싹트다 \* \*excrete 배설하다

- ① How Herbivores Adapt to Plant Defenses
- ② What Role Do Plants Play in an Ecosystem?
- ③ Animals vs. Plants: Which is More Helpful for Nature?
- ④ The Impact of Interactions Between Plants on Animals
- ⑤ Survival of Plants: Using Animals as Seed Spreaders



25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Top 10 Countries with the Fastest Internet Speed in the World**

First Quarter 2017			Second Quarter 2017		
Rank	Country	Speed (Mbps)	Rank	Country	Speed (Mbps)
1	South Korea	28.6	1	Hong Kong	54.1
2	Norway	23.5	2	South Korea	48.8
3	Sweden	22.5	3	Japan	42.2
4	Hong Kong	21.9	4	Latvia	37.5
5	Switzerland	21.7	5	Romania	37.4
6	Finland	20.5	6	Belgium	32.7
7	Singapore	20.3	7	Switzerland	32.4
8	Japan	20.2	8	Bulgaria	31.1
9	Denmark	20.1	9	Israel	30.9
10	United States	18.7	10	Singapore	30.9

\*Mbps = megabit per second

The above table shows the list of the top ten countries with the fastest Internet speed in the world in the first two quarters of 2017. ① In the first quarter of 2017, South Korea was the country with the fastest Internet speed in the world, followed by Norway. ② In the second quarter of 2017, the Internet speed of both Hong Kong and Japan improved more than double that of the previous quarter, placing the two countries in first and third places, respectively. ③ On the other hand, three out of the top five countries in the first quarter of 2017 – Norway, Sweden and Switzerland – fell out of the list of the top ten countries in the second quarter of 2017. ④ Israel ranked in the top ten countries with the fastest Internet speed in the second quarter of 2017, but not in the previous quarter. ⑤ The top ten countries in the second quarter of 2017 all had an Internet speed of more than 30 megabits per second, faster than the fastest speed among all the countries in the previous quarter.

26. kagu에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Found only in New Caledonia, the kagu is one of the world's rarest and most endangered birds. It has blue-gray plumage and an elegant, sweptback crest, together with long legs and a probing bill. Practically flightless, it lives on forested mountainsides, and spends almost all its life on the ground. This puts kagus at special risk from introduced predators such as cats and dogs, which eat eggs as well as the adult birds. Their numbers have sharply declined since the 18th century, when European colonists arrived on their island home. Kagus feed on earthworms and other small animals, and have an unusual hunting technique. Instead of keeping on the move, they repeatedly stop and wait for signs of movement in the soil or among fallen leaves, and snap up their prey with a quick peck. Kagus mate for life, and often build their nests next to a stump or a fallen tree. Both parents help incubate the egg, and protect the young chick. \*plumage 깃털 \*crest (새의) 볏 \*\*\*stump (나무의) 그루터기

- ① 세계에서 가장 희귀하고 가장 멸종 위기에 처한 새 중 하나이다.
- ② 거의 평생을 땅 위에서 지낸다.
- ③ 18세기 이후부터 수가 급격히 감소했다.
- ④ 계속 이동하면서 먹이를 빠르게 쫓아 낚아챈다.
- ⑤ 흔히 나무 그루터기나 쓰러진 나무 옆에 둥지를 튼다.

27. Newport Sandcastle Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Newport Sandcastle Contest**

Come with your family and friends to this free event. You can either participate in the event or just stroll down the beach to watch all the budding sand artists hard at work. This year's theme is "Sea Creatures."

**Date**

Saturday, June 19th

Time- Registration starts at 9:00 a.m. and ends at 10:00 a.m.- Judging starts at noon until approximately 1:00 p.m.

**Location**

Newport Beach, 3100 Ocean Blvd.

**Prizes**

1st place -- \$200, 2nd place -- \$100, 3rd place -- \$50

**Additional Information**

- Only sand, water, and other natural beach materials found on the beach that day can be used for construction.

- You need to bring your own shovel and buckets.- All event participants receive a free T-shirt.

- For more information, please visit our website at [www.newpscaclecontest.com](http://www.newpscaclecontest.com).

- ① 올해의 주제는 해양 생물이다.
- ② 심사는 약 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 2배이다.
- ④ 삽과 양동이는 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가자에게 무료 티셔츠를 제공한다.

28. Leather Bag Making Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Leather Bag Making Workshop**

This workshop is led by our experienced instructor Sean Aquino. He will teach attendees how to make a handmade leather bag. This is a two-day weekend class.

• Dates: Saturday, September 4th and Sunday, September 5th

• Time: 10:00 a.m. -- 5:00 p.m.

• Location: School of Visual Philosophy, 10th Ave San Jose, CA

• Tuition: \$400 (A full refund is available up to 7 days before the workshop.)

• Notice- There are no age limits, but participants under 18 must bring a consent form signed by a parent or guardian.- Attendees are allowed to bring a camera to take pictures and record the class.- There will be a short lunch break: attendees are encouraged to bring lunch and light snacks.- Parking is available in the parking lot behind our building. Please visit [www.bagmakingschool.org](http://www.bagmakingschool.org) for more information.

- ① 주말 중 하루 동안 진행된다.
- ② 워크숍 5일 전까지 전액 환불 가능하다.
- ③ 수업 중 사진 촬영과 수업 녹화는 금지된다.
- ④ 가벼운 점심 식사가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 주차장 이용이 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

There is a lesson for museums in Dewey's philosophy of experience. If museums are ① to foster experience that is meaningful, they must balance objective environmental conditions with unknown possible consequences. They must guide visitors purposively into a world of expanding subject matter. Aimlessly presenting a succession of excitations without a form that sustains them throughout ② fails to lead to growth, yielding ultimate incoherency and arrest. At the same time, enforcing the necessity of doing one thing as a coerced antecedent to the occurrence of ③ another is equally stifling. Dewey suggests that an end is not simply a last and closing term, but is a phase of a continuing process composed of prior ends ④ of which it becomes a productive part. Museums can use their resources creatively, ⑤ conferred upon them through their interactions qualities previously unrealized or unrecognized. And through such material engagements new orders of experiential consequences are generated.

\* antecedent 선행 과제, 전례

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

How do scientific paradigms change? According to Thomas Kuhn, not very easily. First, there must be persistent observations that a currently ① accepted paradigm cannot explain; these are called anomalies. Usually, a single scientist or a small group of scientists will propose an ② alternative viewpoint, one that will account for most of the phenomena that the prevailing paradigm accounts for and will also explain the anomalies. Kuhn indicated that there is typically great ③ resistance to the new paradigm and that converts to it are won over very slowly. Eventually, however, the new paradigm wins out and displaces the old one. According to Kuhn, this describes what happened when Einstein ④ supported the Newtonian conception of the universe. Now the Einsteinian paradigm is generating its own normal science and will continue to do so until it is ⑤ overthrown by another paradigm.

\* anomaly 변칙 사례

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Although there is a general tendency to show in-group favoritism, in at least some cases this does not occur. One situation in which in-group favoritism is less likely to be found is when the members of the in-group are clearly \_\_\_\_\_ on an important dimension. The players on a baseball team that has not won a single game all season are unlikely to be able to feel very good about themselves as a team, and are pretty much forced to concede that the out-groups are better, at least as far as playing baseball is concerned. In fact, a number of studies have shown that members of low-status groups show less in-group favoritism than do members of high-status groups and may even display out-group favoritism, in which they admit that the other groups are better than they are. If individuals from low-status groups cannot gain positive social identity through their group memberships, it is likely that they may seek to leave the in-group entirely, and the group may therefore disband.

① strict ② passive ③ inferior ④ sensitive ⑤ exclusive

32. Some organisms happen to have traits which boost their chances of surviving and reproducing. Lions that have sharper teeth get more food and survive for longer than their blunt-toothed comrades; gazelles that have faster hooves evade the clutches of sharp-toothed lions more reliably than their sluggish running mates. In both cases, these higher achievers produce more offspring, and thus the traits that helped them to do so become more common in the population. As the generations fly by, lions' fangs get sharper and sharper; gazelles' hooves get faster and faster. In effect, nature \_\_\_\_\_: It "chooses" which individuals get to reproduce and which don't, and over long periods of time, adapts organisms to their environments. Of course, no one actually chooses anything. Instead, some traits just happen to persist for longer than others, and these are the traits we tend to see around us in the world.\*

- comrade 동료 \*\*hoof (말 등의) 발굽
- ① functions as a giant animal breeder
  - ② keeps predators and prey in balance
  - ③ provides animals with better habitats
  - ④ teaches us powerful lessons on sustainability
  - ⑤ encourages species to become more complex

33. The obvious role of sugar in ice cream is to sweeten the product. However, sugar also plays a role in determining \_\_\_\_\_ the of the frozen ice cream, because sugar causes the freezing temperature of the mixture to drop. In fact, a cup of sugar in a quart of the ice cream mixture will decrease the freezing point by approximately 2°F. This means that the ice cream must be chilled below the normal freezing temperature of water if ice crystals are to form. The greater the content of sugar in an ice cream, the lower the freezing point. This delayed freezing temperature helps to keep the size of crystals in the ice cream very small because a reasonable amount of stirring can be done during the freezing process to help break up any ice crystal aggregates as they slowly form. [3점]

\*aggregate 집합체

- ① aromatic flavor
- ② nutritional value
- ③ preservation period
- ④ artificial food coloring
- ⑤ textural characteristics

34. Why does the brain reward you for wanting something and then take the reward away as soon as you have it? Put in the context of our evolutionary drives, the brain is motivating us for survival. Many things that give us pleasure are also key to our survival. We need to always be seeking out vital things in order to survive. If we were suddenly content when we got what we wanted, we wouldn't feel a need to seek out and obtain more of it. The carrot needs to be kept dangling. Satisfaction and contentment — at least of the longer-term variety — is at odds with survival. This is why the brain experiences satisfaction and pleasure all too briefly — or, more accurately speaking, why the brain experiences less pleasure the moment satisfaction is reached. Evolution. \_\_\_\_\_ [3점] \*dangle 매달리다

- ① forced us to hide our inferior traits
- ② made us realize the value of what we have now
- ③ built this mechanism to push us to always want more
- ④ modified this process to teach us to be cautious about novel stimuli
- ⑤ stimulated us to pursue lifetime happiness by sticking to the present

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A central issue in art education, as in general education, is access to instruction. ① In very early times the arts were either learned through group rituals that were an integral part of worship or taught to a selected few through arduous apprenticeship. ② While some societies regarded knowledge of the arts as the privilege of a social elite, others thought that the visual arts were subjects fit only for slaves and the children of artisans. ③ In the nineteenth century working-class women in Europe could study the decorative arts, while study of the fine arts, except under highly unusual circumstances, was for men. ④ Diverse patronage created conditions that fostered a degree of competition among artists, which, in turn, encouraged each artist to emphasize his or her own individual style. ⑤ Thus all through the history of art education, access to instruction was affected by class, gender, and the general social status of the visual arts as a subject for study. \*arduous 고된, 몹시 힘든

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

36.

To be candidates for domestication, animals had to tolerate being crowded together in a small space without panicking and be willing to reproduce in captivity.

- (A) Such qualities were particularly useful when animals migrated to a new territory, as happened frequently during and after the Ice Age. Humans took advantage of these behaviors by capturing young animals, keeping those who retained their juvenile behaviors longest, and letting them mate.
- (B) Only a few animals possessed these qualities. Their domestication usually involved a mutation called neoteny, or retaining youthful physiology and behavior into adulthood. Young mammals are full of curiosity, unafraid of animals of other species, and eager to learn new tricks; house cats, for instance, act like the kittens of wild cats.
- (C) After a few generations, they had animals that were permanently juvenile in behavior and kept their juvenile appearance, such as shorter muzzles, rounded heads, crowded teeth, and smaller brains. [3점]

\*juvenile 성장기의 \*neoteny 유형 성숙 \*muzzle (동물의) 주둥이

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



37.

The capacity for human reasoning is extraordinary. Reasoning involves making suppositions and inferring their consequences. This may be complicated — involving mathematics, for example.

- (A) Almost all known experiments confirmed his predictions, but there were some odd studies suggesting that the speed of light did not depend on the speed of the source from which it was emitted. In trying to understand this, Einstein somehow came up with the idea that the speed of light was constant, which meant that time had to be relative.
- (B) All previous physicists, including Newton, had assumed time to be absolute. From this immensely creative idea, with the help of a great deal of complex mathematics, came the theories of special and general relativity that revolutionized physics.
- (C) But what makes great thinking so difficult is having the imagination to ask the right questions, or the ability to see things from a completely new perspective. When Einstein developed his theory of relativity, the physics of Isaac Newton was so strongly supported by available evidence that there seemed no reason to question it. [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.

In our brains, by contrast, the highest-level information, which reaches our consciousness, can be explicitly stated to others.

Our species is the only one that voluntarily shares information: we learn a lot from our fellow humans through language. ( ① ) This ability remains beyond the reach of current neural networks. ( ② ) In these models, knowledge is encrypted, diluted in the values of hundreds of millions of synaptic weights. ( ③ ) In this hidden, implicit form, it cannot be extracted and selectively shared with others. ( ④ ) Conscious knowledge comes with verbal reportability: whenever we understand something in a sufficiently clear manner, a mental formula resonates in our language of thought, and we can use the words of language to report it. ( ⑤ ) The extraordinary efficiency with which we manage to share our knowledge with others, using a minimum number of words (“To get to the market, turn right on the small street behind the church.”), remains unequalled, in the animal kingdom as in the computer world. [3점] \*encrypt 암호화하다 \*\*dilute 희석하다\*\*\*resonate 공명하다[조화를 이루다]

39.

This can be difficult, especially assigning monetary values to things such as their recreational and aesthetic value of clean water.

How does a community or society determine how many productive resources to devote to water quality or to any other energy or environmental problem? The economic concept of marginalism helps to answer this question. ( ① ) The basic idea of “optimality” is that, after some point, it is not wise to devote additional productive resources to water quality since the additional costs of continuing to improve water quality become greater than the additional benefits. ( ② ) After some point, it is better to devote scarce productive resources to other valuable purposes. ( ③ ) Marginal analysis includes careful consideration of monetary estimates of the costs and benefits of policy options. ( ④ ) For different people, these values will vary. ( ⑤ ) Despite the difficulties, marginal analysis gives policymakers their best tool in analyzing energy and environmental issues.

\*marginalism 한계주의

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

To make decisions and move forward, the brain has to generate and maintain a consistent sense of self; if we're going to make predictions about what is going to be good or bad for us, we have to understand who we are. Memory is key here — it's the glue that keeps our selfhood intact, the means by which our continuity is maintained. In reality, we're constantly evolving and changing. As T. S. Eliot described it, “You are not the same people who left that station / Or who will arrive at any terminus.” As a matter of biology, even our very cells completely recycle every seven years or so. Through all this change, our sense of self persists because of memory and its ability to connect us to the past. You wake up every morning as a slightly different physical entity, but memory stitches you together as a single consistent, coherent being.

Thanks to memory, we are able to maintain the (A) of our selfhood, despite all the changes we continuously (B)

- (A) (B)
- ① consistency ..... experience ② morality ..... experience
- ③ consistency ..... pursue ④ subjectivity ..... resist
- ⑤ morality ..... resist

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Our ancestors learned to capture wild flames to produce their own fires. This was a giant step in our relationship with fire, so it is remarkable to note that some populations of Australian raptors, including black kites, also have a fire-spreading culture. Known to Aboriginal people as “firehawks,” the birds pick up flaming twigs from wildfires and then (a) deliberately start fires elsewhere, in order to flush out prey from grasses. It is easy to picture our smart ancestors doing the same, millions of years ago, and then carrying embers from camp to camp. Good, dependable social networks would have been essential to (b) maintain these legacy fires sustainably over time and across different locations. So, as we became ever more reliant on fire, we thus became more reliant on each other. Fire was a security blanket. Whereas our earliest human ancestors had bedded down in tree nests for safety, fire protected their descendants from predators and the cold, (c) forbidding them to sleep in open savannahs. In other words, fire culture was adapting our species’ habitat for their survival; as fire made our world safer, we altered the environmental selection pressures acting on our genes. We were not the first animal to alter its environment, of course, but most other creatures do this instinctually, meaning they are genetically programmed to (d) modify their environment in a species-specific way. Beavers may construct dams and ants make complex mounds, but never vice versa. Humans, by contrast, are not preprogrammed to any specific environmental modification but we are exceptionally (e) creative, and over time our ancestors’ genes evolved in response to this new, culturally determined environment.

\* raptor 맹금 \* \* ember 타다 남은 불

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?  
 ① Safety and Fear: Two Faces of Fire  
 ② How Humans Evolved to Cooperate  
 ③ Who Used Fire First – Humans or Animals?  
 ④ Wildfires Are Both Necessary and Dangerous  
 ⑤ Fire: A Spark for Human Social and Adaptive Evolution
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 답하시오.

(A)

Amy was trying to explain to her grandmother how to use the new video. “I’ve got it now,” said Gran. “This button is ‘play.’” “No, that’s ‘stop,’” said Amy. “I must go, but I’ll come back tomorrow and explain again.” The next day, Amy stopped at her Gran’s after work. She found (a) her happily watching a film from the day before. Gran told Amy, “A young man has just moved into the house next door. He did it for me. He said he will help me every day.”

(B)

Amy thought it was not good to give money to a next-door neighbor. “Will you see him today?” she asked. “Oh yes, he’s coming at six for the John Wayne film,” Gran said. As she left the house, Amy saw there were tulips in the garden next door. Some were missing. (b) She phoned her husband and explained the situation. She told him that he must come to Gran’s at six to meet the young man next door. “Yes, that’s incredible! Taking money for setting up a video. Easy money!” he replied.

(C)

A few days later, when Amy visited her grandmother again, she saw there was a bouquet of tulips on Gran’s TV. Gran said, “Do you like the flowers my young man gave me? He’s charming, but he needs his hair cut, it’s too long.” “(c) You don’t give him money, do you?” Amy asked. “Just a few pence for setting up the video. I promised him a present if he gets his hair cut. He wants a car, but I don’t know if they’re expensive,” Gran answered.

(D)

At ten to six, Amy arrived at her Gran’s. In front of the video was a young man. He had short hair and two front teeth missing. Amy decided he must be seven years old. His name was Daniel. “Thank you, young man,” said Gran. (d) She handed him ten pence. “He lives with his dad. I look after him while his dad is decorating the house,” Gran explained. Daniel took a red car from his pocket. “So you bought the car,” said Amy, laughing. “Yes. It only cost 50 pence at the market, and his dad pays (e) me two pounds an hour to look after him. Easy money!” said Gran.

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. 윗글의 Amy에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?  
 ① 할머니에게 새 비디오 사용법을 설명해 주려고 했다.  
 ② 할머니의 옆집 정원에 튜립이 심어져 있는 것을 보았다.  
 ③ 옆집 젊은이에게 돈을 주는지 할머니에게 물었다.  
 ④ 할머니 댁에서 앞니 두 개가 빠진 Daniel을 만났다.  
 ⑤ 빨간색 장난감 자동차를 사다가 Daniel에게 주었다.

\* 확인 사항  
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.