

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

- ① He's a gardener.
- ② She's taking a picture.
- ③ It's next to Central Zoo.
- ④ It's open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- ⑤ I'm not free this weekend.

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

- ① Good idea. You can teach me French later.
- ② Okay. I'll make a reservation for five people.
- ③ No problem. They've already had lunch.
- ④ Of course. I really love these five books.
- ⑤ No. They didn't come to the meeting.

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

- ① 글쓰기 특강 참석을 독려하려고
- ② 효과적인 학습 전략을 소개하려고
- ③ 교내 수학 동아리 회원을 모집하려고
- ④ 온라인 설문 조사 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 장학금 신청 방법 변경 사항을 안내하려고

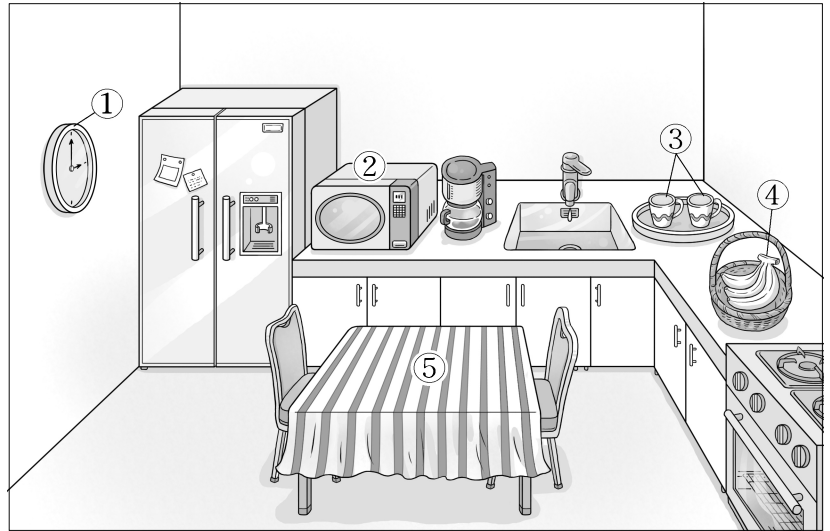
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 좋은 대본을 쓰려면 다양한 경험이 필요하다.
- ② 충분한 수면은 기억력 강화에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 반복적인 연습은 좋은 결과를 낳는다.
- ④ 건강을 위해서 일찍 일어나야 한다.
- ⑤ 실수는 성공의 밑거름이 된다.

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

- ① 편집장 - 기자
- ② 서점 직원 - 학생
- ③ 인쇄소 직원 - 교사
- ④ 기계 수리공 - 경비원
- ⑤ 실내 디자이너 - 건축가

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경고 방송하기                      ② 게시판 만들기
- ③ 경고문 복사하기                    ④ 사무실 청소하기
- ⑤ 불법 광고물 제거하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 청력이 나빠진 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 시끄러운 음악을 헤드폰을 쓰고 자주 들어서
- ② 도서관 공사 소음에 오랫동안 노출되어서
- ③ 과도한 업무에 대한 스트레스 때문에
- ④ 귓속에 이물질이 들어가서
- ⑤ 신체 노화로 인하여

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54    ② \$60    ③ \$70    ④ \$81    ⑤ \$90

10. 대화를 듣고, 'I Care, We Cure' 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적                      ② 프로그램                      ③ 장소
- ④ 초청 강사                      ⑤ 입장료

11. Orange Tree Day Care Center에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Green Oak Park 옆에 위치해 있다.
- ② 연령에 알맞은 다양한 활동을 제공한다.
- ③ 울타리가 있는 놀이터가 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사와 함께 신선한 과일을 제공한다.
- ⑤ 월요일부터 토요일까지 문을 연다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 프로그램을 고르시오.

2017 Sunny Town Jazz Festival

	Program	Type of Jazz	Day	Time	Price
①	A	Modern	Saturday	3 p.m.	\$25
②	B	Modern	Saturday	8 p.m.	\$35
③	C	Free	Saturday	5 p.m.	\$35
④	D	Free	Sunday	8 p.m.	\$25
⑤	E	Latin	Sunday	5 p.m.	\$30

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

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

- ① I'll record your performance with my phone.
- ② We'll look for pictures of famous pianists.
- ③ I still have time to visit my uncle.
- ④ Your parents will get well soon.
- ⑤ The audience was not so big.

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

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

- ① Sure. I often let my students go home early.
- ② Exactly. The video clip wasn't helpful at all.
- ③ True. The professor was praised for his hard work.
- ④ Yeah. You should've gone to the lecture yesterday.
- ⑤ Right. We shouldn't focus only on results when praising students.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Lucy가 Ben에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lucy: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Sorry. Your flight is canceled due to bad weather.
- ② Come on. We need to leave for the airport now.
- ③ That's okay. They arrived there on time.
- ④ Welcome. Thank you for flying with us.
- ⑤ Never mind. We can meet on Saturday.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① necessity of teaching hunting skills
- ② various ways to feed young animals
- ③ animal fathers' dedication to parenting
- ④ sacrifice of animal mothers for their babies
- ⑤ importance of animal reproduction in the wild

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① emperor penguin                      ② bullfrog
- ③ seahorse                                ④ giant water bug
- ⑤ sea catfish

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is the chief editor of *Novel Flash Fiction*. As you were informed by our staff last week, your short story will be published in the December issue of *Novel Flash Fiction*. We thought hearing how you came up with your story would be meaningful to our readers. We would thus like to ask if you could give a speech about your writing process. This speech is expected to last for about an hour, and it will take place at Star Bookstore downtown. You can choose a specific date and time depending on your schedule. If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at editors@nff.com. We look forward to hearing how you wrote your story.

Sincerely,  
Susanna Martinez

- ① 소설 창작 과정에 관한 강연을 요청하려고
- ② 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 새로 발간된 잡지의 정기 구독을 권유하려고
- ④ 출판물 편집에 관한 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잘못된 기사 내용에 대해 정정을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Kate의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sipping coffee leisurely at a café, Kate was enjoying the view of the Ponte Vecchio across the Arno. As an architect and professor, she had taught about the historical significance of the bridge to her students for years. A smile crept across her face. It was her first time to actually see it in person. Though not as old as the bridges of Rome, it was absolutely a work of art. If the fleeing Nazis had destroyed it during World War II, she would have never seen it. She was happy that she could view the bridge in the twilight. Free from her daily concerns, her mind began to wander from the unforgettable views of the still Arno to all the unexpected but pleasant encounters with other tourists. The trip was a rare liberating experience. Kate felt that all her concerns had melted away.

- ① anxious and envious                      ② bored and indifferent
- ③ pleased and relaxed                      ④ confused and puzzled
- ⑤ disappointed and regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sure, we've all heard the advice: "Follow your passion." It's great when you hit the jackpot and find a career that melds your strengths and passions, and where there is demand in the highly competitive global marketplace of today. But if your goal is to get a job at the end of the rainbow, you must distinguish between your major, your passions, your strengths, and your career path. Your strengths are more important than your passions. Studies show that the best career choices tend to be grounded in things you're good at, more so than your interests and passions. Ideally, you want to find a convergence of your strengths and your values with a career path that is in demand. Interests can come and go. Your strengths are your core, your hard-wired assets.

\* meld: 섞다    \*\* convergence: 합류점

- ① 진로 계획을 세울 때 시장의 수요를 정확히 예측해야 한다.
- ② 직업을 선택할 때 본인의 강점을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 열정을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 전공을 잘 선택해야 한다.
- ⑤ 취업을 준비할 때 다른 사람의 조언을 잘 들어야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant's perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

\* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one's own "dirty laundry," and "telling on oneself" are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed "stealing thunder." When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that "credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe."

\* dirty laundry: 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

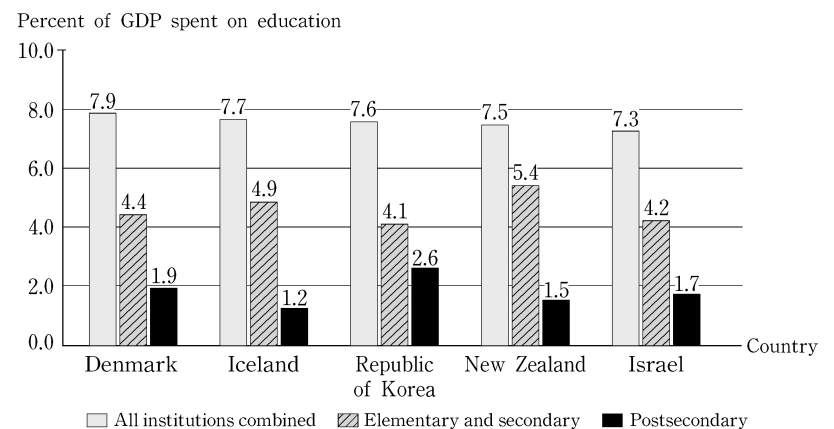
If you've ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker's desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what's going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers — and the rest of us — scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

\* at the helm: 실권을 가진 \*\* strewn: 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages, by level of education: 2011



Note: All institutions combined includes expenditures that could not be reported by level of education.

The above graph shows direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages in 2011, by level of education. ① All the five countries spent over seven percent of their GDP on direct expenditures on education for all institutions combined. ② Of the five countries, Denmark spent the highest percentage of GDP for all institutions combined. ③ In terms of direct expenditures on elementary and secondary education, New Zealand spent the highest percentage of GDP among the five countries. ④ As for direct expenditures on postsecondary education, Iceland spent a higher percentage of GDP than the other four countries. ⑤ Compared with the Republic of Korea, Israel spent a lower percentage of GDP on postsecondary education.

25. Albert C. Barnes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born into a working-class family in 1872, Albert C. Barnes grew up in Philadelphia. He became interested in art when he became friends with future artist William Glackens in high school. He earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and qualified as a doctor in 1892. Barnes decided not to work as a doctor, and after further study he entered the business world. In 1901, he invented the antiseptic Argyrol with a German chemist and made a fortune. Using his wealth, he began purchasing hundreds of paintings. In 1922, he established the Barnes Foundation to promote the education of fine arts. There he displayed his huge collection without detailed explanation. He died in a car accident in 1951.

\* antiseptic: 소독제, 방부제

- ① 1872년에 태어나 Philadelphia에서 성장했다.
- ② University of Pennsylvania에서 의학 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 독일인 화학자와 함께 Argyrol을 발명하였다.
- ④ 미술 교육을 장려하기 위해 Barnes Foundation을 설립했다.
- ⑤ 자세한 설명과 함께 소장품을 전시했다.

26. Mountaintop Yodeling Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Mountaintop Yodeling Contest

Show off your yodeling skills with the backdrop of the beautiful Alps.

- **Place:** special outdoor stage set up at Mt. Billatus (2,545 m)
- **Time & Date:** 2:00 p.m. on June 12, 2017
- **Registration** (online only): until June 1 ([www.yodel.net](http://www.yodel.net))
- **Requirements**
  - All contestants should sing a 2-minute yodel of their choice.
  - All yodels should be sung either in French or in English.
- **Prizes**
  - 1st place: a round-trip airplane ticket to London
  - 2nd place: a Swiss watch

\* The contest will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

- ① Mt. Billatus에 설치된 특별 야외무대에서 열린다.
- ② 등록 기한은 6월 1일까지이다.
- ③ 프랑스어나 영어로 요들을 불러야 한다.
- ④ 2등 상품은 London 왕복 항공권이다.
- ⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소된다.

27. Summerville Forest Trail Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Summerville Forest Trail Tour

Just five miles away from the big city, you can enjoy the huge variety of plants and wildlife at Summerville Forest. We offer a trail tour every Saturday from June to September. Come and join us!

#### Tickets

- \$10 (for 8 and older)
- \$5 (for children under 8)
- \* Snacks and water will be provided.

#### Tour Schedule

- 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Introduction to Summerville Forest
- 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Trail Walking Tour

Reservations should be made online ([www.summerville.net](http://www.summerville.net)) at least one week in advance of your visit.

- ① 6월부터 9월까지 매주 일요일에 진행된다.
- ② 8세 미만 아이들은 무료로 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 간식과 물이 제공된다.
- ④ Summerville Forest에 대한 소개가 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 예약은 방문 하루 전까지 해야 한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① unsuspecting “normal” bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host’s offspring and then eats the pollen meant for ② its victim. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and ③ leaves it for that bird to raise. They are more ④ technically called cleptoparasites. *Clepto* means “thief” in Greek, and the term *cleptoparasite* refers specifically to an organism ⑤ that lives off another by stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host’s hard-earned pollen stores.

\* brood parasite: (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, (A) denying / rationalizing that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in (B) physical / mental factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST (C) early / later in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

\* homogeneous: 동질적인 \*\* optimal: 최적의

- |   | (A)           | (B)      | (C)   |
|---|---------------|----------|-------|
| ① | denying       | physical | later |
| ② | denying       | mental   | early |
| ③ | rationalizing | physical | early |
| ④ | rationalizing | physical | later |
| ⑤ | rationalizing | mental   | early |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Medicine became big business with the expansion of new, higher-cost treatments and the increased numbers of health care providers in the United States. As more health care providers entered the market, competition increased among ① them. Interestingly, the increase in competition led health care providers to recommend more services to the persons ② they served. This phenomenon reflects a unique feature in the health care industry — provider-induced demand, which allows health care providers to maintain ③ their income even as competition increases. Average consumers of health care do not know how to diagnose ④ their medical conditions and do not have a license to order services or prescribe medications. So consumers rely on the knowledge of health care providers to determine what services are needed, even though ⑤ they stand to make more money by ordering more services.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks — numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless, the \_\_\_\_\_ are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

- ① time scales of geological activity
- ② global patterns in species diversity
- ③ regional differences in time perception
- ④ statistical methods for climate projections
- ⑤ criticisms of geological period classifications

32. Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* consensus: 합의 \*\* coercion: 강압

- ① political development results from the freedom of speech
- ② political disagreement is not the normal state of things
- ③ politics should not restrict any form of difference
- ④ freedom could be achieved only through tolerance
- ⑤ suppression could never be a desirable tool in politics

33. To make plans for the future, the brain must have an ability to take certain elements of prior experiences and reconfigure them in a way that does not copy any actual past experience or present reality exactly. To accomplish that, the organism must go beyond the mere ability to form internal representations, the models of the world outside. It must acquire the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ . We can argue that tool-making, one of the fundamental distinguishing features of primate cognition, depends on this ability, since a tool does not exist in a ready-made form in the natural environment and has to be imagined in order to be made. The neural machinery for creating and holding ‘images of the future’ was a necessary prerequisite for tool-making, and thus for launching human civilization. [3점]

- ① mirror accurate images of the world outside
- ② manipulate and transform these models
- ③ visualize the present reality as it is
- ④ bring the models back from memory
- ⑤ identify and reproduce past experiences faithfully

34. Since life began in the oceans, most life, including freshwater life, has a chemical composition more like the ocean than fresh water. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. As improbable as this may seem, the bodily fluids of aquatic animals show a strong similarity to oceans, and indeed, most studies of ion balance in freshwater physiology document the complex regulatory mechanisms by which fish, amphibians and invertebrates attempt to \_\_\_\_\_. It is these sorts of unexpected complexities and apparent contradictions that make ecology so interesting. The idea of a fish in a freshwater lake struggling to accumulate salts inside its body to mimic the ocean reminds one of the other great contradiction of the biosphere: plants are bathed in an atmosphere composed of roughly three-quarters nitrogen, yet their growth is frequently restricted by lack of nitrogen. [3점]

\* amphibian: 양서류 \*\* invertebrate: 무척추동물

- ① maintain an inner ocean in spite of surrounding fresh water
- ② attain ion balance by removing salts from inside their body
- ③ return to the ocean to escape from their natural enemies
- ④ rebuild their external environment to obtain resources
- ⑤ change their physiology in accord with their surroundings

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). ① Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. ② Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance — however slight this may have been initially — were thus more popular with customers. ③ Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. ④ As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. ⑤ In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

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

36.

It takes time to develop and launch products. Consequently, many companies know 6–12 months ahead of time that they will be launching a new product.

- (A) This marketing technique is called demand creation. It involves creating a buzz about a new potentially revolutionary nutrient or training technique through publishing articles and/or books that stimulate the reader’s interest. Once this is done, a new product is launched.
- (B) Over a series of issues, you begin to see more articles discussing this new nutrient and potential to enhance training and/or performance. Then, after 4–6 months, a new product is coincidentally launched that contains the ingredient that has been discussed in previous issues. Books and supplement reviews have also been used as vehicles to promote the sale of fitness and nutrition products.
- (C) In order to create interest in the product, companies will often launch pre-market advertising campaigns. In the nutrition industry, articles are often written discussing a new nutrient under investigation.

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

37.

There's a direct counterpart to pop music in the classical song, more commonly called an "art song," which does not focus on the development of melodic material.

- (A) But the pop song will rarely be sung and played exactly as written; the singer is apt to embellish that vocal line to give it a "styling," just as the accompanist will fill out the piano part to make it more interesting and personal. The performers might change the original tempo and mood completely.
- (B) Both the pop song and the art song tend to follow tried-and-true structural patterns. And both will be published in the same way — with a vocal line and a basic piano part written out underneath.
- (C) You won't find such extremes of approach by the performers of songs by Franz Schubert or Richard Strauss. These will be performed note for note because both the vocal and piano parts have been painstakingly written down by the composer with an ear for how each relates to the other. [3점]

\* embellish: 꾸미다 \*\* tried-and-true: 유효성이 증명된

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs increased but the total number of customers stayed the same.

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are rare. ( ① ) Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. ( ② ) However, where the degree of competition is particularly intense a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. ( ③ ) As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. ( ④ ) However, faced with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. ( ⑤ ) In essence, this proved to be a negative sum game.

39.

Human beings discovered this art thousands of years ago, and they have invented several devices to make it easier and faster.

In fiber processing the word 'spinning' means two quite different things. ( ① ) One is the formation of individual fibers by squeezing a liquid through one or more small openings in a nozzle called a spinneret and letting it harden. ( ② ) Spiders and silkworms have been spinning fibers in this way for millions of years, but chemists and engineers learned the procedure from them only about a century ago. ( ③ ) In the other kind of spinning — sometimes called throwing to prevent confusion with the first kind — two or more fibers are twisted together to form a thread. ( ④ ) The ancient distaff and spindle are examples that were replaced by the spinning wheel in the Middle Ages. ( ⑤ ) Later came the spinning jenny, the water frame, and Crompton's mule — spinning machines that became symbols of the Industrial Revolution. [3점]

\* distaff and spindle: 실을 감는 막대와 추

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

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

\* agonize: 괴로워하다, 고민하다



Our ancestors gave priority to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ from an evolutionary perspective.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A)           | (B)               |
| ① securing    | ..... freedom     |
| ② sharing     | ..... interaction |
| ③ identifying | ..... exploration |
| ④ sharing     | ..... prosperity  |
| ⑤ securing    | ..... survival    |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

According to many sociologists, the study of what our society calls ‘art’ can only really progress if we drop the highly specific and ideologically loaded terminology of ‘art’, ‘artworks’ and ‘artists’, and replace these with the more neutral and less historically specific terms ‘cultural forms’, ‘cultural products’ and ‘cultural producers’. These cultural products — be they paintings, sculptures, forms of music or whatever — should be regarded as being made by certain types of cultural producer, and as being used by particular groups of people in particular ways in specific social contexts. By using the more neutral term ‘cultural products’ for particular objects, and ‘cultural producers’ for the people who make those objects, the sociologist seeks to break with a view that she/he sees as having dominated the study of cultural forms for too long, namely trying to understand everything in terms of the category ‘art’. This is a category that is too limited and context-specific to encompass all the different cultural products that people in different societies make and use. It is a term that is also too loaded to take at face value and to use naively in study of our own society. Since it is in the interests of certain social groups to define some things as ‘art’ and others as not, the very term ‘art’ itself cannot be uncritically used by the sociologist who wishes to understand how and why such labelling processes occur. Quite simply, then, in order to study cultural matters, many sociologists believe one has to \_\_\_\_\_ the terms ‘art’, ‘artwork’ and ‘artist’ as the basis for our analysis. Instead, these terms become important objects of analysis themselves.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Art: A Means to Overcome a Cultural Gap
- ② Interpreting Culture In and Out of Context
- ③ Different Forms of Art in the World of Culture
- ④ Cultural Diversity: Cornerstones of Civilizations
- ⑤ Culture as a Basis of Understanding the Concept of Art

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① reject                      ② borrow                      ③ introduce
- ④ stress                        ⑤ revive

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Andrew steadied his eyes upon the black and white squares. He thought awhile before pushing his knight to an unbeatable position. Now Andrew was sure he had beaten Timothy Tandon, the winner of the 2016 National Chess Championship. Andrew, whom nobody had noticed before the tournament this year, came to progress to the final match. After enjoying this memorable victory, Andrew headed straight to the nursing home where (a) his sick grandad was staying.

(B)

It was the day of the final match. That morning Andrew had received a call from the nursing home informing him that Grandad’s condition had become serious. The news played upon Andrew’s mind as (b) he started to play. After several fierce battles, Andrew’s concentration wavered for a moment. His mind travelled to his grandad, who was in another battle for his life. It was then that Andrew made a big mistake! The mistake was a fatal one, and it was all over. (c) He had lost.

(C)

Andrew arrived at the nursing home in a gloomy mood, but he was blessed with good news. His grandad was recovering. Andrew was greatly delighted, but (d) he could not help being disappointed in a corner of his mind. “I tried my best to fulfill your dream but I couldn’t make it,” Andrew said in disappointment. “That’s all right,” said Grandad. “The real lesson of chess is learning how to tame your mind. See, my mind has won the battle over my body. I will recover soon and see you become champion one day in perfect health.” Andrew was relieved and smiled with joy.

(D)

When Andrew reached the nursing home, Grandad was sitting up in bed. “You won the semi-final?” (e) he asked, offering up a weak smile. Andrew nodded his head. Indeed, Andrew’s grandad was his chess master. As a kid, Andrew liked to observe Grandad play chess and often predicted his moves even before he began to move the pieces. “Andrew,” said Grandad, inspired by his grandson’s superb victory, “you are now all set to fulfill my dream. Tomorrow you will surely win the National Chess Championship.”

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 Andrew에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 2016 National Chess Championship 우승자에게 승리를 거두었다.
- ② 할아버지의 병세에 관한 전화를 받고 결승전에서 큰 실수를 했다.
- ③ 결승전에서 패배한 사실을 할아버지에게 알리지 않았다.
- ④ 할아버지로부터 체스가 주는 교훈에 관하여 들었다.
- ⑤ 어렸을 때 할아버지의 체스 게임을 즐겨 봤다.

\* 확인 사항

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



2018학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	③	2	13	①	3	25	⑤	2	37	②	3
2	②	2	14	⑤	3	26	④	2	38	⑤	2
3	⑤	2	15	②	2	27	③	2	39	④	3
4	②	2	16	③	2	28	③	2	40	⑤	2
5	③	2	17	②	2	29	⑤	3	41	⑤	2
6	③	2	18	①	2	30	④	2	42	①	3
7	③	2	19	③	2	31	①	2	43	④	2
8	①	2	20	②	2	32	②	3	44	⑤	2
9	④	3	21	①	2	33	②	3	45	③	2
10	④	2	22	②	2	34	①	3			
11	⑤	2	23	①	2	35	④	2			
12	①	2	24	④	2	36	⑤	2			

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

- ① Sure. I like group writing.
- ② No thanks. I'm full already.
- ③ Okay. Let's go to the cafeteria.
- ④ Great. Let's check the grammar now.
- ⑤ You're right. I'd rather work at home.

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

- ① Great. You really did a good job.
- ② Don't worry. I voted for her, too.
- ③ Well done. That's exactly what I meant.
- ④ Of course, you will. I have no doubt about it.
- ⑤ What a good idea! It'll be fun to run together.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학교 오케스트라 연주회를 알리려고
- ② 공연 연습 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 고전 음악 감상법을 소개하려고
- ④ 음악실 사용 규칙을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 교내 방송부 부원을 모집하려고

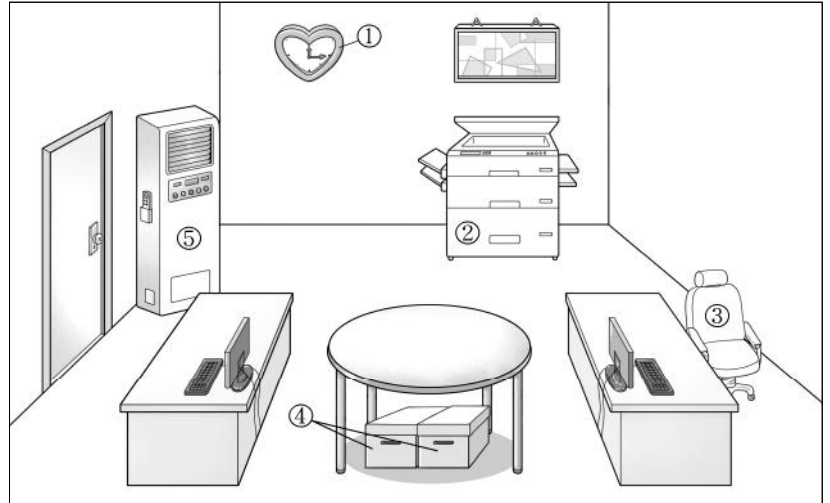
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 산책은 창의적 사고에 도움이 된다.
- ② 과학 교육은 분석 능력을 증진시킨다.
- ③ 달리기는 스트레스 해소에 효과적이다.
- ④ 학력 신장을 위해서는 체력 관리가 중요하다.
- ⑤ 우선순위를 정하는 것은 일의 효율을 높인다.

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

- ① 얼음 조각가 - 호텔 지배인
- ② 메이크업 아티스트 - 오페라 가수
- ③ 의상 디자이너 - 피겨 스케이팅 선수
- ④ 특수 촬영 감독 - 시나리오 작가
- ⑤ 동화 작가 - 출판사 편집장

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 음악 파일 확인하기
- ② 졸업생 인터뷰하기
- ③ 비디오 편집하기
- ④ 마이크 점검하기
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자의 이사를 도와줄 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회사 야유회에 참석해야 해서
- ② 발표 자료를 준비해야 해서
- ③ 친구 병문안을 가야 해서
- ④ 부모님을 방문해야 해서
- ⑤ 해외 출장을 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36    ② \$45    ③ \$50    ④ \$63    ⑤ \$70

10. 대화를 듣고, Rainbow Lunch Box에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 판매 장소    ② 종류    ③ 크기
- ④ 가격    ⑤ 배달 여부

11. 10th Special Lecture에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Robinson 교수가 강연자이다.
- ② 강연 주제는 야간 빛 공해이다.
- ③ 10월 2일 오후 4시에 열릴 것이다.
- ④ 청중은 150명으로 제한된다.
- ⑤ 입장권은 사전 구매가 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 찻주전자를 고르시오.

Lily Garden Teapots					
	Model	Capacity	Material	Price	Special Offer
①	A	2 cups	glass	\$30	mug
②	B	4 cups	ceramic	\$35	tray
③	C	4 cups	metal	\$38	tray
④	D	6 cups	ceramic	\$42	mug
⑤	E	10 cups	glass	\$45	tray

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

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

- ① Okay. Tell me the address of the store.
- ② Wow! That looks better than the original one.
- ③ Great. Thank you for having it repaired on time.
- ④ Terrific! Put my name on the waiting list, please.
- ⑤ Definitely. I want a refund for the vacuum cleaner.

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

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

- ① I understand. Don't blame Peter anymore.
- ② Perfect. I'll ask him if he can take your place.
- ③ Thanks a million. The contest was a big success.
- ④ Absolutely. I'll give you a hand with your speech.
- ⑤ Awesome. You can take him to the national finals.

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

Stephanie: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Why don't you major in art at university?
- ② I wish I had good presentation skills like you.
- ③ Would you join me for a visit to an art museum?
- ④ You should've come with me to the museum today.
- ⑤ It's worth completing your assignments on your own.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

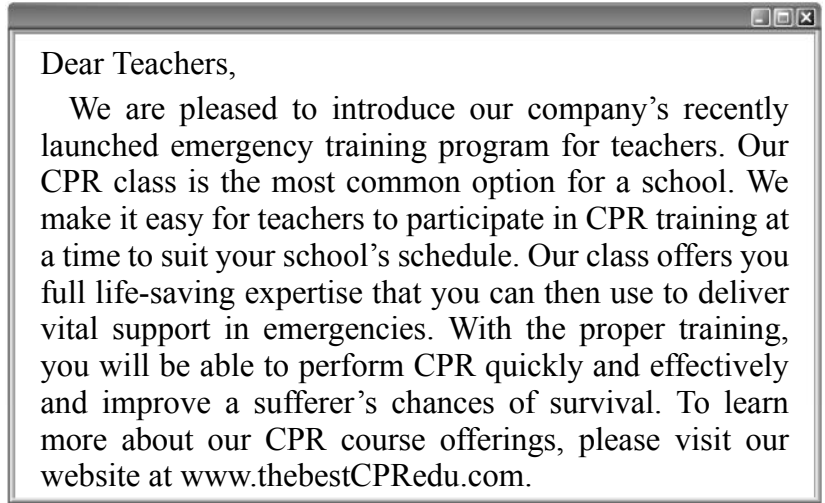
- ① ways to update big data
- ② uses of big data in society
- ③ origin and history of big data
- ④ pros and cons of big data usage
- ⑤ limits of data analysis in business

17. 언급된 장소가 아닌 것은?

- ① playing fields    ② schools    ③ stores
- ④ hospitals    ⑤ banks

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



\* CPR(cardiopulmonary resuscitation): 심폐 소생술

- ① 효과적인 긴급 구조 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 심폐 소생술 강좌를 교사에게 홍보하려고
- ③ 학교의 긴급 구조 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 심폐 소생술 강좌의 담당 강사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 심폐 소생술 수강 교사의 만족도를 조사하려고

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

A tear rolled down Lindsay's cheek. She thought she had put her favorite toy, Blue Bunny, in her bag before school this morning. She had 'show and tell' in class today, and she was anxious. Her teacher, Mrs. Cline, might be angry that she had forgotten to bring it. She quickly searched the classroom and checked her bag one more time. Her precious Blue Bunny was a gift from her father, who worked overseas. It was nowhere to be found. Just then, Mrs. Cline appeared in the doorway. "Mrs. Cline!" Lindsay cried. "I can't find my toy to show in class today. I'm sorry!" Mrs. Cline smiled gently. She was holding the toy. "Oh, Mrs. Cline! Thank you. I thought I had lost Blue Bunny!" Lindsay felt calm and comforted now that she had her toy again.

- ① excited → confused                      ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ worried → relieved                        ④ pleased → stressed
- ⑤ joyful → upset

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once you start to see praise for what it is — and what it does — these constant little evaluative outbursts from adults start to produce the same effect as fingernails being dragged down a blackboard. You begin to root for a child to give his teachers or parents a taste of their own treacle by turning around to them and saying (in the same saccharine tone of voice), "Good praising!" Still, it's not an easy habit to break. It can seem strange, at least at first, to stop praising; it can feel as though you're being chilly or withholding something. But that, it soon becomes clear, suggests that *we praise more because we need to say it than because children need to hear it*. Whenever that's true, it's time to rethink what we're doing. What kids do need is unconditional support, love with no strings attached. That's not just different from praise — it's the *opposite* of praise.

\* treacle: 당밀, 달콤한 것

- ① 아이들을 칭찬하는 습관을 그만두어야 한다.
- ② 아이들의 눈높이에 맞는 조언을 해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 아이들의 행동에 대한 무조건적인 지지를 삼가야 한다.
- ④ 아이들에게 타인을 칭찬하는 습관을 길러 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들에게 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 방법을 가르쳐야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People sometimes make downward social comparisons — comparing themselves to inferior or worse-off others — to feel better about themselves. This is self-enhancement at work. But what happens when the only available comparison target we have is superior or better off than we are? Can self-enhancement motives still be served in such situations? Yes, they can, as captured by the self-evaluation maintenance model. According to this theory, we shift between two processes — reflection and comparison — in a way that lets us maintain favorable self-views. In areas that are *not* especially relevant to our self-definition, we engage in *reflection*, whereby we flatter ourselves by association with others' accomplishments. Suppose you care very little about your own athletic skills, but when your friend scores the winning goal during a critical soccer match, you beam with pride, experience a boost to your self-esteem, and take delight in her victory celebrations as if, by association, it were your victory too.

\* flatter: 치켜세우다, 아첨하다

- ① 타인과의 비교를 통해 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 할 수 있다.
- ② 자기 분야와 관련 없는 사람들의 성공도 축하해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 성취도가 낮은 사람들과의 비교는 자기발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 성취도가 높은 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 타인의 성취를 자신과 연결하여 긍정적인 자아상을 유지할 수 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

\* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

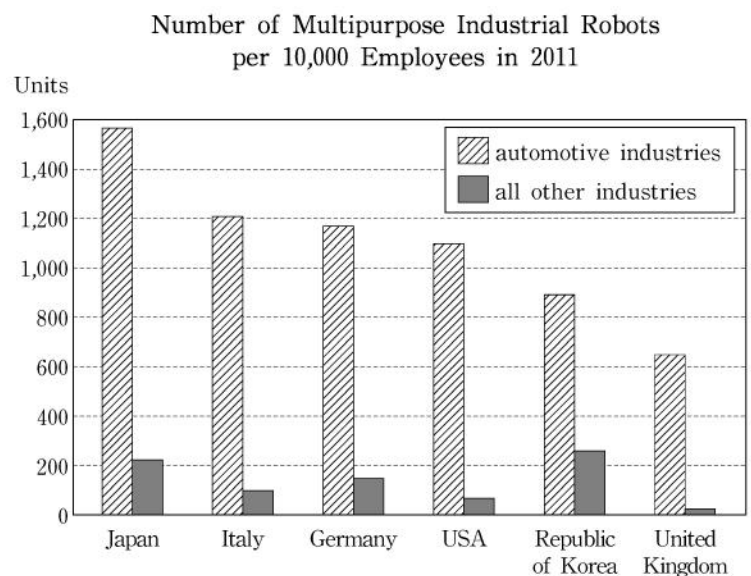
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

\* mandatory: 의무적인 \*\* subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in 2011 for six selected countries. ① All of the six countries have more multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries than in all other industries. ② Among the countries in the graph, Japan has the largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries. ③ While the Republic of Korea has the smallest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries, it has the largest number in all other industries. ④ Both the USA and the United Kingdom have more than 600 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries but have fewer than 200 units in all other industries. ⑤ Among the six countries in the graph, Japan, Italy, and Germany are the top three countries for the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries.

25. brown tree snake에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The brown tree snake has a large head with sticking-out eyes. The head is distinct from the narrow neck. Its body usually has a light brown background with a series of darker markings or bands on it. The snake is about 38 centimeters when it comes out of its egg, and usually reaches 1 to 2 meters long. This snake is infamous for causing the extinction of the majority of native bird species in Guam. Shortly after World War II, the brown tree snake was accidentally brought into Guam from its native range in the South Pacific, probably as an unwanted passenger on a ship or plane. It is not hunted or eaten by any other animals in Guam and is therefore at the top of its food chain, which has led the snake to increase dramatically in number.

- ① 큰 머리와 돌출된 눈을 가지고 있다.
- ② 일반적으로 몸 바탕색은 연한 갈색이다.
- ③ 알에서 나올 때 약 38센티미터이다.
- ④ 제2차 세계 대전 이전에 Guam으로 우연히 유입되었다.
- ⑤ Guam에서 먹이 사슬의 최상위에 있다.

26. Barrow High School Charity Collection Week에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Barrow High School Charity Collection Week

Next week, we will be holding our school charity collection to help local students. We welcome donations of your gently-used items.

#### What to donate:

Clothes, bags, books, and small electronics  
\* No cash donations will be accepted.

#### How to donate:

Put all items into a box and write your name on it.  
Leave your box at the collection point in our school gym.

#### When to donate:

From September 18 to September 22 (during normal school hours)

Please try to remember to show your goodwill and support! For more information, contact the school office at 0093-1234-5678.

- ① 지역 학생들을 돕기 위한 것이다.
- ② 의류, 가방, 책, 소형 전자 기기를 기부받는다.
- ③ 현금을 기부받는다.
- ④ 기부할 모든 물품은 상자에 넣어야 한다.
- ⑤ 9월 18일부터 기부를 받는다.

27. Best Booth Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

– Gold Rose Flower Festival –

### Best Booth Contest

The Best Booth Contest is one of the main events of the Gold Rose Flower Festival. Participation in the contest is free of charge, and the best-looking booths will be chosen as winners. Please come and join in the fun!

#### Judging Standards

- Use of this year's "Fantasy" theme
- Design originality
- Votes received by visitors

#### Prizes

- First place: \$200
- Second place: \$100
- Third place: \$50

#### Contest Schedule

- Judging: October 20–21 (Friday & Saturday) from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Award ceremony: October 21 (Saturday) at 5:00 p.m.

#### Contest Registration

To register your booth, please email the festival manager at [mholden@bbcgrff.org](mailto:mholden@bbcgrff.org).



- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 심사 기준 중에 디자인 독창성 항목이 있다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 세 배이다.
- ④ 시상식은 10월 20일 금요일 오후 5시에 열린다.
- ⑤ 이메일로는 부스 등록을 받지 않는다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place ① filled with endangered rainforests and polar bears in peril. This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② waits to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify ③ substantially more characters from animations than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment — abilities once essential to our very survival — is slowly devolving to facilitate life in ④ their increasingly virtualized world. It's all part of ⑤ what Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

\* peril: 위험 \*\* devolve: 퇴화하다

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Why does the “pure” acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people’s perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men — either in real life or at the movies. They are (A) disappointed / satisfied with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that (B) artistic / real representation is always explaining, refining, and making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (C) free / inseparable from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film.

\* entangle: 얽히게 하다

- |   | (A)          | (B)      | (C)         |
|---|--------------|----------|-------------|
| ① | disappointed | artistic | free        |
| ② | disappointed | real     | free        |
| ③ | satisfied    | artistic | inseparable |
| ④ | satisfied    | real     | inseparable |
| ⑤ | satisfied    | artistic | free        |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Most of us probably parent the way we were parented. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, shared how ① her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother’s infamous threat was always, “If you kids don’t stop fighting, ② I’m going to knock your three heads together!” Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of how their mother would actually accomplish such a task, which, thankfully, ③ she never attempted. But what drove her mother to make this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling arguments, probably. No doubt, Louise’s mother had learned this threatening tactic from ④ her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of whether it worked. If Louise had not learned the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, ⑤ she would probably be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today!

\* sibling: 형제(의), 자매(의)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn’t about wild talent so much as it is about \_\_\_\_\_. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don’t. It’s a pure numbers game. Geniuses don’t necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes *and* more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It’s impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can’t tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

\* at the outset: 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

32. Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person’s mental orientation. What I mean is this. At any moment, a person has a \_\_\_\_\_. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events. If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches. In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person comprehends things in a peculiar and individual way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema. [3점]

- ① desire to make better choices
- ② point of view similar to that of others
- ③ personal preference on where to shop
- ④ particular take on what is happening
- ⑤ tendency to stick to traditions

33. Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These \_\_\_\_\_ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story. [3점]

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

34. The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents. Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. Such places may have disadvantages as well, however. If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of one based on a tourism industry. People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place. [3점]

\* entity: 실제 \*\* compartmentalize: 구획하다 \*\*\* transaction: 거래

- ① resist losing that identity
- ② stop persisting with the old tie
- ③ tolerate the shift of that industry
- ④ alienate themselves from that place
- ⑤ refuse the advantage of that industry

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the hallmarks of evaluating the quality of a black tea is by assessing how tightly the leaves are rolled. Generally, higher-graded teas are teas with leaves that are tightly and uniformly rolled. ① Lower-graded teas, on the other hand, are teas with leaves that are loosely and inconsistently rolled. ② With that said, the tightness of the roll has more to do with the steepability of a leaf than it does with the taste of a tea. ③ The rolling of leaves is done by machine or, sometimes, by hand to break the cell walls of the leaves and release essential oils. ④ Therefore, one should not evaluate the tea's drinkability or taste merely because its leaves are not tightly rolled. ⑤ It is common to find that people prefer the taste of looser rolled black teas over more expensive or more highly graded black teas that have been tightly rolled.

\* hallmark: 특징, 특질 \*\* steepability: (차를) 우려낼 수 있음

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

36.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects.

- (A) You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and "reading" the words, you had no idea what you had just read.
- (B) Even though you were *looking* at the words, you apparently were not *paying attention*. There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.
- (C) We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a perfect pass without looking. We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it.

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

37.

Today the term artist is used to refer to a broad range of creative individuals across the globe from both past and present. This rather general usage erroneously suggests that the concept or word “artist” existed in original contexts.

- (A) Inventions, ideas, and discoveries have been credited to the persons who originated them. This view is also at the core of the definition of an “artist.” Artists are perceived to establish a strong bond with their art to the point of combining into one “entity.”
- (B) In contrast to the diversity it is applied to, the meaning of this term continues to be mostly based on Western views and values. Since the fifteenth century, this tradition has been concerned with recognizing individual achievements.
- (C) Art history has reinforced this oneness: A painting by Pablo Picasso is called “a Picasso.” This union between artists and their work has determined the essential qualities of an artist: originality, authorship, and authenticity. [3점]

\* authenticity: 진정함, 확실성

- 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.

But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information. ( ① ) But this is more fictional than real. ( ② ) Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. ( ③ ) What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. ( ④ ) As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. ( ⑤ ) My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you’d better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

39.

But it is no light matter to quickly and correctly pen a long and complicated composition.

There are many instances of rapid work on the part of the great composers; and their facility and quickness of composition causes great wonder and admiration. ( ① ) But our admiration is often misdirected. ( ② ) When we hear of some of the speedy writing of great works by Mozart or Mendelssohn, we might think that this speed was of the composing power as well as of pen, but, in fact, such was seldom the case. ( ③ ) These great musicians generally did their composition mentally without reference to pen or piano, and simply postponed the unpleasant manual labor of committing their music to paper until it became absolutely necessary. ( ④ ) Then they got credit for incredible rapidity of composition. ( ⑤ ) One has only to copy a piece of music or to try to put into notes some piece of music previously memorized, to realize this. [3점]

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

The weakness of local networks lies in their self-containment, for they lack input as well as outreach. In a classic study of urban politics, Herbert Gans found that neighborhoods with the highest levels of solidarity often were unable to block unfavorable policies and programs for lack of ties to possible allies elsewhere in the city. It was for this reason that Gans referred to them as “urban villagers.” As the opposite of local networks, cosmopolitan networks offer little solidarity and have little capacity to comfort and sustain members. But members benefit from a constant flow of new information and from the great reach of their influence, even if it tends to be somewhat lacking in strength. Local networks tend to be small. In contrast, cosmopolitan networks can be huge. Thus, while the “urban villagers” lacked ties even to their local city government, cosmopolitan network ties often lead into the White House.

\* ally: 동맹국, 협력자



Unlike the “urban villagers,” whose (A) ties to the outside restrict them within their boundaries, cosmopolitan networks (B) from exposure to new information and a more extensive range of relationships.

- (A) (B)
- ① loose ..... profit
- ② loose ..... stem
- ③ loose ..... withdraw
- ④ close ..... profit
- ⑤ close ..... stem



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An ecosystem that is altered or damaged in some way will be out of balance with the biome for that area. For example, if the local biome is forest, but the trees have been removed from one area, then the ecosystem is out of balance. The natural tendency is for plant species to move into that area, bringing the ecosystem back towards the biome state. The spread of a species into a new area is called colonisation. It can happen naturally only if there are ecologically healthy ecosystems nearby to provide plant seeds. Once the vegetation has started to recover, insects, birds and other animals will travel into the newly regenerated area.

These processes of ecological colonisation can be supported by environmental \_\_\_\_\_. For example, we are currently seeing important changes in the way agriculture is carried out in Britain. Rather than just maximising food production, farming is becoming more environmentally friendly, with the support of financial subsidies. This new approach increases biological diversity by conserving hedges and the wildflowers, insects, birds and other animals that live on the land. A proportion of agricultural land is left completely uncultivated so that species can gradually colonise it. This provides a habitat for a wider range of species. Leaving some farmland as set-aside is also a way to decrease overall production when that is economically desirable. Note that set-aside land is more permanent than fallow land, which is usually left for only a year. Colonisation is a slow process, taking place over years or even decades.

\* biome: 생물군계 \*\* subsidy: 보조(금) \*\*\* fallow: 휴경

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Giving Land Back to Nature for Ecological Balance
  - ② Colonisation: Mother Nature's Shame or Pride?
  - ③ Broken Ecosystems: Mankind's Misconduct
  - ④ Is Set-Aside Land Economically Desirable?
  - ⑤ The Paradox of Eco-Friendly Farming
42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① assessment      ② competition      ③ constancy
  - ④ forces            ⑤ management

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

An important lesson to remember is that we should try to see the positives in life even while we are stuck in the middle of trouble. Riccardo, who was named after his father, an immigrant from Mexico, learned this lesson at a young age. Although the family called him Ricky, his father had his own nickname for him: Good-for-Nothing. Why did the elder Riccardo call (a) him that? Because Ricky hated fishing.

(B)

The nation came to know Ricky as the most complete player of his generation, and he was voted into the Hall of Fame. And his father, the elder Riccardo, what did he think about it? Though he had wanted all of his sons to join the family business, he was finally proud of Ricky and respected his accomplishments. Ricky held onto hope in one of the most difficult moments of (b) his life and achieved greatness.

(C)

Since these jobs were not fishing, his father saw no value in them. Young Ricky hated fishing. *Everything would be fine if it were not fishing*, he thought to himself. Soon, Ricky began to follow his older brother who used to play sandlot ball. For Ricky, playing baseball with (c) him was a way to forget his hardship. Fortunately, Ricky was very good at it, and was treated like a hero among his playmates. When Ricky was sixteen, he decided to drop out of school to become a baseball player. And by the time he was through with baseball, (d) he had become a legend.

\* sandlot ball: 동네야구

(D)

His father saw this very negatively, because he was a fisherman. He loved the fishing business. So did all of his sons, except for Good-for-Nothing Ricky. The boy did not like being on the boat, and the smell of fish made him sick. Instead, Ricky — who was not afraid of hard work — delivered newspapers, shined shoes, worked in the office, and even repaired nets. (e) His income went to the family. Even so, his father was strongly dissatisfied with him and still always said that he was good for nothing.

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 Ricky에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 아버지의 이름을 따서 Riccardo라고 이름 지어졌다.
  - ② 야구 선수로 성공했지만 아버지가 자랑스러워하지 않았다.
  - ③ 야구 선수가 되기 위해 학교를 그만두기로 결심했다.
  - ④ 아버지의 직업이 어부였다.
  - ⑤ 힘든 일을 두려워하지 않았다.

\* 확인 사항

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

2018학년도 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	③	2	13	④	3	25	④	2	37	②	3
2	④	2	14	②	3	26	③	2	38	③	2
3	①	2	15	③	3	27	②	2	39	⑤	3
4	①	2	16	②	2	28	②	2	40	①	2
5	③	2	17	⑤	2	29	⑤	3	41	①	2
6	④	2	18	②	2	30	⑤	2	42	⑤	3
7	④	2	19	③	2	31	④	2	43	⑤	2
8	①	2	20	①	2	32	④	3	44	③	2
9	②	2	21	⑤	2	33	①	3	45	②	2
10	⑤	2	22	②	2	34	①	3			
11	⑤	2	23	④	2	35	③	2			
12	②	2	24	③	2	36	④	2			

제 3 교시

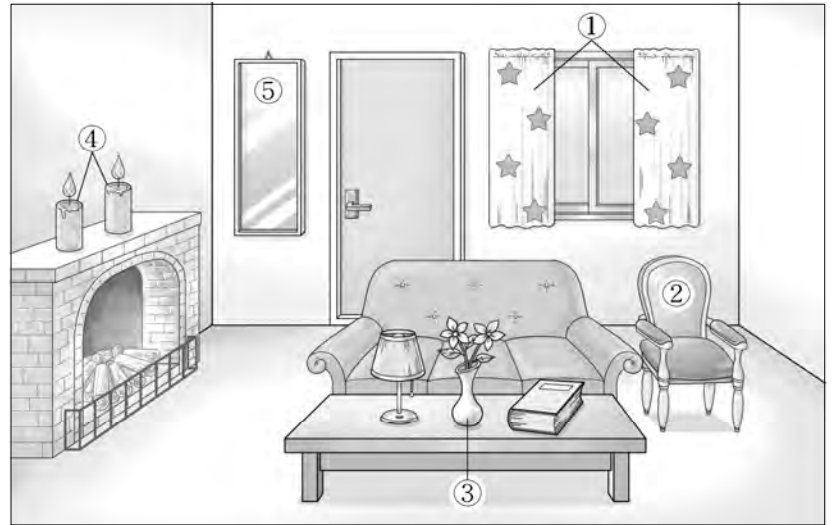
영어 영역

홀수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - Not yet. I forgot to send it.
  - Of course. You can have it.
  - Sorry. We're sold out of pictures.
  - Right. You shouldn't buy a book.
  - No, thanks. I don't want an album.
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - Okay. I'll ask him if he'd like to.
  - Too bad. He went back yesterday.
  - Exactly. I plan to visit Korea later.
  - No. I want to stay longer if possible.
  - Right. We haven't been to Germany.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 스마트폰 사용 자제를 당부하려고
  - 청취자의 문자 참여를 권유하려고
  - 프로그램 방송 시간 변경을 공지하려고
  - 라디오 앱의 새로운 기능을 소개하려고
  - 음원 불법 다운로드의 유해성을 경고하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 운동과 숙면은 밀접한 관계가 있다.
  - 시골 생활은 건강한 삶에 도움이 된다.
  - 규칙적인 식습관은 장수의 필수 조건이다.
  - 야외 활동은 스트레스 해소에 효과적이다.
  - 가정의 화목은 가족 간의 대화에서 시작된다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 시민 - 경찰관                      ② 환자 - 간호사
  - ③ 학생 - 소방관                      ④ 고객 - 차량 정비사
  - ⑤ 학부모 - 영양사

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 티셔츠 주문하기                      ② 호텔 예약하기
  - ③ 로고 디자인하기                      ④ 출장 신청하기
  - ⑤ 항공권 취소하기
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 영화를 보고 있는 이유를 고르시오.
  - ① 많은 배역을 더 잘 이해하고 싶어서
  - ② 훌륭한 영화감독이 되고 싶어서
  - ③ 좋아하는 장르의 작품이어서
  - ④ 주연 배우들을 좋아해서
  - ⑤ 작문 숙제를 해야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
  - ① \$36      ② \$45      ③ \$54      ④ \$60      ⑤ \$63
- 대화를 듣고, Winter Discovery Camp에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - ① 참가 대상                      ② 활동 내용                      ③ 기간
  - ④ 기념품                          ⑤ 참가비
- Global Design Conference에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - ① Chicago에서 매년 개최된다.
  - ② 유명 디자이너들의 강연이 있을 것이다.
  - ③ 100명의 디자이너가 제작한 작품들이 전시될 것이다.
  - ④ 6월 20일에 시작한다.
  - ⑤ 등록비는 환불이 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 재킷을 고르시오.

Blackhills Hiking Jackets

	Model	Price	Pockets	Waterproof	Color
①	A	\$40	3	X	brown
②	B	\$55	4	○	blue
③	C	\$65	5	○	yellow
④	D	\$70	6	X	gray
⑤	E	\$85	6	○	black

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

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

- ① I agree. The place was too crowded.
- ② Of course. It's very warm downtown.
- ③ All right. Let's go on a bus tour then.
- ④ Sure. Our last vacation was the best ever.
- ⑤ Yes. The hotel is within walking distance.

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

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

- ① Thanks for understanding. I hope it won't cause any trouble.
- ② Certainly. I was deeply touched when you sent the message.
- ③ Good news. The orchestra is still looking for new members.
- ④ You're welcome. I did what I had to do for the orientation.
- ⑤ That's right. I couldn't have won the election without you.

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

David: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① We need to check what we did last year.
- ② Why don't we cancel the program this year?
- ③ Let me assign this work to the other teachers.
- ④ How about joining the program after school?
- ⑤ Let's ask the students what they prefer to do.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

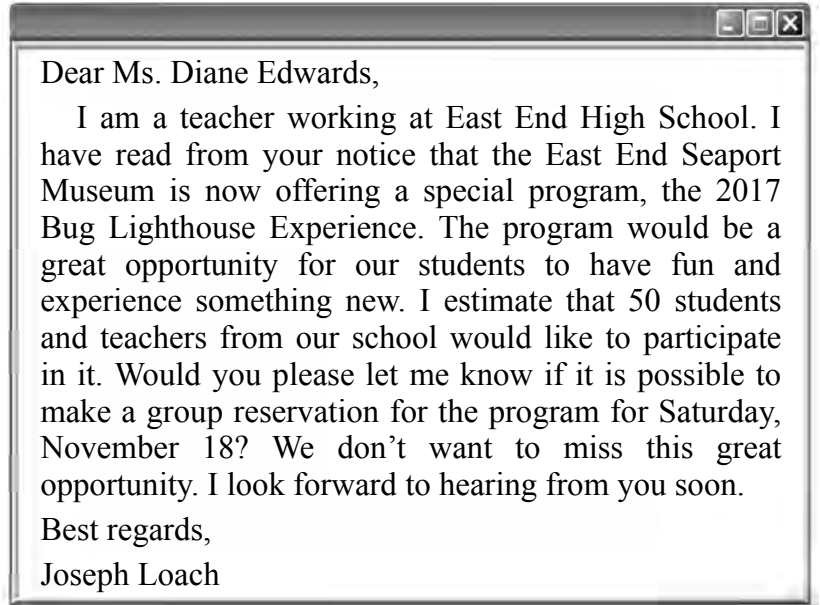
- ① relationship between music and civilization
- ② materials used to make musical instruments
- ③ trends in modern art around the world
- ④ ways to preserve ancient instruments
- ⑤ use of music for rest and relaxation

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① China                      ② Mongolia                      ③ Nigeria
- ④ Australia                      ⑤ Colombia

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 단체 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ② 교내 행사에 초청할 강사 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 프로그램 단체 예약이 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 체험 학습 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 견학 예정 인원수의 변경을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The start of the boat tour was far from what I had expected. None of the wildlife I saw was exotic. I could only see dull gray rocks. It was also so hot and humid that I could not enjoy the tour fully. However, as the boat slid into the Bay Park Canal, all of a sudden my mother shouted, "Look at the mangroves!" A whole new world came into sight. The mangrove forest alongside the canal thrilled me as we entered its cool shade. I was fascinated by the beautiful leaves and flowers of the mangroves. But best of all, I was charmed by the native birds, monkeys, and lizards moving among the branches. "What a wonderful adventure!" I exclaimed.

\* mangrove: 맹그로브(강가나 늪지에서 자라는 열대 나무)

- ① ashamed → relaxed                      ② disappointed → excited
- ③ delighted → confused                      ④ pleased → lonely
- ⑤ scared → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the 2015 *Fortune* Most Powerful Women Summit, Ginni Rometty offered this advice: "When did you ever learn the most in your life? What experience? I guarantee you'll tell me it was a time you felt at risk." To become a better leader, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You have to challenge the conventional ways of doing things and search for opportunities to innovate. Exercising leadership not only requires you to challenge the organizational status quo but also requires you to challenge your internal status quo. You have to challenge yourself. You have to venture beyond the boundaries of your current experience and explore new territory. Those are the places where there are opportunities to improve, innovate, experiment, and grow. Growth is always at the edges, just outside the boundaries of where you are right now.

\* status quo: 현재 상태

- ① 지도자는 실현 가능한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 새로운 제도를 적극적으로 도입해야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 조직의 현재 상태를 철저히 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 현재의 자신을 넘어서는 도전을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 기존의 방식과 새로운 방식을 조화시켜야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

\* delegation: 위임

- ① 구성원 간의 공통된 목표 의식이 협업의 필수 조건이다.
- ② 정확한 정보 이해는 신속한 업무 수행을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ 자유로운 의사소통 문화는 직무 만족도 향상에 기여한다.
- ④ 여가 활동을 함께하는 것도 협업의 효율성을 증가시킨다.
- ⑤ 협업에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식에도 능숙할 필요가 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sensory-specific satiety is defined as a decrease in appetite, or the subjective liking for the food that is consumed, with little change in the hedonics of uneaten food. As a result of sensory-specific satiety, when people consume a variety of foods, they tend to overeat. A greater variety of food leads people to eat more than they would otherwise. So, being full and feeling sated are separate matters. The recovery of appetite or the motivation to eat is apparent to anyone who has consumed a large meal and is quite full, and does not require additional energy or nutrients to meet their daily needs, but decides to consume additional calories after seeing the dessert cart. Small changes in the sensory properties of foods are sufficient to increase food intake. For example, subjects who were presented with different shapes of pasta showed increased hedonic ratings and increased energy consumption relative to subjects eating only a single shape of pasta.

\* satiety: 포만(감) \*\* hedonics: 쾌락 \*\*\* sated: 충분히 만족한

- ① necessity of consuming a varied diet in daily life
- ② reasons for people's rejection of unfamiliar foods
- ③ changes in people's preference for basic food items
- ④ impact of food variety on the amount of food people consume
- ⑤ importance of maintaining food diversity to prevent overeating

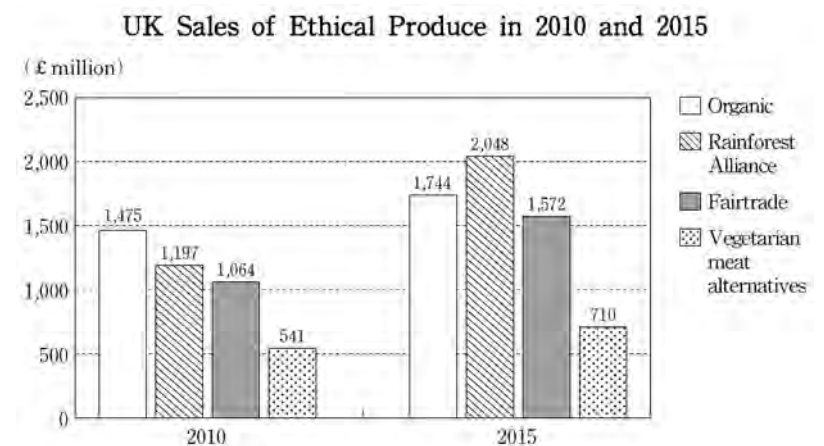
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual authors and photographers have rights to their intellectual property during their lifetimes, and their heirs have rights for 70 years after the creator's death, so any publication less than 125 years old has to be checked for its copyright status. The duration of copyright protection has increased steadily over the years; the life-plus-70-years standard was set by the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which increased the 50-year limit established by the 1976 Copyright Act. Supporters of such legislation like to defend these increases with tales of starving writers and their impoverished descendants, but in reality the beneficiaries are more likely to be transnational publishing companies. And note that copyright laws serve a dual purpose. In addition to protecting the rights of authors so as to encourage the publication of new creative works, copyright is also supposed to place reasonable time limits on those rights so that outdated works may be incorporated into new creative efforts. Therefore, the extended copyright protection frustrates new creative endeavors such as including poetry and song lyrics on Internet sites.

\* heir: 상속인 \*\* legislation: 법률, 입법

- ① The Untold Origin of Copyright Protection
- ② Creativity Leaps with Longer Copyright Protection!
- ③ More Is Not Enough: No Limits to Copyright Coverage
- ④ Who Smiles at Copyright Protection, Writers or Publishers?
- ⑤ Does Extended Copyright Truly Enhance Protection and Creation?

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the sales of four types of ethical produce in the UK in 2010 and 2015. ① In 2015, the sales of each of the four types of ethical produce showed an increase from the sales of its corresponding type in 2010. ② Among the four types of ethical produce, the sales of Organic ranked the highest in 2010 but ranked the second highest in 2015. ③ Among the four types of ethical produce, Rainforest Alliance recorded the second highest sales in 2010 and recorded the highest sales in 2015. ④ The sales of Fairtrade in 2015 were twice as high as those in 2010. ⑤ In both 2010 and 2015, the sales of Vegetarian meat alternatives were the lowest among the four types of ethical produce.

25. Jim Marshall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The late photographer Jim Marshall is regarded as one of the most celebrated photographers of the 20th century. He holds the distinction of being the first and only photographer to be presented with the Grammy Trustees Award. He started as a professional photographer in 1959. He was given unrivaled access to rock's biggest artists, including the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, and Ray Charles. He was the only photographer granted backstage access for the Beatles' final full concert and also shot the Rolling Stones on their historic 1972 tour. He formed special bonds with the artists he worked with and those relationships helped him capture some of his most vivid and iconic imagery. Over a 50-year career, the photographs he took appeared on more than 500 album covers. He was passionate about his work up until the end. "I have no kids," he used to say. "My photographs are my children."

- ① Grammy Trustees Award가 수여된 최초이자 유일한 사진작가이다.
- ② 1959년에 직업 사진작가로 일하기 시작했다.
- ③ Rolling Stones의 역사적인 1972년 투어에서 그들을 촬영했다.
- ④ 함께 작업한 예술가들과 특별한 유대 관계를 맺지 않았다.
- ⑤ 500개가 넘는 앨범 커버에 그가 촬영한 사진들이 실렸다.

26. 2018 CVL Volleyball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2018 CVL Volleyball Camp**

The College Volleyball League (CVL) is hosting a camp for high school students from January 23 to 27.

**Training Program**

After a brief skills test, participants will be trained based on their levels.

- Basic Level: serving, tossing, and spiking
- Advanced Level: individual plays and team strategies

**Daily Schedule**

- 9 a.m. – 11 a.m.: one-on-one skills training
- 1 p.m. – 4 p.m.: practice game sessions

**Note**

- Participation fee is \$100.
- Participants will receive a volleyball and a camp T-shirt.
- College volleyball players will visit to offer advice to participants on the final day of the camp.

For more information, visit our website at [www.CVL.org](http://www.CVL.org).

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 참가자들은 수준에 따라 훈련을 받을 것이다.
- ③ 오전에 연습 경기를 실시한다.
- ④ 참가자들은 배구공과 캠프 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 마지막 날에 대학 배구 선수들이 방문할 것이다.

27. Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike**

*All donations this year go toward purchasing new books for the children's library!*

- Date: Saturday, December 2, 2017
- Place: Peterson National Park
- Registration & Safety Instruction: 9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
- Start Time: 10:00 a.m.

**How to Participate**

- Each participant should set a goal for donation by choosing only one of the following courses:
  - Course A: 2 miles (\$20)
  - Course B: 3 miles (\$30)
  - Course C: 5 miles (\$50 or more)
- Participants should make their donations before the start.

**What to Bring**

- Participants should bring comfortable shoes and sunscreen.
- Lunch is not provided, so please bring your own refreshments.

Participants who complete their hike will receive a medal. For more information, please call 234-567-1234.

- ① 올해의 기부금 전액은 어린이 도서관 공사비로 사용된다.
- ② 안전 교육은 오전 10시에 시작한다.
- ③ 각 참가자는 두 개의 코스를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 하이킹을 완료한 참가자들은 메달을 받을 것이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Psychologists who study giving behavior ① have noticed that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others give small amounts to many charities. Those who donate to one or two charities seek evidence about what the charity is doing and ② what it is really having a positive impact. If the evidence indicates that the charity is really helping others, they make a substantial donation. Those who give small amounts to many charities are not so interested in whether what they are ③ doing helps others — psychologists call them warm glow givers. Knowing that they are giving makes ④ them feel good, regardless of the impact of their donation. In many cases the donation is so small — \$10 or less — that if they stopped ⑤ to think, they would realize that the cost of processing the donation is likely to exceed any benefit it brings to the charity.

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

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the ① time factor. Rather incredibly, one archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is ② found! On the contrary, archaeologists and assistants from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even ③ catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated. Then, to interpret those finds, they had to ④ learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. Could a “commercial archaeologist” have ⑤ waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

\* prominent: 저명한 \*\* excavate: 발굴하다

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Scott Adams, the creator of *Dilbert*, one of the most successful comic strips of all time, says that two personal letters dramatically changed his life. One night ① he was watching a PBS-TV program about cartooning, when he decided to write to the host of the show, Jack Cassady, to ask for his advice about becoming a cartoonist. Much to ② his surprise, he heard back from Cassady within a few weeks in the form of a handwritten letter. The letter advised Adams not to be discouraged if he received early rejections. Adams got inspired and submitted some cartoons, but ③ he was quickly rejected. Not following Cassady’s advice, ④ he became discouraged, put his materials away, and decided to forget cartooning as a career. About fifteen months later, he was surprised to receive yet another letter from Cassady, especially since he hadn’t thanked ⑤ him for his original advice. He acted again on Cassady’s encouragement, but this time he stuck with it and obviously hit it big.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. *Apocalypse Now*, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained widespread popularity, and for good reason. The film is an adaptation of Joseph Conrad’s novel *Heart of Darkness*, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, *Apocalypse Now* is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental narrative and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as those of *Heart of Darkness*. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character’s mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving *Apocalypse Now* a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* deranged: 제정신이 아닌

- ① a literal adaptation of the novel
- ② a source of inspiration for the novel
- ③ a faithful depiction of the Vietnam War
- ④ a vivid dramatisation of a psychological journey
- ⑤ a critical interpretation of contemporary civilisation

32. How many of the lunches that you ate over the last week can you recall? Do you remember what you ate today? I hope so. Yesterday? I bet it takes a moment’s effort. And what about the day before yesterday? What about a week ago? It’s not so much that your memory of last week’s lunch has disappeared; if provided with the right cue, like where you ate it, or whom you ate it with, you would likely recall what had been on your plate. Rather, it’s difficult to remember last week’s lunch because your brain has filed it away with all the other lunches you’ve ever eaten as *just another lunch*. When we try to recall something from a category that includes as many instances as “lunch” or “wine,” many memories compete for our attention. The memory of last Wednesday’s lunch isn’t necessarily gone; it’s that you lack \_\_\_\_\_ . But a wine that talks: That’s unique. It’s a memory without rivals.

[3점]

- ① the channel to let it flow into the pool of ordinary memories
- ② the right hook to pull it out of a sea of lunchtime memories
- ③ the glue to attach it to just another lunch memory
- ④ the memory capacity to keep a box of sleeping memories
- ⑤ the sufficient number of competitors in a battle for attention

33. In the less developed world, the percentage of the population involved in agriculture is declining, but at the same time, those remaining in agriculture are not benefiting from technological advances. The typical scenario in the less developed world is one in which a very few commercial agriculturalists are technologically advanced while the vast majority are incapable of competing. Indeed, this vast majority \_\_\_\_\_ because of larger global causes. As an example, in Kenya, farmers are actively encouraged to grow export crops such as tea and coffee at the expense of basic food production. The result is that a staple crop, such as maize, is not being produced in a sufficient amount. The essential argument here is that the capitalist mode of production is affecting peasant production in the less developed world in such a way as to limit the production of staple foods, thus causing a food problem. [3점]

\* staple: 주요한 \*\* maize: 옥수수 \*\*\* peasant: 소농(小農)

- ① have lost control over their own production
- ② have turned to technology for food production
- ③ have challenged the capitalist mode of production
- ④ have reduced their involvement in growing cash crops
- ⑤ have regained their competitiveness in the world market

34. Over the past 60 years, as mechanical processes have replicated behaviors and talents we thought were unique to humans, we've had to change our minds about what sets us apart. As we invent more species of AI, we will be forced to surrender more of what is supposedly unique about humans. Each step of surrender — we are not the only mind that can play chess, fly a plane, make music, or invent a mathematical law — will be painful and sad. We'll spend the next three decades — indeed, perhaps the next century — in a permanent identity crisis, continually asking ourselves what humans are good for. If we aren't unique toolmakers, or artists, or moral ethicists, then what, if anything, makes us special? In the grandest irony of all, the greatest benefit of an everyday, utilitarian AI will not be increased productivity or an economics of abundance or a new way of doing science — although all those will happen. The greatest benefit of the arrival of artificial intelligence is that \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* replicate: 복제하다

- ① AIs will help define humanity
- ② humans could also be like AIs
- ③ humans will be liberated from hard labor
- ④ AIs could lead us in resolving moral dilemmas
- ⑤ AIs could compensate for a decline in human intelligence

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the context of SNS, media literacy has been argued to be especially important “in order to make the users aware of their rights when using SNS tools, and also help them acquire or reinforce human rights values and develop the behaviour necessary to respect other people’s rights and freedoms”. ① With regard to peer-to-peer risks such as bullying, this last element is of particular importance. ② This relates to a basic principle that children are taught in the offline world as well: ‘do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you’. ③ Children’s SNS activities should be encouraged when we help them accumulate knowledge. ④ This should also be a golden rule with regard to SNS, but for children and young people it is much more difficult to estimate the consequences and potential serious impact of their actions in this environment. ⑤ Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act is crucial.

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

36.

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest.

- (A) For example, the *Columbia Journalism Review* is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like *Consumer Reports*, work toward objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.
- (B) However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues.
- (C) Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising.

\* revenue: 수입

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



37.

To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

- (A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.
- (B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.
- (C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual. [3점]

\* sanction: 제재

- 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.

Experiments show that rats display an immediate liking for salt the first time they experience a salt deficiency.

Both humans and rats have evolved taste preferences for *sweet* foods, which provide rich sources of calories. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly preferred food item, an item that has the highest caloric value. ( ① ) Human newborn infants also show a strong preference for sweet liquids. ( ② ) Both humans and rats dislike *bitter* and *sour* foods, which tend to contain toxins. ( ③ ) They also adaptively adjust their eating behavior in response to deficits in water, calories, and salt. ( ④ ) They likewise increase their intake of sweets and water when their energy and fluids become depleted. ( ⑤ ) These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the adaptive problem of food selection, and coordinate consumption patterns with physical needs.

\* deficiency: 결핍    \*\* deplete: 고갈시키다

39.

It is postulated that such contamination may result from airborne transport from remote power plants or municipal incinerators.

An incident in Japan in the 1950s alerted the world to the potential problems of organic mercury in fish. Factories were discharging mercury into the waters of Minamata Bay, which also harbored a commercial fishing industry. Mercury was being bioaccumulated in the fish tissue and severe mercury poisoning occurred in many people who consumed the fish. ( ① ) The disabling neurological symptoms were subsequently called Minamata disease. ( ② ) Control over direct discharge of mercury from industrial operations is clearly needed for prevention. ( ③ ) However, it is now recognized that traces of mercury can appear in lakes far removed from any such industrial discharge. ( ④ ) Strictly controlled emission standards for such sources are needed to minimize this problem. ( ⑤ ) Fish advisories have been issued for many lakes in the United States; these recommend limits on the number of times per month particular species of fish should be consumed.

\* postulate: 가정하다    \*\* incinerator: 소각로

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

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

\* homogeneous: 동종의    \*\* emulate: 따라 하다



Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ findings to happen.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① limit    …… unexpected    ② limit    …… distorted
- ③ diversify …… misleading    ④ diversify …… accidental
- ⑤ provide    …… novel

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You've never murdered, but your murderer's rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you're not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters' emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this — and it is a very large problem — is that almost no one can view himself \_\_\_\_\_ on the page. As the writer, you're too close to your own complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a character who is not you. In fact, that's what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

\* octogenarian: 80대의 사람 \*\* protagonist: 주인공

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels
- ② Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
- ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
- ④ Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
- ⑤ A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① objectively      ② intuitively      ③ devotedly
- ④ emotionally      ⑤ favorably

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was the first day of the new semester. Steve and Dave were excited that they would be back at school again. They rode their bicycles to school together that morning, as they usually did. Dave had math on the first floor, and Steve was on the second with history. On his way to the classroom, Steve's teacher came up to him to ask if (a) he wanted to run for student president. Steve thought for a moment and answered, "Sure, it'll be a great experience."

(B)

Steve won the election. Upon hearing the result, Dave went over to Steve and congratulated (b) him, shaking his hand. Steve could still see the disappointment burning in his eyes. It wasn't until later that evening, on the way home, that Dave said apologetically, "I'm so sorry, Steve! This election hasn't damaged our friendship, has it?" "Of course not, Dave. We're friends as always!" Steve responded with a smile. As Steve arrived home, his dad was proudly waiting for him and said, "Congratulations on the win! How did Dave take it?" Steve replied, "We're fine now, best friends for life!" (c) His dad laughed, "Sounds like you won two battles today!"

(C)

After class, Steve spotted Dave in the hallway and ran to him excitedly, "I've got good news! I'm going for student president and I think mine will be the only nomination." Dave cleared his throat and replied with surprise, "Actually, I've just registered my name, too!" (d) He continued sharply, "Well, best of luck! But don't think you'll win the election, Steve." Dave walked quickly away and from that moment on, there was an uncomfortable air of tension between the two friends. Steve tried to be friendly toward Dave, but he just didn't seem to care.

(D)

When the election day came, Steve found that his bicycle had a flat tire, so he started to run to school. Just as he reached the end of the street, Dave's dad, who was driving Dave to school, pulled over to give him a ride. The dead silence in the car made the drive painful. Noticing the bad atmosphere, Dave's dad said, "You know, only one of you can win. You have known each other since birth. Don't let this election ruin your friendship. Try to be happy for each other!" His words hit Dave hard. Looking at Steve, Dave felt the need to apologize to (e) him later that day.

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 개학 날 아침에 Steve와 Dave는 함께 등교했다.
- ② Steve는 학생회장으로 당선되었다.
- ③ Steve는 Dave에게 선거 출마 사실을 숨겼다.
- ④ Dave의 아버지는 학교로 뛰어가던 Steve를 차에 태워 주었다.
- ⑤ Dave의 아버지는 선거로 인해 우정을 잃지 말라고 충고했다.

\* 확인 사항

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

2018학년도 대학수학능력시험

영어 영역 정답표

( 홀수 ) 형

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	②	2	13	③	3	25	④	2	37	④	3
2	①	2	14	①	3	26	③	2	38	④	2
3	④	2	15	⑤	3	27	⑤	2	39	④	2
4	②	2	16	②	2	28	②	3	40	①	2
5	③	2	17	⑤	2	29	②	2	41	⑤	2
6	⑤	2	18	③	2	30	⑤	2	42	①	3
7	①	2	19	②	2	31	①	3	43	③	2
8	①	2	20	④	2	32	②	3	44	④	2
9	③	2	21	⑤	2	33	①	3	45	③	2
10	④	2	22	④	2	34	①	3			
11	⑤	2	23	⑤	2	35	③	2			
12	②	2	24	④	2	36	③	2			

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

- ① Sure. I'll need your phone number.
- ② Of course. The stock prices are up.
- ③ No, thanks. I have enough books.
- ④ That's right. Biology isn't easy.
- ⑤ Sorry. I didn't book the tickets.

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

- ① I'm not sure why I'm sick.
- ② Can I reserve a table for five?
- ③ How come you have a sunburn?
- ④ It was a pleasure meeting with you.
- ⑤ I'd like to make an appointment at four.

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

- ① 차량 관리 방법을 설명하려고
- ② 이사 지침 준수를 요청하려고
- ③ 전기 절약 방법을 알려주려고
- ④ 건물 실내 소독 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 관리 사무소 위치 이전을 안내하려고

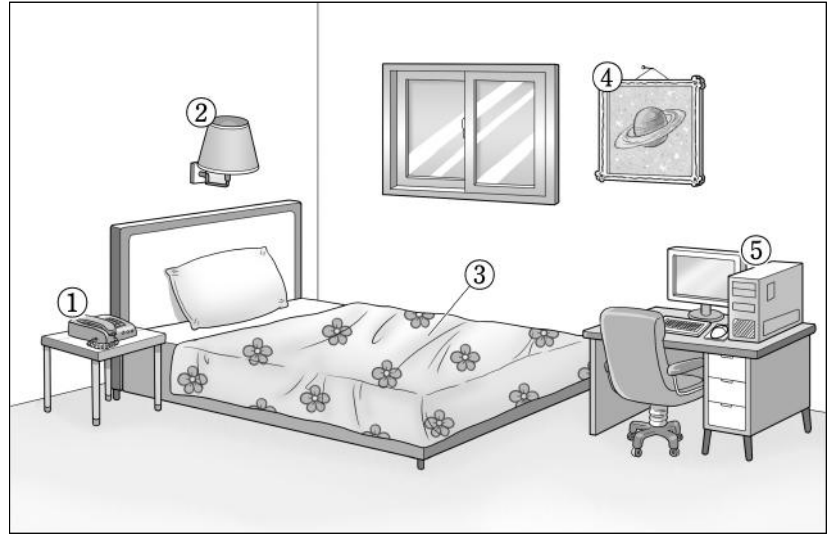
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개별 활동이 조별 활동보다 효율적이다.
- ② 교과목에 따라 효과적인 학습 방법에 차이가 있다.
- ③ 조별 과제를 할 때 일을 합리적으로 분담해야 한다.
- ④ 실수를 막기 위해 발표 자료를 미리 준비해야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 경로를 통한 자료 수집이 과제의 질을 높인다.

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

- ① 사진작가 - 여행 가이드
- ② 반려동물 주인 - 수의사
- ③ 서커스 관람객 - 동물 조련사
- ④ 고고학자 - 자연사 박물관 직원
- ⑤ 신문 기자 - 야생 동물 구조 센터 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장비 들여놓기
- ② 다과 준비하기
- ③ 현수막 주문하기
- ④ 운동 기구 교체하기
- ⑤ 문자 메시지 보내기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 기숙사에서 나가려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 과제에 집중할 수 없어서
- ② 시설이 마음에 들지 않아서
- ③ 조부모를 병간호하기 위해서
- ④ 이사 온 가족과 살기 위해서
- ⑤ 룸메이트와 사이가 좋지 않아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$63
- ② \$81
- ③ \$90
- ④ \$100
- ⑤ \$108

10. 대화를 듣고, Tanzania Volunteer Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 활동 내용
- ③ 참가비
- ④ 모집 인원
- ⑤ 지원 마감일

11. 2018 Youth History Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 역사에 대한 학생들의 관심 증진이 목적이다.
- ② 7월 25일부터 7월 31일까지 진행된다.
- ③ 다섯 개의 도시를 방문할 예정이다.
- ④ 역사가가 안내할 것이다.
- ⑤ 여행자 보험료가 참가비에 포함되어 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 식탁을 고르시오.

Big Sale on Dining Tables

	Model	Size (number of people)	Price	Table Material	Color
①	A	2	\$300	Wood	Brown
②	B	4	\$450	Wood	White
③	C	4	\$460	Marble	White
④	D	6	\$490	Marble	Brown
⑤	E	8	\$520	Marble	White

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

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

- ① I'll go apologize to him and give my support.
- ② I'll help you two make up with each other.
- ③ I need to teach him how to make criticism.
- ④ I'll ask him to stop playing mobile games.
- ⑤ I should congratulate him on his victory.

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

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

- ① That sounds good. I'm glad you've overcome the disaster.
- ② Get over it. Don't let the past keep you from moving forward.
- ③ Maybe you're right. I should spend more time singing.
- ④ Don't worry. Check why your audition was canceled.
- ⑤ Calm down. You're too proud of yourself now.

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

Marcus: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Can you share your recipe if you don't mind?
- ② We'll be able to win since we've practiced a lot.
- ③ We'd better figure out who our competitors will be.
- ④ We need to practice harder to speed up our cooking.
- ⑤ How about signing up for the cooking competition with me?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

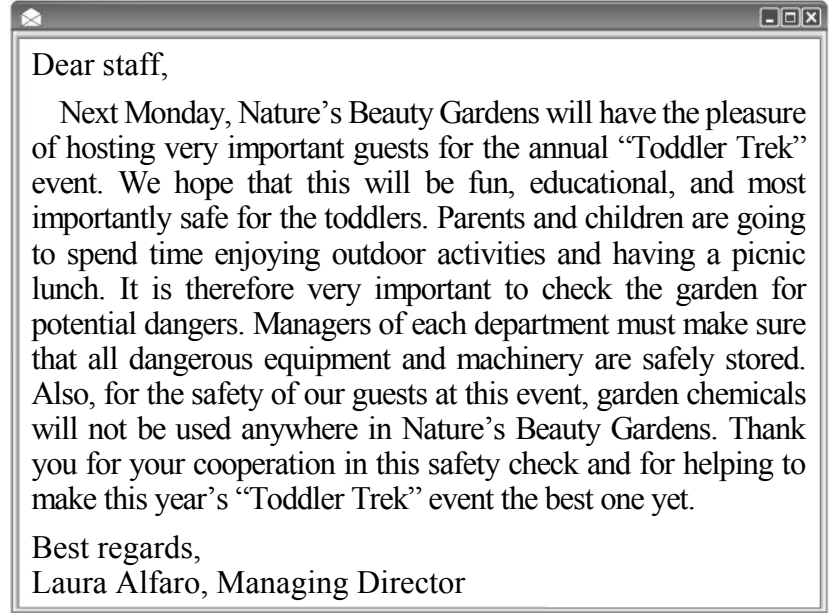
- ① reasons why creativity is essential to artists
- ② habits of famous artists to get creative ideas
- ③ jobs that are likely to disappear in the future
- ④ necessity of teaching how to appreciate artwork
- ⑤ relationship between job satisfaction and creativity

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① filmmaker      ② composer      ③ writer
- ④ painter          ⑤ photographer

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 안전한 행사를 위한 준비를 지시하려고
- ② 노후 장비 교체 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 체험 학습 행사 홍보를 부탁하려고
- ④ 정원 박람회 기획자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 체육 대회 참가를 독려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ms. Baker의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Regularity is the key to mastery, Jean. Everything other than that is a waste of time,” stressed Ms. Baker, Jean’s piano teacher, with a troubled look. However, Jean complained quite often about practicing and slipped out of her sessions occasionally. Concerned about Jean idling around, Ms. Baker decided to change her teaching method. “You can make your own schedule, Jean. However, I want you to help me as an assistant,” said Ms. Baker. After that, Jean practiced hard to be a good example to the beginners and her skills improved incredibly day after day. The change in Jean was miraculous. A smile came over Ms. Baker’s face as she listened to Jean play. Ms. Baker was convinced by Jean’s improvement that her new teaching method was a success.

- ① angry → jealous                      ② indifferent → grateful
- ③ worried → satisfied                  ④ pleased → confused
- ⑤ alarmed → frustrated

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We say to ourselves: “There is plenty of time. I’ll manage somehow or other when the time comes for action.” We are rather proud of our ability to meet emergencies. So we do not plan and take precautions to prevent emergencies from arising. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing “snap courses,” and going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: “First I will get my education and develop myself, and then I will know better what I am fitted to do for a life work.” And so we drift, driven by the winds of circumstance, tossed about by the waves of tradition and custom. Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with “any port in a storm.” Sailors who select a port because they are driven to it have scarcely one chance in a thousand of dropping anchor in the right one.

\* snap: 쉬운

- ① 강인한 의지를 가지고 학업을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 전통적 가치를 바탕으로 앞날을 계획해야 한다.
- ③ 타인과의 소통을 통해 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 고집을 버리고 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 안일함을 버리고 미래를 준비하는 자세를 가져야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Internet entrepreneurs are creating job-search products and bringing them online regularly. Within the past few years, new Internet-based businesses have come online that help people find internships, complete online classes tailored to individual employer job applications, or find volunteer work that will lead to full-time employment. Job mastery will mean keeping up with the rapidly evolving tools available on the Internet. It should be noted, though, that no development in the Internet job age has reduced the importance of the most basic job search skill: self-knowledge. Even in the Internet age, the job search starts with identifying individual job skills, sector interests, and preferred workplace environment and interests. Richard Bolles' best selling job search book, first published in 1970, had as its central theme the self-inventory of skills and workplace preferences. This self-inventory continues to be the starting point for any job search today no matter what the Internet technology involved.

\* entrepreneur: 사업가 \*\* inventory: 목록

- ① 구직 정보 검색 도구가 빠르게 발전하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷 관련 일자리 창출을 위한 기업의 투자가 시급하다.
- ③ 인터넷을 활용한 구직에서도 자신에 대한 이해가 중요하다.
- ④ 업무 효율을 높이려면 인터넷 작업 환경 개선이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 직업 교육이 확산되는 추세이다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term "biological control" has been used, at times, in a broad context to cover a full spectrum of biological organisms and biologically based products. This has been spectacularly successful in many instances, with a number of pest problems permanently resolved by importation and successful establishment of natural enemies. These importation successes have been limited largely to certain types of ecosystems and/or pest situations such as introduced pests in perennial ecosystems. On the other hand, this approach has met with limited success for major pests of row crops or other ephemeral systems. In these situations, the problem is often not the lack of effective natural enemies but management practices and a lack of concerted research on factors that determine the success or failure of importation attempts in the specific agro-ecosystem setting. Thus, importation programs, to date, are largely a matter of trial and error based on experience of the individual specialists involved.

\* perennial: 다년생의 \*\* ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① difficulties in identifying major pests in agriculture
- ② benefits of introducing natural enemies into ecosystems
- ③ ways to apply biological control strategies to agriculture
- ④ side effects from pest elimination through biological control
- ⑤ reasons for partial success of importation in biological control

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

\* rhetoric: 수사(학) \*\* castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

24. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Life Expectancy at Birth in 2030 for 5 Selected Countries (in years)

Country Gender	Republic of Korea	Austria	Sweden	Singapore	Slovakia
Women (A)	90.82	86.22	85.98	84.81	82.92
Men (B)	84.07	81.40	82.52	79.57	76.98
Difference (A-B)	6.75	4.82	3.46	5.24	5.94

The table above displays the life expectancy at birth in 2030 for five selected countries. ① In each of the five selected countries, it is predicted that the life expectancy of women will be higher than that of men. ② In the case of women, life expectancy in the Republic of Korea is expected to be the highest among the five countries, followed by that in Austria. ③ As for men, the Republic of Korea and Singapore will rank the first and the second highest, respectively, in life expectancy in the five countries. ④ Both Slovakian women and men will have the lowest life expectancy by gender among the five countries, with 82.92 and 76.98 years, respectively. ⑤ Among the five countries, the largest difference in life expectancy between women and men is 6.75 years, predicted to be found in the Republic of Korea, and the smallest difference is 3.46 years, in Sweden.

25. Richard Burton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Richard Burton was a highly regarded Welsh actor of stage and screen. He was born in 1925 in South Wales, the twelfth child of a poor miner. Burton was the first member of his family to go to secondary school. Then, he attended Oxford University and later joined the British air force during wartime. After leaving the military in 1947, he made his film debut in 1949, in *The Last Days of Dolwyn*. Richard Burton went on to become a praised actor of stage and screen, who was nominated for an Academy Award seven times, but never won an Oscar. It is well-known that he had a powerful voice overwhelming the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. His final film was an adaptation of George Orwell's famous novel, *1984*.

- ① South Wales에서 가난한 광부의 12번째 아이로 태어났다.
- ② 전쟁 기간 중 영국 공군에 입대했다.
- ③ 인정받는 연기자가 되어, Oscar상을 7번 수상했다.
- ④ 힘 있는 목소리를 가졌던 것으로 잘 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 마지막 영화는 George Orwell의 소설을 각색한 작품이었다.

26. KSFF International Exchange Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### KSFF International Exchange Program

Are you interested in participating in an international exchange program? The Korea-Singapore Friendship Foundation (KSFF) will send high school students to 6 schools in Singapore. This opportunity will be great for developing a global perspective and lifelong memories.



#### OPPORTUNITY and DATES

- Each school will host 7 to 10 high school students.
- Two weeks: from September 3, 2018, to September 16, 2018

#### ACTIVITIES

- Classroom participation and extra-curricular activities
- Visiting tourist sites

#### ACCOMMODATIONS

- KSFF will arrange for participants to stay with local families.

More information is available at [www.ksffexchange.net](http://www.ksffexchange.net). Please note: The application must be completed on our website by June 9, 2018.

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 2018년 9월 16일부터 2주간 운영된다.
- ③ 관광지 방문 활동을 포함한다.
- ④ KSFF가 참가자를 위해 현지 가정 체류를 추천한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 신청을 완료해야 한다.

27. 2018 Tree Distribution Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### 2018 Tree Distribution Event

The Greenville Community Center is pleased to offer free trees through our annual Tree Distribution Event. Distribution is limited to two trees per household due to the limited number of available trees.



- Call the community center at 304-315-7777 by Friday, June 15, 2018, to request your free trees.
- Requests are accepted by phone only.
- Pick-up instructions will be sent by the end of June 2018 via text message.
- The pick-up day for trees will be a Saturday, in either July or August 2018 (dependent on weather conditions).

You can get more information about the age and size of the trees on our website ([www.treegreenville.org](http://www.treegreenville.org)).

- ① 할인된 가격으로 나무를 판매한다.
- ② 가구당 한 그루의 나무만 분양해 준다.
- ③ 이메일로만 신청을 받는다.
- ④ 나무를 받아가는 방법을 7월 말에 문자 메시지로 보낸다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 나무의 나이 및 크기 정보를 제공한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humans are so averse to feeling that they're being cheated ① that they often respond in ways that seemingly make little sense. Behavioral economists — the economists who actually study ② what people do as opposed to the kind who simply assume the human mind works like a calculator — have shown again and again that people reject unfair offers even if ③ it costs them money to do so. The typical experiment uses a task called the ultimatum game. It's pretty straightforward. One person in a pair is given some money — say \$10. She then has the opportunity to offer some amount of it to her partner. The partner only has two options. He can take what's offered or ④ refused to take anything. There's no room for negotiation; that's why it's called the ultimatum game. What typically happens? Many people offer an equal split to the partner, ⑤ leaving both individuals happy and willing to trust each other in the future.

\* averse to: ~을 싫어하는 \*\* ultimatum: 최후통첩

29. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 None이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Here's an interesting thought. If glaciers started re-forming, they have a great deal more water now to draw on — Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, the hundreds of thousands of lakes of Canada, none of which existed to fuel the last ice sheet — so they would grow very much quicker. And if they did start to advance again, what exactly would we do? Blast them with TNT or maybe nuclear missiles? Well, doubtless we would, but consider this. In 1964, the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America rocked Alaska with 200,000 megatons of concentrated might, the equivalent of 2,000 nuclear bombs. Almost 3,000 miles away in Texas, water sloshed out of swimming pools. A street in Anchorage fell twenty feet. The quake devastated 24,000 square miles of wilderness, much of it glaciated. And what effect did all this might have on Alaska's glaciers? None.

\* slosh: 철벽철벽 튀다 \*\* devastate: 황폐시키다

- ① It would be of no use to try to destroy glaciers.
- ② The melting glaciers would drive the rise of the sea level.
- ③ The Alaskan wilderness would not be harmed by glaciers.
- ④ Re-forming glaciers would not spread over North America.
- ⑤ The causes of glacier re-formation would not include quakes.

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

John was once in the office of a manager, Michael, when the phone rang. Immediately, Michael bellowed, "That disgusting phone never stops ringing." ① He then proceeded to pick it up and engage in a fifteen-minute conversation while John waited. When ② he finally hung up, he looked exhausted and frustrated. He apologized as the phone rang once again. He later confessed that he was having a great deal of trouble completing his tasks because of the volume of calls he was responding to. At some point John asked him, "Have you ever considered having a certain period of time when ③ you simply don't answer the phone?" Michael said, "As a matter of fact, no," looking at ④ him with a puzzled look. It turned out that this simple suggestion helped Michael not only to relax, but to get more work done as well. Like many people, ⑤ he didn't need hours of uninterrupted time, but he did need some!

\* bellow: 고함치다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Although prices in most retail outlets are set by the retailer, this does not mean that these prices \_\_\_\_\_. On any particular day we find that all products have a specific price ticket on them. However, this price may be different from day to day or week to week. The price that the farmer gets from the wholesaler is much more flexible from day to day than the price that the retailer charges consumers. If, for example, bad weather leads to a poor potato crop, then the price that supermarkets have to pay to their wholesalers for potatoes will go up and this will be reflected in the prices they mark on potatoes in their stores. Thus, these prices do reflect the interaction of demand and supply in the wider marketplace for potatoes. Although they do not change in the supermarket from hour to hour to reflect local variations in demand and supply, they do change over time to reflect the underlying conditions of the overall production of and demand for the goods in question. [3점]

- ① reflect the principle of demand and supply
- ② may not change from hour to hour
- ③ go up due to bad weather
- ④ do not adjust to market forces over time
- ⑤ can be changed by the farmer's active role

32. An individual characteristic that moderates the relationship with behavior is self-efficacy, or a judgment of one's capability to accomplish a certain level of performance. People who have a high sense of self-efficacy tend to pursue challenging goals that may be outside the reach of the average person. People with a strong sense of self-efficacy, therefore, may be more willing to step outside the culturally prescribed behaviors to attempt tasks or goals for which success is viewed as improbable by the majority of social actors in a setting. For these individuals, \_\_\_\_\_. For example, Australians tend to endorse the "Tall Poppy Syndrome." This saying suggests that any "poppy" that outgrows the others in a field will get "cut down;" in other words, any overachiever will eventually fail. Interviews and observations suggest that it is the high self-efficacy Australians who step outside this culturally prescribed behavior to actually achieve beyond average. [3점]

\* self-efficacy: 자기 효능감 \*\* endorse: 지지하다

- ① self-efficacy is not easy to define
- ② culture will have little or no impact on behavior
- ③ setting a goal is important before starting a task
- ④ high self-efficacy is a typical quality of Australians
- ⑤ judging the reaction from the community will be hard



33. Theorists of the novel commonly define the genre as a biographical form that came to prominence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries \_\_\_\_\_ as a replacement for traditional sources of cultural authority. The novel, Georg Lukács argues, “seeks, by giving form, to uncover and construct the concealed totality of life” in the interiorized life story of its heroes. The typical plot of the novel is the protagonist’s quest for authority within, therefore, when that authority can no longer be discovered outside. By this accounting, there are no objective goals in novels, only the subjective goal of seeking the law that is necessarily created by the individual. The distinctions between crime and heroism, therefore, or between madness and wisdom, become purely subjective ones in a novel, judged by the quality or complexity of the individual’s consciousness. [3점]
- ① to establish the individual character  
 ② to cast doubt on the identity of a criminal  
 ③ to highlight the complex structure of social consciousness  
 ④ to make the objective distinction between crime and heroism  
 ⑤ to develop the inner self of a hero into a collective wisdom

34. Rules can be thought of as formal types of game cues. They tell us the structure of the test, that is, what should be accomplished and how we should accomplish it. In this sense, \_\_\_\_\_. Only within the rules of the game of, say, basketball or baseball do the activities of jump shooting and fielding ground balls make sense and take on value. It is precisely the artificiality created by the rules, the distinctive problem to be solved, that gives sport its special meaning. That is why getting a basketball through a hoop while not using a ladder or pitching a baseball across home plate while standing a certain distance away becomes an important human project. It appears that respecting the rules not only preserves sport but also makes room for the creation of excellence and the emergence of meaning. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [3점]
- \* inconsequential: 중요하지 않은
- ① rules prevent sports from developing a special meaning  
 ② rules create a problem that is artificial yet intelligible  
 ③ game structures can apply to other areas  
 ④ sports become similar to real life due to rules  
 ⑤ game cues are provided by player and spectator interaction

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While being an introvert comes with its challenges, it definitely has its advantages as well. For example, an introvert is far less likely to make a mistake in a social situation, such as inadvertently insulting another person whose opinion is not agreeable. ① An introvert would enjoy reflecting on their thoughts, and thus would be far less likely to suffer from boredom without outside stimulation. ② The only risk that you will face as an introvert is that people who do not know you may think that you are aloof or that you think you are better than them. ③ If you learn how to open up just a little bit with your opinions and thoughts, you will be able to thrive in both worlds. ④ An introvert may prefer online to in-person communication, as you do when feeling temporarily uncertain with your relationships. ⑤ You can then stay true to your personality without appearing to be antisocial.

\* inadvertently: 무심코 \*\* aloof: 냉담한

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

- 36.

A carbon sink is a natural feature that absorbs or stores more carbon than it releases.

- (A) Carbon sinks have been able to absorb about half of this excess CO<sub>2</sub>, and the world’s oceans have done the major part of that job. They absorb about one-fourth of humans’ industrial carbon emissions, doing half the work of all Earth’s carbon sinks combined.
- (B) Its mass of plants and other organic material absorb and store tons of carbon. However, the planet’s major carbon sink is its oceans. Since the Industrial Revolution began in the eighteenth century, CO<sub>2</sub> released during industrial processes has greatly increased the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere.
- (C) The value of carbon sinks is that they can help create equilibrium in the atmosphere by removing excess CO<sub>2</sub>. One example of a carbon sink is a large forest.

\* equilibrium: 평형 상태

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

37.

Promoting attractive images of one's country is not new, but the conditions for trying to create soft power have changed dramatically in recent years. For one thing, nearly half the countries in the world are now democracies.

- (A) Technological advances have led to a dramatic reduction in the cost of processing and transmitting information. The result is an explosion of information, and that has produced a "paradox of plenty." Plentiful information leads to scarcity of attention.
- (B) In such circumstances, diplomacy aimed at public opinion can become as important to outcomes as traditional classified diplomatic communications among leaders. Information creates power, and today a much larger part of the world's population has access to that power.
- (C) When people are overwhelmed with the volume of information confronting them, they have difficulty knowing what to focus on. Attention, rather than information, becomes the scarce resource, and those who can distinguish valuable information from background clutter gain power. [3점]

\* clutter: 혼란

- 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.

There is a considerable difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the 'untouched nature' of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal.

Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to 'real', tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. ( ① ) Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an imaginary world. ( ② ) They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. ( ③ ) Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. ( ④ ) But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. ( ⑤ ) The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

\* indigenous: 토착의

39.

There are also clinical cases that show the flip side of this coin.

Humans can tell lies with their faces. Although some are specifically trained to detect lies from facial expressions, the average person is often misled into believing false and manipulated facial emotions. One reason for this is that we are "two-faced." By this I mean that we have two different neural systems that manipulate our facial muscles. ( ① ) One neural system is under voluntary control and the other works under involuntary control. ( ② ) There are reported cases of individuals who have damaged the neural system that controls voluntary expressions. ( ③ ) They still have facial expressions, but are incapable of producing deceitful ones. ( ④ ) The emotion that you see is the emotion they are feeling, since they have lost the needed voluntary control to produce false facial expressions. ( ⑤ ) These people have injured the system that controls their involuntary expressions, so that the only changes in their demeanor you will see are actually willed expressions.

\* demeanor: 태도, 표정

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

In some subject areas, topics build on one another in a hierarchical fashion, so that a learner must almost certainly master one topic before moving to the next. For example, an elementary school student should probably master principles of addition before moving to multiplication, because multiplication is an extension of addition. Similarly, a medical student must have expertise in human anatomy before studying surgical techniques: It's difficult to perform an appendectomy if you can't find the appendix. Vertical transfer refers to such situations: A learner acquires new knowledge or skills by building on more basic information and procedures. In other cases, knowledge of one topic may affect learning a second topic even though the first isn't a necessary condition for the second. Knowledge of French isn't essential for learning Spanish, yet knowing French can help with Spanish because many words are similar in the two languages. When knowledge of the first topic is helpful but not essential to learning the second one, lateral transfer is occurring.

\* appendectomy: 맹장 수술



In vertical transfer, lower level knowledge is (A) before one proceeds to a higher level; however, in the case of lateral transfer, (B) knowledge can be helpful, but it is not required.

- (A)                      (B)
- ① essential ..... prior
- ② practical ..... detailed
- ③ useless ..... relevant
- ④ practical ..... independent
- ⑤ essential ..... unbiased

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a) change from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and “ancient music” included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b) expected that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c) same throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d) disregarded the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e) earlier times.

\* enshrine: 소중히 하다 \*\* excerpt: 발췌곡 \*\*\* emulation: 경쟁, 모방

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
  - ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
  - ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
  - ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
  - ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century
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)

Princess, a solid Boxer, had been given to Rita when she was ten weeks old, and Rita immediately bonded with (a) her, petting her, feeding her, teaching her basic commands, and letting her sleep on Rita’s bed. The two were always together and within arm’s reach. The only time they were apart was

when Rita was learning to swim. Princess had a fear of water that was so extreme that she couldn’t even touch the water.

\* Boxer: 복서(개의 한 품종)

(B)

Upon hearing Rita’s cry, her mother rushed to the railing, shouting for help, from the entrance of the store a hundred feet or so away. Princess was looking at the water and trembling in fear. (b) She stood there staring at the water — the one thing that had nearly taken her life. Her love for Rita overpowered her fear and she leapt out through the same open space in the railing and plunged into the water. Once in the water, Princess quickly found Rita and slowly dragged her to the shore to her grateful mother.

(C)

Princess’ fears stemmed from her puppyhood when (c) she almost drowned twice. These early traumas made water the only thing that Princess truly feared. When (d) she came close to a body of water, she would try to pull back and seemed emotionally distressed. Would she ever be able to overcome this fear? She had a chance one late afternoon when Rita’s mother took them to a shopping mall.

(D)

It was located along the edge of a lake and featured a wooden boardwalk which was built along the shore. While her mother headed to a store, Rita and Princess began to play on the boardwalk. Suddenly, a boy riding a bicycle slipped on the damp wooden surface, hitting Rita at an angle, which propelled her through an open section of the guard rail. (e) She let out a scream of pain and fear as she fell into the water. She then continued to cry for help and struggle to get out.

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 Rita는 수영을 배울 때를 제외하고 Princess와 항상 함께했다.
  - ② Princess가 사고를 당하자 Rita의 어머니는 도움을 요청했다.
  - ③ Princess는 Rita에 대한 사랑으로 물에 대한 두려움을 극복했다.
  - ④ Rita의 어머니는 Rita와 Princess를 쇼핑몰에 데려갔다.
  - ⑤ Rita와 Princess는 호숫가 산책로에서 놀고 있었다.

\* 확인 사항

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

2019학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	①	2	13	①	3	25	③	2	37	②	3
2	⑤	2	14	②	3	26	②	2	38	①	2
3	②	2	15	④	3	27	⑤	2	39	⑤	2
4	③	2	16	②	2	28	④	2	40	①	2
5	⑤	2	17	⑤	2	29	①	3	41	②	2
6	④	2	18	①	2	30	④	2	42	④	3
7	⑤	2	19	③	2	31	④	3	43	③	2
8	④	2	20	⑤	2	32	②	3	44	⑤	2
9	④	2	21	③	2	33	①	3	45	②	2
10	④	2	22	⑤	2	34	②	3			
11	⑤	2	23	①	2	35	④	2			
12	③	2	24	③	2	36	⑤	2			

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

- ① Let's learn some new skills.
- ② I loved taking your craft class.
- ③ We don't have a community center.
- ④ I bought them from an online store.
- ⑤ I want to make curtains for my sister.

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

- ① Don't worry. We'll clean the room before we leave.
- ② Really? I can't believe you lost the competition.
- ③ Good. The choir performance was a success.
- ④ I'm sorry. I can't play a musical instrument.
- ⑤ Right. You need to practice a lot.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 미술 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ② 예술제 참여를 독려하려고
- ③ 미술 시험을 안내하려고
- ④ 미술실 이용 시간을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 박물관 관람 규칙 준수를 당부하려고

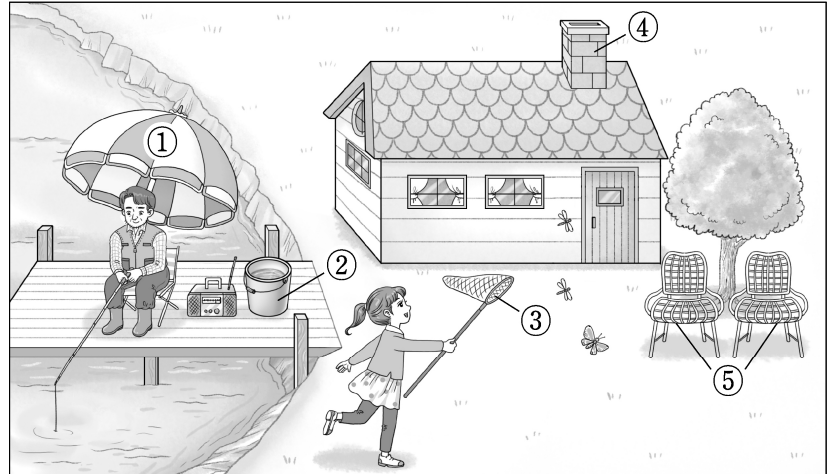
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 어린이집 추가 설립의 필요성
- ② 장난감 대여 서비스 이용의 장점
- ③ 어린이 대상 환경 교육의 중요성
- ④ 놀이가 아동 발달에 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 나이에 따른 장난감 선호도의 변화

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

- ① 사진작가 - 무용가
- ② 사회자 - 초청 강사
- ③ 음악 평론가 - 작곡가
- ④ 조명 기사 - 영화감독
- ⑤ 공연장 관리자 - 피아니스트

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 소품 구매하기
- ② 포스터 붙이기
- ③ 배우들 분장하기
- ④ 가을 축제 기획하기
- ⑤ 무대 배경 제작하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 농구경기에 출전하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 해외 출장을 가야 해서
- ② 매출 보고서를 작성해야 해서
- ③ 지역 병원에서 봉사해야 해서
- ④ 정기 건강 검진을 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 아버지의 은퇴 파티에 참석해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$140
- ② \$160
- ③ \$180
- ④ \$240
- ⑤ \$260

10. 대화를 듣고, Middleton Public Hearing에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제
- ② 개최 일시
- ③ 개최 장소
- ④ 전문가 패널
- ⑤ 질문 기회 유무

11. Megan's Bites에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수제 과자로 유명하다.
- ② 주인의 할머니가 만든 조리법을 사용한다.
- ③ 겉은 바삭하고 속은 부드러운 과자를 만든다.
- ④ 2017년에 Dessert Magazine에 의해 최고의 과자가게로 선정됐다.
- ⑤ 다음 달에 New York에 2호점을 열 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 노트북 컴퓨터 배낭을 고르시오.

Laptop Backpacks					
	Model	Size (inch)	Price	Number of Inner Pockets	Promotional Gift
①	A	15	\$45	4	USB Stick
②	B	18	\$49	4	USB Stick
③	C	18	\$52	6	USB Stick
④	D	20	\$55	6	Mouse Pad
⑤	E	20	\$65	8	Mouse Pad

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

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

- ① No way. My know-how doesn't come from reading books.
- ② Right. Selecting winners that way seems fair to students.
- ③ Yes. I've always wanted to become a famous inventor.
- ④ Good. The first-graders usually prefer social sciences.
- ⑤ Sorry. You should use your creativity for the project.

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

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

- ① Alright. I'll take an offline course then.
- ② Not really. There's no time to study now.
- ③ Sure. I managed to pass the test this morning.
- ④ Great. I was going to give you a wake-up call.
- ⑤ No. Online classes were not available last summer.

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

Brian: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You should judge students by their performance.
- ② I apologize for not joining the cheerleading team.
- ③ We're not allowed to participate in the competition.
- ④ It was a good experience coaching you last semester.
- ⑤ We're thankful for all the hard work you've done for us.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of food on sleep
- ② causes of eating disorders
- ③ ways to improve digestion
- ④ what not to eat to lose weight
- ⑤ importance of a balanced diet for health

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① bananas                      ② milk                              ③ cereal
- ④ French fries                ⑤ candies

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Burke,

Thank you for your question about how to donate children's books for our book drive. The event will take place for one week from September 10th to 16th. Books can be dropped off 24 hours a day during this period. There are two locations designated for donations: Adams Children's Library and Aileen Community Center. At each location, there are blue donation boxes at the main entrance. If you are unable to visit these locations, books can be mailed directly to our organization. Your donations will help support children in our community who may not be able to afford books. We hope this information makes your donation easier. We appreciate your support.

Best regards,  
Carrie Wells

- ① 도서 박람회 자원 봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 아동 도서를 기부하는 방법을 안내하려고
- ③ 지역 아동들의 독서량 조사를 제안하려고
- ④ 독서 교육 프로그램 참여 방법을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 어린이 도서관 설립을 위한 기부를 독려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Emma의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

'How much farther to the finish line? Can I make it?' Emma felt pain in her legs and was breathing heavily. She couldn't remember ever being so exhausted. Feeling frustrated, she began to think about giving up on the race. She knew she would regret it later, but it seemed like there was nothing she could do. Then, she remembered a strategy she had learned. By having strong imagery control, she could help herself achieve her goal. Over and over, Emma imagined herself running smoothly and breathing easily. It was working! She started to feel better. About thirty minutes later, she found herself crossing the finish line with a big smile on her face. Surrounded by cheering friends, she enjoyed her victory full of joy.

- ① calm → terrified                      ② furious → relaxed
- ③ thrilled → ashamed                    ④ discouraged → delighted
- ⑤ confused → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life is hectic. Our days are filled with so many of the "have tos" that we feel there's no time left for the "want tos." Further, spending all our time with others doesn't give us the ability to hit the reset button and relax. Leaving little to no time for ourselves or for the things that are important to us can lead to unmanaged stress, frustration, fatigue, resentment, or worse, health issues. Building in regular "you time," however, can provide numerous benefits, all of which help to make life a little bit sweeter and a little bit more manageable. Unfortunately, many individuals struggle with reaching goals due to an inability to prioritize their own needs. Alone time, however, forces you to take a break from everyday responsibilities and the requirements of others so you can dedicate time to move forward with your own goals, meet your own personal needs, and further explore your personal dreams.

\* hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① 자신을 위한 시간을 확보하여 원하는 바를 추구할 필요가 있다.
- ② 타인과의 정기적인 교류를 통해 스트레스를 해소해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하려면 체계적인 시간 관리가 중요하다.
- ④ 개인의 이익과 공공의 이익 간의 조화를 이루어야 한다.
- ⑤ 업무의 우선순위는 동료와 협의하여 정해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “a link in a chain, a phase in a process”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi’s point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,” he notes.

\* patronage: 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals’ creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One’s genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers like a bottle of wine more if they are told it cost ninety dollars a bottle than if they are told it cost ten. Belief that the wine is more expensive turns on the neurons in the medial orbitofrontal cortex, an area of the brain associated with pleasure feelings. Wine without a price tag doesn’t have this effect. In 2008, American food and wine critics teamed up with a statistician from Yale and a couple of Swedish economists to study the results of thousands of blind tastings of wines ranging from \$1.65 to \$150 a bottle. They found that when they can’t see the price tag, people prefer cheaper wine to pricier bottles. Experts’ tastes did move in the proper direction: they favored finer, more expensive wines. But the bias was almost imperceptible. A wine that cost ten times more than another was ranked by experts only seven points higher on a scale of one to one hundred.

\* medial orbitofrontal cortex: 내측 안와(眼窩) 전두 피질

- ① 소비자는 와인 구매 시 전문가의 평가를 적극적으로 참고한다.
- ② 가격 정보는 소비자의 와인 상품 선호도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 비싼 와인의 대량 구매는 소비자의 쾌감 신경을 자극한다.
- ④ 와인의 판매 가격은 와인의 품질과 비례하여 결정된다.
- ⑤ 와인의 품질은 원산지과 생산 연도에 따라 달라진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the ‘natural’ enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk’s films’ social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the ‘vulgar’ enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of ‘good’ taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

\* vulgar: 저속한, 서민의 \*\* aesthetic: 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics’ negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics’ tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

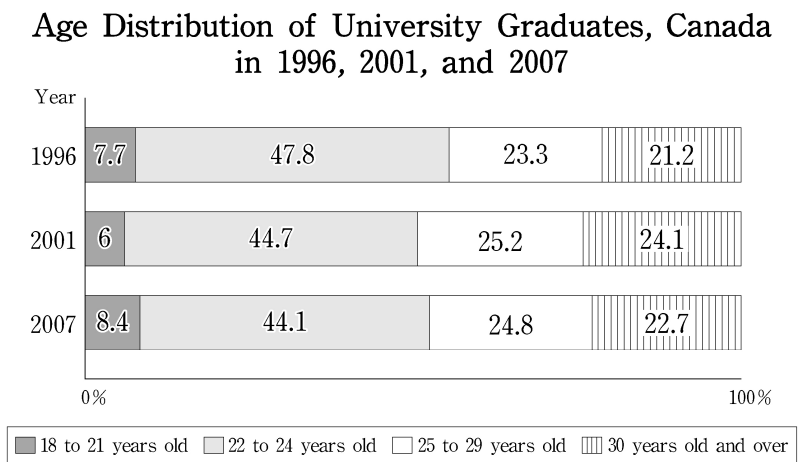
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find acceptable solutions. But in countries where popular opinion is taken into consideration, no mutually acceptable solution has been found. As a result, most spent fuel has been stored in the nuclear power plants where it was produced. This is now causing its own problems as storage ponds designed to store a few years’ waste become filled or overflowing. One avenue that has been explored is the reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the active ingredients. Some of the recovered material can be recycled as fuel. The remainder must be stored safely until it has become inactive. But reprocessing has proved expensive and can exacerbate the problem of disposal rather than assisting it. As a result, it too appears publicly unacceptable.

\* exacerbate: 악화시키다

- ① Are Nuclear Power Plants Really Dangerous?
- ② How to Improve Our Waste Disposal System
- ③ No Benefits: Nuclear Power Plants Are Deceiving Us
- ④ An Unresolved Dilemma in Dealing with Nuclear Waste
- ⑤ Ignorance Is Not a Blessing: Policies for Nuclear Issues!

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



This graph shows the distribution of university graduates in Canada by age group in 1996, 2001, and 2007. ① Although its share was less than 50% in each of the three years, the group of university graduates aged 22 to 24 accounted for the largest single share in those respective years. ② The second largest single share of university graduates in each of the three years was held by those who were 25 to 29 years old. ③ The share of university graduates who were 30 years old and over was higher than 20% in each of the three years. ④ In 1996, the share of the group of university graduates aged 18 to 21 was 7.7%, and the share of the same age group was 6% in 2001. ⑤ In 2007, the combined share of those who were 25 to 29 years old and those who were 30 years old and over accounted for more than 50% of that year's university graduates.

26. Victor Borge에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Borge, born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1909, was a comedian and pianist. Initially a concert musician, Victor Borge soon developed a performance style that combined comedy with classical music. When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, he was performing in Sweden, and a short time later managed to escape to America. When he arrived in the U.S., he didn't speak a word of English. Learning English by watching movies, he soon managed to translate his jokes for the American audience. In 1948, Victor Borge became an American citizen and a few years later was offered a show of his own, *Comedy in Music*. The show remains the longest-running one-man show in Broadway history. At the age of 90, he still performed 60 times a year. He died on December 23rd, 2000 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.

- ① 코미디와 고전 음악을 결합한 공연 스타일을 개발했다.
- ② 나치가 덴마크를 침공했을 때, 미국에서 공연을 하고 있었다.
- ③ 1948년에 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ④ 90세에도 여전히 일 년에 60회의 공연을 했다.
- ⑤ 2000년 12월 23일에 생을 마감했다.

27. LnT-Bot에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**LnT-Bot**

Your Child's Perfect Friend for Learning

**◆ Learning Modes**

LnT-Bot features three learning modes:

- alphabet letters and sounds
- names of objects
- numbers and counting

**◆ Learning Chips**

- 30 learning chips are included.
- Insert a chip in LnT-Bot's forehead slot and pictures will appear on the LCD screen.

**◆ Fun Features**

- Say "Hi, Bot," and LnT-Bot will say "Hello" back.
- Clap your hands once, and LnT-Bot will dance.
- Clap your hands twice, and LnT-Bot will sing one of 10 recorded songs.

- ① 사물 이름 학습 모드가 있다.
- ② 30개의 학습용 칩이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 이마의 슬롯에 칩을 넣으면, LCD 화면에 그림이 나타난다.
- ④ "Hi, Bot"이라고 말하면, "Hello"라고 대답한다.
- ⑤ 박수를 한 번 치면, 녹음된 노래 중 한 곡을 부른다.

28. 2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest**

Notac High School is now accepting your original and critical book reviews.

**■ Submission**

- When: From September 10, 2018 to September 21, 2018
- How: Submit your book review by email to [admin@notachs.net](mailto:admin@notachs.net).

**■ Divisions**

Each participant must enter one of the divisions below.  
(Only one entry per participant)

- Poetry
- Fiction
- Non-fiction

**■ Guidelines**

- Your review must:
  1. Be your own work.
  2. Be written about a book on the given booklist.
  3. Be less than 1,500 words.

\* Winners will be announced on the school website on October 1, 2018. No individual notifications will be made.

For more information, visit [www.notachs.net](http://www.notachs.net).

- ① 이메일로는 서평을 제출할 수 없다.
- ② 여러 부문에 중복하여 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 제공된 도서 목록에 있는 책에 대해 서평을 써야 한다.
- ④ 서평은 1,500 단어 이상이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 개별적으로 통보받는다.



29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Not all organisms are able to find sufficient food to survive, so starvation is a kind of disvalue often found in nature. It also is part of the process of selection ① by which biological evolution functions. Starvation helps filter out those less fit to survive, those less resourceful in finding food for ② themselves and their young. In some circumstances, it may pave the way for genetic variants ③ to take hold in the population of a species and eventually allow the emergence of a new species in place of the old one. Thus starvation is a disvalue that can help make ④ possible the good of greater diversity. Starvation can be of practical or instrumental value, even as it is an intrinsic disvalue. ⑤ What some organisms must starve in nature is deeply regrettable and sad. The statement remains implacably true, even though starvation also may sometimes subserve ends that are good.

\* implacably: 확고히 \*\* subserve: 공헌하다

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative — either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A) available / unavailable at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were practical alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B) predicting / preventing not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars extremely expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C) necessary / unnecessary to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

\* deplete: 고갈시키다 \*\* synthetic pesticide: 합성 살충제

- |   | (A)         | (B)        | (C)         |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| ① | available   | predicting | necessary   |
| ② | available   | preventing | necessary   |
| ③ | available   | predicting | unnecessary |
| ④ | unavailable | preventing | unnecessary |
| ⑤ | unavailable | predicting | necessary   |

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Among the most fascinating natural temperature-regulating behaviors are those of social insects such as bees and ants. These insects are able to maintain a nearly constant temperature in their hives or mounds throughout the year. The constancy of these microclimates depends not just on the location and insulation of the habitat, but on \_\_\_\_\_. When the surrounding temperature increases, the activity in the hive decreases, which decreases the amount of heat generated by insect metabolism. In fact, many animals decrease their activity in the heat and increase it in the cold, and people who are allowed to choose levels of physical activity in hot or cold environments adjust their workload precisely to body temperature. This behavior serves to avoid both hypothermia and hyperthermia.

\* insulation: 단열 \*\* hypothermia: 저체온(증) \*\*\* hyperthermia: 고체온(증)

- ① the activity of the insects in the colony
- ② the interaction with other species
- ③ the change in colony population
- ④ the building materials of the habitat
- ⑤ the physical development of the inhabitants

32. Although most people, including Europe's Muslims, have numerous identities, few of these are politically salient at any moment. It is only when a political issue affects the welfare of those in a particular group that \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, when issues arise that touch on women's rights, women start to think of gender as their principal identity. Whether such women are American or Iranian or whether they are Catholic or Protestant matters less than the fact that they are women. Similarly, when famine and civil war threaten people in sub-Saharan Africa, many African-Americans are reminded of their kinship with the continent in which their ancestors originated centuries earlier, and they lobby their leaders to provide humanitarian relief. In other words, each issue calls forth somewhat different identities that help explain the political preferences people have regarding those issues. [3점]

\* salient: 두드러진

- ① identity assumes importance
- ② religion precedes identity
- ③ society loses stability
- ④ society supports diversity
- ⑤ nationality bears significance

33. Food unites as well as distinguishes eaters because what and how one eats forms much of one's emotional tie to a group identity, be it a nation or an ethnicity. The famous twentieth-century Chinese poet and scholar Lin Yutang remarks, "Our love for fatherland is largely a matter of recollection of the keen sensual pleasure of our childhood. The loyalty to Uncle Sam is the loyalty to American doughnuts, and the loyalty to the *Vaterland* is the loyalty to *Pfannkuchen* and *Stollen*." Such keen connection between food and national or ethnic identification clearly indicates the truth that cuisine and table narrative occupy a significant place in the training grounds of a community and its civilization, and thus, eating, cooking, and talking about one's cuisine are vital to \_\_\_\_\_ . In other words, the destiny of a community depends on how well it nourishes its members.

\* nourish: 기르다

- ① an individual's dietary choices
- ② one's diverse cultural experiences
- ③ one's unique personality and taste
- ④ a community's wholeness and continuation
- ⑤ a community's dominance over other cultures

34. Modern psychological theory states that the process of understanding is a matter of construction, not reproduction, which means that the process of understanding takes the form of the interpretation of data coming from the outside and generated by our mind. For example, the perception of a moving object as a car is based on an interpretation of incoming data within the framework of our knowledge of the world. While the interpretation of simple objects is usually an uncontrolled process, the interpretation of more complex phenomena, such as interpersonal situations, usually requires active attention and thought. Psychological studies indicate that it is knowledge possessed by the individual that determines which stimuli become the focus of that individual's attention, what significance he or she assigns to these stimuli, and how they are combined into a larger whole. This subjective world, interpreted in a particular way, is for us the "objective" world; we cannot know any world other than \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① the reality placed upon us through social conventions
- ② the one we know as a result of our own interpretations
- ③ the world of images not filtered by our perceptual frame
- ④ the external world independent of our own interpretations
- ⑤ the physical universe our own interpretations fail to explain

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While the transportation infrastructure may shape *where* we travel today, in the early eras of travel, it determined whether people could travel at all. ① The development and improvement of transportation was one of the most important factors in allowing modern tourism to develop on a large scale and become a regular part of the lives of billions of people around the world. ② Another important factor was the industrialization that led to more efficient transportation of factory products to consumers than ever before. ③ Technological advances provided the basis for the explosive expansion of local, regional, and global transportation networks and made travel faster, easier, and cheaper. ④ This not only created new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving regions but also prompted a host of other changes in the tourism infrastructure, such as accommodations. ⑤ As a result, the availability of transportation infrastructure and services has been considered a fundamental precondition for tourism.

\* infrastructure: 산업 기반 시설

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

36.

Most of us have a general, rational sense of what to eat and when — there is no shortage of information on the subject.

- (A) *Emotional eating* is a popular term used to describe eating that is influenced by emotions, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most overeating is prompted by feelings rather than physical hunger.
- (B) Yet there is often a disconnect between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, but decisions also involve our feelings. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems.
- (C) Individuals who struggle with obesity tend to eat in response to emotions. However, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight. People of any size may try to escape an emotional experience by preoccupying themselves with eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight. [3점]

\* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

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

37.

Ever since the first scientific opinion polls revealed that most Americans are at best poorly informed about politics, analysts have asked whether citizens are equipped to play the role democracy assigns them.

- (A) Such factors, however, can explain only the misinformation that has always been with us. The sharp rise in misinformation in recent years has a different source: our media. "They are making us dumb," says one observer. When fact bends to fiction, the predictable result is political distrust and polarization.
- (B) It's the difference between ignorance and irrationality. Whatever else one might conclude about self-government, it's at risk when citizens don't know what they're talking about. Our misinformation owes partly to psychological factors, including our tendency to see the world in ways that suit our desires.
- (C) However, there is something worse than an inadequately informed public, and that's a misinformed public. It's one thing when citizens don't know something, and realize it, which has always been a problem. It's another thing when citizens don't know something, but think they know it, which is the new problem.

\* poll: 여론 조사

- 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.

Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older derive benefits from various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax.

Both the budget deficit and federal debt have soared during the recent financial crisis and recession. ( ① ) During 2009-2010, nearly 40 percent of federal expenditures were financed by borrowing. ( ② ) The huge recent federal deficits have pushed the federal debt to levels not seen since the years immediately following World War II. ( ③ ) The rapid growth of baby-boomer retirees in the decade immediately ahead will mean higher spending levels and larger and larger deficits for both Social Security and Medicare. ( ④ ) All of these factors are going to make it extremely difficult to slow the growth of federal spending and keep the debt from ballooning out of control. ( ⑤ ) Projections indicate that the net federal debt will rise to 90 percent of GDP by 2019, and many believe it will be even higher unless constructive action is taken soon.

\* deficit: 부족, 결손 \*\* federal: 연방의 \*\*\* soar: 급등하다, 치솟다

39.

We become entrusted to teach culturally appropriate behaviors, values, attitudes, skills, and information about the world.

Erikson believes that when we reach the adult years, several physical, social, and psychological stimuli trigger a sense of *generativity*. A central component of this attitude is the desire to care for others. ( ① ) For the majority of people, parenthood is perhaps the most obvious and convenient opportunity to fulfill this desire. ( ② ) Erikson believes that another distinguishing feature of adulthood is the emergence of an inborn desire to teach. ( ③ ) We become aware of this desire when the event of being physically capable of reproducing is joined with the events of participating in a committed relationship, the establishment of an adult pattern of living, and the assumption of job responsibilities. ( ④ ) According to Erikson, by becoming parents we learn that we have the need to be needed by others who depend on our knowledge, protection, and guidance. ( ⑤ ) By assuming the responsibilities of being primary caregivers to children through their long years of physical and social growth, we concretely express what Erikson believes to be an inborn desire to teach. [3점]

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

Perceptions of forest use and the value of forests as standing timber vary considerably from indigenous peoples to national governments and Western scientists. These differences in attitudes and values lie at the root of conflicting management strategies and stimulate protest groups such as the Chipko movement. For example, the cultivators of the Himalayas and Karakoram view forests as essentially a convertible resource. That is, under increasing population pressure and growing demands for cultivable land, the conversion of forest into cultivated terraces means a much higher productivity can be extracted from the same area. Compensation in the form of planting on terrace edges occurs to make up for the clearance. This contrasts with the national view of the value of forests as a renewable resource, with the need or desire to keep a forest cover over the land for soil conservation, and with a global view of protection for biodiversity and climate change purposes, irrespective of the local people's needs.

\* timber: (목재가 되는) 수목 \*\* indigenous: 토착의



For indigenous peoples forests serve as a source of (A) resources, while national and global perspectives prioritize the (B) of forests, despite the local needs.

(A) (B)

- ① transformable ..... preservation
- ② transformable ..... practicality
- ③ consumable ..... manipulation
- ④ restorable ..... potential
- ⑤ restorable ..... recovery

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a) coloured by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b) interpreted within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story — go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c) randomly recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy — just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d) employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e) factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

\* malevolent: 악의 있는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
  - ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
  - ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
  - ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
  - ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony
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)

Over the last week, Jason had been feeling worried about his daughter, Sally. For two months now, Sally had been absorbed, perhaps even excessively, in studying birds. He was afraid she might begin to ignore her schoolwork. While shopping, Jason was glad to run into his old friend Jennifer, a bird expert working at the local university. Maybe (a) she could help ease his concern. Upon hearing about Sally's interest, Jennifer invited them both to visit her office to see just how deep Sally's fascination was.

(B)

Approaching the tree, Sally shouted excitedly, "There, that's the nest!" Jennifer looked up to see a small cup-shaped nest within a fork of the branches. Quickly, (b) she took out her binoculars and peered where Sally pointed. In the fading evening light, she found the two rare black birds in their nest. "See, didn't I tell you?" exclaimed Sally. Looking at her in joyful surprise, both Jason and Jennifer were proud of Sally. They now recognized her extraordinary gift and passion as a bird-watcher.

\* binoculars: 쌍안경

(C)

Two days later, Jason and Sally visited Jennifer's office. Sally was delighted by the books about birds and she joyfully looked at the beautiful pictures in them. It was while Jason and Jennifer were talking that Sally suddenly shouted, "Oh, I've seen this bird!" "Impossible," replied Jennifer, not believing it. "This book shows rare birds. You can't see any of them around here." But (c) she insisted, "I spotted a pair of them in their nest in a huge oak tree nearby!"

(D)

Jennifer walked up to Sally and took a close look at the page. (d) She calmly said, "That's the black robin of Chathas Island. It's one of the rarest birds, Sally. You couldn't have seen it in this town." Yet Sally persisted. "In that case, can you show (e) me the nest?" asked Jennifer. "Yes, I can right now if you want," answered Sally full of confidence. Jennifer put on her coat, pulled out a pair of binoculars, and stepped out. Sally and Jason followed.

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 Sally는 두 달 동안 새를 공부하는 데 몰두해 왔었다.
  - ② Jennifer는 대학교에서 근무하는 새 전문가이다.
  - ③ Jason은 Sally가 새 관찰자로서 재능이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다.
  - ④ Jason과 Sally는 Jennifer의 사무실을 방문했다.
  - ⑤ Jennifer는 Sally가 희귀한 새를 보았다는 말을 처음부터 믿었다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.

2019학년도 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	④	2	13	②	3	25	⑤	2	37	⑤	2
2	①	2	14	①	2	26	②	2	38	④	2
3	③	2	15	⑤	3	27	⑤	2	39	⑤	3
4	②	2	16	①	2	28	③	2	40	①	2
5	⑤	2	17	③	2	29	⑤	2	41	②	2
6	③	2	18	②	2	30	①	2	42	③	3
7	③	2	19	④	2	31	①	2	43	③	2
8	⑤	2	20	①	2	32	①	3	44	③	2
9	②	3	21	⑤	3	33	④	2	45	⑤	2
10	④	2	22	②	2	34	②	3			
11	⑤	2	23	①	3	35	②	2			
12	④	2	24	④	2	36	②	3			

제 3 교시

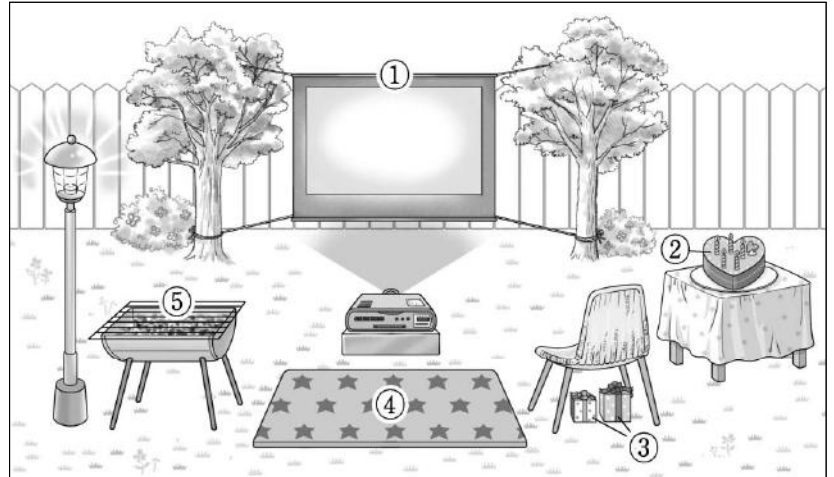
영어 영역

홀수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - No. You can't study with us.
  - Okay. I'll do the report by myself.
  - Sure. I'll call you when I'm done.
  - Yes. I'm pleased to join your team.
  - Sorry. You have to finish by tomorrow.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - Be careful. The roads are slippery.
  - I agree. The seats are very comfortable.
  - Wonderful. Let's attend the program together.
  - Great. I'll register my son for the program.
  - I'm sorry. Your son has to wait longer.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 경기 취소를 공지하려고
  - 팬클럽 가입을 권유하려고
  - 경기장 개장을 홍보하려고
  - 웹 사이트 점검을 안내하려고
  - 시상식 일정 변경을 사과하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 실패한 실험을 분석하면 실험에 성공할 수 있다.
  - 과학 수업에서는 이론과 실습이 병행되어야 한다.
  - 과학자가 되기 위해서는 인문학적 소양도 필요하다.
  - 실험 일지는 실험 보고서 작성에 도움이 된다.
  - 실험을 할 때마다 안전 교육을 해야 한다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - 모델 - 사진작가
  - 기증자 - 박물관 직원
  - 영화 관람객 - 티켓 판매원
  - 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가
  - 고객 - 가구점 직원

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 발표 주제 정하기
  - 식용 곤충 조사하기
  - 설문 조사 결과 분류하기
  - 사진 촬영하기
  - 유인물 배부하기
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 드론 비행 대회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
  - 부모님이 방문하셔서
  - 취업 면접에 가야 해서
  - 졸업식에 참석해야 해서
  - 파트너를 구하지 못해서
  - 드론을 갖고 있지 않아서
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
  - \$120
  - \$140
  - \$160
  - \$180
  - \$200
- 대화를 듣고, International Fireworks Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - 개최 일시
  - 개최 장소
  - 참가국
  - 주제
  - 교통편
- 2018 Upcycling Workshop에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - 3일간 진행될 것이다.
  - 세미나실에서 열릴 것이다.
  - 패션 디자이너가 가르칠 것이다.
  - 모든 재료가 제공된다.
  - 참가 연령에 제한이 없다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 도마를 고르시오.

Cutting Boards at Camilo's Kitchen

	Model	Material	Price	Handle	Size
①	A	plastic	\$25	×	medium
②	B	maple	\$35	○	small
③	C	maple	\$40	×	large
④	D	walnut	\$45	○	medium
⑤	E	walnut	\$55	○	large

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

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

- ① Absolutely! You should go and see a doctor.
- ② No problem. I'll visit you on my business trip.
- ③ Sure. You can check the directions before driving.
- ④ Okay. I'll ask my team so I can take the medicine.
- ⑤ Right. Taking a trip is a great way to relieve stress.

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

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

- ① I agree. The actors performed well in the musical.
- ② You're right. Let's wait for the reviews of the musical.
- ③ Good. Now, we should rewrite the script of the musical.
- ④ Great. I need a new musical instrument for our performance.
- ⑤ Thanks. Then, I'll read the novel before I watch the musical.

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

Steve: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You should highlight your volunteer experience as a translator.
- ② How about volunteering together for the translation club?
- ③ Why don't you help me write a self-introduction letter?
- ④ You need to spend more time practicing translation.
- ⑤ You'd better become more qualified as a volunteer.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① why traditional foods are popular
- ② misconceptions about organic foods
- ③ unexpected origins of common foods
- ④ when foods spread across countries
- ⑤ importance of eating fresh foods

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① Caesar salad      ② bagels      ③ kiwis
- ④ potatoes      ⑤ buffalo wings

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Reese,

A few days ago, I submitted my application and recipe for the 2nd Annual DC Metro Cooking Contest. However, I would like to change my recipe if it is possible. I have checked the website again, but I could only find information about the contest date, time, and prizes. I couldn't see any information about changing recipes. I have just created a great new recipe, and I believe people will love this more than the one I have already submitted. Please let me know if I can change my submitted recipe. I look forward to your response.

Best Regards,  
Sophia Walker

- ① 요리 대회 일정을 안내하려고
- ② 요리 대회 심사 결과를 확인하려고
- ③ 요리법 변경 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 요리법 개발을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 요리 대회 불참을 통보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Dave의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The waves were perfect for surfing. Dave, however, just could not stay on his board. He had tried more than ten times to stand up but never managed it. He felt that he would never succeed. He was about to give up when he looked at the sea one last time. The swelling waves seemed to say, "Come on, Dave. One more try!" Taking a deep breath, he picked up his board and ran into the water. He waited for the right wave. Finally, it came. He jumped up onto the board just like he had practiced. And this time, standing upright, he battled the wave all the way back to shore. Walking out of the water joyfully, he cheered, "Wow, I did it!"

- ① frustrated → delighted      ② bored → comforted
- ③ calm → annoyed      ④ relieved → frightened
- ⑤ pleased → upset

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

War is inconceivable without *some* image, or concept, of the enemy. It is the presence of the enemy that gives meaning and justification to war. 'War follows from feelings of hatred', wrote Carl Schmitt. 'War has its own strategic, tactical, and other rules and points of view, but they all presuppose that the political decision has already been made as to who the enemy is'. The concept of the enemy is fundamental to the moral assessment of war: 'The basic aim of a nation at war in establishing an image of the enemy is to distinguish as sharply as possible the act of killing from the act of murder'. However, we need to be cautious about thinking of war and the image of the enemy that informs it in an abstract and uniform way. Rather, both must be seen for the cultural and contingent phenomena that they are.

\* contingent: 불확정적인

- ① 전쟁과 적을 추상적이고 획일적으로 개념화하는 것을 경계해야 한다.
- ② 적에 따라 다양한 전략과 전술을 수립하고 적용해야 한다.
- ③ 보편적 윤리관에 기초하여 적의 개념을 정의해야 한다.
- ④ 전쟁 예방에 도움이 되는 정치적 결정을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어떠한 경우에도 전쟁을 정당화하지 말아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 refining ignorance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not the explicit goal, the best science can really be seen as refining ignorance. Scientists, especially young ones, can get too obsessed with results. Society helps them along in this mad chase. Big discoveries are covered in the press, show up on the university's home page, help get grants, and make the case for promotions. But it's wrong. Great scientists, the pioneers that we admire, are not concerned with results but with the next questions. The highly respected physicist Enrico Fermi told his students that an experiment that successfully proves a hypothesis is a measurement; one that doesn't is a discovery. A discovery, an uncovering — of new ignorance. The Nobel Prize, the pinnacle of scientific accomplishment, is awarded, not for a lifetime of scientific achievement, but for a single discovery, a result. Even the Nobel committee realizes in some way that this is not really in the scientific spirit, and their award citations commonly honor the discovery for having “opened a field up,” “transformed a field,” or “taken a field in new and unexpected directions.”

\* pinnacle: 정점

- ① looking beyond what is known towards what is left unknown
- ② offering an ultimate account of what has been discovered
- ③ analyzing existing knowledge with an objective mindset
- ④ inspiring scientists to publicize significant discoveries
- ⑤ informing students of a new field of science

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. Investigations into the economics of information encompass a variety of categories including the costs of information and information services; the effects of information on decision making; the savings from effective information acquisition; the effects of information on productivity; and the effects of specific agencies (such as corporate, technical, or medical libraries) on the productivity of organizations. Obviously many of these areas overlap, but it is clear that information has taken on a life of its own outside the medium in which it is contained. Information has become a recognized entity to be measured, evaluated, and priced.

\* entity: 실재(물)

- ① 정보화된 사회일수록 개인 정보 보호가 필요하다.
- ② 정보의 효율적 교환은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 정보 처리의 단순화는 신속한 의사 결정에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 정보 기반 사회에서 정보는 독자적 상품 가치를 지닌다.
- ⑤ 정보 기반 사회에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world's poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

\* mitigation: 완화 \*\* abatement: 감소 \*\*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A defining element of catastrophes is the magnitude of their harmful consequences. To help societies prevent or reduce damage from catastrophes, a huge amount of effort and technological sophistication are often employed to assess and communicate the size and scope of potential or actual losses. This effort assumes that people can understand the resulting numbers and act on them appropriately. However, recent behavioral research casts doubt on this fundamental assumption. Many people do not understand large numbers. Indeed, large numbers have been found to lack meaning and to be underestimated in decisions unless they convey affect (feeling). This creates a paradox that rational models of decision making fail to represent. On the one hand, we respond strongly to aid a single individual in need. On the other hand, we often fail to prevent mass tragedies or take appropriate measures to reduce potential losses from natural disasters.

\* catastrophe: 큰 재해

- ① Insensitivity to Mass Tragedy: We Are Lost in Large Numbers
- ② Power of Numbers: A Way of Classifying Natural Disasters
- ③ How to Reach Out a Hand to People in Desperate Need
- ④ Preventing Potential Losses Through Technology
- ⑤ Be Careful, Numbers Magnify Feelings!



25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top Ten Origin Countries of International Students  
(School Years 1979-1980 and 2016-2017)

School Year 1979-1980		School Year 2016-2017	
Country	Number	Country	Number
Iran	51,000	China	351,000
Taiwan	18,000	India	186,000
Nigeria	16,000	South Korea	59,000
Canada	15,000	Saudi Arabia	53,000
Japan	12,000	Canada	27,000
Hong Kong	10,000	Vietnam	22,000
Venezuela	10,000	Taiwan	22,000
Saudi Arabia	10,000	Japan	19,000
India	9,000	Mexico	17,000
Thailand	7,000	Brazil	13,000
Other countries	129,000	Other countries	311,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>286,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079,000</b>

• Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

The tables above show the top ten origin countries and the number of international students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities in two school years, 1979-1980 and 2016-2017.

① The total number of international students in 2016-2017 was over three times larger than the total number of international students in 1979-1980. ② Iran, Taiwan, and Nigeria were the top three origin countries of international students in 1979-1980, among which only Taiwan was included in the list of the top ten origin countries in 2016-2017. ③ The number of students from India was over twenty times larger in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980, and India ranked higher than China in 2016-2017. ④ South Korea, which was not included among the top ten origin countries in 1979-1980, ranked third in 2016-2017. ⑤ Although the number of students from Japan was larger in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980, Japan ranked lower in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980.

26. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, an American author born in Washington, D.C. in 1896, wrote novels with rural themes and settings. While she was young, one of her stories appeared in *The Washington Post*. After graduating from university, Rawlings worked as a journalist while simultaneously trying to establish herself as a fiction writer. In 1928, she purchased an orange grove in Cross Creek, Florida. This became the source of inspiration for some of her writings which included *The Yearling* and her autobiographical book, *Cross Creek*. In 1939, *The Yearling*, which was about a boy and an orphaned baby deer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Later, in 1946, *The Yearling* was made into a film of the same name. Rawlings passed away in 1953, and the land she owned at Cross Creek has become a Florida State Park honoring her achievements.

\* grove: 과수원

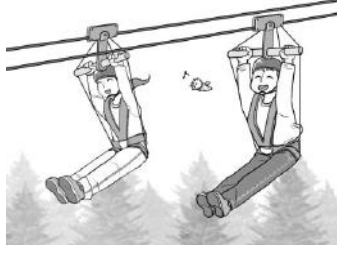
- ① Washington, D.C.에서 태어난 미국 작가이다.
- ② 그녀의 이야기 중 하나가 *The Washington Post*에 실렸다.
- ③ 대학교를 졸업한 후 저널리스트로 일했다.
- ④ *The Yearling*이라는 소설은 다른 제목으로 영화화되었다.
- ⑤ Cross Creek에 소유했던 땅은 Florida 주립 공원이 되었다.

27. Flying Eagle Zipline Ride에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Flying Eagle Zipline Ride

Soar through the treetops over Lost Forest on our thrilling Flying Eagle Zipline! Feel the thrill of flying like an eagle!

- Age requirement: 13 years old and over
- Price: £20
- Zipline length: 500 metres
- Duration: 30 minutes (including safety instruction)
- Restrictions:
  - People with back problems or serious heart conditions
  - Weight: over 125 kg
  - Height: under 120 cm



- ※ We do not take responsibility for lost valuables.
- ※ No advanced reservations are necessary.

Please visit our website at [www.flyingeaglezip.co.uk](http://www.flyingeaglezip.co.uk) for more information.

- ① 13세 이상부터 탈 수 있다.
- ② zip라인의 길이는 500미터이다.
- ③ 체중 제한이 있다.
- ④ 분실한 귀중품에 대해 책임을 지지 않는다.
- ⑤ 사전 예약이 필요하다.

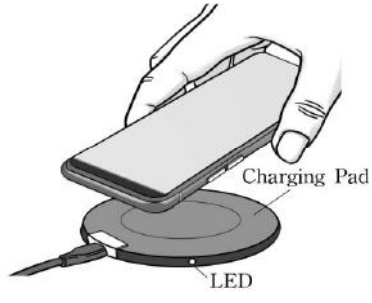
28. Wireless Charging Pad 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Wireless Charging Pad

– Instructions –

**Wireless Smartphone Charging:**

1. Connect the charging pad to a power source.
2. Place your smartphone on the charging pad with the display facing up.
3. Place your smartphone on the center of the charging pad (or it will not charge).



**Charge Status LED:**

- Blue Light: Your smartphone is charging. If there's a problem, the blue light will flash.
- White Light: Your smartphone is fully charged.

**Caution:**

- Do not place anything between your smartphone and the charging pad while charging.
- The charging pad is not water-resistant. Keep it dry.

- ① 스마트폰의 화면을 아래로 향하게 두어야 한다.
- ② 스마트폰을 충전 패드 중앙에 놓지 않아도 된다.
- ③ LED 빛이 흰색이면 스마트폰이 완전히 충전되지 않은 것이다.
- ④ 스마트폰과 충전 패드 사이에 어떤 것도 놓지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 충전 패드는 방수가 된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

“Monumental” is a word that comes very close to ① expressing the basic characteristic of Egyptian art. Never before and never since has the quality of monumentality been achieved as fully as it ② did in Egypt. The reason for this is not the external size and massiveness of their works, although the Egyptians admittedly achieved some amazing things in this respect. Many modern structures exceed ③ those of Egypt in terms of purely physical size. But massiveness has nothing to do with monumentality. An Egyptian sculpture no bigger than a person’s hand is more monumental than that gigantic pile of stones ④ that constitutes the war memorial in Leipzig, for instance. Monumentality is not a matter of external weight, but of “inner weight.” This inner weight is the quality which Egyptian art possesses to such a degree that everything in it seems to be made of primeval stone, like a mountain range, even if it is only a few inches across or ⑤ carved in wood.

\* gigantic: 거대한 \*\* primeval: 원시 시대의

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

Europe’s first *Homo sapiens* lived primarily on large game, particularly reindeer. Even under ideal circumstances, hunting these fast animals with spear or bow and arrow is an ① uncertain task. The reindeer, however, had a ② weakness that mankind would mercilessly exploit: it swam poorly. While afloat, it is uniquely ③ vulnerable, moving slowly with its antlers held high as it struggles to keep its nose above water. At some point, a Stone Age genius realized the enormous hunting ④ advantage he would gain by being able to glide over the water’s surface, and built the first boat. Once the ⑤ laboriously overtaken and killed prey had been hauled aboard, getting its body back to the tribal camp would have been far easier by boat than on land. It would not have taken long for mankind to apply this advantage to other goods.

\* exploit: 이용하다 \*\* haul: 끌어당기다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Finkenauer and Rimé investigated the memory of the unexpected death of Belgium’s King Baudouin in 1993 in a large sample of Belgian citizens. The data revealed that the news of the king’s death had been widely socially shared. By talking about the event, people gradually constructed a social narrative and a collective memory of the emotional event. At the same time, they consolidated their own memory of the personal circumstances in which the event took place, an effect known as “flashbulb memory.” The more an event is socially shared, the more it will be fixed in people’s minds. Social sharing may in this way help to counteract some natural tendency people may have. Naturally, people should be driven to “forget” undesirable events. Thus, someone who just heard a piece of bad news often tends initially to deny what happened. The \_\_\_\_\_ social sharing of the bad news contributes to realism.

\* consolidate: 공고히 하다

- ① biased                      ② illegal                      ③ repetitive
- ④ temporary                ⑤ rational

32. Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply ‘weirdos’. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their *behavioural style*, i.e. the way \_\_\_\_\_ . The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its supporters were *consistent* in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who support and defend their position *consistently*, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as ‘major’ social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority.

\* dismiss: 일축하다 \*\* weirdo: 별난 사람  
\*\*\* suffragette: 여성 참정권론자

- ① the minority gets its point across
- ② the minority tones down its voice
- ③ the majority cultivates the minority
- ④ the majority brings about social change
- ⑤ the minority cooperates with the majority

33. Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become resources for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are selected according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be passed onto an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the present. Further, heritage is more concerned with meanings than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be discarded as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be reinvented to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

- ① a collection of memories and traditions of a society
- ② as much about forgetting as remembering the past
- ③ neither concerned with the present nor the future
- ④ a mirror reflecting the artefacts of the past
- ⑤ about preserving universal cultural values

34. The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because \_\_\_\_\_. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6-2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints. [3점]

\* bilateral: 양측의 \*\* parietal: 정수리(부분)의  
\*\*\* constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could. ① Some painters made practical use of the invention. ② There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. ③ But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting's moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. ④ Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. ⑤ Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art.

\* render: 표현하다 \*\* configuration: 배치

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

36.

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much more challenging task than studying snails or sound waves.

- (A) But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very likely to get the same results.
- (B) It often requires compromises, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available (such as introduction to psychology students) to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called reactivity.
- (C) Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are more socially desirable than their true feelings.

\* replicable: 반복 가능한

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

37.

Clearly, schematic knowledge helps you — guiding your understanding and enabling you to reconstruct things you cannot remember.

- (A) Likewise, if there are things you can't recall, your schemata will fill in the gaps with knowledge about what's typical in that situation. As a result, a reliance on schemata will inevitably make the world seem more "normal" than it really is and will make the past seem more "regular" than it actually was.
- (B) Any reliance on schematic knowledge, therefore, will be shaped by this information about what's "normal." Thus, if there are things you don't notice while viewing a situation or event, your schemata will lead you to fill in these "gaps" with knowledge about what's normally in place in that setting.
- (C) But schematic knowledge can also hurt you, promoting errors in perception and memory. Moreover, the *types* of errors produced by schemata are quite predictable: Bear in mind that schemata summarize the broad pattern of your experience, and so they tell you, in essence, what's typical or ordinary in a given situation. [3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity.

The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth. While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. ( ① ) It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. ( ② ) The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale. ( ③ ) But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way. ( ④ ) A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. ( ⑤ ) A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

\* fidelity: 충실 \*\* propagate: 전파하다

39.

A round hill rising above a plain, therefore, would appear on the map as a set of concentric circles, the largest at the base and the smallest near the top.

A major challenge for map-makers is the depiction of hills and valleys, slopes and flatlands collectively called the *topography*. This can be done in various ways. One is to create an image of sunlight and shadow so that wrinkles of the topography are alternately lit and shaded, creating a visual representation of the shape of the land. ( ① ) Another, technically more accurate way is to draw contour lines. ( ② ) A contour line connects all points that lie at the same elevation. ( ③ ) When the contour lines are positioned closely together, the hill's slope is steep; if they lie farther apart, the slope is gentler. ( ④ ) Contour lines can represent scarps, hollows, and valleys of the local topography. ( ⑤ ) At a glance, they reveal whether the relief in the mapped area is great or small: a "busy" contour map means lots of high relief. [3점]

\* concentric: 중심이 같은 \*\* scarp: 가파른 비탈 \*\*\* relief: (토지의) 고저, 기복

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

Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives. For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront. Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a "temporal advantage" after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumption/return.

\* upfront: 선행 투자의



Due to the fact that people tend to favor more (A) outputs, fossil fuels are more (B) than renewable energy alternatives in regards to the distance between inputs and outputs.

- |   |            |       |             |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
|   | (A)        |       | (B)         |
| ① | immediate  | ..... | competitive |
| ② | available  | ..... | expensive   |
| ③ | delayed    | ..... | competitive |
| ④ | convenient | ..... | expensive   |
| ⑤ | abundant   | ..... | competitive |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a) separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b) promoted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c) limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d) pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e) develop the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

\* discipline: 통제하다    \*\* enterprise: 기업(체)  
\*\*\* exaggerate: 과장하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
  - ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
  - ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
  - ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
  - ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry
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)

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 확인하시오.

2019학년도 대학수학능력시험

영어 영역 정답표  
( 홀수 ) 형

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	③	2	13	④	3	25	③	2	37	⑤	3
2	④	2	14	⑤	2	26	④	2	38	③	2
3	①	2	15	①	3	27	⑤	2	39	③	3
4	①	2	16	③	2	28	④	2	40	①	2
5	②	2	17	⑤	2	29	②	3	41	③	2
6	④	2	18	③	2	30	⑤	2	42	②	3
7	⑤	2	19	①	2	31	③	2	43	②	2
8	②	2	20	①	2	32	①	2	44	⑤	2
9	②	3	21	①	2	33	②	3	45	②	2
10	④	2	22	④	2	34	②	3			
11	⑤	2	23	④	3	35	④	2			
12	④	2	24	①	2	36	③	2			

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

- ① They'll let me know in a week.
- ② I'm excited to watch the musical.
- ③ I posted the results on the website.
- ④ I finally got the main role I wanted.
- ⑤ They'll start the audition in 10 minutes.

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

- ① Absolutely. You don't need it tomorrow.
- ② Alright. I'll return it to you this evening.
- ③ I know. But I haven't fixed mine yet.
- ④ Don't worry. You can repair it easily.
- ⑤ Sorry. I couldn't go to the workshop.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 회사 발전 계획을 발표하려고
- ② 직원 연수 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 우수 직원상 신청을 권장하려고
- ④ 신입 사원 세미나를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 직장 근무 환경 개선을 촉구하려고

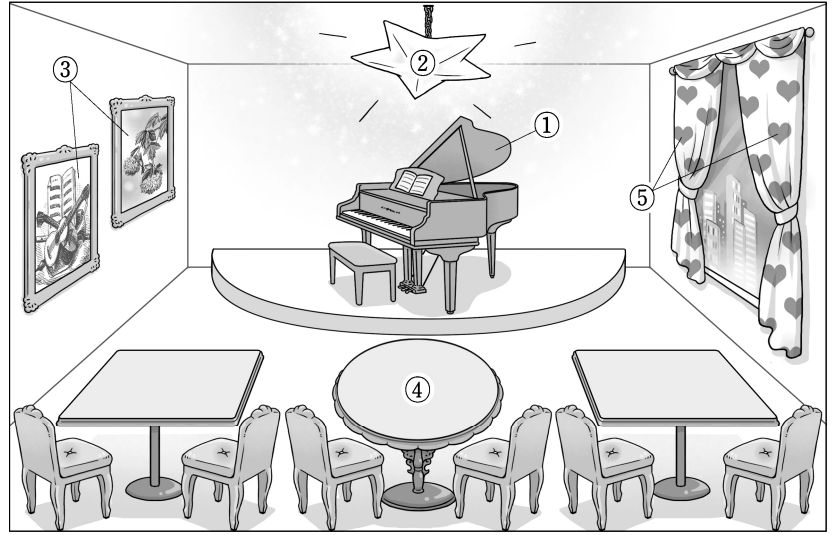
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 글씨체를 통해 사람의 성격을 파악할 수 있다.
- ② 컴퓨터 사용이 고객 관리에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 손으로 쓴 편지는 사람을 감동시킨다.
- ④ 신뢰 관계는 좋은 첫인상에서 비롯된다.
- ⑤ 글쓰기 능력은 꾸준한 노력을 통해 향상된다.

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

- ① 화가 - 패션모델
- ② 소설가 - 출판업자
- ③ 사진작가 - 요리사
- ④ 영화감독 - 만화가
- ⑤ 작곡가 - 신문 기자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 행사 광고지 인쇄하기
- ② 행사용 선물 주문하기
- ③ 사인회 작가에게 연락하기
- ④ 할인 행사용 도서 진열하기
- ⑤ 회원에게 문자 메시지 보내기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 농구 경기를 보러 가지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 야근을 해야 했기 때문에
- ② 티켓이 매진되었기 때문에
- ③ 딸을 돌보아야 했기 때문에
- ④ 경기 일정이 변경되었기 때문에
- ⑤ 갑자기 출장을 가야 했기 때문에

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36    ② \$40    ③ \$45    ④ \$50    ⑤ \$60

10. 대화를 듣고, 학생회장 선거에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선거 일자    ② 후보자 공약    ③ 후보 자격
- ④ 연설 장소    ⑤ 투표 방법

11. Sunstone City Library에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 8월 5일에 개관한다.
- ② Kingsbury Museum을 설계한 건축가가 설계했다.
- ③ 가상현실 기기를 무료로 사용할 수 있다.
- ④ Sunstone City에서 가장 많은 도서를 보유하고 있다.
- ⑤ 개관일에 방문객에게 선물을 줄 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 그림 액자를 고르시오.

Picture Frames					
	Model	Price	Material	Color	Free Gift
①	A	\$30	Paper	Gold	Picture Key Ring
②	B	\$33	Ceramic	White	Picture Key Ring
③	C	\$42	Aluminum	Silver	Picture Magnet
④	D	\$35	Bamboo	Brown	Picture Magnet
⑤	E	\$28	Plastic	Blue	Picture Key Ring

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

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

- ① Thanks a lot. I hope he can help me out.
- ② No thanks. He's the last man I want to see.
- ③ Trust me. I'll keep the sound system updated.
- ④ That's fine. You'll learn from your experience.
- ⑤ Cheer up! You'll get another chance next time.

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

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

- ① Okay. I'll ask her to buy some shrimp on her way home.
- ② Great idea. Turkey sandwiches are always my favorite.
- ③ Yes. I'll take the shrimp pasta to her workplace now.
- ④ Good. Let me recommend several good restaurants.
- ⑤ No wonder. She took the day off from work today.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Peter가 Peter의 할머니에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm worried that you use your smartphone too much.
- ② Let me explain how to download apps on your phone.
- ③ Why don't you share your photos with your classmates?
- ④ How about taking a smartphone class at the senior center?
- ⑤ I'd better buy you a new smartphone with a larger screen.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique museums around the world
- ② the history of world-class museums
- ③ cultural festivals in different countries
- ④ worldwide efforts to preserve heritage
- ⑤ international etiquette of museum visitors

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① USA                      ② Egypt                      ③ India
- ④ Japan                      ⑤ Mexico

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Future Pilots,

We are very excited to announce that we will offer the Summer Aviation Flight Camp for student pilot certificates. It will be held from July 20 to August 3, 2019 at O'Ryan Flight School. The summer camp will include programs in which participants can receive flight instruction from professional pilots, go on field trips, try flight simulators, and do a lot more. Because of the aviation regulation for student pilots, the camp is limited to participants over 16 years old. Please see the attached document for registration and tuition information. If you have further questions about the camp, please contact the coordinator at 714-3127-1004.

Sincerely,  
Todd O'Ryan  
Director

- ① 항공 비행 캠프 변경 사항을 알리려고
- ② 항공 비행 캠프 개최에 대해 안내하려고
- ③ 항공 조종사 자격시험 장소를 공지하려고
- ④ 항공 조종사 면허 신청 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 항공 비행 캠프 참여자 선정 결과를 통보하려고

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?

Learning a certain concept such as "molecules" requires more than just a single exposure to the idea. If a student is going to remember a science concept, he or she should experience it multiple times and in various contexts. That is one of the strengths of the learning cycle: the students have direct experience with the concept, then they talk about it, and then they have even more direct experience. Reading, watching videos, and listening to others' thoughts contribute to a more solid understanding of the concept. This suggests more than repetition. Each event allows the student to examine the concept from a different perspective. Ultimately this will lead to a substantive, useful understanding of the complexities and nuances of the concept.

- ① 과학 개념을 학습하려면 다양한 방식으로 여러 번 접해야 한다.
- ② 복잡한 과학 개념을 이해하기 위해서는 암기가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 과학 학습을 위해 기본 개념을 숙지할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 과학 원리는 쉬운 것부터 어려운 것 순으로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 시각 자료를 활용하여 과학 수업을 진행해야 한다.



21. 밑줄 친 “Garbage in, garbage out”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many companies confuse activities and results. As a consequence, they make the mistake of designing a process that sets out milestones in the form of activities that must be carried out during the sales cycle. Salespeople have a genius for doing what’s compensated rather than what’s effective. If your process has an activity such as “submit proposal” or “make cold call,” then that’s just what your people will do. No matter that the calls were to the wrong customer or went nowhere. No matter that the proposal wasn’t submitted at the right point in the buying decision or contained inappropriate information. The process asked for activity, and activity was what it got. Salespeople have done what was asked for. “Garbage in, garbage out” they will delight in telling you. “It’s not our problem, it’s this dumb process.”

- ① In seeking results, compensation is the key to quality.
- ② Salespeople should join in a decision-making process.
- ③ Shared understanding does not always result in success.
- ④ Activities drawn from false information produce failure.
- ⑤ Processes focused on activities end up being ineffective.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers’ behaviour and business trends.

- ① 고객의 특성은 기업의 데이터 처리 과정에서 주요 고려 사항이다.
- ② 성공하는 기업은 사실에 기반한 판단을 통해 위기를 극복한다.
- ③ 기업 경쟁력은 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력에서 나온다.
- ④ 지식 정보화 시대에는 기초 데이터 확보의 중요성이 커지고 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터의 가치는 그것이 가지는 잠재적 수익성에 의해 결정된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

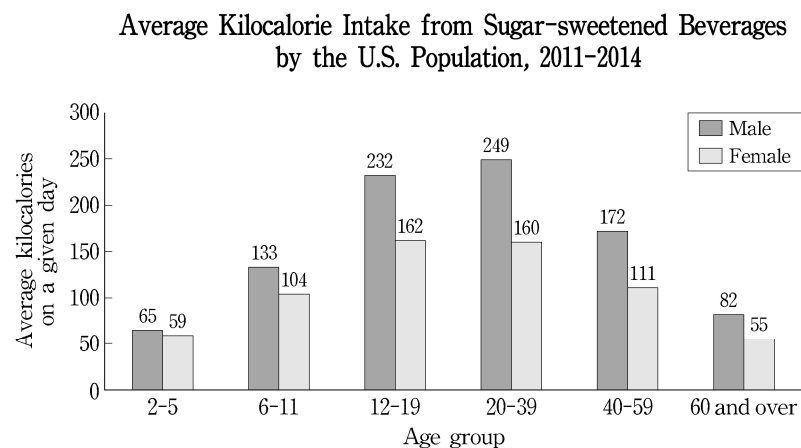
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

\* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages by age group and gender on a given day during 2011-2014 in the United States. ① In each age group, males had higher average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages than females did. ② Among the male groups, the group aged 20-39 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ③ Among the female groups, the group aged 12-19 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages, followed by the group aged 20-39. ④ Among the male groups, the group aged 2-5 had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ⑤ Among the female groups, likewise, the youngest group had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages.

26. Great Bear Rainforest에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Along the coast of British Columbia lies a land of forest green and sparkling blue. This land is the Great Bear Rainforest, which measures 6.4 million hectares — about the size of Ireland or Nova Scotia. It is home to a wide variety of wildlife. One of the unique animals living in the area is the Kermode bear. It is a rare kind of bear known to be the official mammal of British Columbia. Salmon are also found here. They play a vital role in this area's ecosystem as a wide range of animals, as well as humans, consume them. The Great Bear Rainforest is also home to the Western Red Cedar, a tree that can live for several hundred years. The tree's wood is lightweight and rot-resistant, so it is used for making buildings and furniture.

- ① British Columbia의 해안가를 따라 위치한다.
- ② Ireland와 Nova Scotia를 합친 크기이다.
- ③ Kermode 곰이 살고 있다.
- ④ 연어는 이 지역 생태계에서 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ⑤ Western Red Cedar의 서식지이다.

27. 2019 Fitness EXPO에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### 2019 Fitness EXPO

The 2019 Fitness EXPO is an annual event where you can experience new wellness products and enjoy fitness classes, competitions, and a lot more.

**Dates & Time:** June 22-23, 2019, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

**Place:** Healfit Convention Hall

**Admission:** One-day Pass \$10 / Two-day Pass \$18  
(Ages 12 and under enter for FREE.)

#### Accommodations

Healfit Hotel offers rooms at a special rate. Please book your stay at [www.healfit hotel.com](http://www.healfit hotel.com).

#### Activities

- Fitness Classes led by professional trainers
- Arm Wrestling Tournament, where the champion is given a trophy
- Dance Fitness Contest, where only amateurs can participate

For further information, visit our website at [www.ibeingfit.com](http://www.ibeingfit.com).

- ① 새로 나온 건강 제품을 체험할 수 있다.
- ② 12세 이하는 무료입장이다.
- ③ Healfit Hotel이 객실을 특별가로 제공한다.
- ④ 팔씨름 토너먼트 챔피언에게는 트로피가 수여된다.
- ⑤ 댄스 피트니스 경연은 전문가들이 참가할 수 있다.

28. 2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### 2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest

Mountain Today is hosting a photo contest for local high school students. We want to see your best wildflower photos.

- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 18:00 on June 7, 2019
- How to Submit: Upload to [www.mountaintoday.com](http://www.mountaintoday.com).

#### Submission Categories

- People with Wildflowers
- Landscape with Wildflowers

#### Prizes

- First Place: \$200 for one person from each category
- Second Place: \$100 for one person from each category
- Winners will be posted on the website on June 21, 2019. Individual notifications will also be issued to winners.

#### Details

- All photos should be uploaded in JPEG format.
- No photo editing is allowed.
- The total number of photos submitted is limited to four per student.

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 출품 분야는 세 가지이다.
- ③ 입상자들에게 개별 통지는 하지 않을 것이다.
- ④ 사진 편집이 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 학생 1인당 출품 사진 수에 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more ① appealing if everything about those things is not obvious the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and ② decide we like it. Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn't catch the first time, or we might notice ③ what the piano or drums are doing in the background. A special harmony ④ emerges that we missed before. We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. Sometimes, the longer ⑤ that takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture — we become.

\* subtleties: 중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

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

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection. An employee who ① realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then ② forbid her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust. But distrust of one who is ③ sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself. Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are ④ suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not ⑤ breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

\* forthright: 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 \*\* pervasive: 널리 스며 있는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow. All wildlife species act in ways that harm human interests. Thus, all species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones. One interesting example of this involves endangered peregrine falcons in California, which prey on another endangered species, the California least tern. Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species. In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species. The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without \_\_\_\_\_ the falcons.

\* peregrine falcon: 송골매 \*\* least tern: 작은 제비갈매기

- ① cloning                      ② harming                      ③ training
- ④ overfeeding                ⑤ domesticating

32. Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. In fact, the application of this 'scientific method' often ran into difficulties. The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

\* excavation: 발굴 \*\* deduce: 추론하다

- ① from the data which they had discovered
- ② from comparisons of data in other fields
- ③ to explore more sites for their future studies
- ④ by supposing possible theoretical frameworks
- ⑤ by observing the hypothesis-testing procedures

33. Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don't have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods — like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity — that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if \_\_\_\_\_. Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: “Software eats everything.” [3점]

\* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

34. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they \_\_\_\_\_.

The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated. [3점]

\* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When a dog is trained to detect drugs, explosives, contraband, or other items, the trainer doesn't actually teach the dog how to smell; the dog already knows how to discriminate one scent from another. Rather, the dog is trained to become emotionally aroused by one smell versus another. ① In the step-by-step training process, the trainer attaches an “emotional charge” to a particular scent so that the dog is drawn to it above all others. ② And then the dog is trained to search out the desired item on cue, so that the trainer can control or release the behavior. ③ This emotional arousal is also why playing tug with a dog is a more powerful emotional reward in a training regime than just giving a dog a food treat, since the trainer invests more emotion into a game of tug. ④ As long as the trainer gives the dog a food reward regularly, the dog can understand its “good” behavior results in rewards. ⑤ From a dog's point of view, the tug toy is compelling because the trainer is “upset” by the toy.

\* contraband: 밀수품 \*\* tug: 잡아당김

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

36.

Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music.

- (A) Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it discourages improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance lacks the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition.
- (B) It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can re-create it. At the same time, there are downsides.
- (C) Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don't bother, and their art is much involved with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can't read music at all.

\* improvisation: 즉흥 연주 \*\* aural: 청각의

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

37.

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people's extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

- (A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.
- (B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.
- (C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don't. [3점]

\* extrapolation: 연장(延長) \*\* exoskeleton: 외골격 \*\*\* flaw: 결함

- 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.

Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. ( ① ) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world's population. ( ② ) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. ( ③ ) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. ( ④ ) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. ( ⑤ ) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of *that* kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

\* culinary: 요리의 \*\* elixir: 특효약 \*\*\* transcendent: 뛰어난

39.

That puts you each near a focus, a special point at which the sound of your voice gets focused as it reflects off the passageway's curved walls and ceiling.

Whispering galleries are remarkable acoustic spaces found beneath certain domes or curved ceilings. A famous one is located outside a well-known restaurant in New York City's Grand Central Station. ( ① ) It's a fun place to take a date: the two of you can exchange romantic words while you're forty feet apart and separated by a busy passageway. ( ② ) You'll hear each other clearly, but the passersby won't hear a word you're saying. ( ③ ) To produce this effect, the two of you should stand at diagonally opposite corners of the space, facing the wall. ( ④ ) Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. ( ⑤ ) But when you whisper at a *focus*, the reflected waves all arrive at the *same* time at the other focus, thus reinforcing one another and allowing your words to be heard.

[3점]

\* acoustic: 음향의 \*\* diagonally: 대각선으로

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

After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term "sustainability" widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing "green" products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

\* buzzword: 유행어 \*\* abreast: 나란히



While the term "sustainability," in the initial phase, was popular among those who   (A)   to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would   (B)   their pro-environmental thoughts.

- |             |           |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (A)         | (B)       | (A)         | (B)       |
| ① pretended | actualize | ② pretended | disregard |
| ③ refused   | realize   | ④ refused   | idealize  |
| ⑤ attempted | mask      |             |           |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More’s book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato’s book the *Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

\* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 \*\* fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
  - ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
  - ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
  - ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
  - ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy
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)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master’s son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

\* emulate: 열심히 배우다 \*\* virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. “Wow, that was quite wonderful,” he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. “I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create,” said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

“Well, did you get permission?” asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. “Um, I’m not sure,” answered Joe without confidence. “(c) You can tell us about it after practice,” Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, “I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert.” Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master’s dislike of crossover music was no secret. “Father,” Joe took a deep breath and continued, “I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don’t you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don’t like it, I will cancel.”

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 Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
  - ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
  - ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
  - ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
  - ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단둘이 대화를 나눴다.

\* 확인 사항

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

2020학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	①	2	13	①	2	25	⑤	2	37	③	3
2	②	2	14	①	3	26	②	2	38	⑤	2
3	③	2	15	④	3	27	⑤	2	39	④	3
4	③	2	16	①	2	28	④	2	40	①	2
5	③	2	17	②	2	29	⑤	3	41	③	2
6	⑤	2	18	②	2	30	②	2	42	⑤	3
7	④	2	19	③	2	31	②	2	43	⑤	2
8	③	2	20	①	2	32	①	2	44	⑤	2
9	②	3	21	⑤	2	33	①	3	45	④	2
10	③	2	22	③	2	34	④	3			
11	④	2	23	①	2	35	④	2			
12	④	2	24	①	3	36	②	2			

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

- ① Yes. The field trip was very exciting.
- ② Really? I'll go there tomorrow then.
- ③ Certainly. We're very close friends.
- ④ Sorry. I was so busy last week.
- ⑤ Great! It's going to be sunny.

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

- ① Good idea. I'll fix the fire alarm then.
- ② Thank you. That would be really helpful.
- ③ Never mind. I had breakfast this morning.
- ④ Don't worry. Let's start exercising tomorrow.
- ⑤ I disagree. You can go to the train station by bus.

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

- ① 졸업식 식순을 알려주려고
- ② 졸업 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ③ 사진 강좌 수강생을 모집하려고
- ④ 학교 도서관 이용 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 졸업 사진 촬영 장소 변경을 공지하려고

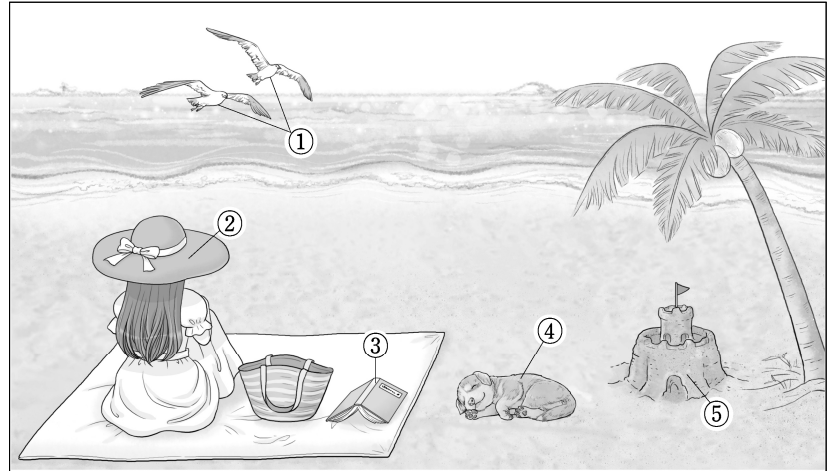
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 직접 만든 생일 선물이 감동을 준다.
- ② 생일 파티는 간소하게 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 친구에게 주는 생일 선물로는 책이 유용하다.
- ④ 받고 싶은 생일 선물의 목록을 만드는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 생일 축하하는 생일 전에 미리 하는 것이 의미가 있다.

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

- ① 의사 - 환자 보호자                      ② 담임교사 - 학부모
- ③ 보험사 직원 - 고객                      ④ 축구 감독 - 신문 기자
- ⑤ 물리치료사 - 육상 선수

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 블로그에 여행 계획 올리기    ② 방수 재킷 구입하기
- ③ 샌드위치 만들기                      ④ 낚시대 장만하기
- ⑤ 예약 확인하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 영화를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 도서관에서 일을 해야 해서
- ② 역사 시험 준비를 해야 해서
- ③ 친구 생일 파티에 가야 해서
- ④ 야구 경기를 보러 가야 해서
- ⑤ 로봇 쇼에 참가해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$12    ② \$19    ③ \$21    ④ \$22    ⑤ \$24

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 결혼식에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜                      ② 장소                      ③ 식사 메뉴
- ④ 초대 인원                      ⑤ 특별 이벤트

11. The International Air Show에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10개국에 참가할 것이다.
- ② 비행 공연 전에 사인 행사가 있을 것이다.
- ③ 방문객은 전시된 비행기 안에 들어갈 수 있다.
- ④ 8세 이하 어린이는 무료로 입장한다.
- ⑤ 무료 셔틀버스를 운행할 것이다.



12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 스피커를 고르시오.

Portable Speakers

	Model	Price	Weight	Battery Life	Design
①	A	\$30	0.7 kg	6 hours	Fabric
②	B	\$40	0.5 kg	10 hours	Fabric
③	C	\$50	0.8 kg	9 hours	Aluminum
④	D	\$55	1.4 kg	10 hours	Fabric
⑤	E	\$65	1.2 kg	12 hours	Aluminum

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

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

- ① Don't worry. I know that you're very busy.
- ② That makes sense. I'll focus on practicing the flute.
- ③ Definitely. I can help you become a great journalist.
- ④ That's too bad. I'm sure you'll get elected next time.
- ⑤ You're right. I think I should leave the school orchestra.

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

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

- ① No problem. I'll inform my students about the quiz.
- ② Yes. I can't wait to go to Thailand for my vacation.
- ③ Sure. I'll try to find my pictures of Thai holidays.
- ④ Of course. I'm sure you're a very good cook.
- ⑤ Yeah. I bought an airline ticket for you.

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

Ms. Green: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You'd better remove your personal information from the website.
- ② You should make sure the information you find online is correct.
- ③ I think it's important to meet the deadline of the presentation.
- ④ I'm worried that our presentation topic is inappropriate.
- ⑤ I'll explain how to connect to the Internet in the office.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that fight against colds
- ② preparing delicious cold foods
- ③ effective foods for losing weight
- ④ growing organic vegetables at home
- ⑤ bacteria that help the immune system

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① ginger                      ② mushrooms              ③ spinach
- ④ yogurt                      ⑤ garlic

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear New Members,

Welcome to Rock Climbing Club and hope you will get the most out of this rewarding sport. As beginners, you may be nervous in anticipation of your first climb. Many of you have asked about what climbing equipment to buy, such as boots, ropes, helmets, and gloves. You don't have to bother yourself with these concerns. We offer a special service that will rent you all the equipment you will ever need for climbing. The rental service is always available for our members. Just come on Saturday, ask for the rental service, and be ready to have a fun climb. I look forward to seeing you all this Saturday at 9 a.m.

Sincerely,  
John B. Snyder

- ① 일시적으로 통제되는 등반 구간을 공지하려고
- ② 암벽 등반의 긍정적인 효과에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 암벽 등반을 위한 장비 대여에 대해 알려주려고
- ④ 암벽 등반 클럽의 회비 납부 방법을 통보하려고
- ⑤ 암벽 등반에 필요한 안전 교육 일정을 안내하려고

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

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she was confined to the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting. She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the dull tick-tock of the clock, her phone vibrated. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile spread across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds lifted her spirits and made her day more pleasant.

\* wren: 굴뚝새

- ① bored → delighted                      ② confident → nervous
- ③ pleased → upset                          ④ frightened → relieved
- ⑤ calm → annoyed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높이려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후 힘써야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of ‘cultural pollution’, ‘vulgarization’ and ‘phony-folk-cultures’. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

\* indigenous: 토착의 \*\* vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

While genetic advancements are often reported as environmentally dependent or modest in effect size in academic publications, these are often translated to the public in deterministic language through the media. Sociologists of genetics argue that media portrayals of genetic influences on health have increased considerably over time, becoming part of the public discourse through which individuals understand symptoms, make help-seeking decisions, and form views of people with particular traits or conditions. The media is the primary source of information about genetic advances and their applications, but it does not provide a neutral discourse. Rather, information is selectively included or ignored, and scientific and clinical implications of genetic discoveries are often inaccurate or overstated. This “genetic optimism” has influenced public opinion, and research suggests that ordinary people are largely accepting of genetic explanations for health and behavior and tend to overestimate the heritability of common diseases for biological relatives.

- ① 유전자학자들의 편견과 낙관주의는 유전자학의 발전을 저해한다.
- ② 성격이 낙천적인 사람들은 유전의 영향을 덜 받는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 대중 매체는 건강에 관한 유전자학의 성과를 부정확하게 전달한다.
- ④ 유전자학은 대중 매체를 통해 이해할 수 있는 학문이 아니다.
- ⑤ 유전자학의 발전으로 건강에 관한 지식이 대중화되었다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors’ contributions to a library’s reputation

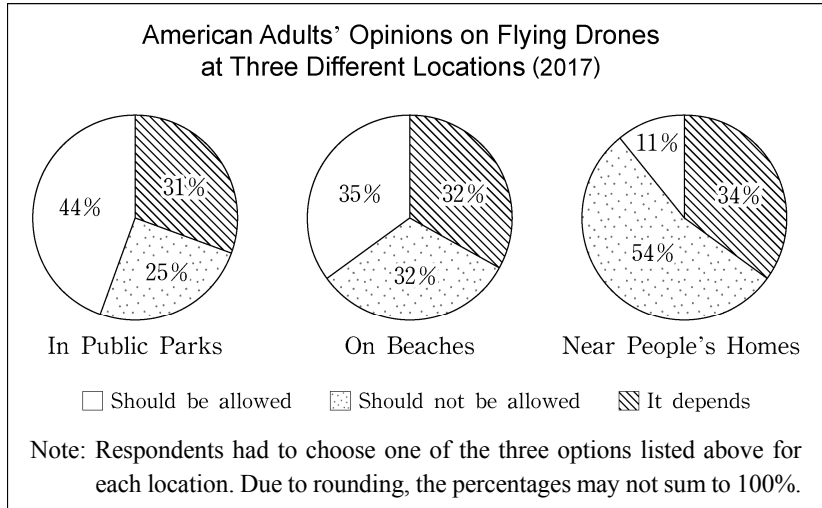
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

\* senile: 노쇠한 \*\* deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The three pie charts above show the percentages of American adults' responses to a survey conducted in 2017. The survey asked whether people should be allowed to fly drones at three locations: public parks, beaches, and near people's homes. ① While 44% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones in public parks, 25% said people should not be allowed to do so. ② When asked if people should be allowed to fly drones on beaches, 35% of the respondents said it should be allowed and 32% said it should not. ③ More than half of the respondents said people should not be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ④ Less than 10% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ⑤ For each of the three locations, the proportion of the respondents who chose "It depends" is above 30%.

26. Carl Stokes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1927 in Cleveland, Ohio, Carl Stokes had a hard time early in his life. When he was a young child, his father died. As he grew up, he held many odd jobs to help his family. Stokes graduated from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and passed the bar exam. He established a law firm in 1962. A few years later, he ran for Mayor of Cleveland and lost, but he entered the race again in the next election and won. He became the first African-American mayor of the city. After retiring from politics, he moved to New York City and became a TV news anchor. Later in his life, he was appointed the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. His amazing life finally came to an end in his birth city in 1996.

- ① 어린아이였을 때 아버지가 돌아가셨다.
- ② 1962년에 법률 회사를 설립했다.
- ③ 재출마한 Cleveland 시장 선거에서 패배했다.
- ④ 정계 은퇴 후 TV 뉴스 앵커가 되었다.
- ⑤ Seychelles 공화국에 미국 대사로 임명되었다.

27. Glend High School's Family Dinner & Dance에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Glend High School's  
Family Dinner & Dance**

Join us at our annual event. Enjoy a fun evening with your family and make special lifelong memories!

- When: Saturday, September 7,  
6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
- Where: Glend High School Gym
- Who: students and their family  
(Students can invite up to four members of their family.)
- Tickets:
  - must be purchased in advance at the student council office.
  - are \$20 per student and \$25 for each family member.
  - include dinner and a 4×6 photo of the family.
- Dress Code: semi-formal for all participants

※ There will be a photographer on site to take family photos.

For any questions, email us at [glenddance@glendhs.edu](mailto:glenddance@glendhs.edu).

- ① 9월 7일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 학생은 자기 가족을 네 명까지 초대할 수 있다.
- ③ 입장권은 학생회 사무실에서 사전에 구매해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자의 옷차림에 제약이 없다.
- ⑤ 가족사진을 찍어 줄 사진사가 현장에 있을 것이다.

28. 2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations**

New this autumn: discover the night sky from Mt. Hood! Before the night sky observations with telescopes, there will be a special lecture on astronomy.

**Program**

- Date: September 20
- Special Lecture
  - 9:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
  - Lecture Room # 101 in Mt. Hood Center  
(Seats are limited to 20.)
- Night Sky Observations
  - 10:30 p.m. – 11:30 p.m. in Mt. Hood Parking Lot # 5

**Program Fee**

- \$10 per person (Children 12 and under are FREE.)

**Note**

- You need to bring winter clothes because it can get extremely cold up on the mountain at night.

- ① 밤하늘 관찰 후 특강이 있을 것이다.
- ② 강의실 좌석은 30개로 한정되어 있다.
- ③ 밤하늘 관찰은 주차장에서 한다.
- ④ 12세 이하 어린이의 프로그램 참가비는 반값이다.
- ⑤ 겨울옷은 가져올 필요가 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ himself, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

\* prestige: 명성 \*\* notoriety: 악명 \*\*\* latently: 잠재적으로

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

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new ① challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

\* hoof: 발굽 \*\* gallop: 질주하다 \*\*\* predator: 포식자

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are \_\_\_\_\_ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

\* retrieve: 회수하다 \*\* embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical                      ② beneficial                      ③ alien
④ prior                              ⑤ neutral

32. With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly \_\_\_\_\_. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

\* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
② demand eco-friendly processing systems
③ cause several nutritional imbalances
④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
⑤ play an important role in population growth

33. If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist* as that *facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on “*what*” post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person’s beliefs are threatened by an “inconvenient fact,” sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* subordinate: 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

34. The debates between social and cultural anthropologists concern not the differences between the concepts but the analytical priority: which should come first, the social chicken or the cultural egg? British anthropology emphasizes the social. It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society (such as kinship, economy, politics, and religion) are represented by specific institutions (such as the family, subsistence farming, the British Parliament, and the Church of England) which can be compared cross-culturally. American anthropology emphasizes the cultural. It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible. It does not assume that there are universal social domains, preferring instead to discover domains empirically as aspects of each society’s own classificatory schemes — in other words, its culture. And it rejects the notion that any social institution can be understood \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* anthropology: 인류학 \*\* subsistence farming: 자급 농업  
\*\*\* empirically: 경험적으로

- ① in relation to its cultural origin
- ② in isolation from its own context
- ③ regardless of personal preferences
- ④ without considering its economic roots
- ⑤ on the basis of British-American relations

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that’s not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. ① We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. ② Once we’ve solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. ③ But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it’s a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. ④ Tango musicians bring different genres of music together to attract a more diverse audience from varying backgrounds. ⑤ Imagine how little we’d accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

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

36.

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles’ tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. [3점]

\* sovereign: 주권의 \*\* territorial: 영토의

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

37.

Because a main goal of science is to discover lawful relationships, science assumes that what is being investigated is lawful. For example, the chemist assumes that chemical reactions are lawful, and the physicist assumes that the physical world is lawful.

- (A) The determinist, then, assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes and that, if these causes were known, an event could be predicted with complete accuracy. However, knowing *all* causes of an event is not necessary; the determinist simply assumes that they exist and that as more causes are known, predictions become more accurate.
- (B) The assumption that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal laws is called determinism. Richard Taylor defined determinism as the philosophical doctrine that “states that for everything that ever happens there are conditions such that, given them, nothing else could happen.”
- (C) For example, almost everyone would agree that the weather is a function of a finite number of variables such as sunspots, high-altitude jet streams, and barometric pressure; yet weather forecasts are always probabilistic because many of these variables change constantly, and others are simply unknown.

\* altitude: 고도(高度) \*\* barometric: 기압의

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. ( ① ) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. ( ② ) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. ( ③ ) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. ( ④ ) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. ( ⑤ ) We must understand why this is so.

\* oppression: 억압

39.

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. ( ① ) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. ( ② ) Here, science clearly had the edge. ( ③ ) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. ( ④ ) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. ( ⑤ ) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences. [3점]

\* vocation: 소명 \*\* stature: 수준 \*\*\* render: 주다

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change — that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values — will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule — and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

\* cloak: 망토 \*\* typology: 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become (A) in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to (B) its power to change us.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① fixed                …… share            ② trapped            …… activate
- ③ standardized     …… control           ④ localized           …… share
- ⑤ underestimated   …… activate

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Much of our knowledge of the biology of the oceans is derived from “blind” sampling. We use instruments to measure bulk properties of the environment, such as salinity and temperature, and we use bottle or net samples to (a) extract knowledge about the organisms living in the ocean. This kind of approach has contributed important knowledge but has also influenced the way we view marine life. It leads us to focus on abundances, production rates, and distribution patterns. Such a perspective is very (b) relevant in the context of the ocean as a resource for fisheries. It is also helpful in developing an understanding of biogeochemical issues such as ocean carbon fluxes. But on its own, this approach is (c) insufficient, even for those purposes. The kind of intuition that we develop about marine life is, of course, influenced by the way we (d) observe it. Because the ocean is inaccessible to us and most planktonic organisms are microscopic, our intuition is elementary compared, for example, to the intuitive understanding we have about (macroscopic) terrestrial life. Our understanding of the biology of planktonic organisms is still based mainly on examinations of (dead) individuals, field samples, and incubation experiments, and even our sampling may be severely biased toward those organisms that are not destroyed by our harsh sampling methods. Similarly, experimental observations are (e) extended to those organisms that we can collect live and keep and cultivate in the laboratory.

\* salinity: 염도 \*\* flux: 흐름 \*\*\* terrestrial: 육지의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The Blind Spot in the Research of Ocean Biology
  - ② The Ocean under the Microscope: A Breakthrough
  - ③ What Ocean Research Needs: Pattern Recognition
  - ④ Intuition vs. Experiment: Issues in Ocean Biology
  - ⑤ Plankton Destroyed, Oceans Endangered
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)

Nancy and her daughter, Carol, were at the Eiffel Tower, as the sun was setting over Paris. The sunset that they saw was beyond description. “Thank you, Carol. I can’t believe I am in Paris with you. It has been my lifelong dream to visit this beautiful city.” Nancy thanked her daughter for this special trip that she had prepared in secret. Their trip to France was Carol’s surprise gift for the sixtieth birthday of her mother — a woman who had sacrificed all (a) her life for her only daughter.

(B)

While they were enjoying dessert, a server approached them and asked, “Excuse me, who is Nancy Holloway between the two of you?” “I am,” answered Nancy with a curious look. Then he gave a lovely bouquet of roses to Nancy, saying, “This gift is from your daughter. (b) She called yesterday and asked us to prepare this celebration for you.” Surprised, she looked at her smiling daughter. Carol winked and said, “(c) You deserve this and more, Mom. Thank you for everything you have ever done for me.”

(C)

When at last they arrived at the restaurant, to make matters worse, they were charged three times more than the usual fare due to the heavy traffic. Yet a happy turn of events was waiting for them. The restaurant was fantastic and all the staff were very polite and kind. The French cuisine was delicious. “This is the best food (d) I have ever had! I will never forget this dinner with you,” said Nancy, thanking Carol for another surprise gift.

(D)

As the sky grew dark, Carol hurried because she had prepared another secret surprise for Nancy. “Mom, let’s go enjoy our dinner before it gets too late. I reserved a table at a French restaurant for (e) you.” Their pleasant evening, however, was unexpectedly interrupted as they waited to get a taxi. It took them a really long time to catch one. Even after they finally got in, the taxi got caught in heavy traffic. They were late for their reservation.

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 Nancy와 Carol은 에펠탑에서 석양을 바라보았다.
  - ② Carol은 Nancy에게 꽃다발을 직접 전달했다.
  - ③ 레스토랑의 직원들은 모두 예의 바르고 친절했다.
  - ④ Carol은 Nancy를 위해 깜짝 선물을 다양하게 준비했다.
  - ⑤ Nancy와 Carol은 예약한 저녁 식사 시간에 늦었다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

2020학년도 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	②	2	13	⑤	3	25	④	2	37	②	2
2	②	2	14	③	2	26	③	2	38	④	2
3	⑤	2	15	②	3	27	④	2	39	③	3
4	④	2	16	①	2	28	③	2	40	②	2
5	①	2	17	⑤	2	29	④	3	41	①	2
6	④	2	18	③	2	30	⑤	2	42	⑤	3
7	③	2	19	①	2	31	①	2	43	⑤	2
8	①	2	20	⑤	2	32	①	2	44	②	2
9	④	3	21	①	3	33	⑤	3	45	②	2
10	③	2	22	③	2	34	②	3			
11	②	2	23	①	2	35	④	2			
12	②	2	24	④	2	36	⑤	3			



제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① Okay. I'll send the address to your phone.
- ② Yes. I'll have your dress cleaned by noon.
- ③ Of course. I'll open the shop tomorrow.
- ④ No. I'm not moving to a new place.
- ⑤ Too late. I'm already back at home.

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

- ① Unbelievable. I'm really going to be on stage today.
- ② Absolutely. I'm so eager to see him sing in person.
- ③ Not really. He wasn't as amazing as I expected.
- ④ Sure. I'll find someone else to perform instead.
- ⑤ Oh, no. You shouldn't have missed his performance.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 백화점 주말 특별 행사를 안내하려고
- ② 백화점 층별 신규 매장을 소개하려고
- ③ 주차장 이용 요금 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 고객 만족도 조사 참여를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 백화점 회원 가입 방법을 설명하려고

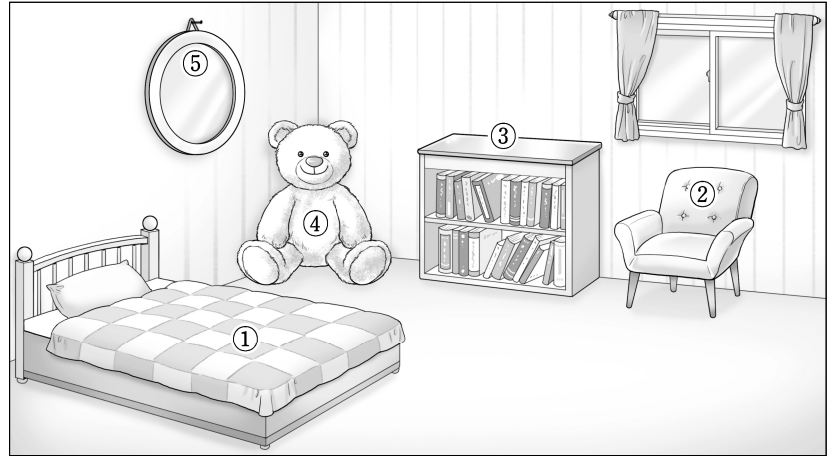
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 왼쪽 신체의 잦은 사용은 두뇌 활동을 촉진한다.
- ② 수면 시간과 심장 기능은 밀접한 관련이 있다.
- ③ 왼쪽으로 누워 자는 것은 건강에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 규칙적인 운동은 소화 불량 개선에 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 숙면은 정신 건강을 유지하는 데 중요한 요인이다.

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

- ① 곤충학자 - 학생
- ② 동물 조련사 - 사진작가
- ③ 농부 - 잡지기자
- ④ 요리사 - 음식 평론가
- ⑤ 독자 - 소설가

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 간식 가져오기
- ② 책 기부하기
- ③ 점심 준비하기
- ④ 설거지하기
- ⑤ 세탁실 청소하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 요리 대회 참가를 포기한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 다친 팔이 낫지 않아서
- ② 조리법을 완성하지 못해서
- ③ 다른 대회와 일정이 겹쳐서
- ④ 입학시험 공부를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 대회 전에 유학을 떠나야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$72
- ② \$74
- ③ \$76
- ④ \$78
- ⑤ \$80

10. 대화를 듣고, Ten Year Class Reunion Party에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 날짜
- ③ 회비
- ④ 음식
- ⑤ 기념품

11. Green Ocean 영화 시사회에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 100명을 초대할 예정이다.
- ② 다음 주 토요일 오후 4시에 시작할 것이다.
- ③ 영화 출연 배우와 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
- ④ 입장권을 우편으로 보낼 예정이다.
- ⑤ 초대받은 사람은 극장에서 포스터를 받을 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 항공편을 고르시오.

Flight Schedule to New York City Area					
	Flight	Ticket Price	Departure Time	Arrival Airport	Stops
①	A	\$600	6:00 a.m.	JFK	1 stop
②	B	\$625	10:00 a.m.	Newark	Nonstop
③	C	\$700	11:30 a.m.	JFK	1 stop
④	D	\$785	2:30 p.m.	JFK	Nonstop
⑤	E	\$810	6:30 p.m.	Newark	1 stop

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

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

- ① It's worthwhile to spend money on my suit.
- ② It would be awesome to borrow your brother's.
- ③ Your brother will have a fun time at the festival.
- ④ I'm looking forward to seeing you in a new suit.
- ⑤ You're going to build a great reputation as an MC.

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

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

- ① Definitely! This book isn't as interesting as yours.
- ② Terrific! I'll check right away if there are any nearby.
- ③ Never mind. I won't take that course next semester.
- ④ Really? I didn't know you have a degree in philosophy.
- ⑤ Why not? You can join my philosophy discussion group.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Brian의 어머니가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Brian's mother: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Make sure to call me whenever you go somewhere new.
- ② School trips are good opportunities to make friends.
- ③ I believe traveling broadens your perspective.
- ④ How about carrying the luggage on your own?
- ⑤ Why don't you pack your bag by yourself for the trip?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① animals used in delivering mail in history
- ② difficulty of training animals from the wild
- ③ animals' adaptation to environmental changes
- ④ endangered animals in different countries
- ⑤ ways animals sent each other messages

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① horses                      ② pigeons                      ③ eagles
- ④ dogs                         ⑤ camels

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Kayne,

I am a resident of Cansinghill Apartments, located right next to the newly opened Vuenna Dog Park. As I live with three dogs, I am very happy to let my dogs run around and safely play with other dogs from the neighborhood. However, the noise of barking and yelling from the park at night is so loud and disturbing that I cannot relax in my apartment. Many of my apartment neighbors also seriously complain about this noise. I want immediate action to solve this urgent problem. Since you are the manager of Vuenna Dog Park, I ask you to take measures to prevent the noise at night. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,  
Monty Kim

- ① 애완동물 예방 접종 일정을 확인하려고
- ② 애완동물 공원의 야간 이용 시간을 문의하려고
- ③ 아파트 내 애완동물 출입 금지 구역을 안내하려고
- ④ 아파트 인근에 개장한 애완동물 공원을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 애완동물 공원의 야간 소음 방지 대책을 촉구하려고

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

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm. He had been looking forward to this field trip. It was the first field trip for his history course. His history professor had recommended it to the class, and Jonas had signed up enthusiastically. He was the first to board the bus in the morning. The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace. Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields. The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him. He had expected to see some old castles and historical monuments, but now he saw nothing like that awaiting him. "What can I learn from these boring fields?" Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

- ① excited → disappointed                      ② indifferent → thrilled
- ③ amazed → horrified                              ④ surprised → relieved
- ⑤ worried → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Probably the biggest roadblock to play for adults is the worry that they will look silly, improper, or dumb if they allow themselves to truly play. Or they think that it is irresponsible, immature, and childish to give themselves regularly over to play. Nonsense and silliness come naturally to kids, but they get pounded out by norms that look down on "frivolity." This is particularly true for people who have been valued for performance standards set by parents or the educational system, or measured by other cultural norms that are internalized and no longer questioned. If someone has spent his adult life worried about always appearing respectable, competent, and knowledgeable, it can be hard to let go sometimes and become physically and emotionally free. The thing is this: You have to give yourself permission to improvise, to mimic, to take on a long-hidden identity.

\* frivolity: 경박함    \*\* improvise: 즉흥적으로 하다

- ① 어른도 규범에 얽매이지 말고 자유롭게 놀이를 즐겨야 한다.
- ② 아동에게 사회 규범을 내면화할 수 있는 놀이를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 개인의 창의성을 극대화할 수 있는 놀이 문화를 조성해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 시선을 의식하지 않고 자신의 목표 달성에 매진해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어른을 위한 잠재력 계발 프로그램에서 놀이의 비중을 늘려야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They're not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don't know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don't have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They're playing intellectual air guitar.

\* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기한

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In retrospect, it might seem surprising that something as mundane as the desire to count sheep was the driving force for an advance as fundamental as written language. But the desire for written records has always accompanied economic activity, since transactions are meaningless unless you can clearly keep track of who owns what. As such, early human writing is dominated by wheeling and dealing: a collection of bets, bills, and contracts. Long before we had the writings of the prophets, we had the writings of the profits. In fact, many civilizations never got to the stage of recording and leaving behind the kinds of great literary works that we often associate with the history of culture. What survives these ancient societies is, for the most part, a pile of receipts. If it weren't for the commercial enterprises that produced those records, we would know far, far less about the cultures that they came from.

\* mundane: 세속의 \*\* prophet: 예언자

- ① 고대 사회에서 경제 활동은 문자 기록의 원동력이었다.
- ② 고전 문학을 통해 당대의 경제 활동을 파악할 수 있다.
- ③ 경제 발전의 정도가 문명의 발달 수준을 결정한다.
- ④ 종교의 역사는 상업의 역사보다 먼저 시작되었다.
- ⑤ 모든 문명이 위대한 작가를 배출한 것은 아니다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are "genetically programmed" to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

\* decency: 예의 \*\* inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

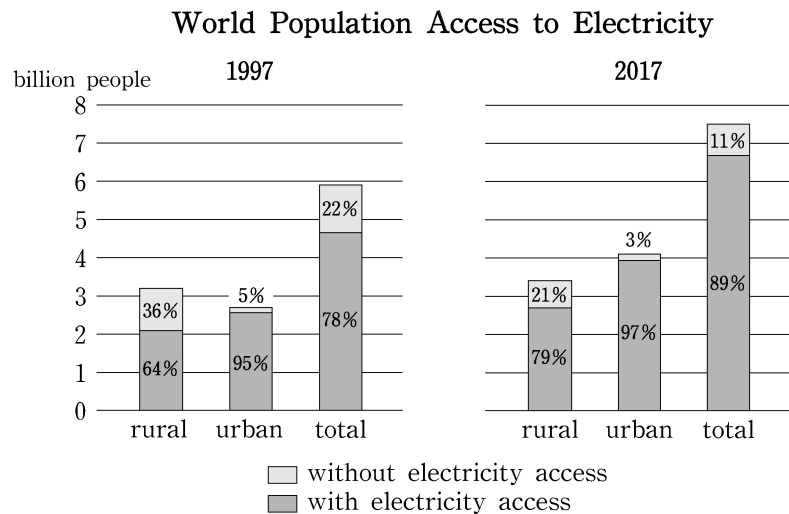
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning and thus understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The "biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis" by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton's time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

\* indigenous: 토착의 \*\* niche: 생태적 지위

- ① Carve Out More Empty Ecological Spaces!
- ② Guardian of Ecology: Diversity Resists Invasion
- ③ Grasp All, Lose All: Necessity of Species-poor Ecology
- ④ Challenges in Testing Biodiversity-Invasibility Hypothesis
- ⑤ Diversity Dilemma: The More Competitive, the Less Secure

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the world population access to electricity in 1997 and in 2017. ① The percentage of the total world population with electricity access in 2017 was 11 percentage points higher than that in 1997. ② Both in 1997 and in 2017, less than 80% of the rural population had access to electricity while over 90% of the urban population had access to electricity. ③ In 1997, 36% of the rural population did not have electricity access while 5% of the urban population did not have access to electricity. ④ The percentage of the rural population without electricity access in 2017 was 20 percentage points lower than that in 1997. ⑤ The percentage of the urban population without electricity access decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2017.

26. The Nuer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have.

- ① 주로 Nile River Valley에 거주한다.
- ② 소와 관련된 다양한 용어를 가지고 있다.
- ③ 자신들이 기르는 소의 이름으로 불리는 것을 선호한다.
- ④ 가장 일반적인 일상 음식은 유제품이다.
- ⑤ 어린 자녀의 수를 세는 것이 행운을 가져온다고 믿는다.

27. Green Tea Packaging Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Green Tea Packaging Design Competition

Take the opportunity to design the packaging box for brand-new green tea products of TIIS Tea in the competition!

**Deadline:** December 2, 2019, 6:00 p.m.

**Participants:** Lokota County residents only

#### Details

- Our company name “TIIS Tea” should appear on the design.
- The competition theme is “Go Green with Green Tea.”
- Entries (JPG format only) should be submitted by email to [designmanager@tiisteacom.com](mailto:designmanager@tiisteacom.com).

#### Evaluation Criteria

- Functionality
- Creativity
- Eco-friendliness

#### Awards

- 1st place: \$1,000
  - 2nd place: \$500
  - 3rd place: \$250
- (The first-place winner’s signature will be printed on the packaging box.)

Please visit [www.tiisteacom.com](http://www.tiisteacom.com) to learn more about the competition.

- ① 신제품 녹차를 위한 포장 상자 디자인 대회이다.
- ② Lokota County 주민들만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작은 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 평가 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 1등 수상자의 서명이 포장 상자에 인쇄될 것이다.

28. 2019 Badminton Challenge for Charity에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### 2019 Badminton Challenge for Charity

Join the charity tournament event hosted by Clifffield Community Center! This event supports Salke Children’s Hospital.

#### When & Where

- Saturday, November 23, 2:00 p.m.
- Clifffield Sports Center



#### How to Join the Tournament

- Make a two-member team.
- Pay your team’s \$100 entry fee as a donation.

#### Activities

- Challenge last year’s champion team to a 3-point match.
- With an additional \$20 donation, you can learn badminton skills from professional players.

※ Rackets and shuttlecocks will be provided.

[Click here to register now!](#)

- ① Salke Children’s Hospital이 주최한다.
- ② 3명이 한 팀을 구성해서 참가해야 한다.
- ③ 참가비는 한 사람당 100달러이다.
- ④ 20달러 추가 기부 시 배드민턴 기술을 배울 수 있다.
- ⑤ 라켓과 셔틀콕은 제공되지 않는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art ① rely heavily on analogies drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies. Such primitive societies, ② as Steven Mithen emphasizes in *The Prehistory of the Modern Mind*, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an integrated, animated totality. The dual expressions of this tendency are *anthropomorphism* (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and *totemism* (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of ③ which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures ④ inhabited their world becomes profoundly meaningful. Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also *good to think about*, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity “broods upon ⑤ itself and its place in nature.”

\* speculation: 고찰 \*\* analogy: 유사점  
\*\*\* brood: 곰곰이 생각하다

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

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from a severe phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then ① establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula’s fear really does concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she’s not afraid of snakes is entirely ② consistent with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations are ③ unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before ④ denying that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether other plausible options are being ignored or overlooked. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we’re insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which have been made explicit exhaust the ⑤ sensible alternatives.

\* plausible: 그럴듯한 \*\* fallacy: 오류

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world — may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

\* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 \*\* crude: 투박한

- ① question                      ② account                      ③ controversy
- ④ variation                      ⑤ bias

32. The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget frequently analyzed children’s conception of time via their ability to compare or estimate the time taken by pairs of events. In a typical experiment, two toy cars were shown running synchronously on parallel tracks, \_\_\_\_\_. The children were then asked to judge whether the cars had run for the same time and to justify their judgment. Preschoolers and young school-age children confuse temporal and spatial dimensions: Starting times are judged by starting points, stopping times by stopping points and durations by distance, though each of these errors does not necessitate the others. Hence, a child may claim that the cars started and stopped running together (correct) and that the car which stopped further ahead, ran for more time (incorrect).

\* synchronously: 같은 시간에

- ① one running faster and stopping further down the track
- ② both stopping at the same point further than expected
- ③ one keeping the same speed as the other to the end
- ④ both alternating their speed but arriving at the same end
- ⑤ both slowing their speed and reaching the identical spot

33. The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in \_\_\_\_\_.  
In previous eras, such as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age, the discovery of new elements brought forth seemingly unending numbers of new inventions. Now the combinations may truly be unending. We are now witnessing a fundamental shift in our resource demands. At no point in human history have we used *more* elements, in *more* combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies. This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Fortunately, rare metals are key ingredients in green technologies such as electric cars, wind turbines, and solar panels. They help to convert free natural resources like the sun and wind into the power that fuels our lives. But without increasing today's limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change. [3점]

\* ingenuity: 창의력

- ① our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them
- ② our effort to make them as eco-friendly as possible
- ③ the wider distribution of innovative technologies
- ④ governmental policies not to limit resource supplies
- ⑤ the constant update and improvement of their functions

34. There have been many attempts to define what music is in terms of the specific attributes of musical sounds. The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded 'the measurable tone' as 'the primary and essential condition of all music'. Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches, whereas virtually all natural sounds consist of constantly fluctuating frequencies. And a number of twentieth-century writers have assumed, like Hanslick, that fixed pitches are among the defining features of music. Now it is true that in most of the world's musical cultures, pitches are \_\_\_\_\_. However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples. Japanese *shakuhachi* music and the *sanjo* music of Korea, for instance, fluctuate constantly around the notional pitches in terms of which the music is organized. [3점]

- ① not so much artificially fixed as naturally fluctuating
- ② not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps
- ③ hardly considered a primary compositional element of music
- ④ highly diverse and complicated, and thus are immeasurable
- ⑤ a vehicle for carrying unique and various cultural features

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although commonsense knowledge may have merit, it also has weaknesses, not the least of which is that it often contradicts itself. For example, we hear that people who are similar will like one another ("Birds of a feather flock together") but also that persons who are dissimilar will like each other ("Opposites attract"). ① We are told that groups are wiser and smarter than individuals ("Two heads are better than one") but also that group work inevitably produces poor results ("Too many cooks spoil the broth"). ② Each of these contradictory statements may hold true under particular conditions, but without a clear statement of when they apply and when they do not, aphorisms provide little insight into relations among people. ③ That is why we heavily depend on aphorisms whenever we face difficulties and challenges in the long journey of our lives. ④ They provide even less guidance in situations where we must make decisions. ⑤ For example, when facing a choice that entails risk, which guideline should we use — "Nothing ventured, nothing gained" or "Better safe than sorry"?

\* aphorism: 격언, 경구(警句) \*\* entail: 수반하다

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

36.

Movies may be said to support the dominant culture and to serve as a means for its reproduction over time.

- (A) The bad guys are usually punished; the romantic couple almost always find each other despite the obstacles and difficulties they encounter on the path to true love; and the way we wish the world to be is how, in the movies, it more often than not winds up being. No doubt it is this utopian aspect of movies that accounts for why we enjoy them so much.
- (B) The simple answer to this question is that movies do more than present two-hour civics lessons or editorials on responsible behavior. They also tell stories that, in the end, we find satisfying.
- (C) But one may ask why audiences would find such movies enjoyable if all they do is give cultural directives and prescriptions for proper living. Most of us would likely grow tired of such didactic movies and would probably come to see them as propaganda, similar to the cultural artwork that was common in the Soviet Union and other autocratic societies.

\* didactic: 교훈적인 \*\* autocratic: 독재적인

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

37.

Traditionally, Kuhn claims, the primary goal of historians of science was ‘to clarify and deepen an understanding of contemporary scientific methods or concepts by displaying their evolution’.

- (A) Some discoveries seem to entail numerous phases and discoverers, none of which can be identified as definitive. Furthermore, the evaluation of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards does not allow us to see how significant they may have been in their own day.
- (B) This entailed relating the progressive accumulation of breakthroughs and discoveries. Only that which survived in some form in the present was considered relevant. In the mid-1950s, however, a number of faults in this view of history became apparent. Closer analysis of scientific discoveries, for instance, led historians to ask whether the dates of discoveries and their discoverers can be identified precisely.
- (C) Nor does the traditional view recognise the role that non-intellectual factors, especially institutional and socio-economic ones, play in scientific developments. Most importantly, however, the traditional historian of science seems blind to the fact that the concepts, questions and standards that they use to frame the past are themselves subject to historical change. [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.

Thus, individuals of many resident species, confronted with the fitness benefits of control over a productive breeding site, may be forced to balance costs in the form of lower nonbreeding survivorship by remaining in the specific habitat where highest breeding success occurs.

Resident-bird habitat selection is seemingly a straightforward process in which a young dispersing individual moves until it finds a place where it can compete successfully to satisfy its needs. ( ① ) Initially, these needs include only food and shelter. ( ② ) However, eventually, the young must locate, identify, and settle in a habitat that satisfies not only survivorship but reproductive needs as well. ( ③ ) In some cases, the habitat that provides the best opportunity for survival may not be the same habitat as the one that provides for highest reproductive capacity because of requirements specific to the reproductive period. ( ④ ) Migrants, however, are free to choose the optimal habitat for survival during the nonbreeding season and for reproduction during the breeding season. ( ⑤ ) Thus, habitat selection during these different periods can be quite different for migrants as opposed to residents, even among closely related species.

\* disperse: 흩어지다    \*\* optimal: 최적의

39.

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. ( ① ) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. ( ② ) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. ( ③ ) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. ( ④ ) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. ( ⑤ ) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. [3점]

\* fragment: 조각내다    \*\* at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

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

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other’s mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I’m reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

\* acquaintance: 지인    \*\* peck: 가벼운 입맞춤



The evolved greeting behaviors of elephants can serve as an indicator of how much they are socially \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ and how long they have been \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |             |       |              |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
|   | (A)         |       | (B)          |
| ① | competitive | ..... | disconnected |
| ② | tied        | ..... | endangered   |
| ③ | responsible | ..... | isolated     |
| ④ | competitive | ..... | united       |
| ⑤ | tied        | ..... | parted       |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

\* pendulum: 추(錘) \*\* metacognition: 초(超)인지  
\*\*\* aerodynamics: 공기 역학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
  - ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
  - ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
  - ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
  - ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class
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)

The colors of the trees looked like they were on fire, the reds and oranges competing with the yellows and golds. This was Nina’s favorite season, but she remained silent for hours while Marie was driving. Nina had been heartbroken after losing her championship belt. Now a former champion, she was thinking of retiring from boxing. Marie, her long-time friend and trainer, shared her pain. After another silent hour, Marie and Nina saw a sign: Sauble Falls. Marie thought this would be a good place for (a) them to stop.

(B)

Then, with a great push, a small one turned a complete circle and made it over the falls. “He made it!” Nina shouted at the success with admiration. More salmon then followed and succeeded. She felt ashamed to be looking at (b) them. After a moment, she turned to Marie and said, “Giving up is not in my vocabulary. Marie, I’ll get my championship belt back.” Marie nodded with a bright smile. “Our training begins tomorrow. It’s going to be tough. Are you ready?” Walking up the path and back to the car, (c) they could still hear the fish splashing in the water.

\* splash: 물을 튀기다

(C)

Marie pulled over into the parking lot. Marie and Nina went down a path to watch the falls. Another sign: Watch Your Step. Rocks Are Slippery. (d) They found the falls spilling out in various layers of rock. No one was there except them. “Look at them!” Marie pointed to movement in the water moving toward the falls. Hundreds of fish tails were flashing and catching light from the sun, moving upstream. Beneath them in the water, they saw salmon slowly moving their bodies.

(D)

While Marie and Nina kept watching the salmon, a big one suddenly leapt. It threw itself up and over the rushing water above, but in vain. (e) They were standing without a word and watching the fish struggling. Another jumped, its body spinning until it made it over the falls. Another one leapt and was washed back by the power of the water. Watching the salmon, Marie noticed Nina fixing her eyes on their continuing challenge. Nina’s heart was beating fast at each leap and twist.

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 Marie가 운전하는 동안 Nina는 말이 없었다.
  - ② Marie는 Nina의 오랜 친구이자 트레이너였다.
  - ③ 폭포에서 Nina는 Marie에게 권투를 그만두겠다고 말했다.
  - ④ 폭포에 있는 사람은 Marie와 Nina뿐이었다.
  - ⑤ Nina는 폭포 위로 뛰어오르는 연어를 유심히 바라보았다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.



2020학년도 대학수학능력시험

영어 영역 정답표  
( 홀수 ) 형

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	①	2	13	②	2	25	④	2	37	②	3
2	②	2	14	②	3	26	⑤	2	38	④	2
3	①	2	15	⑤	3	27	③	2	39	③	3
4	③	2	16	①	2	28	④	2	40	⑤	2
5	③	2	17	③	2	29	④	2	41	⑤	2
6	④	2	18	⑤	2	30	④	3	42	④	3
7	④	2	19	①	2	31	②	2	43	③	2
8	⑤	2	20	①	2	32	①	2	44	②	2
9	②	3	21	⑤	3	33	①	3	45	③	2
10	③	2	22	①	2	34	②	3			
11	④	2	23	⑤	2	35	③	2			
12	④	2	24	②	2	36	⑤	2			

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, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 발명 대회 참가 신청 마감일 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 수업 과제의 온라인 제출 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 학교 홈페이지 운영 도우미를 모집하려고
- ④ 발명 아이디어 우수 사례를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 발명가 초청 특별 강연을 홍보하려고

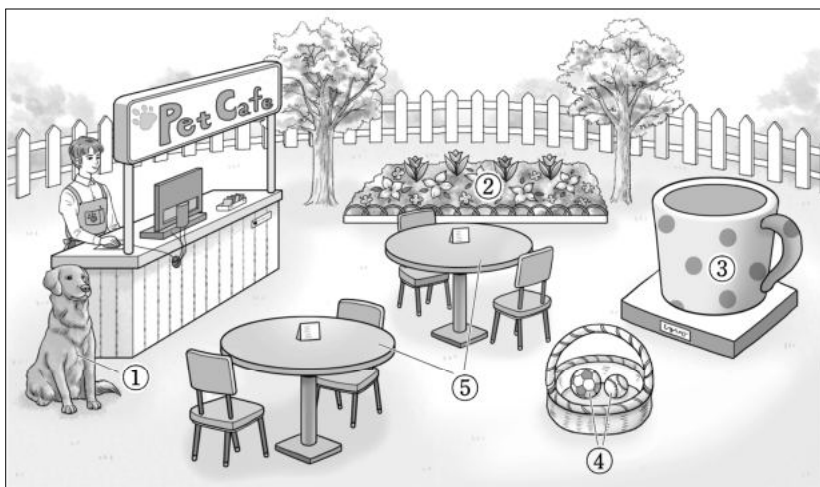
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 보고서 주제는 구체적이어야 한다.
- ② 도표 활용은 자료 제시에 효과적이다.
- ③ 설문 대상에 따라 질문을 달리해야 한다.
- ④ 설문 조사자를 위한 사전 교육이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 보고서 작성 시 도표 제시 순서에 유의해야 한다.

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

- ① 화가 - 기자
- ② 작곡가 - 가수
- ③ 시인 - 교사
- ④ 영화감독 - 배우
- ⑤ 무용가 - 사진작가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 저작권 확인하기
- ② 포스터 인쇄하기
- ③ 프린터 구매하기
- ④ 파일 전송하기
- ⑤ 만화 그리기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$55
- ③ \$60
- ④ \$63
- ⑤ \$70

7. 대화를 듣고, 동아리 봉사 활동이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 기부받은 옷 정리 시간이 더 필요해서
- ② 동아리 홍보 동영상을 제작해야 해서
- ③ 중간고사 기간이 얼마 남지 않아서
- ④ 동아리 정기 회의를 개최해야 해서
- ⑤ 기부 행사 참가자가 부족해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Annual Charity Baseball Game에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 선수
- ② 일시
- ③ 입장료
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 장소

9. Kaufman Special Exhibition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1995년에 처음 개최되었다.
- ② 월요일에는 열리지 않는다.
- ③ 올해의 주제는 예술과 기술의 결합이다.
- ④ 일일 관람객 수를 100명으로 제한한다.
- ⑤ 예매를 통해 할인을 받을 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 등록할 강좌를 고르시오.

Community Center Classes in July

	Class	Fee	Location	Start Time
①	Graphic Design	\$50	Greenville	5 p.m.
②	Coding	\$70	Greenville	7 p.m.
③	Photography	\$80	Westside	7 p.m.
④	Flower Art	\$90	Westside	5 p.m.
⑤	Coffee Brewing	\$110	Greenville	8 p.m.

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

- ① I'll be back tomorrow.
- ② You liked the food there.
- ③ I go to the gym every day.
- ④ You should be here by six.
- ⑤ We finished dinner already.

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

- ① All right. I'll take the bus then.
- ② No. My bicycle is broken again.
- ③ No problem. I'll give you a ride.
- ④ Don't worry. I'm already at school.
- ⑤ Indeed. I'm glad it's getting warmer.

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

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

- ① Absolutely. I was impressed after reading this script.
- ② No doubt. I think I acted well in the last comedy.
- ③ Great. I'll write the script for your new drama.
- ④ I'm sorry. I'm not able to direct the movie.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll let you know my decision soon.

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

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

- ① That's okay. You can reserve another place.
- ② I see. I should hurry to join your company event.
- ③ Why not? My company has its own sports facilities.
- ④ I agree. We should wait until the remodeling is done.
- ⑤ Thanks. I'll call now to see if they're available that day.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mary가 Steve에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Why don't you take leave today and look after yourself?
- ② Your interests should be the priority in your job search.
- ③ You'd better actively support your teammates' ideas.
- ④ Let's find a way to increase sales of health products.
- ⑤ How about changing the details of the contract?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons why chemicals are harmful to plants
- ② ways that plants protect themselves from danger
- ③ difficulties in preventing plants from overgrowing
- ④ tips for keeping dangerous insects away from plants
- ⑤ importance of recognizing poisonous plants in the wild

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① roses                      ② tomato plants      ③ clovers
- ④ cherry trees              ⑤ walnut trees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,  
 My name is Daniel. Since I joined your youth sports program several years ago, I have really enjoyed swimming. Thanks to your program, I have become a good swimmer. Now I want to go one step further. I like helping people and hope to get a job as a lifeguard later. So I tried to sign up for your lifeguard training course this summer. But the course was so popular that the registration closed almost as soon as it opened. I couldn't register and was really disappointed. I heard some of my friends couldn't, either. I'm kindly asking you to open an additional course. I appreciate your consideration.  
 Sincerely,  
 Daniel Smith

- ① 구조원 양성 과정의 추가 개설을 요청하려고
- ② 구조원 양성 과정의 우수성을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동계 수영 강습 프로그램 수강을 신청하려고
- ④ 수영 강사 일자리가 있는지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 구조원 양성 과정의 등록 방법을 안내하려고

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

Sharon received a ticket to an upcoming tango concert from her friend. While surfing the Internet, she came across a review for the concert. The reviewer was harsh, calling it "an awful performance." That raised in Sharon's mind the question of whether it was worthwhile to go, but in the end, she reluctantly decided to attend the concert. The hall located in the old town was ancient and run-down. Looking around, Sharon again wondered what kind of show she could expect. But as soon as the tango started, everything changed. The piano, guitar, flute, and violin magically flew out in harmony. The audience cheered. "Oh my goodness! What fantastic music!" Sharon shouted. The rhythm and tempo were so energetic and sensational that they shook her body and soul. The concert was far beyond her expectations.

- ① excited → bored                      ② doubtful → amazed
- ③ calm → upset                          ④ ashamed → grateful
- ⑤ envious → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Occasionally individuals do not merely come out as well as clearly state what is troubling them and instead select more indirect means of expressing their annoyance. One companion might talk to the various other in a way that is condescending and also indicates underlying hostility. Numerous other times, partners may mope and even frown without genuinely dealing with an issue. Companions may likewise merely prevent discussing an issue by swiftly switching over topics when the subject turns up or by being incredibly vague. Such indirect ways of expressing temper are not useful since they don't provide the individual that is the target of the behaviors, an idea of exactly how to react. They understand their companion is irritated, but the absence of directness leaves them without advice regarding what they can do to solve the issue.

\* condescend: 거들먹거리다    \*\* mope: 울적해하다

- ① 이정보다 감정에 호소하여 상대방을 설득해야 한다.
- ② 상대방의 기분을 상하게 하는 행동을 자제해야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 문제를 직접적으로 언급해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 입장을 이해하려면 경청하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 목표 달성을 방해하는 문제점을 지속적으로 파악해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 journey edges가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core at one time started out as journey edges. For example, retailers often boost sales with accompanying support such as assembly or installation services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission incomplete. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery, it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. Another example is the business-to-business service contracts that are layered on top of software sales. Maintenance, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself into a do-it-for-me solution originally resulted from exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

\* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 \*\* intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough to their core products
- ⑤ providing extra services beyond customers' primary purchase

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as "second class." For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as "recreational activity" rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

- ① 운동선수의 기량은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의는 신체 활동 참여와 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

*Problem framing* amounts to defining *what* problem you are proposing to solve. This is a critical activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby conditioning your approach to solving it. For an illustration, consider Thibodeau and Broditsky's series of experiments in which they asked people for ways to reduce crime in a community. They found that the respondents' suggestions changed significantly depending on whether the metaphor used to describe crime was as a virus or as a beast. People presented with a metaphor comparing crime to a virus invading their city emphasized prevention and addressing the root causes of the problem, such as eliminating poverty and improving education. On the other hand, people presented with the beast metaphor focused on remediations: increasing the size of the police force and prisons.

- ① importance of asking the right questions for better solutions
- ② difficulty of using a metaphor to find solutions to a problem
- ③ reasons why problem framing prevents solutions from appearing
- ④ usefulness of preventive measures in reducing community crime
- ⑤ effect of problem framing on approaching and solving problems

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A common error in current Darwinian thinking is the assumption that "selfish genes" are the prime mover in evolution. In strict Darwinism the prime mover is environmental threat. In the absence of threat, natural selection tends to *resist* change. It is un-biological to "explain" behavioural change as *resulting from* genetic change or the *ex vacuo* emergence of domain-specific brain modules. Evolutionary psychologists surely know why brains evolved: as Cosmides and Tooby point out, brains are found only in animals that move. Brains are behavioural organs, and behavioural adaptation, being immediate and non-random, is vastly more efficient than genetic adaptation. So, in animals with brains, behavioural change is the usual first response to environmental threat. If the change is successful, genetic adaptation to the new behaviour will follow more gradually. Animals do not evolve carnivore teeth and then decide it might be a good idea to eat meat.

\* *ex vacuo*: 무(無)에서의 \*\* carnivore: 육식 동물

- ① Which Adapts First, Behaviour or Genes?
- ② The Brain Under Control of Selfish Genes
- ③ Why Animals Eat Meat: A Story of Survival
- ④ Genes Always Win the Battle Against Nature!
- ⑤ The Superior Efficiency of Genetic Adaptation

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Global Plastic Waste Generation by Industry in 2015**

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	141	46.69
Textiles	38	12.58
Consumer and Institutional Products	37	12.25
Transportation	17	5.63
Electrical and Electronic	13	4.30
Building and Construction	13	4.30
Industrial Machinery	1	0.33
Others	42	13.91
Total	302	100

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not sum to 100%.

The above table shows global plastic waste generation by industry in 2015. ① The sector that generated plastic waste most was packaging, accounting for 46.69% of all plastic waste generated. ② The textiles sector generated 38 million tons of plastic waste, or 12.58% of the total plastic waste generated. ③ The consumer and institutional products sector generated 37 million tons of plastic waste, and the amount was more than twice that of plastic waste the transportation sector generated. ④ The electrical and electronic sector generated just as much plastic waste as the building and construction sector did, each sector accounting for 8.60% of the total plastic waste generation. ⑤ Only one million tons of plastic waste were generated in the industrial machinery sector, representing less than 0.50% of the total plastic waste generated.

26. William McDougall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1871, William McDougall left his mark on experimental and physiological psychology. After receiving a degree in natural sciences in Cambridge University, he became interested in human behavior. He believed human behavior to be based on three abilities — intellect, emotion, and will. Being a hardworking scholar, he held academic positions in several universities in England. He also wrote many books on psychology including the well-known *Introduction to Social Psychology*. In 1920, he published *The Group Mind* opposing mechanistic interpretations of human behavior. However, *The Group Mind* was poorly received when published. Somewhat disappointed, he moved to the United States in the same year to be a professor at Harvard University. Seven years later, he moved to Duke University, where he developed a psychology department and continued various research. Today many people read his books, and psychologists celebrate his intellectual achievements.

- ① Cambridge University에서 학위를 받았다.
- ② 인간 행동이 세 가지 능력에 근거한다고 믿었다.
- ③ *The Group Mind*는 출판되었을 때 매우 인정받았다.
- ④ Duke University에서 다양한 연구를 계속하였다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 심리학자들은 그의 지적 업적을 기린다.

27. Singing Tommy 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Singing Tommy

Congratulations! Tommy is now your singing friend. Read these instructions to learn how to play with and care for him. Tommy sings to you anytime, anywhere. An Internet connection is not required to play the songs!

#### Before Use

1. Remove the protective film covering Tommy's eyes.
2. Insert two AA batteries into the battery box and press the power button.
3. Choose your volume setting: LOW volume or HIGH volume.

#### Operation

1. Play
  - Touch Tommy's right ear to start a song.
2. Stop
  - Press Tommy's hat to stop the song.
3. Control
  - Choose from five songs.
  - Push Tommy's badge to skip to the next song.



#### Caution

Tommy is not waterproof. Be careful not to get Tommy wet!

- ① 인터넷에 연결되지 않아도 노래를 재생할 수 있다.
- ② 사용 전에 두 개의 AA 건전지를 넣어야 한다.
- ③ 모자를 누르면 노래가 시작된다.
- ④ 다섯 곡의 노래 중에 선택할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 방수가 되지 않는다.

28. 2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### 2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop

Come learn to be a top detective! In this workshop, you will investigate crime scenes and learn skills necessary to become a detective and solve mysteries!

#### When & Where

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 18, 2020
- Conference Room #103, ZBU Student Union

**Who:** Ages 14 and up

**Participation Fee:** \$20 (insurance not included)

#### Registration

- Call 555-540-0421, or email [spyscience@zbu.edu](mailto:spyscience@zbu.edu) by Wednesday, July 29, 2020.

#### Preparations

- Bring comfortable shoes and a bag to carry detective tools.
- Lunch and snacks are provided.

#### You will learn

- how to find traces of suspects.
- how to manage the scene of a crime.
- how to choose the right tools.

- ① 이틀 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가비에 보험이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 등록은 이메일로만 할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심과 간식은 제공되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 적절한 도구를 선택하는 방법을 배울 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People from more individualistic cultural contexts tend to be motivated to maintain self-focused agency or control ① as these serve as the basis of one's self-worth. With this form of agency comes the belief that individual successes ② depending primarily on one's own abilities and actions, and thus, whether by influencing the environment or trying to accept one's circumstances, the use of control ultimately centers on the individual. The independent self may be more ③ driven to cope by appealing to a sense of agency or control. However, people from more interdependent cultural contexts tend to be less focused on issues of individual success and agency and more motivated towards group goals and harmony. Research has shown ④ that East Asians prefer to receive, but not seek, more social support rather than seek personal control in certain cases. Therefore, people ⑤ who hold a more interdependent self-construal may prefer to cope in a way that promotes harmony in relationships.

\* self-construal: 자기 구성

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

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd ① struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from ② memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made ③ improbable by remembering the musical *process*, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to ④ mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any random point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't simply recite the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retracing it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the ⑤ start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

\* chunking: 덩어리로 나누기 \*\* bar: (악보의) 마디

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Research with human runners challenged conventional wisdom and found that the ground-reaction forces at the foot and the shock transmitted up the leg and through the body after impact with the ground \_\_\_\_\_ as runners moved from extremely compliant to extremely hard running surfaces. As a result, researchers gradually began to believe that runners are subconsciously able to adjust leg stiffness prior to foot strike based on their perceptions of the hardness or stiffness of the surface on which they are running. This view suggests that runners create soft legs that soak up impact forces when they are running on very hard surfaces and stiff legs when they are moving along on yielding terrain. As a result, impact forces passing through the legs are strikingly similar over a wide range of running surface types. Contrary to popular belief, running on concrete is not more damaging to the legs than running on soft sand. [3점]

\* compliant: 말랑말랑한 \*\* terrain: 지형

- ① varied little
- ② decreased a lot
- ③ suddenly peaked
- ④ gradually appeared
- ⑤ were hardly generated

32. One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is *not* a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of damage? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

\* punctuation: 구두점 \*\* infinitive: 부정사(不定詞)

- ① reveal your hidden intention
- ② distort the meaning of the sentence
- ③ prejudice your audience against you
- ④ test your audience's reading comprehension
- ⑤ create fierce debates about your writing topic

33. Even when we do something as apparently simple as picking up a screwdriver, our brain automatically \_\_\_\_\_ . We can literally feel things with the end of the screwdriver. When we extend a hand, holding the screwdriver, we automatically take the length of the latter into account. We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring. Furthermore, we instantly regard the screwdriver we are holding as “our” screwdriver, and get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations. The cars we pilot instantaneously and automatically become ourselves. Because of this, when someone bangs his fist on our car’s hood after we have irritated him at a crosswalk, we take it personally. This is not always reasonable. Nonetheless, without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive. [3점]

\* probe: 탐색하다

- ① recalls past experiences of utilizing the tool
- ② recognizes what it can do best without the tool
- ③ judges which part of our body can best be used
- ④ perceives what limits the tool’s functional utility
- ⑤ adjusts what it considers body to include the tool

34. A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain’s visual strategies are \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② projecting images from within the mind out onto the world
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the most widespread, and sadly mistaken, environmental myths is that living “close to nature” out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best “green” lifestyle. Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction — artificial, crowded places that suck up precious resources. Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing could be farther from the truth. ① The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and pumping out exhaust to get to work, buy groceries, and take kids to school and activities. ② City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school. ③ The larger yards and houses found outside cities also create an environmental cost in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. ④ This illustrates the tendency that most city dwellers get tired of urban lives and decide to settle in the countryside. ⑤ It’s clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people gathering together in compact communities.

\* compact: 밀집한

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

36.

Studies of people struggling with major health problems show that the majority of respondents report they derived benefits from their adversity. Stressful events sometimes force people to develop new skills, reevaluate priorities, learn new insights, and acquire new strengths.

- (A) High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. A follow-up study found a similar link between the amount of lifetime adversity and subjects’ responses to laboratory stressors.
- (B) Intermediate levels of adversity were predictive of the greatest resilience. Thus, having to deal with a moderate amount of stress may build resilience in the face of future stress.
- (C) In other words, the adaptation process initiated by stress can lead to personal changes for the better. One study that measured participants’ exposure to thirty-seven major negative events found a curvilinear relationship between lifetime adversity and mental health.

\* resilience: 회복력

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

37.

The fruit ripening process brings about the softening of cell walls, sweetening and the production of chemicals that give colour and flavour. The process is induced by the production of a plant hormone called ethylene.

- (A) If ripening could be slowed down by interfering with ethylene production or with the processes that respond to ethylene, fruit could be left on the plant until it was ripe and full of flavour but would still be in good condition when it arrived at the supermarket shelf.
- (B) In some countries they are then sprayed with ethylene before sale to the consumer to induce ripening. However, fruit picked before it is ripe has less flavour than fruit picked ripe from the plant. Biotechnologists therefore saw an opportunity in delaying the ripening and softening process in fruit.
- (C) The problem for growers and retailers is that ripening is followed sometimes quite rapidly by deterioration and decay and the product becomes worthless. Tomatoes and other fruits are, therefore, usually picked and transported when they are unripe. [3점]

\* deterioration: (품질의) 저하

- 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.

Compounding the difficulty, now more than ever, is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and confuse her thinking.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to seem larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. ( ① ) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must come together a certain way for the leader to succeed. ( ② ) Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. ( ③ ) And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. ( ④ ) Instead those decisions involve a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. ( ⑤ ) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms. [3점]

\* ergonomist: 인간 공학자 \*\* fragmentary: 단편적인

39.

When the team painted fireflies' light organs dark, a new set of bats took twice as long to learn to avoid them.

Fireflies don't just light up their behinds to attract mates, they also glow to tell bats not to eat them. This twist in the tale of the trait that gives fireflies their name was discovered by Jesse Barber and his colleagues. The glow's warning role benefits both fireflies and bats, because these insects taste disgusting to the mammals. ( ① ) When swallowed, chemicals released by fireflies cause bats to throw them back up. ( ② ) The team placed eight bats in a dark room with three or four fireflies plus three times as many tasty insects, including beetles and moths, for four days. ( ③ ) During the first night, all the bats captured at least one firefly. ( ④ ) But by the fourth night, most bats had learned to avoid fireflies and catch all the other prey instead. ( ⑤ ) It had long been thought that firefly bioluminescence mainly acted as a mating signal, but the new finding explains why firefly larvae also glow despite being immature for mating.

\* bioluminescence: 생물 발광(發光) \*\* larvae: larva(애벌레)의 복수형

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

Some environments are more likely to lead to fossilization and subsequent discovery than others. Thus, we cannot assume that more fossil evidence from a particular period or place means that more individuals were present at that time, or in that place. It may just be that the circumstances at one period of time, or at one location, were more favourable for fossilization than they were at other times, or in other places. Likewise, the absence of hominin fossil evidence at a particular time or place does not have the same implication as its presence. As the saying goes, 'absence of evidence is not evidence of absence'. Similar logic suggests that taxa are likely to have arisen before they first appear in the fossil record, and they are likely to have survived beyond the time of their most recent appearance in the fossil record. Thus, the first appearance datum, and the last appearance datum of taxa in the hominin fossil record are likely to be conservative statements about the times of origin and extinction of a taxon.

\* subsequent: 다음의 \*\* hominin fossil: 인류 화석 \*\*\* taxa: taxon(분류군)의 복수형



Since fossilization and fossil discovery are affected by (A) conditions, the fossil evidence of a taxon cannot definitely (B) its population size or the times of its appearance and extinction.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① experimental ..... confirm    ② experimental ..... reveal
- ③ environmental ..... clarify    ④ environmental ..... conceal
- ⑤ accidental ..... mask



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In many mountain regions, rights of access to water are associated with the possession of land — until recently in the Andes, for example, land and water rights were (a) combined so water rights were transferred with the land. However, through state land reforms and the development of additional sources of supply, water rights have become separated from land, and may be sold at auction. This therefore (b) favours those who can pay, rather than ensuring access to all in the community. The situation arises, therefore, where individuals may hold land with no water. In Peru, the government grants water to communities separately from land, and it is up to the community to allocate it. Likewise in Yemen, the traditional allocation was one measure (*tasah*) of water to one hundred ‘*libnah*’ of land. This applied only to traditional irrigation supplies — from runoff, wells, etc., where a supply was (c) guaranteed. Water derived from the capture of flash floods is not subject to Islamic law as this constitutes an uncertain source, and is therefore free for those able to collect and use it. However, this traditional allocation per unit of land has been bypassed, partly by the development of new supplies, but also by the (d) decrease in cultivation of a crop of substantial economic importance. This crop is harvested throughout the year and thus requires more than its fair share of water. The economic status of the crop (e) ensures that water rights can be bought or bribed away from subsistence crops.

\* irrigation: 관개(灌溉)    \*\* bribe: 매수하다  
\*\*\* subsistence crop: 생계용 작물

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Water Rights No Longer Tied to Land
  - ② Strategies for Trading Water Rights
  - ③ Water Storage Methods: Mountain vs. Desert
  - ④ Water Supplies Not Stable in Mountain Regions
  - ⑤ Unending Debates: Which Crop We Should Grow
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)

“Congratulations!” That was the first word that Steven saw when he opened the envelope that his dad handed to him. He knew that he would win the essay contest. Overly excited, he shouted, “Hooray!” At that moment, two tickets to Ace Amusement Park, the prize, slipped out of the envelope. He picked them up and read the letter thoroughly while sitting on the stairs in front of his house. “Wait a minute! That’s not my name!” (a) he said, puzzled. The letter was addressed to his classmate Stephanie, who had also participated in the contest.

(B)

Once Steven had heard his dad’s words, tears started to fill up in his eyes. “I was foolish,” Steven said regretfully. He took the letter and the prize to school and handed them to Stephanie. He congratulated her wholeheartedly and she was thrilled. On the way home after school, his steps were light and full of joy. That night, his dad was very pleased to hear what he had done at school. “(b) I am so proud of you, Steven,” he said. Then, without a word, he handed Steven two Ace Amusement Park tickets and winked.

(C)

“If I don’t tell Stephanie, perhaps she will never know,” Steven thought for a moment. He remembered that the winner would only be notified by mail. As long as he kept quiet, nobody would know. So he decided to sleep on it. The next morning, he felt miserable and his dad recognized it right away. “What’s wrong, (c) Son?” asked his dad. Steven was hesitant at first but soon disclosed his secret. After listening attentively to the end, his dad advised him to do the right thing.

(D)

Reading on, Steven realized the letter had been delivered mistakenly. “Unfortunately,” it should have gone to Stephanie, who was the real winner. (d) He looked at the tickets and then the letter. He had really wanted those tickets. He had planned to go there with his younger sister. Steven was his sister’s hero, and he had bragged to her that he would win the contest. However, if she found out that her hero hadn’t won, she would be terribly disappointed, and (e) he would feel ashamed.

\* brag: 허풍 떨다

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 Steven은 집 앞 계단에 앉아 편지를 자세히 읽었다.
  - ② 방과 후에 집으로 돌아오는 Steven의 발걸음은 무거웠다.
  - ③ 아버지는 Steven에게 옳은 일을 하라고 조언했다.
  - ④ 에세이 대회에서 우승한 사람은 Stephanie였다.
  - ⑤ Steven은 여동생과 놀이공원에 갈 계획이었다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.

2021학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	①	2	13	⑤	3	25	④	2	37	⑤	3
2	②	2	14	⑤	3	26	③	2	38	②	3
3	③	2	15	①	2	27	③	2	39	⑤	2
4	③	2	16	②	2	28	⑤	2	40	③	2
5	②	2	17	③	2	29	②	2	41	①	2
6	④	3	18	①	2	30	③	2	42	④	3
7	①	2	19	②	2	31	①	3	43	⑤	2
8	④	2	20	③	2	32	③	2	44	②	2
9	④	2	21	⑤	3	33	⑤	3	45	②	2
10	②	2	22	④	2	34	②	3			
11	④	2	23	⑤	2	35	④	2			
12	①	2	24	①	2	36	④	2			

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 등교 시간 변경을 알리려고
- ② 학교 매점의 영업 재개를 안내하려고
- ③ 체육관 신축 공사 일정을 예고하려고
- ④ 교실 의자와 책상 교체 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 학교 급식 만족도 조사 참여를 독려하려고

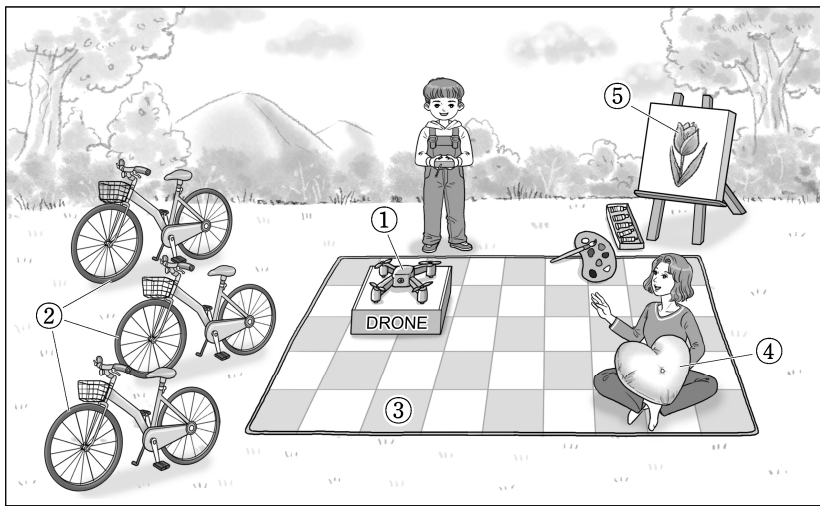
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 등산 전에는 과식을 삼가는 것이 좋다.
- ② 야생동물에게 먹이를 주지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 야외 활동은 가족 간의 유대를 돈독히 한다.
- ④ 산에서 야생동물을 만났을 때는 침착해야 된다.
- ⑤ 반려동물을 키우는 것은 정서 안정에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 스타일리스트 - 기상 캐스터
- ② 연출가 - 극작가
- ③ 매니저 - 뮤지컬 배우
- ④ 해군 장교 - 항해사
- ⑤ 디자이너 - 신문 기자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 프로젝터와 스크린 챙기기
- ② 담요 가져오기
- ③ 영화 선택하기
- ④ 접이식 의자 구매하기
- ⑤ 짐을 차에 싣기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$126
- ② \$130
- ③ \$140
- ④ \$144
- ⑤ \$150

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 송별회 장소를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 참석 인원 변경 사항이 생겨서
- ② 예약한 레스토랑의 평이 안 좋아서
- ③ 모임 장소로 가는 교통편이 불편해서
- ④ 송별회 주인공이 다른 메뉴를 원해서
- ⑤ 해산물 알레르기가 있는 동료들이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Run with Your Dog 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적
- ② 날짜
- ③ 복장
- ④ 장소
- ⑤ 참가비

9. Bluemont Salt Mine의 특별 행사에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 10일부터 10월 16일까지 진행된다.
- ② 가장 깊은 구역에 입장이 허용된다.
- ③ 사진 촬영이 가능하다.
- ④ 입장료는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 방문객들에게 선물을 준다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 크레용 세트를 고르시오.

Crayon Sets

Set	Number of Crayons	Price	Washable	Free Gift
① A	24	\$9	×	coloring book
② B	24	\$11	○	sharpener
③ C	36	\$15	×	sharpener
④ D	36	\$17	○	coloring book
⑤ E	48	\$21	○	coloring book

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

- ① I think so. I should be fine by then.
- ② I'm sorry. I forgot to bring my racket.
- ③ Of course. Keep me posted on his recovery.
- ④ I'm afraid not. The doctor's schedule is full today.
- ⑤ Good idea. Let's watch the tennis match at my house.

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

- ① I remember where I left my uniform.
- ② We can't participate in P.E. class now.
- ③ You should hurry before the cafeteria closes.
- ④ You can leave it with me and I'll find the owner.
- ⑤ I hope someone will bring it with your belongings.

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

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

- ① I'll give it a try. What time shall we meet?
- ② Not yet. We need to wait for the food to be ready.
- ③ I don't know. Do you want me to send the recipe?
- ④ Absolutely. I'll stress the importance of education.
- ⑤ Cheer up. We can relax after our homework is done.

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

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

- ① Not now. It'll be easier to park there late at night.
- ② Sounds good. I'm glad to hear that you'll arrive soon.
- ③ Sure. I'll check the app for a spot and make a reservation.
- ④ One moment. The kids should be back from the museum.
- ⑤ No problem. I'll remove the app for the children's safety.

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

Jane: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Make sure everybody is prepared for next week.
- ② I think you should wear this jacket for the festival.
- ③ Thank you for keeping all your things in perfect shape.
- ④ How about choosing just the items that are in a good state?
- ⑤ Why don't you buy secondhand items instead of new ones?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of plants on insects
- ② benefits of insects to human beings
- ③ various methods of insect reproduction
- ④ relationship between diseases and insects
- ⑤ ways to prevent insects from damaging crops

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① honeybees      ② grasshoppers      ③ silkworms
- ④ fruit flies      ⑤ ladybugs

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 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 Annette의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day of the Five Mile Fun Walk had arrived. Annette had been waiting for Reiner at the registration point for over an hour. There was still no sign of him. She started thinking that something bad might have happened to him. Getting concerned, she tried calling Reiner's phone again, but there was no response. At that moment, she heard a voice calling her name. She found Reiner coming toward her. "Thank goodness! What happened?" she asked. He explained that the traffic had been terrible. What was worse, he had left his phone at home. "I'm so sorry," he said. She started to relax. "I'm fine now. As long as you're here and safe. Why don't we go and register?" They headed into the event together.

- ① worried → relieved      ② confident → nervous
- ③ calm → upset      ④ regretful → grateful
- ⑤ bored → amazed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the right conditions, entrepreneurship can be fully woven into the fabric of campus life, greatly expanding its educational reach. One study showed that, within the workplace, peers influence each other to spot opportunities and act on them: the more entrepreneurs you have working together in an office, the more likely their colleagues will catch the bug. A study of Stanford University alumni found that those "who have varied work and educational backgrounds are much more likely to start their own businesses than those who have focused on one role at work or concentrated in one subject at school." To cultivate an entrepreneurial culture, colleges and universities need to offer students a broad choice of experiences and wide exposure to different ideas. They are uniquely positioned to do this by combining the resources of academic programming, residential life, student groups, and alumni networks.

\* entrepreneur: 기업가 \*\* alumni: 졸업생

- ① 훌륭한 기업가가 되기 위해서 관심 있는 한 분야에 집중해야 한다.
- ② 대학은 학생들이 기업가 정신을 함양하도록 환경을 조성해야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 직장을 얻기 위해서 학업과 대외 활동에 충실해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 대학생들의 다양한 소모임 활동을 적극 지원해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대학생은 학업 성취를 위하여 경험과 생각의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. *Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail?* On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music is a human art form, an inseparable part of the human experience everywhere in the world. Music is social, and tightly woven into the tapestry of life, and young children are very much a part of this multifaceted fabric. The musical experiences they have provide opportunities for them to know language, behaviors, customs, traditions, beliefs, values, stories, and other cultural nuances. As they become musically skilled through experiences in song and instrumental music, young children can also grow cultural knowledge and sensitivity. Music is an extremely important aspect of culture, shaping and transmitting the above-mentioned aspects that characterize groups of people. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures brings them into the cultural conversation, allowing them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. Prior to the development of social biases and cultural preferences that all too easily turn into prejudices, the opportunity to know people through song, dance, and instrument play is a gift to all who work for the well-balanced development of young children into the responsible citizens they will one day become.

\* tapestry: 색색의 실로 수놓은 장식 걸개 \*\* multifaceted: 다면의

- ① 아이들의 균형 잡힌 성장을 위해서는 다양한 경험이 중요하다.
- ② 사회적 편견과 문화적 선호도는 서로 밀접하게 관련되어 있다.
- ③ 어린 나이에 다양한 음악에 노출되면 예술적 감각이 향상된다.
- ④ 음악을 포함한 예술은 특정 문화에 대한 당대의 사회적 시각을 반영한다.
- ⑤ 음악은 아이들을 사회·문화적으로 균형 잡힌 시민으로 성장하게 해 준다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Conventional wisdom in the West, influenced by philosophers from Plato to Descartes, credits individuals and especially geniuses with creativity and originality. Social and cultural influences and causes are minimized, ignored, or eliminated from consideration at all. Thoughts, original and conventional, are identified with individuals, and the special things that individuals are and do are traced to their genes and their brains. The "trick" here is to recognize that individual humans are social constructions themselves, embodying and reflecting the variety of social and cultural influences they have been exposed to during their lives. Our individuality is not denied, but it is viewed as a product of specific social and cultural experiences. The brain itself is a social thing, influenced structurally and at the level of its connectivities by social environments. The "individual" is a legal, religious, and political fiction just as the "I" is a grammatical illusion.

- ① recognition of the social nature inherent in individuality
- ② ways of filling the gap between individuality and collectivity
- ③ issues with separating original thoughts from conventional ones
- ④ acknowledgment of the true individuality embodied in human genes
- ⑤ necessity of shifting from individualism to interdependence

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The discovery that man's knowledge is not, *and never has been*, perfectly accurate has had a humbling and perhaps a calming effect upon the soul of modern man. The nineteenth century, as we have observed, was the last to believe that the world, as a whole as well as in its parts, could ever be perfectly known. We realize now that this is, and always was, impossible. We know within limits, not absolutely, even if the limits can usually be adjusted to satisfy our needs. Curiously, from this new level of uncertainty even greater goals emerge and appear to be attainable. Even if we cannot know the world with absolute precision, we can still control it. Even our inherently incomplete knowledge seems to work as powerfully as ever. In short, we may never know precisely how high is the highest mountain, but we continue to be certain that we can get to the top nevertheless.

- ① Summits Yet to Be Reached: An Onward Journey to Knowledge
- ② Over the Mountain: A Single But Giant Step to Success
- ③ Integrating Parts into a Whole: The Road to Perfection
- ④ How to Live Together in an Age of Uncertainty
- ⑤ The Two Faces of a Knowledge-Based Society

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Top 7 Asia-Pacific Destinations (2018)**

Rank	Destination	International Overnight Arrivals (million)	Average Spend per Day (USD)
1	Bangkok	22.8	\$184
2	Singapore	14.7	\$272
3	Kuala Lumpur	13.8	\$142
4	Tokyo	12.9	\$196
5	Seoul	11.3	\$155
6	Osaka	10.1	\$223
7	Phuket	9.9	\$247

The table above shows the top seven destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 by international overnight arrivals, with additional information on the average spend per day in those cities. ① Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 22.8 million international overnight arrivals, immediately followed by Singapore with 14.7 million international overnight arrivals. ② Kuala Lumpur was ranked in third place based on the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was more than \$150. ③ Tokyo was ranked in fourth place for the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was \$196. ④ The number of international overnight arrivals in Seoul was larger than that of Osaka. ⑤ Phuket was the only city where the number of international overnight arrivals was less than 10 million, and the average spend per day in this city was \$247.

26. Marc Isambard Brunel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marc Isambard Brunel (1769–1849) is best known for the design and construction of the Thames Tunnel. Originally born in France, Brunel escaped to the United States during the French Revolution. He later moved to London. When the Napoleonic Wars were at their height, he invented machines for making boots. During the Napoleonic Wars, Brunel's factory supplied British troops with boots. After the Wars ended, however, the government stopped buying his boots and he went out of business. A few years later, Brunel was imprisoned for several months because of his debt. At that time, London was very much divided by the River Thames and needed more ways for people and goods to move across it. In 1825, Brunel designed a tunnel under the river. The Thames Tunnel officially opened on 25 March 1843, and Brunel, despite being in ill health, attended the opening ceremony.

- ① 프랑스 혁명 중에 미국으로 달아났다.
- ② 부츠를 만드는 기계를 발명하였다.
- ③ 그의 공장은 영국 군대에 부츠를 공급한 적이 있다.
- ④ 빗 때문에 감옥에 수감되었다.
- ⑤ Thames Tunnel 개통식에 아파서 참석하지 못했다.

27. Springfield Science Invention Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Springfield Science Invention Contest

Springfield High School invites all students to participate in the Springfield Science Invention Contest. In this annual contest, you have the opportunity to invent a useful object and show your creativity!

#### Details

- Judging criteria are creativity and usefulness of the invention.
- Participants must enter in teams of four and can only join one team.
- Submission is limited to one invention per team.

#### Prizes

- 1st Place — \$50 gift certificate
- 2nd Place — \$30 gift certificate
- 3rd Place — \$10 gift certificate

#### Note

- Inventions must be submitted to the science lab by October 1, 2020.

For more information, visit [www.hsspringfield.edu](http://www.hsspringfield.edu).

- ① 매년 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 심사 기준은 발명품의 창의성과 유용성이다.
- ③ 발명품은 한 팀당 두 개까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등은 50달러 상품권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 발명품은 과학 실험실로 제출해야 한다.

28. Poetry Writing Basics Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Poetry Writing Basics Workshop

Join our Poetry Writing Basics Workshop and meet the poet, Ms. Grace Larson!

All students of George Clarkson University are invited.

**When:** Thursday, September 24, 2020 (1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

**Where:** Main Seminar Room, 1st Floor, Student Union

After an introduction to the basic techniques of poetry writing, you will:

1. Write your own poem.
2. Read it aloud to the other participants.
3. Receive expert feedback from Ms. Larson.

**Registration Fee:** \$10

※ Register on or before September 18 and pay only \$7.

Any related inquiries should be sent via email to [studentun@georgeclarkson.edu](mailto:studentun@georgeclarkson.edu).

- ① 목요일 오전에 진행된다.
- ② 학생회관 3층에서 열린다.
- ③ 참가자는 자신이 창작한 시를 낭독할 것이다.
- ④ 9월 18일까지는 등록비가 10달러이다.
- ⑤ 관련 문의는 이메일로 할 수 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Competitive activities can be more than just performance showcases ① which the best is recognized and the rest are overlooked. The provision of timely, constructive feedback to participants on performance ② is an asset that some competitions and contests offer. In a sense, all competitions give feedback. For many, this is restricted to information about whether the participant is an award- or prizewinner. The provision of that type of feedback can be interpreted as shifting the emphasis to demonstrating superior performance but not ③ necessarily excellence. The best competitions promote excellence, not just winning or “beating” others. The emphasis on superiority is what we typically see as ④ fostering a detrimental effect of competition. Performance feedback requires that the program go beyond the “win, place, or show” level of feedback. Information about performance can be very helpful, not only to the participant who does not win or place but also to those who ⑤ do.

\* foster: 조장하다 \*\* detrimental: 유해한

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

If I say to you, ‘Don’t think of a white bear’, you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, ‘thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them’. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much ① more about food. This process is therefore also known as the *rebound effect*. The ② ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts ③ unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by ④ inappropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤ accessible.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not \_\_\_\_\_. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

\* savor: 음미하다 \*\* indiscernible: 식별하기 어려운  
\*\*\* semantically: 의미적으로

- ① changed                      ② classified                      ③ preserved
- ④ controlled                    ⑤ interpreted

32. Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. However, humans have been replacing diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes. This has led in turn to a realization that \_\_\_\_\_ because they may harbor tomorrow’s drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

\* monoculture: 단일 경작

- ① ecological systems are genetically programmed
- ② we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems
- ③ we need to stop creating genetically modified organisms
- ④ artificial organisms can survive in natural environments
- ⑤ living things adapt themselves to their physical environments

33. Since human beings are at once both similar and different, they should be treated equally because of both. Such a view, which grounds equality not in human uniformity but in the interplay of uniformity and difference, builds difference into the very concept of equality, breaks the traditional equation of equality with similarity, and is immune to monist distortion. Once the basis of equality changes so does its content. Equality involves equal freedom or opportunity to be different, and treating human beings equally requires us to take into account both their similarities and differences. When the latter are not relevant, equality entails uniform or identical treatment; when they are, it requires differential treatment. Equal rights do not mean identical rights, for individuals with different cultural backgrounds and needs might \_\_\_\_\_ in respect of whatever happens to be the content of their rights. Equality involves not just rejection of irrelevant differences as is commonly argued, but also full recognition of legitimate and relevant ones. [3점]

\* monist: 일원론의 \*\* entail: 내포하다

- ① require different rights to enjoy equality
- ② abandon their own freedom for equality
- ③ welcome the identical perception of inequality
- ④ accept their place in the social structure more easily
- ⑤ reject relevant differences to gain full understanding

34. Protopia is a state of becoming, rather than a destination. It is a process. In the protopian mode, things are better today than they were yesterday, although only a little better. It is incremental improvement or mild progress. The “pro” in protopian stems from the notions of process and progress. This subtle progress is not dramatic, not exciting. It is easy to miss because a protopia generates almost as many new problems as new benefits. The problems of today were caused by yesterday’s technological successes, and the technological solutions to today’s problems will cause the problems of tomorrow. This circular expansion of both problems and solutions \_\_\_\_\_. Ever since the Enlightenment and the invention of science, we’ve managed to create a tiny bit more than we’ve destroyed each year. But that few percent positive difference is compounded over decades into what we might call civilization. Its benefits never star in movies. [3점]

\* incremental: 증가의 \*\* compound: 조합하다

- ① conceals the limits of innovations at the present time
- ② makes it difficult to predict the future with confidence
- ③ motivates us to quickly achieve a protopian civilization
- ④ hides a steady accumulation of small net benefits over time
- ⑤ produces a considerable change in technological successes

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a highly commercialized setting such as the United States, it is not surprising that many landscapes are seen as commodities. In other words, they are valued because of their market potential. Residents develop an identity in part based on how the landscape can generate income for the community. ① This process involves more than the conversion of the natural elements into commodities. ② The landscape itself, including the people and their sense of self, takes on the form of a commodity. ③ Landscape protection in the US traditionally focuses on protecting areas of wilderness, typically in mountainous regions. ④ Over time, the landscape identity can evolve into a sort of “logo” that can be used to sell the stories of the landscape. ⑤ Thus, California’s “Wine Country,” Florida’s “Sun Coast,” or South Dakota’s “Badlands” shape how both outsiders and residents perceive a place, and these labels build a set of expectations associated with the culture of those who live there.

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

36.

In the fifth century *B.C.E.*, the Greek philosopher Protagoras pronounced, “Man is the measure of all things.” In other words, we feel entitled to ask the world, “What good are you?”

- (A) Abilities said to “make us human” — empathy, communication, grief, toolmaking, and so on — all exist to varying degrees among other minds sharing the world with us. Animals with backbones (fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals) all share the same basic skeleton, organs, nervous systems, hormones, and behaviors.
- (B) We assume that we are the world’s standard, that all things should be compared to us. Such an assumption makes us overlook a lot.
- (C) Just as different models of automobiles each have an engine, drive train, four wheels, doors, and seats, we differ mainly in terms of our outside contours and a few internal tweaks. But like naive car buyers, most people see only animals’ varied exteriors.

\* contour: 윤곽, 외형 \*\* tweak: 조정, 개조

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



37.

It can be difficult to decide the place of fine art, such as oil paintings, watercolours, sketches or sculptures, in an archival institution.

- (A) The best archival decisions about art do not focus on territoriality (this object belongs in my institution even though I do not have the resources to care for it) or on questions of monetary value or prestige (this object raises the cultural standing of my institution). The best decisions focus on what evidential value exists and what is best for the item.
- (B) But art can also carry aesthetic value, which elevates the job of evaluation into another realm. Aesthetic value and the notion of artistic beauty are important considerations, but they are not what motivates archival preservation in the first instance.
- (C) Art can serve as documentary evidence, especially when the items were produced before photography became common. Sketches of soldiers on a battlefield, paintings of English country villages or portraits of Dutch townspeople can provide the only visual evidence of a long-ago place, person or time. [3점]

\* archival: 기록(보관소)의 \*\* prestige: 명성, 위신 \*\*\* realm: 영역

- 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.

As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a sufficient number to go around.

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. ( ① ) For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ensure that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. ( ② ) You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the initials of each of those present. ( ③ ) You have then solved this problem without resorting to arithmetic and without explicit counting. ( ④ ) There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely different characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. ( ⑤ ) What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

\* arithmetic: 산수

39.

Rather, it evolved naturally as certain devices were found in practice to be both workable and useful.

Film has no grammar. ( ① ) There are, however, some vaguely defined rules of usage in cinematic language, and the syntax of film — its systematic arrangement — orders these rules and indicates relationships among them. ( ② ) As with written and spoken languages, it is important to remember that the syntax of film is a result of its usage, not a determinant of it. ( ③ ) There is nothing preordained about film syntax. ( ④ ) Like the syntax of written and spoken language, the syntax of film is an organic development, descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it has changed considerably over the years. ( ⑤ ) “Hollywood Grammar” may sound laughable now, but during the thirties, forties, and early fifties it was an accurate model of the way Hollywood films were constructed. [3점]

\* preordained: 미리 정해진

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

Research from the Harwood Institute for Public Innovation in the USA shows that people feel that ‘materialism’ somehow comes between them and the satisfaction of their social needs. A report entitled *Yearning for Balance*, based on a nationwide survey of Americans, concluded that they were ‘deeply ambivalent about wealth and material gain’. A large majority of people wanted society to ‘move away from greed and excess toward a way of life more centred on values, community, and family’. But they also felt that these priorities were not shared by most of their fellow Americans, who, they believed, had become ‘increasingly atomized, selfish, and irresponsible’. As a result they often felt isolated. However, the report says, that when brought together in focus groups to discuss these issues, people were ‘surprised and excited to find that others share[d] their views’. Rather than uniting us with others in a common cause, the unease we feel about the loss of social values and the way we are drawn into the pursuit of material gain is often experienced as if it were a purely private ambivalence which cuts us off from others.

\* ambivalent: 양면 가치의



Many Americans, believing that materialism keeps them from \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ social values, feel detached from most others, but this is actually a fairly \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ concern.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① pursuing …… unnecessary    ② pursuing …… common
- ③ holding …… personal            ④ denying …… ethical
- ⑤ denying …… primary

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To the extent that sufficient context has been provided, the reader can come to a well-crafted text with no expert knowledge and come away with a good approximation of what has been intended by the author. The text has become a public document and the reader can read it with a (a) minimum of effort and struggle; his experience comes close to what Freud has described as the deployment of “evenly-hovering attention.” He puts himself in the author’s hands (some have had this experience with great novelists such as Dickens or Tolstoy) and he (b) follows where the author leads. The real world has vanished and the fictive world has taken its place. Now consider the other extreme. When we come to a badly crafted text in which context and content are not happily joined, we must struggle to understand, and our sense of what the author intended probably bears (c) close correspondence to his original intention. An out-of-date translation will give us this experience; as we read, we must bring the language up to date, and understanding comes only at the price of a fairly intense struggle with the text. Badly presented content with no frame of reference can provide (d) the same experience; we see the words but have no sense of how they are to be taken. The author who fails to provide the context has (e) mistakenly assumed that his picture of the world is shared by all his readers and fails to realize that supplying the right frame of reference is a critical part of the task of writing.

\* deployment: (전략적) 배치  
\*\* evenly-hovering attention: 고르게 주의를 기울이는 것

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Building a Wall Between Reality and the Fictive World
  - ② Creative Reading: Going Beyond the Writer’s Intentions
  - ③ Usefulness of Readers’ Experiences for Effective Writing
  - ④ Context in Writing: A Lighthouse for Understanding Texts
  - ⑤ Trapped in Their Own Words: The Narrow Outlook of Authors
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The children arrived at sunrise at their grandmother’s house. They always gathered at this time of year to assist with her corn harvest. In return, their grandmother would reward them with a present and by cooking a delicious feast. The children were all in great spirits. But not Sally. She disliked working in the corn field as she hated the heat and the dust. (a) She sat silently as the others took a sack each and then sang their way to the field.

(B)

Sally just wanted to get her present and leave the field because she was starting to get hot and feel irritated. (b) She had only filled her sack twice, but the others were now taking their third sacks to the granary. Sally sighed heavily. Then an idea struck her. To make the sack lighter and speed things up, she quickly filled her last sack with corn stalks. Sally reached the granary first, and her grandmother asked (c) her to put aside the final load and write her name on it.

\* granary: 곡물창고    \*\* stalk: 줄기

(C)

They reached the field and started to work happily. Soon after, Sally joined them with her sack. Around mid-morning, their grandmother came with ice-cold lemonade and peach pie. After finishing, the children continued working until the sun was high and their sacks were bursting. Each child had to make three trips to the granary. Grandmother was impressed by their efforts and (d) she wanted to give them presents accordingly.

(D)

Grandmother asked the other children to do the same thing. Then, all of the children enjoyed their grandmother’s delicious lunch. “I am so pleased with your work,” she told them after lunch. “This year, you can all take home your final load as a present!” The children cheered for joy, gladly thanked her, and lifted their sacks to take home. Sally was terribly disappointed. There was nothing but useless corn stalks in (e) her sack. She then made the long walk home, pretending that she was carrying a heavy load.

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 아이들은 할머니의 옥수수 수확을 돕기 위해 모였다.
  - ② Sally는 덥고 짜증나서 옥수수 밭을 떠나고 싶었다.
  - ③ 아이들은 각자 세 번씩 옥수수가 담긴 자루를 곡물창고로 날라야 했다.
  - ④ 할머니는 아이들에게 맛있는 점심을 제공했다.
  - ⑤ Sally는 옥수수가 담긴 무거운 자루를 가지고 집으로 갔다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.

2021학년도 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	②	2	13	①	3	25	②	2	37	⑤	3
2	②	2	14	③	2	26	⑤	2	38	③	2
3	①	2	15	④	3	27	③	2	39	④	3
4	⑤	2	16	②	2	28	③	2	40	②	2
5	③	2	17	⑤	2	29	①	3	41	④	2
6	②	3	18	③	2	30	④	2	42	③	3
7	⑤	2	19	①	2	31	⑤	2	43	②	2
8	③	2	20	②	2	32	②	2	44	④	2
9	④	2	21	①	2	33	①	3	45	⑤	2
10	④	2	22	⑤	2	34	④	3			
11	①	2	23	①	3	35	③	2			
12	④	2	24	①	2	36	②	2			

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 헬스클럽 할인 행사를 안내하려고
- ② 동영상 업로드 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 스포츠 중계방송 중단을 예고하려고
- ④ 체육관 보수 공사 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 운동 방법에 관한 동영상 채널을 홍보하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 별 관찰은 아이들이 수학 개념에 친숙해지도록 도와준다.
- ② 아이들은 별 관찰을 통해 예술적 영감을 얻는다.
- ③ 야외 활동이 아이들의 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 아이들은 자연을 경험함으로써 인격적으로 성장한다.
- ⑤ 수학 문제 풀이는 아이들의 논리적 사고력을 증진시킨다.

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

- ① 학생 - 건축가                      ② 신문 기자 - 화가
- ③ 탐험가 - 환경 운동가            ④ 건물 관리인 - 정원사
- ⑤ 교사 - 여행사 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사진 전송하기                      ② 그림 그리기
- ③ 휴대 전화 찾기                    ④ 생물 보고서 제출하기
- ⑤ 야생화 개화 시기 검색하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$180    ② \$190    ③ \$200    ④ \$210    ⑤ \$230

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 텐트를 반쯤하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 크기가 작아서
- ② 캠핑이 취소되어서
- ③ 운반하기 무거워서
- ④ 설치 방법이 어려워서
- ⑤ 더 저렴한 제품을 찾아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Bradford Museum of Failure에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전시품                      ② 설립 목적                      ③ 개관 연도
- ④ 입장료                      ⑤ 위치

9. National Baking Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 해마다 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 올해의 주제는 건강한 디저트이다.
- ③ 20명이 결선에 진출할 것이다.
- ④ 수상자들의 조리법이 잡지에 실릴 것이다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 생중계될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 재사용 빨대 세트를 고르시오.

**Reusable Straw Sets (3 pieces)**

Set	Material	Price	Length (inches)	Carrying Case
① A	Bamboo	\$5.99	7	×
② B	Glass	\$6.99	7	○
③ C	Glass	\$7.99	8	×
④ D	Silicone	\$8.99	8	○
⑤ E	Stainless Steel	\$11.99	9	○

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

- ① I don't feel like going out today.
- ② You must get to the airport quickly.
- ③ How about going to the cafe over there?
- ④ I didn't know you wanted to go sightseeing.
- ⑤ Why didn't you wear more comfortable shoes?

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

- ① I see. Then I'll park somewhere else.
- ② It's all right. I'll bring your car over here.
- ③ No thanks. I don't want my car to be painted.
- ④ Never mind. I'll pay the parking fee later.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll choose another car instead.

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

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

- ① Sorry. I don't think I can wait until tomorrow for this one.
- ② I agree. The displayed one may be the best option for me.
- ③ Oh, no. It's too bad you don't sell the displayed model.
- ④ Good. Call me when my washing machine is repaired.
- ⑤ Exactly. I'm glad that you bought the displayed one.

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

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

- ① Don't worry. I already found his briefcase.
- ② Of course. You deserve to receive the award.
- ③ Don't mention it. I just did my duty as a citizen.
- ④ Definitely. I want to go to congratulate him myself.
- ⑤ Wonderful. It was the best ceremony I've ever been to.

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

Ben: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Feel free to take the tomatoes from my backyard.
- ② Tell me if you need help when planting tomatoes.
- ③ Do you want the ripe tomatoes I picked yesterday?
- ④ Why don't we grow tomatoes in some other places?
- ⑤ Let me take care of your tomatoes while you're away.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① color change in nature throughout seasons
- ② various colors used in traditional English customs
- ③ differences in color perceptions according to culture
- ④ why expressions related to colors are common in English
- ⑤ how color-related English expressions gained their meanings

17. 언급된 색깔이 아닌 것은?

- ① blue                      ② white                      ③ green
- ④ red                        ⑤ yellow

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Friends,

Season's greetings. As some of you already know, we are starting the campus food drive. This is how you participate. You can bring your items for donation to our booths. Our donation booths are located in the lobbies of the campus libraries. Just drop off the items there during usual library hours from December 4 to 23. The donated food should be non-perishable like canned meats and canned fruits. Packaged goods such as jam and peanut butter are also good. We will distribute the food to our neighbors on Christmas Eve. We truly appreciate your help.

Many blessings,  
Joanna at Campus Food Bank

- ① 음식 기부에 참여하는 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 음식 배달 자원봉사 참여에 감사하려고
- ③ 도서관 이용 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 음식물 낭비의 심각성을 알려 주려고
- ⑤ 크리스마스 행사 일정을 문의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once again, I had lost the piano contest to my friend. When I learned that Linda had won, I was deeply troubled and unhappy. My body was shaking with uneasiness. My heart beat quickly and my face became reddish. I had to run out of the concert hall to settle down. Sitting on the stairs alone, I recalled what my teacher had said. "Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you. And the way to win is to figure out who you are and do your best." He was absolutely right. I had no reason to oppose my friend. Instead, I should focus on myself and my own improvement. I breathed out slowly. My hands were steady now. At last, my mind was at peace.

- ① grateful → sorrowful                      ② upset → calm
- ③ envious → doubtful                        ④ surprised → disappointed
- ⑤ bored → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Developing expertise carries costs of its own. We can become experts in some areas, like speaking a language or knowing our favorite foods, simply by living our lives, but in many other domains expertise requires considerable training and effort. What's more, expertise is domain specific. The expertise that we work hard to acquire in one domain will carry over only imperfectly to related ones, and not at all to unrelated ones. In the end, as much as we may want to become experts on everything in our lives, there simply isn't enough time to do so. Even in areas where we could, it won't necessarily be worth the effort. It's clear that we should concentrate our own expertise on those domains of choice that are most common and/or important to our lives, and those we actively enjoy learning about and choosing from.

- ① 자신에게 의미 있는 영역을 정해서 전문성을 키워야 한다.
- ② 전문성 함양에는 타고난 재능보다 노력과 훈련이 중요하다.
- ③ 전문가가 되기 위해서는 다양한 분야에 관심을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 전문성을 기르기 위해서는 구체적인 계획과 실천이 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 전문가는 일의 우선순위를 결정해서 업무를 수행해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the role of the 'lion's historians'가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an African proverb that says, 'Till the lions have their historians, tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter'. The proverb is about power, control and law making. Environmental journalists have to play the role of the 'lion's historians'. They have to put across the point of view of the environment to people who make the laws. They have to be the voice of wild India. The present rate of human consumption is completely unsustainable. Forest, wetlands, wastelands, coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones, they are all seen as disposable for the accelerating demands of human population. But to ask for any change in human behaviour — whether it be to cut down on consumption, alter lifestyles or decrease population growth — is seen as a violation of human rights. But at some point human rights become 'wrongs'. It's time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

- ① uncovering the history of a species' biological evolution
- ② urging a shift to sustainable human behaviour for nature
- ③ fighting against widespread violations of human rights
- ④ rewriting history for more underrepresented people
- ⑤ restricting the power of environmental lawmakers

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Prior to file-sharing services, music albums landed exclusively in the hands of music critics before their release. These critics would listen to them well before the general public could and preview them for the rest of the world in their reviews. Once the internet made music easily accessible and allowed even advanced releases to spread through online social networks, availability of new music became democratized, which meant critics no longer had unique access. That is, critics and laypeople alike could obtain new music simultaneously. Social media services also enabled people to publicize their views on new songs, list their new favorite bands in their social media bios, and argue over new music endlessly on message boards. The result was that critics now could access the opinions of the masses on a particular album before writing their reviews. Thus, instead of music reviews guiding popular opinion toward art (as they did in preinternet times), music reviews began to reflect — consciously or subconsciously — public opinion.

\* laypeople: 비전문가

- ① 미디어 환경의 변화로 음악 비평이 대중의 영향을 받게 되었다.
- ② 인터넷의 발달로 다양한 장르의 음악을 접하는 것이 가능해졌다.
- ③ 비평가의 음악 비평은 자신의 주관적인 경험을 기반으로 한다.
- ④ 오늘날 새로운 음악은 대중의 기호를 확인한 후에 공개된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 환경의 대두로 음악 비평의 질이 전반적으로 상승하였다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Difficulties arise when we do not think of people and machines as collaborative systems, but assign whatever tasks can be automated to the machines and leave the rest to people. This ends up requiring people to behave in machine-like fashion, in ways that differ from human capabilities. We expect people to monitor machines, which means keeping alert for long periods, something we are bad at. We require people to do repeated operations with the extreme precision and accuracy required by machines, again something we are not good at. When we divide up the machine and human components of a task in this way, we fail to take advantage of human strengths and capabilities but instead rely upon areas where we are genetically, biologically unsuited. Yet, when people fail, they are blamed.

- ① difficulties of overcoming human weaknesses to avoid failure
- ② benefits of allowing machines and humans to work together
- ③ issues of allocating unfit tasks to humans in automated systems
- ④ reasons why humans continue to pursue machine automation
- ⑤ influences of human actions on a machine's performance

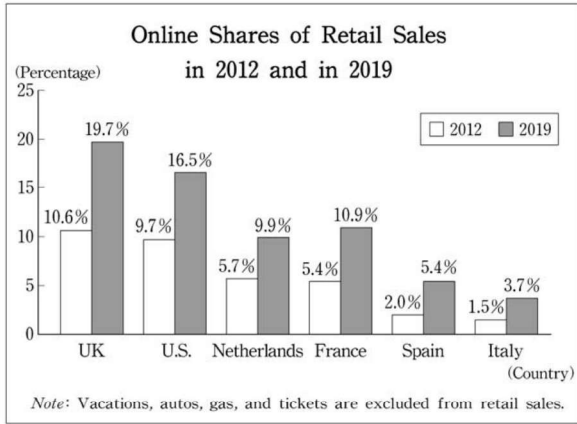
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People don't usually think of touch as a temporal phenomenon, but it is every bit as time-based as it is spatial. You can carry out an experiment to see for yourself. Ask a friend to cup his hand, palm face up, and close his eyes. Place a small ordinary object in his palm — a ring, an eraser, anything will do — and ask him to identify it without moving any part of his hand. He won't have a clue other than weight and maybe overall size. Then tell him to keep his eyes closed and move his fingers over the object. He'll most likely identify it at once. By allowing the fingers to move, you've added time to the sensory perception of touch. There's a direct analogy between the fovea at the center of your retina and your fingertips, both of which have high acuity. Your ability to make complex use of touch, such as buttoning your shirt or unlocking your front door in the dark, depends on continuous time-varying patterns of touch sensation.

\* analogy: 유사 \*\* fovea: (망막의) 중심와(窩) \*\*\* retina: 망막

- ① Touch and Movement: Two Major Elements of Humanity
- ② Time Does Matter: A Hidden Essence of Touch
- ③ How to Use the Five Senses in a Timely Manner
- ④ The Role of Touch in Forming the Concept of Time
- ⑤ The Surprising Function of Touch as a Booster of Knowledge

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the online shares of retail sales for each of six countries in 2012 and in 2019. The online share of retail sales refers to the percentage of retail sales conducted online in a given country. ① For each country, its online share of retail sales in 2019 was larger than that in 2012. ② Among the six countries, the UK owned the largest online share of retail sales with 19.7% in 2019. ③ In 2019, the U.S. had the second largest online share of retail sales with 16.5%. ④ In 2012, the online share of retail sales in the Netherlands was larger than that in France, whereas the reverse was true in 2019. ⑤ In the case of Spain and Italy, the online share of retail sales in each country was less than 5.0% both in 2012 and in 2019.

26. Frank Hyneman Knight에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Frank Hyneman Knight was one of the most influential economists of the twentieth century. After obtaining his Ph.D. in 1916 at Cornell University, Knight taught at Cornell, the University of Iowa, and the University of Chicago. Knight spent most of his career at the University of Chicago. Some of his students at Chicago later received the Nobel Prize. Knight is known as the author of the book *Risk, Uncertainty and Profit*, a study of the role of the entrepreneur in economic life. He also wrote a brief introduction to economics entitled *The Economic Organization*, which became a classic of microeconomic theory. But Knight was much more than an economist; he was also a social philosopher. Later in his career, Knight developed his theories of freedom, democracy, and ethics. After retiring in 1952, Knight remained active in teaching and writing.

\* entrepreneur: 기업가

- ① 20세기의 가장 영향력 있는 경제학자들 중 한 명이었다.
- ② 경력의 대부분을 University of Chicago에서 보냈다.
- ③ 그의 학생들 중 몇 명은 나중에 노벨상을 받았다.
- ④ *Risk, Uncertainty and Profit*의 저자로 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 은퇴 후에는 가르치는 일을 하지 않고 글 쓰는 일에 전념했다.

27. City of Sittka Public Bike Sharing Service에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**City of Sittka Public Bike Sharing Service**

Are you planning to explore the city?  
This is the eco-friendly way to do it!

**Rent**

- Register anywhere via our easy app.
- Payment can be made only by credit card.

**Fee**

- Free for the first 30 minutes
- One dollar per additional 30 minutes

**Use**

- Choose a bike and scan the QR code on the bike.
- Helmets are not provided.

**Return**

- Return the bike to the Green Zone shown on the app.
- Complete the return by pressing the OK button on the bike.

- ① 신용 카드 결제만 가능하다.
- ② 처음 30분은 무료이다.
- ③ 자전거의 QR 코드를 스캔해서 이용한다.
- ④ 헬멧이 제공된다.
- ⑤ 자전거의 OK 버튼을 눌러서 반납을 완료한다.

28. Jason's Photography Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Jason's Photography Class**

Are you tired of taking pictures with your camera set to "Auto"? Do you want to create more professional-looking photos? You won't want to miss this opportunity.

- Date: Saturday, December 19
- Time: 1:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.
- Place: Thrombon Building, Room 2 on the first floor
- Tuition Fee: \$50 (snacks provided)
- Level: Beginner
- Topics to Be Covered:
  - Equipment Selection
  - Lighting Techniques
  - Color Selection
  - Special Effects
- Class size is limited to eight, so don't delay!

Visit our web site at [www.eypcap.com](http://www.eypcap.com) to register.

- ① 오전에 시작된다.
- ② 3층에서 진행된다.
- ③ 중급자 수준이다.
- ④ 다루는 주제 중 하나는 특수 효과이다.
- ⑤ 수강 학생 수에는 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are strict. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to thorough examination by overseeing bodies. Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions ① associated with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised ② it. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains ③ deeply problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists ④ does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate. Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know ⑤ what the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

\* consent: 동의 \*\* anatomy: (해부학적) 구조 \*\*\* physiology: 생리적 현상

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

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured ① quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the ② opposite happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called "bias." It probably happened because over time, experimenters subconsciously adjusted their results to ③ match what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just ④ influenced by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone ⑤ lacked the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected.

\* bandwagon effect: 편승 효과

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the classic model of the Sumerian economy, the temple functioned as an administrative authority governing commodity production, collection, and redistribution. The discovery of administrative tablets from the temple complexes at Uruk suggests that token use and consequently writing evolved as a tool of centralized economic governance. Given the lack of archaeological evidence from Uruk-period domestic sites, it is not clear whether individuals also used the system for \_\_\_\_\_. For that matter, it is not clear how widespread literacy was at its beginnings. The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. As cuneiform script became more abstract, literacy must have become increasingly important to ensure one understood what he or she had agreed to.

\* archaeological: 고고학적인 \*\* lexicon: 어휘 목록 \*\*\* cuneiform script: 쉼기 문자

- ① religious events
② personal agreements
③ communal responsibilities
④ historical records
⑤ power shifts

32. Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment \_\_\_\_\_. If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to avoid similar members of one's species.

- ① exceeds the expected demands of a community
② is decreased by diverse means of survival
③ places a limit on this strategy
④ makes the world suitable for individuals
⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members



33. Thanks to newly developed neuroimaging technology, we now have access to the specific brain changes that occur during learning. Even though all of our brains contain the same basic structures, our neural networks are as unique as our fingerprints. The latest developmental neuroscience research has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed; it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant “environments,” and to its past and current situations. The brain seeks to create meaning through establishing or refining existing neural networks. When we learn a new fact or skill, our neurons communicate to form networks of connected information. Using this knowledge or skill results in structural changes to allow similar future impulses to travel more quickly and efficiently than others. High-activity synaptic connections are stabilized and strengthened, while connections with relatively low use are weakened and eventually pruned. In this way, our brains are \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* malleable: 순응성이 있는 \*\* prune: 잘라 내다

- ① sculpted by our own history of experiences
- ② designed to maintain their initial structures
- ③ geared toward strengthening recent memories
- ④ twinned with the development of other organs
- ⑤ portrayed as the seat of logical and creative thinking

34. Successful integration of an educational technology is marked by that technology being regarded by users as an unobtrusive facilitator of learning, instruction, or performance. When the focus shifts from the technology being used to the educational purpose that technology serves, then that technology is becoming a comfortable and trusted element, and can be regarded as being successfully integrated. Few people give a second thought to the use of a ball-point pen although the mechanisms involved vary — some use a twist mechanism and some use a push button on top, and there are other variations as well. Personal computers have reached a similar level of familiarity for a great many users, but certainly not for all. New and emerging technologies often introduce both fascination and frustration with users. As long as \_\_\_\_\_ in promoting learning, instruction, or performance, then one ought not to conclude that the technology has been successfully integrated — at least for that user. [3점]

\* unobtrusive: 눈에 띄지 않는

- ① the user successfully achieves familiarity with the technology
- ② the user’s focus is on the technology itself rather than its use
- ③ the user continues to employ outdated educational techniques
- ④ the user involuntarily gets used to the misuse of the technology
- ⑤ the user’s preference for interaction with other users persists

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Workers are united by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or conflict. Humor reframes potentially divisive events into merely “laughable” ones which are put in perspective as subservient to unifying values held by organization members. Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents reinforces unity based on key organizational values. ① One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny on its face, but the reactions of workers motivated to preserve safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. ② Shared events that cause laughter can indicate a sense of belonging since “you had to be there” to see the humor in them, and non-members were not and do not. ③ Since humor can easily capture people’s attention, commercials tend to contain humorous elements, such as funny faces and gestures. ④ Instances of humor serve to enact bonds among organization members. ⑤ Understanding the humor may even be required as an informal badge of membership in the organization.

\* subservient: 도움이 되는

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

36.

The objective of battle, to “throw” the enemy and to make him defenseless, may temporarily blind commanders and even strategists to the larger purpose of war. War is never an isolated act, nor is it ever only one decision.

- (A) To be political, a political entity or a representative of a political entity, whatever its constitutional form, has to have an intention, a will. That intention has to be clearly expressed.
- (B) In the real world, war’s larger purpose is always a political purpose. It transcends the use of force. This insight was famously captured by Clausewitz’s most famous phrase, “War is a mere continuation of politics by other means.”
- (C) And one side’s will has to be transmitted to the enemy at some point during the confrontation (it does not have to be publicly communicated). A violent act and its larger political intention must also be attributed to one side at some point during the confrontation. History does not know of acts of war without eventual attribution.

\* entity: 실체 \*\* transcend: 초월하다

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

37.

Experts have identified a large number of measures that promote energy efficiency. Unfortunately many of them are not cost effective. This is a fundamental requirement for energy efficiency investment from an economic perspective.

- (A) And this has direct repercussions at the individual level: households can reduce the cost of electricity and gas bills, and improve their health and comfort, while companies can increase their competitiveness and their productivity. Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.
- (B) There are significant externalities to take into account and there are also macroeconomic effects. For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on macroeconomic issues such as energy dependence, climate change, health, national competitiveness and reducing fuel poverty.
- (C) However, the calculation of such cost effectiveness is not easy: it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved. [3점]

\* repercussion: 반향, 영향 \*\* aggregate: 집합의

- 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.

I have still not exactly pinpointed Maddy's character since wickedness takes many forms.

Imagine I tell you that Maddy is bad. Perhaps you infer from my intonation, or the context in which we are talking, that I mean morally bad. Additionally, you will probably infer that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that I think you should disapprove of her, or similar, given typical linguistic conventions and assuming I am sincere. ( ① ) However, you might not get a more detailed sense of the particular sorts of way in which Maddy is bad, her typical character traits, and the like, since people can be bad in many ways. ( ② ) In contrast, if I say that Maddy is wicked, then you get more of a sense of her typical actions and attitudes to others. ( ③ ) The word 'wicked' is more specific than 'bad'. ( ④ ) But there is more detail nevertheless, perhaps a stronger connotation of the sort of person Maddy is. ( ⑤ ) In addition, and again assuming typical linguistic conventions, you should also get a sense that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that you should disapprove of her, or similar, assuming that we are still discussing her moral character.

\* connotation: 함축

39.

Note that copyright covers the expression of an idea and not the idea itself.

Designers draw on their experience of design when approaching a new project. This includes the use of previous designs that they know work — both designs that they have created themselves and those that others have created. ( ① ) Others' creations often spark inspiration that also leads to new ideas and innovation. ( ② ) This is well known and understood. ( ③ ) However, the expression of an idea is protected by copyright, and people who infringe on that copyright can be taken to court and prosecuted. ( ④ ) This means, for example, that while there are numerous smartphones all with similar functionality, this does not represent an infringement of copyright as the idea has been expressed in different ways and it is the expression that has been copyrighted. ( ⑤ ) Copyright is free and is automatically invested in the author, for instance, the writer of a book or a programmer who develops a program, unless they sign the copyright over to someone else. [3점]

\* infringe: 침해하다 \*\* prosecute: 기소하다

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

From a cross-cultural perspective the equation between public leadership and dominance is questionable. What does one mean by 'dominance'? Does it indicate coercion? Or control over 'the most valued'? 'Political' systems may be about both, either, or conceivably neither. The idea of 'control' would be a bothersome one for many peoples, as for instance among many native peoples of Amazonia where all members of a community are fond of their personal autonomy and notably allergic to any obvious expression of control or coercion. The conception of political power as a coercive force, while it may be a Western fixation, is not a universal. It is very unusual for an Amazonian leader to give an order. If many peoples do not view political power as a coercive force, nor as the most valued domain, then the leap from 'the political' to 'domination' (as coercion), and from there to 'domination of women', is a shaky one. As Marilyn Strathern has remarked, the notions of 'the political' and 'political personhood' are cultural obsessions of our own, a bias long reflected in anthropological constructs.

\* coercion: 강제 \*\* autonomy: 자율  
\*\*\* anthropological: 인류학의

It is \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to understand political power in other cultures through our own notion of it because ideas of political power are not \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ across cultures.

- |             |             |                |               |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A)         | (B)         | (A)            | (B)           |
| ① rational  | … flexible  | ② appropriate  | … commonplace |
| ③ misguided | … uniform   | ④ unreasonable | … varied      |
| ⑤ effective | … objective |                |               |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Our irresistible tendency to see things in human terms — that we are often mistaken in attributing complex human motives and processing abilities to other species — does not mean that an animal’s behavior is not, in fact, complex. Rather, it means that the complexity of the animal’s behavior is not purely a (a) product of its internal complexity. Herbert Simon’s “parable of the ant” makes this point very clearly. Imagine an ant walking along a beach, and (b) visualize tracking the trajectory of the ant as it moves. The trajectory would show a lot of twists and turns, and would be very irregular and complicated. One could then suppose that the ant had equally complicated (c) internal navigational abilities, and work out what these were likely to be by analyzing the trajectory to infer the rules and mechanisms that could produce such a complex navigational path. The complexity of the trajectory, however, “is really a complexity in the surface of the beach, not a complexity in the ant.” In reality, the ant may be using a set of very (d) complex rules: it is the interaction of these rules with the environment that actually produces the complex trajectory, not the ant alone. Put more generally, the parable of the ant illustrates that there is no necessary correlation between the complexity of an (e) observed behavior and the complexity of the mechanism that produces it.

\* parable: 우화 \*\* trajectory: 이동 경로

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Open the Mysterious Door to Environmental Complexity!
  - ② Peaceful Coexistence of Human Beings and Animals
  - ③ What Makes the Complexity of Animal Behavior?
  - ④ Animals’ Dilemma: Finding Their Way in a Human World
  - ⑤ Environmental Influences on Human Behavior Complexity
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)

In this area, heavy snow in winter was not uncommon. Sometimes it poured down for hours and hours and piled up very high. Then, no one could go out. Today too, because of the heavy snow, Mom was doing her office work at the kitchen table. Felix, the high schooler, had to take online classes in his room. Five-year-old Sean, who normally went to kindergarten, was sneaking around in the house playing home policeman. (a) The kindergartener wanted to know what his family members were up to, and was checking up on everyone.

\* sneak: 몰래 움직이다

(B)

“All right. I’m sure you’re doing your work.” Mom replied, and then sharply added a question. “Sean, what are *you* doing?” Sean’s face immediately became blank, and he said, “Nothing.” “Come here, Honey, and you can help me.” Sean ran to the kitchen right away. “What can I do for you, Mom?” His voice was high, and Felix could sense that his brother was excited. Felix was pleased to get rid of (b) the policeman, and now he could concentrate on the lesson, at least till Sean came back.

(C)

While checking on his family, Sean interfered in their business as if it was his own. This time, (c) the playful and curious boy was interested in his brother Felix, who committed himself to studying no matter where he was. Sean secretly looked inside his brother’s room from the door, and shouted toward the kitchen where Mom was working, “Mom, Felix isn’t studying. He’s just watching a funny video.” Sean was naughtily smiling at his brother.

\* naughtily: 짓궂게

(D)

Felix was mad because (d) his little brother was bothering him. Felix was studying science using a video posted on the school web site. He made an angry face at the naughty boy. Right then, Mom asked loudly from the kitchen, “What are you doing, Felix?” Felix’s room was located next to the kitchen, and he could hear Mom clearly. “I’m watching a lecture video for my science class.” Felix argued against Sean’s accusation and mischievously stuck (e) his tongue out at his little brother.

\* mischievously: 장난기 있게

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 엄마는 폭설로 인해 집에서 업무를 보고 있었다.
  - ② Sean은 엄마가 불러서 주방으로 달려갔다.
  - ③ Sean은 몰래 형의 방을 들여다보았다.
  - ④ Felix는 자신의 방에서 게임을 하고 있었다.
  - ⑤ Felix의 방은 주방 옆에 있었다.

\* 확인 사항

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

2021학년도 대학수학능력시험

영어 영역 정답표  
( 홀수 ) 형

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	⑤	2	13	②	3	25	⑤	2	37	⑤	3
2	①	2	14	④	3	26	⑤	2	38	④	2
3	①	2	15	①	3	27	④	2	39	④	3
4	⑤	2	16	⑤	2	28	④	2	40	③	2
5	①	2	17	⑤	2	29	⑤	3	41	③	2
6	②	2	18	①	2	30	⑤	2	42	④	3
7	③	2	19	②	2	31	②	2	43	③	2
8	④	2	20	①	2	32	③	2	44	⑤	2
9	③	2	21	②	2	33	①	3	45	④	2
10	④	2	22	①	2	34	②	3			
11	③	2	23	③	3	35	③	2			
12	①	2	24	②	2	36	②	2			



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

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

- ① No problem. You'll get your refund.
- ② Of course. That's why I canceled my order.
- ③ Excellent. I'll exchange it with a bigger size.
- ④ Good. I'm glad to hear you received the package.
- ⑤ Okay. We'll send the gray skirt to you right away.

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

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

- ① All right. I'll check if it's in the jacket and call you back.
- ② Don't worry. I'll visit the lost and found for you.
- ③ Too bad. Let me have my credit card replaced.
- ④ I see. I'll buy a new jacket if you can't find it.
- ⑤ Thank you. Pick me up at the grocery store.

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

Rachel: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Is it necessary to exercise every day?
- ② Why don't you work out at the closer one?
- ③ I recommend the one with good facilities.
- ④ You should choose the one within your budget.
- ⑤ What about looking for a better place to work at?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① decline in employment opportunities due to drones
- ② regulations for using drones in various fields
- ③ job skills necessary for drone development
- ④ workplace accidents caused by drone use
- ⑤ various uses of drones in different jobs

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① farmers                      ② photographers      ③ soldiers
- ④ police officers            ⑤ firefighters

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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas, such as those inspired by scientific developments, are often aired and critiqued in our popular culture as part of a healthy process of public debate, and scientists sometimes deserve the criticism they get. But the popularization of science would be greatly enhanced by improving the widespread images of the scientist. Part of the problem may be that the majority of the people who are most likely to write novels, plays, and film scripts were educated in the humanities, not in the sciences. Furthermore, the few scientists-turned-writers have used their scientific training as the source material for thrillers that further damage the image of science and scientists. We need more screenplays and novels that present scientists in a positive light. In our contemporary world, television and film are particularly influential media, and it is likely that the introduction of more scientist-heroes would help to make science more attractive.

- ① 과학의 대중화를 위해 여러 매체에서 과학자를 긍정적으로 묘사해야 한다.
- ② 작가로 전업한 과학자는 전공 지식을 작품에 사실적으로 반영해야 한다.
- ③ 공상 과학 작가로 성공하려면 과학과 인문학을 깊이 이해해야 한다.
- ④ 과학의 저변 확대를 위해 영화 주인공으로 과학자가 등장해야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학 정책 논의에 과학자뿐만 아니라 인문학자도 참여해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 an empty inbox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The single most important change you can make in your working habits is to switch to creative work first, reactive work second. This means blocking off a large chunk of time every day for creative work on your own priorities, with the phone and e-mail off. I used to be a frustrated writer. Making this switch turned me into a productive writer. Yet there wasn't a single day when I sat down to write an article, blog post, or book chapter without a string of people waiting for me to get back to them. It wasn't easy, and it still isn't, particularly when I get phone messages beginning "I sent you an e-mail *two hours ago...*!" By definition, this approach goes against the grain of others' expectations and the pressures they put on you. It takes willpower to switch off the world, even for an hour. It feels uncomfortable, and sometimes people get upset. But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for an empty inbox. Otherwise, you're sacrificing your potential for the illusion of professionalism.

- ① following an innovative course of action
- ② attempting to satisfy other people's demands
- ③ completing challenging work without mistakes
- ④ removing social ties to maintain a mental balance
- ⑤ securing enough opportunities for social networking

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contractors that will construct a project may place more weight on the planning process. Proper planning forces detailed thinking about the project. It allows the project manager (or team) to "build the project in his or her head." The project manager (or team) can consider different methodologies thereby deciding what works best or what does not work at all. This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process. It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process. The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget. A well-developed plan does not guarantee that the executing process will proceed flawlessly or that the project will even succeed in meeting its objectives. It does, however, greatly improve its chances.

\* execute: 실행하다

- ① 계획 수립 절차를 간소화하면 일의 진행 속도가 빨라진다.
- ② 안정적인 예산 확보는 일의 원활한 진행을 위해 필수적이다.
- ③ 사업 계획은 급변하는 상황에 따라 유연하게 변경될 수 있다.
- ④ 면밀한 계획 수립은 일의 효율성을 증대시키고 성공 가능성을 높인다.
- ⑤ 대규모 사업에서는 지속적인 성장을 목표로 하는 세부 계획이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Children can move effortlessly between play and absorption in a story, as if both are forms of the same activity. The taking of roles in a narratively structured game of pirates is not very different than the taking of roles in identifying with characters as one watches a movie. It might be thought that, as they grow towards adolescence, people give up childhood play, but this is not so. Instead, the bases and interests of this activity change and develop to playing and watching sports, to the fiction of plays, novels, and movies, and nowadays to video games. In fiction, one can enter possible worlds. When we experience emotions in such worlds, this is not a sign that we are being incoherent or regressed. It derives from trying out metaphorical transformations of our selves in new ways, in new worlds, in ways that can be moving and important to us.

\* pirate: 해적 \*\* incoherent: 일관되지 않은

- ① relationship between play types and emotional stability
- ② reasons for identifying with imaginary characters in childhood
- ③ ways of helping adolescents develop good reading habits
- ④ continued engagement in altered forms of play after childhood
- ⑤ effects of narrative structures on readers' imaginations

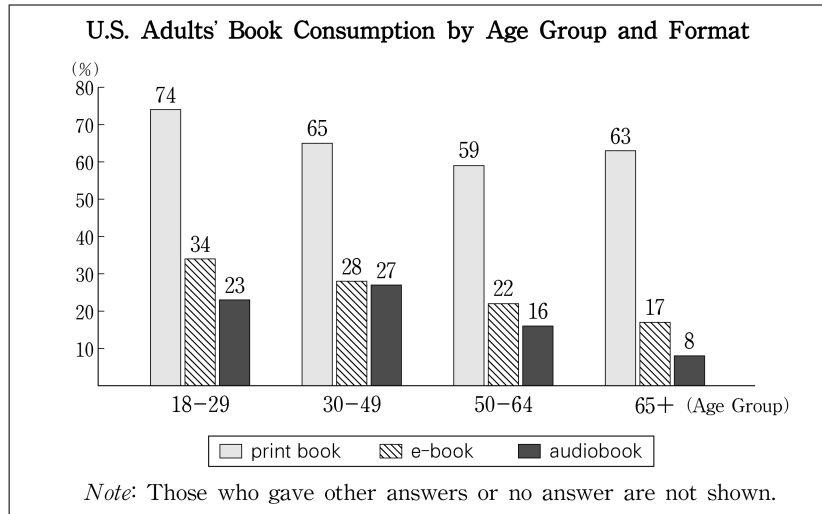
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

\* cognitive: 인식의 \*\* impair: 해치다

- ① Social Perception in Old Age: It's Not All Bad News!
- ② Blocking Out the Negative Sharpens Social Skills
- ③ Lessons on Life-long Goals from Senior Achievers
- ④ Getting Old: A Road to Maturity and Objectivity
- ⑤ Positive Mind and Behavior: Tips for Reversing Aging

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph, which was based on a survey conducted in 2019, shows the percentages of U.S. adults by age group who said they had read (or listened to) a book in one or more of the formats—print books, e-books, and audiobooks—in the previous 12 months. ① The percentage of people in the 18-29 group who said they had read a print book was 74%, which was the highest among the four groups. ② The percentage of people who said they had read a print book in the 50-64 group was higher than that in the 65 and up group. ③ While 34% of people in the 18-29 group said they had read an e-book, the percentage of people who said so was below 20% in the 65 and up group. ④ In all age groups, the percentage of people who said they had read an e-book was higher than that of people who said they had listened to an audiobook. ⑤ Among the four age groups, the 30-49 group had the highest percentage of people who said they had listened to an audiobook.

26. Emil Zátopek에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Emil Zátopek, a former Czech athlete, is considered one of the greatest long-distance runners ever. He was also famous for his distinctive running style. While working in a shoe factory, he participated in a 1,500-meter race and won second place. After that event, he took a more serious interest in running and devoted himself to it. At the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, he won three gold medals in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter races and in the marathon, breaking Olympic records in each. He was married to Dana Zátopková, who was an Olympic gold medalist, too. Zátopek was also noted for his friendly personality. In 1966, Zátopek invited Ron Clarke, a great Australian runner who had never won an Olympic gold medal, to an athletic meeting in Prague. After the meeting, he gave Clarke one of his gold medals as a gift.

- ① 독특한 달리기 스타일로 유명했다.
- ② 신발 공장에서 일한 적이 있다.
- ③ 1952년 Helsinki 올림픽에서 올림픽 기록을 깨지 못했다.
- ④ 올림픽 금메달리스트인 Dana Zátopková와 결혼했다.
- ⑤ 자신의 금메달 중 하나를 Ron Clarke에게 주었다.

27. Wing Cheese Factory Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Wing Cheese Factory Tour

Attention, all cheese lovers! Come and experience our historic cheese-making process at the Wing Cheese Factory. Look around, taste, and make!

#### Participation

- Adults: \$30, Children: \$10 (Ages 3 and under: Free)
- The fee includes cheese tasting and making.
- Sign up for the tour at [www.cheesewcf.com](http://www.cheesewcf.com) by June 30.

#### Tour Schedule

- 10:00 a.m.: Watch a video about the factory's history
- 10:30 a.m.: Factory tour and cheese tasting
- 11:30 a.m.: Cheese making

#### Note

- Participants can buy a cheese-shaped key chain for \$15.
- No photography is allowed inside the factory.
- We are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

- ① 참가비에는 치즈 만들기 비용이 포함된다.
- ② 참가 신청은 6월 30일까지 해야 한다.
- ③ 공장의 역사에 대한 비디오를 보는 일정이 있다.
- ④ 참가자는 치즈 모양의 열쇠고리를 15달러에 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 공장 안에서 사진 촬영이 허용된다.

28. Treehouse Drive-in Movie Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Treehouse Drive-in Movie Night

Looking for a fun night out with the family? Come with your loved ones and enjoy our first drive-in movie night of 2021! All money from ticket sales will be donated to the local children's hospital.

**Featured Film:** *Dream Story*

**Date:** June 13, 2021

**Place:** Treehouse Parking Lot

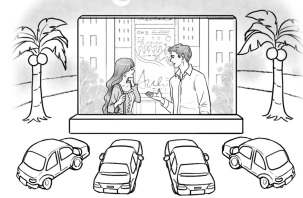
#### Showtimes

- First Screening: 7:30 p.m.
- Second Screening: 10:00 p.m.

**Tickets:** \$30 per car

#### Additional Information

- 50 parking spots are available (The gate opens at 6 p.m.).
- Ice cream and hot dogs are sold on site.
- Make your reservation online at [www.tdimn.com](http://www.tdimn.com).



- ① 2021년에 두 번째로 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 티켓 판매 수입금 전액은 어린이 도서관에 기부될 것이다.
- ③ 첫 번째 상영 시작 시간은 오후 10시이다.
- ④ 티켓 가격은 자동차 한 대당 50달러이다.
- ⑤ 아이스크림과 핫도그가 현장에서 판매된다.



29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most historians of science point to the need for a reliable calendar to regulate agricultural activity as the motivation for learning about what we now call astronomy, the study of stars and planets. Early astronomy provided information about when to plant crops and gave humans ① their first formal method of recording the passage of time. Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old ring of stones in southern Britain, ② is perhaps the best-known monument to the discovery of regularity and predictability in the world we inhabit. The great markers of Stonehenge point to the spots on the horizon ③ where the sun rises at the solstices and equinoxes — the dates we still use to mark the beginnings of the seasons. The stones may even have ④ been used to predict eclipses. The existence of Stonehenge, built by people without writing, bears silent testimony both to the regularity of nature and to the ability of the human mind to see behind immediate appearances and ⑤ discovers deeper meanings in events.

\* monument: 기념비 \*\* eclipse: (해·달의) 식(蝕)  
\*\*\* testimony: 증언

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

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers ① identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so ② passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field ③ failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ④ increase efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be ⑤ defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

\* memorabilia: 기념품 \*\* obsession: 집착

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term “butterfly collecting” could come to be used with the adjective “mere” to indicate a pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_ academic status.

\* palaeontology: 고생물학 \*\* adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive
- ② novel
- ③ secondary
- ④ reliable
- ⑤ unconditional

32. Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes “strategic self-ignorance,” understood as “the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one’s future self.” The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would \_\_\_\_\_ — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, “God give me chastity — tomorrow.” Present-biased agents think: “Please let me know the risks — tomorrow.” Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: “Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow.”

\* aggregate: 합계의 \*\* chastity: 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

33. Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe's landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — 'new' at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense 'nature' can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions \_\_\_\_\_ . We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds. [3점]

\* conceit: 생각 \*\* primeval: 원시(시대)의  
\*\*\* ecological: 생태학의

- ① has supported new environment-friendly policies
- ② has increasingly been set by humanity
- ③ inspires creative cultural practices
- ④ changes too frequently to be regulated
- ⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

34. Emma Brindley has investigated the responses of European robins to the songs of neighbors and strangers. Despite the large and complex song repertoire of European robins, they were able to discriminate between the songs of neighbors and strangers. When they heard a tape recording of a stranger, they began to sing sooner, sang more songs, and overlapped their songs with the playback more often than they did on hearing a neighbor's song. As Brindley suggests, the overlapping of song may be an aggressive response. However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested. If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger. Not only does this result demonstrate that \_\_\_\_\_ , but it also shows that the choice of songs used in playback experiments is highly important. [3점]

\* robin: 울새 \*\* territory: 영역

- ① variety and complexity characterize the robins' songs
- ② song volume affects the robins' aggressive behavior
- ③ the robins' poor territorial sense is a key to survival
- ④ the robins associate locality with familiar songs
- ⑤ the robins are less responsive to recorded songs

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Kinship ties continue to be important today. In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services. ① Eugene Litwak has referred to this pattern of behaviour as the 'modified extended family'. ② It is an extended family structure because multigenerational ties are maintained, but it is modified because it does not usually rest on co-residence between the generations and most extended families do not act as corporate groups. ③ Although modified extended family members often live close by, the modified extended family does not require geographical proximity and ties are maintained even when kin are separated by considerable distances. ④ The oldest member of the family makes the decisions on important issues, no matter how far away family members live from each other. ⑤ In contrast to the traditional extended family where kin always live in close proximity, the members of modified extended families may freely move away from kin to seek opportunities for occupational advancement.

\* kin: 친족 \*\* proximity: 근접

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

36.

Spatial reference points are larger than themselves. This isn't really a paradox: landmarks are themselves, but they also define neighborhoods around themselves.

- (A) In a paradigm that has been repeated on many campuses, researchers first collect a list of campus landmarks from students. Then they ask another group of students to estimate the distances between pairs of locations, some to landmarks, some to ordinary buildings on campus.
- (B) This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.
- (C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's house. Like black holes, landmarks seem to pull ordinary locations toward themselves, but ordinary places do not.

\* asymmetry: 비대칭

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

37.

A firm is deciding whether to invest in shipbuilding. If it can produce at sufficiently large scale, it knows the venture will be profitable.

- (A) There is a “good” outcome, in which both types of investments are made, and both the shipyard and the steelmakers end up profitable and happy. Equilibrium is reached. Then there is a “bad” outcome, in which neither type of investment is made. This second outcome also is an equilibrium because the decisions not to invest reinforce each other.
- (B) Assume that shipyards are the only potential customers of steel. Steel producers figure they’ll make money if there’s a shipyard to buy their steel, but not otherwise. Now we have two possible outcomes — what economists call “multiple equilibria.”
- (C) But one key input is low-cost steel, and it must be produced nearby. The company’s decision boils down to this: if there is a steel factory close by, invest in shipbuilding; otherwise, don’t invest. Now consider the thinking of potential steel investors in the region. [3점]

\* equilibrium: 균형

- 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.

A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates’ performance.

In most organizations, the employee’s immediate supervisor evaluates the employee’s performance. ( ① ) This is because the supervisor is responsible for the employee’s performance, providing supervision, handing out assignments, and developing the employee. ( ② ) Should supervisors rate employees on performance dimensions they cannot observe? ( ③ ) To eliminate this dilemma, more and more organizations are implementing assessments referred to as *360-degree evaluations*. ( ④ ) Employees are rated not only by their supervisors but by coworkers, clients or citizens, professionals in other agencies with whom they work, and subordinates. ( ⑤ ) The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee’s performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

\* subordinate: 부하 직원

39.

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. ( ① ) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. ( ② ) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. ( ③ ) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. ( ④ ) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. ( ⑤ ) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting. [3점]

\* metabolism: 신진대사    \*\* mammal: 포유동물

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

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas’s history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. “What can be more pleasant,” the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, “than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?” Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

\* aristocrat: 귀족    \*\* patriotic: 애국적인



For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of their loyalty to the nation.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① unstable …… confirmation    ② unstable …… exaggeration  
 ③ lasting …… exhibition        ④ lasting …… manipulation  
 ⑤ official …… justification

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The right to privacy may extend only to the point where it does not restrict someone else's right to freedom of expression or right to information. The scope of the right to privacy is (a) similarly restricted by the general interest in preventing crime or in promoting public health. However, when we move away from the property-based notion of a right (where the right to privacy would protect, for example, images and personality), to modern notions of private and family life, we find it (b) easier to establish the limits of the right. This is, of course, the strength of the notion of privacy, in that it can adapt to meet changing expectations and technological advances.

In sum, *what* is privacy today? The concept includes a claim that we should be unobserved, and that certain information and images about us should not be (c) circulated without our permission. *Why* did these privacy claims arise? They arose because powerful people took offence at such observation. Furthermore, privacy incorporated the need to protect the family, home, and correspondence from arbitrary (d) interference and, in addition, there has been a determination to protect honour and reputation. *How* is privacy protected? Historically, privacy was protected by restricting circulation of the damaging material. But if the concept of privacy first became interesting legally as a response to reproductions of images through photography and newspapers, more recent technological advances, such as data storage, digital images, and the Internet, (e) pose new threats to privacy. The right to privacy is now being reinterpreted to meet those challenges.

\* arbitrary: 임의의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Side Effects of Privacy Protection Technologies
  - ② The Legal Domain of Privacy Claims and Conflicts
  - ③ The Right to Privacy: Evolving Concepts and Practices
  - ④ Who Really Benefits from Looser Privacy Regulations?
  - ⑤ Less Is More: Reduce State Intervention in Privacy!
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)

Fighting against the force of the water was a thrilling challenge. Sophia tried to keep herself planted firmly in the boat, paying attention to the waves crashing against the rocks. As the water got rougher, she was forced to paddle harder to keep the waves from tossing her into the water. Her friends Mia and Rebecca were paddling eagerly behind her to balance the boat. They were soaked from all of the spray. Mia shouted to Sophia, "Are you OK? Aren't (a) you scared?"

\* paddle: 노를 젓다

(B)

"You've got a good point. It's a real advantage to graduate from college with the mindset of a daring adventurer," Mia said. Rebecca quickly added, "That's why I went to Mongolia before I started my first job out of college. Teaching English there for two months was a big challenge for me. But (b) I learned a lot from the experience. It really gave me the courage to try anything in life." Listening to her friends, Sophia looked at (c) her own reflection in the water and saw a confident young woman smiling back at her.

(C)

"I'm great!" Sophia shouted back excitedly. Even though the boat was getting thrown around, the girls managed to avoid hitting any rocks. Suddenly, almost as quickly as the water had got rougher, the river seemed to calm down, and they all felt relaxed. With a sigh of relief, Sophia looked around. "Wow! What a wonderful view!" (d) she shouted. The scenery around them was breathtaking. Everyone was speechless. As they enjoyed the emerald green Rocky Mountains, Mia said, "No wonder rafting is the best thing to do in Colorado!"

(D)

Agreeing with her friend, Rebecca gave a thumbs-up. "Sophia, your choice was excellent!" she said with a delighted smile. "I thought you were afraid of water, though, Sophia," Mia said. Sophia explained, "Well, I was before I started rafting. But I graduate from college in a few months. And, before I do, I wanted to do something really adventurous to test my bravery. I thought that if I did something completely crazy, it might give (e) me more confidence when I'm interviewing for jobs." Now they could see why she had suggested going rafting.

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 Mia와 Rebecca는 보트의 균형을 유지하려고 애썼다.
  - ② Rebecca는 몽골에서 영어를 가르친 경험이 있다.
  - ③ Sophia와 친구들이 함께 탄 보트는 바위에 부딪치지 않았다.
  - ④ Sophia는 래프팅을 하기 전에는 물을 두려워했다.
  - ⑤ Sophia는 용기를 시험할 모험을 대학 졸업 후에 하길 원했다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	⑤	2	13	⑤	3	25	②	2	37	⑤	3
2	①	2	14	①	2	26	③	2	38	②	2
3	①	2	15	②	3	27	⑤	2	39	⑤	3
4	③	2	16	⑤	2	28	⑤	2	40	③	2
5	②	2	17	③	2	29	⑤	2	41	③	2
6	④	3	18	③	2	30	④	2	42	②	3
7	②	2	19	①	2	31	③	2	43	③	2
8	③	2	20	①	2	32	②	2	44	②	2
9	④	2	21	②	3	33	②	3	45	⑤	2
10	③	2	22	④	2	34	④	3			
11	①	2	23	④	3	35	④	2			
12	④	2	24	①	2	36	①	2			

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, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학생회장 선거 투표 결과를 공지하려고
- ② 음악 경연 대회 참가 신청을 권장하려고
- ③ 홈 쇼핑 가전제품 구매 방법을 설명하려고
- ④ 새로운 음악 프로그램 방송 일정을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 노래 경연 우승자 선정을 위한 투표를 독려하려고

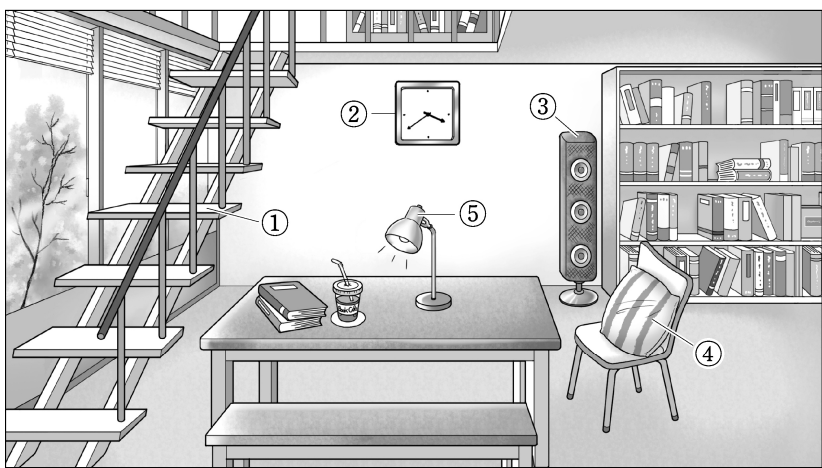
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

- ① 정원사 - 파티 플래너
- ② 꽃집 점원 - 식당 주인
- ③ 꽃꽂이 강사 - 수강생
- ④ 식물학 교수 - 행정실 직원
- ⑤ 잡지 편집장 - 음식 칼럼니스트

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 필터 주문하기
- ② 어항 물 갈기
- ③ 체리 주스 만들기
- ④ 세탁물 맡기기
- ⑤ 히터 온도 조절하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$50
- ② \$60
- ③ \$65
- ④ \$75
- ⑤ \$85

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Career Day 행사 장소를 변경하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 초청 강사의 요청이 있어서
- ② 다른 행사와 장소가 겹쳐서
- ③ 신청 학생이 예상보다 많아서
- ④ 보수 공사 소음이 시끄러워서
- ⑤ 세미나실 프로젝터가 고장 나서

8. 대화를 듣고, Digital Publishing Workshop에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적
- ② 대상
- ③ 날짜
- ④ 등록 방법
- ⑤ 준비물

9. 2021 Playground in the Park에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 라디오 방송국이 주최한다.
- ② 다섯 개의 놀이 구역이 있다.
- ③ 최대 60명의 아이들이 참여할 수 있다.
- ④ 행사장에서 음식을 구입할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 비가 오면 일정이 조정된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 블루투스 이어폰을 고르시오.

Bluetooth Earphones

	Model	Battery Life	Wireless Charging	Price	Case Cover Material
①	A	2 hours	×	\$49.99	Silicone
②	B	3 hours	○	\$69.99	Silicone
③	C	3 hours	×	\$79.99	Leather
④	D	4 hours	○	\$89.99	Leather
⑤	E	5 hours	○	\$109.99	Leather

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ① Too bad. I hope you'll feel better soon.
- ② Of course. I'm sure you'll win the race.
- ③ I see. I've never been a cycling champion.
- ④ All right. I'll be just fine at the competition.
- ⑤ Terrific. I'm also looking forward to the camp.

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

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

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

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

Megan: \_\_\_\_\_

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

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① what issues arise from abandoned pets
- ② how city growth affected wildlife diversity
- ③ why wild animals came to flourish in cities
- ④ ways to make cities environmentally friendly
- ⑤ problems between humans and animals in cities

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Paris                      ② London                      ③ Delhi
- ④ Bangkok                      ⑤ New York City

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Bernstein,

My name is Thomas Cobb, the marketing director of Calvary Hospital. Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital. We expect it to be helpful in raising money to cover the medical costs of those in need. To make the concert more special, we want to invite you for the opening of the concert. Your reputation as a pianist is well known, and everyone will be very happy to see your performance. Beautiful piano melodies will help create an enjoyable experience for the audience. We look forward to your positive reply.

Sincerely,  
Thomas A. Cobb

- ① 의료비 지원이 필요한 이들을 위한 기부를 독려하려고
- ② 자선 음악회 연주자로 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 피아노 독주회 관람 신청 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 병원 개관 기념행사 참가 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 병원 진료 시간이 변경된 것을 알려 주려고

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

As he stepped onto the basketball court, David suddenly thought of the day he had gotten injured last season and froze. He was not sure if he could play as well as before the injury. A serious wrist injury had caused him to miss the rest of the season. Remembering the surgery, he said to himself, "I thought my basketball career was completely over." However, upon hearing his fans' wild cheers, he felt his body coming alive and thought, "For sure, my fans, friends, and family are looking forward to watching me play today." As soon as the game started, he was filled with energy. The first five shots he attempted went in the basket. "I'm back! I got this," he shouted.

- ① disappointed → unhappy      ② excited → indifferent
- ③ anxious → confident      ④ impatient → calm
- ⑤ eager → ashamed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a time when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways in which computers can replace parents. They are too late — television has already done that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose that a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

- ① 교육은 일상에서 아이들과의 상호 작용을 통해 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 도덕 교육을 강화하여 타인을 배려하는 공동체 의식을 높여야 한다.
- ③ 텔레비전의 부정적 영향을 줄이려는 사회적 노력이 있어야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 매체를 활용하여 학교와 가정 교육의 한계를 보완해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들의 온라인 예절 교육을 위해 적절한 콘텐츠를 개발해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 Flicking the collaboration light switch가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Flicking the collaboration light switch is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be—or appear to be—isolated. For another, knowing what their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for themselves and generate diverse—if not quite mature—ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

\* intermittent: 간헐적인

- ① breaking physical barriers and group norms that prohibit cooperation
- ② having people stop working together and start working individually
- ③ encouraging people to devote more time to online collaboration
- ④ shaping environments where higher productivity is required
- ⑤ requiring workers to focus their attention on group projects

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized that the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never granted absolutely and irreversibly.

\* autonomy: 자율성 \*\* privilege: 특권 \*\*\* premise: 전제로 말하다

- ① 전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.
- ② 전문직의 권위는 해당 집단의 이익을 추구하는 데 이용되어 왔다.
- ③ 전문직의 사회적 책임을 규정할 수 있는 제도 정비가 필요하다.
- ④ 전문직이 되기 위한 자격 요건은 사회 경제적 요구에 따라 변화해 왔다.
- ⑤ 전문직의 업무 성과는 일정 수준의 자율성과 특권이 부여될 때 높아진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Kant's view, geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience. Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea—thus possessing the *precision* that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated—geometrical shapes can be grasped, but they do not give rise to emotion, and, most importantly, they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths. Forms or phenomena, on the contrary, that possess a degree of immeasurability, or that do not appear constrained, stimulate the human imagination—hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience. The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects—*indefinable* or *formless* objects—can be defined as enjoying one's own emotional and mental activity. Namely, the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view. Furthermore, part of the pleasure comes from having one's comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

\* geometrical: 기하학의 \*\* aesthetic: 심미적인 \*\*\* sublime: 숭고한

- ① diversity of aesthetic experiences in different eras
- ② inherent beauty in geometrically perfect shapes
- ③ concepts of imperfection in modern aesthetics
- ④ natural inclination towards aesthetic precision
- ⑤ aesthetic pleasure from things unconstrained

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The world has become a nation of laws and governance that has introduced a system of public administration and management to keep order. With this administrative management system, urban institutions of government have evolved to offer increasing levels of services to their citizenry, provided through a taxation process and/or fee for services (e.g., police and fire, street maintenance, utilities, waste management, etc.). Frequently this has displaced citizen involvement. Money for services is not a replacement for citizen responsibility and public participation. Responsibility of the citizen is slowly being supplanted by government being the substitute provider. Consequentially, there is a philosophical and social change in attitude and sense of responsibility of our urban-based society to become involved. The sense of community and associated responsibility of all citizens to be active participants is therefore diminishing. Governmental substitution for citizen duty and involvement can have serious implications. This impedes the nations of the world to be responsive to natural and man-made disasters as part of global preparedness.

\* supplant: 대신하다 \*\* impede: 방해하다

- ① A Sound Citizen Responsibility in a Sound Government
- ② Always Better than Nothing: The Roles of Modern Government
- ③ Decreased Citizen Involvement: A Cost of Governmental Services
- ④ Why Does Global Citizenship Matter in Contemporary Society?
- ⑤ How to Maximize Public Benefits of Urban-Based Society



25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**U.S. States That Added the Most Solar Industry Workers  
Between 2015 and 2020**

Rank	State	Number of Workers Added	Growth Percentage (%)
1	Florida	4,659	71
2	Utah	4,246	158
3	Texas	3,058	44
4	Virginia	2,352	120
5	Minnesota	2,003	101
6	New York	1,964	24
7	Pennsylvania	1,810	72

The table above shows seven U.S. states ranked by the number of workers added in the solar industry between 2015 and 2020, and provides information on the corresponding growth percentage in each state. ① During this period, Florida, which ranked first with regard to the number of workers added, exhibited 71% growth. ② The number of workers added in Utah was more than twice the number of workers added in Minnesota. ③ Regarding Texas and Virginia, each state showed less than 50% growth. ④ New York added more than 1,900 workers, displaying 24% growth. ⑤ Among these seven states, Pennsylvania added the lowest number of workers during this period.

26. Henry Moore에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Henry Moore (1898–1986), one of the most significant British artists of the 20th century, was the seventh child of a coal miner. Henry Moore showed a talent for art from early on in school. After World War I, during which he volunteered for army service, Moore began to study sculpture at the Leeds School of Art. Then, he entered the Royal College of Art in London and earned his degree there. His sculptures, known around the world, present the forms of the body in a unique way. One of his artistic themes was mother-and-child as shown in *Madonna and Child* at St. Matthew's Church in Northampton. He achieved financial success from his hard work and established the Henry Moore Foundation to support education and promotion of the arts.

- ① 석탄 광부의 일곱 번째 자녀였다.
- ② 학창 시절에 일찍이 예술에 재능을 보였다.
- ③ 런던에 있는 Royal College of Art에서 학위를 취득했다.
- ④ 그의 조각은 신체 형태를 독특한 방식으로 나타낸다.
- ⑤ 경제적으로 성공을 거두지 못했다.

27. 2021 Whir Car Drawing Contest for Kids에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2021 Whir Car Drawing Contest for Kids  
Theme: Family**

Does your child love cars? Take this opportunity for your child to think about what they love and draw it. They will definitely enjoy and learn from this contest!

**Details**

- Ten entries are chosen, and each is awarded a \$50 gift certificate.
- Drawing skills are not considered in judging.



**Submission**

- Take a photo of your child's drawing.
- Visit our website (www.whircar4kids.com) and upload the photo by October 3.

**Note**

- The drawing should contain your family and a car.
- Participants must be 3 to 7 years old.

Please visit our website to learn more.

- ① 출품작 중 10개를 선정해서 시상한다.
- ② 그림 기술이 심사에서 고려된다.
- ③ 그림을 찍은 사진을 웹사이트에 업로드해야 한다.
- ④ 그림은 가족과 차를 포함해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가자의 나이는 3세에서 7세까지로 제한된다.

28. Mary High School Foreign Language Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Mary High School Foreign Language Program**

Would you like to learn about another culture? Learning a new language is the best way to do it. Please come and enjoy our new foreign language classes.

**Languages:** Arabic, French, Spanish (A student can choose only one.)

**Dates and Times:** September 13, 2021 – October 29, 2021  
Monday to Friday, 4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

**Registration:** Available from September 1 to September 5 on our website (www.maryhighs.edu)

**Tuition Fee:** \$50 (Full payment is required when registering.)

**Refund Policy:** If you cancel on or before September 5, your payment will be refunded.

For more information about the classes, feel free to contact us at (215) 8393-6047 or email us at info@maryhighs.edu.

- ① 학생은 두 개의 언어를 선택할 수 있다.
- ② 수업은 주말에 진행된다.
- ③ 수업료는 등록 시 전액 납부하지 않아도 된다.
- ④ 9월 5일까지 취소하면 환불받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수업 관련 문의는 이메일을 통해서만 할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Accepting whatever others are communicating only pays off if their interests correspond to ours — think cells in a body, bees in a beehive. As far as communication between humans is concerned, such commonality of interests ① is rarely achieved; even a pregnant mother has reasons to mistrust the chemical signals sent by her fetus. Fortunately, there are ways of making communication work even in the most adversarial of relationships. A prey can convince a predator not to chase ② it. But for such communication to occur, there must be strong guarantees ③ which those who receive the signal will be better off believing it. The messages have to be kept, on the whole, ④ honest. In the case of humans, honesty is maintained by a set of cognitive mechanisms that evaluate ⑤ communicated information. These mechanisms allow us to accept most beneficial messages — to be open — while rejecting most harmful messages — to be vigilant.

\* fetus: 태아 \*\* adversarial: 반대자의 \*\*\* vigilant: 경계하는

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

In economic systems what takes place in one sector has impacts on another; demand for a good or service in one sector is derived from another. For instance, a consumer buying a good in a store will likely trigger the replacement of this product, which will generate ① demands for activities such as manufacturing, resource extraction and, of course, transport. What is different about transport is that it cannot exist alone and a movement cannot be ② stored. An unsold product can remain on the shelf of a store until bought (often with discount incentives), but an unsold seat on a flight or unused cargo capacity in the same flight remains unsold and cannot be brought back as additional capacity ③ later. In this case an opportunity has been ④ seized, since the amount of transport being offered has exceeded the demand for it. The derived demand of transportation is often very difficult to reconcile with an equivalent supply, and actually transport companies would prefer to have some additional capacity to accommodate ⑤ unforeseen demand (often at much higher prices).

\* reconcile: 조화시키다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly \_\_\_\_\_. Many aspects of human culture have what archaeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archaeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things that can be handled and photographed, such as tools, food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the tangible. It is relatively easy, for example, for archaeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about is more difficult. Archaeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to making interpretations about belief systems.

\* archaeological: 고고학의

- ① outdated
- ② factual
- ③ incomplete
- ④ organized
- ⑤ detailed

32. Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to \_\_\_\_\_.

To test this idea, Sophia Moskalenko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

\* mundane: 보통의

- ① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
- ② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
- ③ receive constructive feedback from the media
- ④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
- ⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

33. It is important to recognise the interdependence between individual, culturally formed actions and the state of cultural integration. People work within the forms provided by the cultural patterns that they have internalised, however contradictory these may be. Ideas are worked out as logical implications or consequences of other accepted ideas, and it is in this way that cultural innovations and discoveries are possible. New ideas are discovered through logical reasoning, but such discoveries are inherent in and integral to the conceptual system and are made possible only because of the acceptance of its premises. For example, the discoveries of new prime numbers are 'real' consequences of the particular number system employed. Thus, cultural ideas show 'advances' and 'developments' because they \_\_\_\_\_. The cumulative work of many individuals produces a corpus of knowledge within which certain 'discoveries' become possible or more likely. Such discoveries are 'ripe' and could not have occurred earlier and are also likely to be made simultaneously by numbers of individuals. [3점]

\* corpus: 집적(集積) \*\* simultaneously: 동시에

- ① are outgrowths of previous ideas
- ② stem from abstract reasoning ability
- ③ form the basis of cultural universalism
- ④ emerge between people of the same age
- ⑤ promote individuals' innovative thinking

34. Enabling animals to \_\_\_\_\_ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile. [3점]

\* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework. ① From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving. ② Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. ③ People with greater financial benefits tend to use their money to show off their social status by purchasing luxurious items. ④ Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. ⑤ Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.

\* psychic: 심적인

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

36.

Green products involve, in many cases, higher ingredient costs than those of mainstream products.

- (A) They'd rather put money and time into known, profitable, high-volume products that serve populous customer segments than into risky, less-profitable, low-volume products that may serve current noncustomers. Given that choice, these companies may choose to leave the green segment of the market to small niche competitors.
- (B) Even if the green product succeeds, it may cannibalize the company's higher-profit mainstream offerings. Given such downsides, companies serving mainstream consumers with successful mainstream products face what seems like an obvious investment decision.
- (C) Furthermore, the restrictive ingredient lists and design criteria that are typical of such products may make green products inferior to mainstream products on core performance dimensions (e.g., less effective cleansers). In turn, the higher costs and lower performance of some products attract only a small portion of the customer base, leading to lower economies of scale in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

\* segment: 조각 \*\* cannibalize: 잡아먹다 \*\*\* procurement: 조달

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

37.

Recently, a number of commercial ventures have been launched that offer social robots as personal home assistants, perhaps eventually to rival existing smart-home assistants.

- (A) They might be motorized and can track the user around the room, giving the impression of being aware of the people in the environment. Although personal robotic assistants provide services similar to those of smart-home assistants, their social presence offers an opportunity that is unique to social robots.
- (B) Personal robotic assistants are devices that have no physical manipulation or locomotion capabilities. Instead, they have a distinct social presence and have visual features suggestive of their ability to interact socially, such as eyes, ears, or a mouth.
- (C) For instance, in addition to playing music, a social personal assistant robot would express its engagement with the music so that users would feel like they are listening to the music together with the robot. These robots can be used as surveillance devices, act as communicative intermediates, engage in richer games, tell stories, or be used to provide encouragement or incentives. [3점]

\* locomotion: 이동 \*\* surveillance: 감시

- 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.

It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. ( ① ) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. ( ② ) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. ( ③ ) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. ( ④ ) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. ( ⑤ ) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

39.

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. ( ① ) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. ( ② ) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. ( ③ ) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. ( ④ ) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. ( ⑤ ) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices. [3점]

\* fragmentation: 파편화 \*\* repository: 저장소

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

The computer has, to a considerable extent, solved the problem of acquiring, preserving, and retrieving information. Data can be stored in effectively unlimited quantities and in manageable form. The computer makes available a range of data unattainable in the age of books. It packages it effectively; style is no longer needed to make it accessible, nor is memorization. In dealing with a single decision separated from its context, the computer supplies tools unimaginable even a decade ago. But it also diminishes perspective. Because information is so accessible and communication instantaneous, there is a diminution of focus on its significance, or even on the definition of what is significant. This dynamic may encourage policymakers to wait for an issue to arise rather than anticipate it, and to regard moments of decision as a series of isolated events rather than part of a historical continuum. When this happens, manipulation of information replaces reflection as the principal policy tool.

\* retrieve: (정보를) 추출하다 \*\* diminution: 감소



Although the computer is clearly (A) at handling information in a decontextualized way, it interferes with our making (B) judgments related to the broader context, as can be seen in policymaking processes.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① competent ..... comprehensive    ② dominant ..... biased
- ③ imperfect ..... informed              ④ impressive ..... legal
- ⑤ inefficient ..... timely

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In studies examining the effectiveness of vitamin C, researchers typically divide the subjects into two groups. One group (the experimental group) receives a vitamin C supplement, and the other (the control group) does not. Researchers observe both groups to determine whether one group has fewer or shorter colds than the other. The following discussion describes some of the pitfalls inherent in an experiment of this kind and ways to (a) avoid them. In sorting subjects into two groups, researchers must ensure that each person has an (b) equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental group or the control group. This is accomplished by randomization; that is, the subjects are chosen randomly from the same population by flipping a coin or some other method involving chance. Randomization helps to ensure that results reflect the treatment and not factors that might influence the grouping of subjects. Importantly, the two groups of people must be similar and must have the same track record with respect to colds to (c) rule out the possibility that observed differences in the rate, severity, or duration of colds might have occurred anyway. If, for example, the control group would normally catch twice as many colds as the experimental group, then the findings prove (d) nothing. In experiments involving a nutrient, the diets of both groups must also be (e) different, especially with respect to the nutrient being studied. If those in the experimental group were receiving less vitamin C from their usual diet, then any effects of the supplement may not be apparent.

\* pitfall: 함정

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Perfect Planning and Faulty Results: A Sad Reality in Research
  - ② Don't Let Irrelevant Factors Influence the Results!
  - ③ Protect Human Subjects Involved in Experimental Research!
  - ④ What Nutrients Could Better Defend Against Colds?
  - ⑤ In-depth Analysis of Nutrition: A Key Player for Human Health
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Sally came back home from her photography class, she could hear Katie moving around, chopping things on a wooden cutting board. Wondering what her roommate was doing, (a) she ran to the kitchen. Sally watched Katie cooking something that looked delicious. But Katie didn't notice her because she was too focused on preparing for her cooking test the next day. She was trying to remember what her professor had said in class that day.

(B)

Katie, surprised by her roommate's words, turned her head to Sally and sighed, "I don't know. This is really hard." Stirring her sauce for pasta, Katie continued, "Professor Brown said that visual aspects make up a key part of a meal. My recipe seems good, but I can't think of any ways to alter the feeling of the final dish." Visibly frustrated, (b) she was just about to throw away all of her hard work and start again, when Sally suddenly stopped her.

(C)

"Wait! You don't have to start over. You just need to add some color to the plate." Being curious, Katie asked, "How can (c) I do that?" Sally took out a container of vegetables from the refrigerator and replied, "How about making colored pasta to go with (d) your sauce?" Smiling, she added, "It's not that hard, and all you need are brightly colored vegetables to make your pasta green, orange, or even purple." Katie smiled, knowing that now she could make her pasta with beautiful colors like a photographer.

(D)

In that class, Professor Brown said, "You have to present your food properly, considering every stage of the dining experience. Imagine you are a photographer." Recalling what the professor had mentioned, Katie said to herself, "We need to see our ingredients as colors that make up a picture." Sally could clearly see that Katie was having a hard time preparing for her cooking test. Trying to make (e) her feel better, Sally kindly asked, "Is there anything I can do to help?"

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 Sally는 사진 수업 후 집으로 돌아왔다.
  - ② Brown 교수님은 음식에서 시각적인 면이 중요하다고 말했다.
  - ③ Sally는 냉장고에서 채소가 든 그릇을 꺼냈다.
  - ④ Sally는 색깔 있는 파스타를 만드는 것이 어렵다고 말했다.
  - ⑤ Katie는 요리 시험 준비에 어려움을 겪고 있었다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.

2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	⑤	2	13	②	3	25	③	2	37	②	3
2	①	2	14	①	2	26	⑤	2	38	④	2
3	②	2	15	⑤	3	27	②	2	39	⑤	3
4	③	2	16	③	3	28	④	2	40	①	2
5	①	2	17	④	2	29	③	2	41	②	2
6	④	2	18	②	2	30	④	3	42	⑤	2
7	③	2	19	③	2	31	③	2	43	④	2
8	⑤	2	20	①	2	32	②	2	44	①	2
9	④	2	21	②	3	33	①	3	45	④	2
10	④	2	22	①	2	34	④	3			
11	⑤	2	23	⑤	3	35	③	2			
12	①	2	24	③	2	36	⑤	2			

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조련사 자격증 취득 방법을 설명하려고
- ② 동물 병원 확장 이전을 공지하려고
- ③ 새로 출시된 개 사료를 소개하려고
- ④ 반려동물 입양 절차를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 개 훈련 센터를 홍보하려고

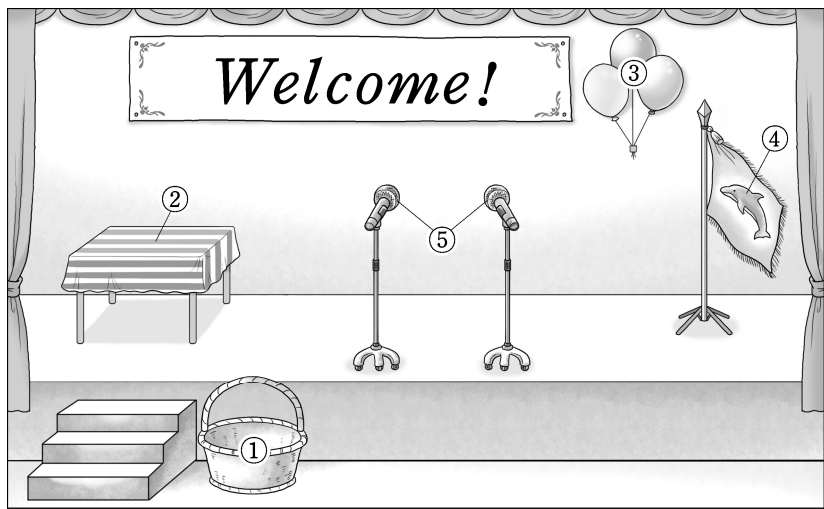
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 전에 합리적으로 예산을 계획해야 한다.
- ② 여행 가서 할 것을 너무 많이 계획하면 안 된다.
- ③ 인생에서 자신의 원칙을 고수하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 여행은 사고의 폭을 확장시켜 사람을 성장하게 한다.
- ⑤ 보호자 없이 학생끼리 여행하는 것은 안전하지 않다.

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

- ① 라디오 쇼 진행자 - 제빵사
- ② 리포터 - 과수원 주인
- ③ 광고주 - 요리사
- ④ 방송 작가 - 경제학자
- ⑤ 유통업자 - 농부

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 리본 가져오기
- ② 선글라스 주문하기
- ③ 사진사 섭외하기
- ④ 설문 조사 실시하기
- ⑤ 졸업 연설문 작성하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36
- ② \$45
- ③ \$50
- ④ \$54
- ⑤ \$60

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 탁구 연습을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 학교 도서관에 자원봉사를 하러 가야 해서
- ② 과학 퀴즈를 위한 공부를 해야 해서
- ③ 연극부 모임에 참가해야 해서
- ④ 역사 숙제를 제출해야 해서
- ⑤ 어깨에 통증이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Little Readers' Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 시간
- ③ 대상 연령
- ④ 모집 인원
- ⑤ 등록 방법

9. 2021 Family Science Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 12월 7일부터 일주일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 8개의 프로그램이 제공될 것이다.
- ③ 어린이 과학 잡지를 판매할 것이다.
- ④ 11세 미만의 어린이들은 성인을 동반해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가를 위해 미리 등록해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 스터디 룸을 고르시오.

Study Rooms

Room	Capacity (persons)	Available Times	Price (per hour)	Projector
① A	2-3	9 a.m. - 11 a.m.	\$10	×
② B	4-6	9 a.m. - 11 a.m.	\$16	○
③ C	4-6	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	\$14	×
④ D	6-8	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	\$19	○
⑤ E	6-9	4 p.m. - 6 p.m.	\$21	×

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

- ① Just give me about ten minutes.
- ② It took an hour for us to get back home.
- ③ I think you need to focus on your work.
- ④ It was nice of you to invite my co-workers.
- ⑤ Call me when you finish sending the email.

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

- ① Excellent. I like the camera you bought for me.
- ② Good. I'll stop by and get it on my way home.
- ③ Never mind. I'll drop off the camera tomorrow.
- ④ I see. Thanks for taking those pictures of me.
- ⑤ No way. That's too expensive for the repair.

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

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

- ① No worries. Stress is not always as bad as you think.
- ② Don't forget to bring a charger whenever you go out.
- ③ Great. That'll be a good way to take time for yourself.
- ④ I think working out too much will burn all your energy.
- ⑤ Fantastic. Let's enjoy ourselves at the exhibition with the kids.

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

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

- ① Please check it again. The hotel can't be fully booked.
- ② Too bad. I should've checked out as early as possible.
- ③ Sure. I'm very satisfied with your cleaning service.
- ④ I'm sorry. You can't switch your room with mine.
- ⑤ Perfect. That's high enough to avoid the smell.

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

Jason: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Good luck. I hope you finish your work in time.
- ② Okay. Let's meet to discuss the changes to the sculpture.
- ③ That's terrible. I'm sorry that the reopening was postponed.
- ④ Hurry up. You have to send the final design immediately.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I can get the job done before the deadline.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of incorporating painting into math education
- ② mathematical analysis of the art industry's growth
- ③ application of mathematics in different types of art
- ④ historical review of important concepts in the arts
- ⑤ challenges of harmonizing mathematics and art

17. 언급된 예술 분야가 아닌 것은?

- ① music                      ② painting                      ③ photography
- ④ dance                        ⑤ cinema

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Green,

My name is Donna Williams, a science teacher at Rogan High School. I am planning a special workshop for our science teachers. We are interested in learning how to teach online science classes. I have been impressed with your ideas about using internet platforms for science classes. Since you are an expert in online education, I would like to ask you to deliver a special lecture at the workshop scheduled for next month. I am sure the lecture will help our teachers manage successful online science classes, and I hope we can learn from your insights. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,  
Donna Williams

- ① 과학 교육 정책 협의회 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 과학 교사 워크숍의 특강을 부탁하려고
- ③ 과학 교사 채용 계획을 공지하려고
- ④ 과학 교육 프로그램 개발을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 과학 교육 워크숍 일정의 변경을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Evelyn의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was Evelyn's first time to explore the Badlands of Alberta, famous across Canada for its numerous dinosaur fossils. As a young amateur bone-hunter, she was overflowing with anticipation. She had not travelled this far for the bones of common dinosaur species. Her life-long dream to find rare fossils of dinosaurs was about to come true. She began eagerly searching for them. After many hours of wandering throughout the deserted lands, however, she was unsuccessful. Now, the sun was beginning to set, and her goal was still far beyond her reach. Looking at the slowly darkening ground before her, she sighed to herself, "I can't believe I came all this way for nothing. What a waste of time!"

- ① confused → scared                      ② discouraged → confident
- ③ relaxed → annoyed                      ④ indifferent → depressed
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most common mistakes made by organizations when they first consider experimenting with social media is that they focus too much on social media tools and platforms and not enough on their business objectives. The reality of success in the social web for businesses is that creating a social media program begins not with insight into the latest social media tools and channels but with a thorough understanding of the organization's own goals and objectives. A social media program is not merely the fulfillment of a vague need to manage a "presence" on popular social networks because "everyone else is doing it." "Being in social media" serves no purpose in and of itself. In order to serve any purpose at all, a social media presence must either solve a problem for the organization and its customers or result in an improvement of some sort (preferably a measurable one). In all things, purpose drives success. The world of social media is no different.

- ① 기업 이미지에 부합하는 소셜 미디어를 직접 개발하여 운영해야 한다.
- ② 기업은 사회적 가치와 요구를 반영하여 사업 목표를 수립해야 한다.
- ③ 기업은 소셜 미디어를 활용할 때 사업 목표를 토대로 해야 한다.
- ④ 소셜 미디어로 제품을 홍보할 때는 구체적인 정보를 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 소비자의 의견을 수렴하기 위해 소셜 미디어를 적극 활용해야 한다.



21. 밑줄 친 whether to make ready for the morning commute or not이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists have no special purchase on moral or ethical decisions; a climate scientist is no more qualified to comment on health care reform than a physicist is to judge the causes of bee colony collapse. The very features that create expertise in a specialized domain lead to ignorance in many others. In some cases lay people — farmers, fishermen, patients, native peoples — may have relevant experiences that scientists can learn from. Indeed, in recent years, scientists have begun to recognize this: the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment includes observations gathered from local native groups. So our trust needs to be limited, and focused. It needs to be very *particular*. Blind trust will get us into at least as much trouble as no trust at all. But without some degree of trust in our designated experts — the men and women who have devoted their lives to sorting out tough questions about the natural world we live in — we are paralyzed, in effect not knowing whether to make ready for the morning commute or not.

\* lay: 전문가가 아닌 \*\* paralyze: 마비시키다 \*\*\* commute: 통근

- ① questionable facts that have been popularized by non-experts
- ② readily applicable information offered by specialized experts
- ③ common knowledge that hardly influences crucial decisions
- ④ practical information produced by both specialists and lay people
- ⑤ biased knowledge that is widespread in the local community

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental contaminants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is largely involuntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health measures. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally egregious than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, outrages people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

\* contaminate: 오염시키다 \*\* egregious: 매우 나쁜

- ① 개인이 피하기 어려운 유해 환경 요인에 대해서는 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
- ② 환경오염으로 인한 피해자들에게 적절한 보상을 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 다수의 건강을 해치는 행위에 대해 도덕적 비난 이상의 조치가 요구된다.
- ④ 환경오염 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 사후 대응보다 예방이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 대기오염 문제는 인접 국가들과의 긴밀한 협력을 통해 해결할 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand *how* to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their *identification* of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full *interpretation* or *rationalization* of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

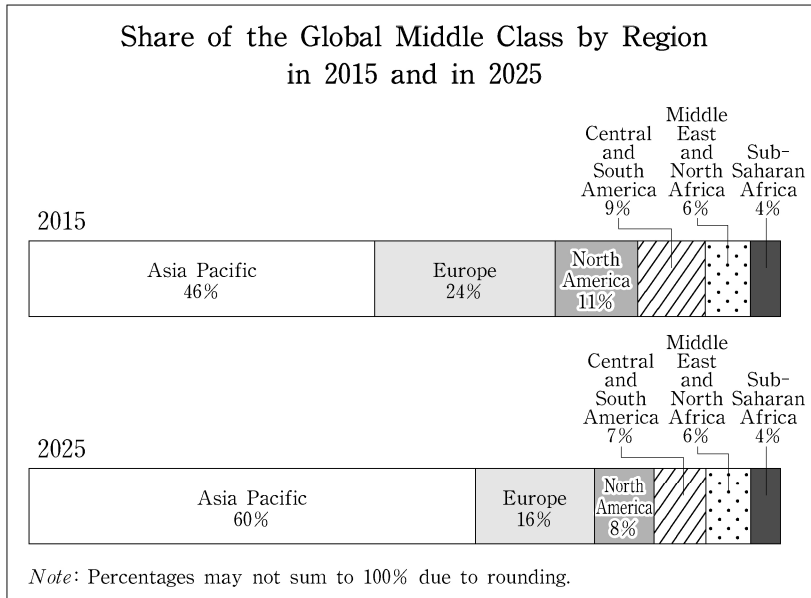
- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing *must* be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① Still Left to the Modern Blacksmith: The Art of Repair
- ② A Historical Survey of How Repairing Skills Evolved
- ③ How to Be a Creative Repairperson: Tips and Ideas
- ④ A Process of Repair: Create, Modify, Transform!
- ⑤ Can Industrialization Mend Our Broken Past?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graphs show the percentage share of the global middle class by region in 2015 and its projected share in 2025. ① It is projected that the share of the global middle class in Asia Pacific will increase from 46 percent in 2015 to 60 percent in 2025. ② The projected share of Asia Pacific in 2025, the largest among the six regions, is more than three times that of Europe in the same year. ③ The shares of Europe and North America are both projected to decrease, from 24 percent in 2015 to 16 percent in 2025 for Europe, and from 11 percent in 2015 to 8 percent in 2025 for North America. ④ Central and South America is not expected to change from 2015 to 2025 in its share of the global middle class. ⑤ In 2025, the share of the Middle East and North Africa will be larger than that of sub-Saharan Africa, as it was in 2015.

26. Donato Bramante에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Donato Bramante, born in Fermignano, Italy, began to paint early in his life. His father encouraged him to study painting. Later, he worked as an assistant of Piero della Francesca in Urbino. Around 1480, he built several churches in a new style in Milan. He had a close relationship with Leonardo da Vinci, and they worked together in that city. Architecture became his main interest, but he did not give up painting. Bramante moved to Rome in 1499 and participated in Pope Julius II's plan for the renewal of Rome. He planned the new Basilica of St. Peter in Rome — one of the most ambitious building projects in the history of humankind. Bramante died on April 11, 1514 and was buried in Rome. His buildings influenced other architects for centuries.

- ① Piero della Francesca의 조수로 일했다.
- ② Milan에서 새로운 양식의 교회들을 건축했다.
- ③ 건축에 주된 관심을 갖게 되면서 그림 그리기를 포기했다.
- ④ Pope Julius II의 Rome 재개발 계획에 참여했다.
- ⑤ 그의 건축물들은 다른 건축가들에게 영향을 끼쳤다.

27. Cornhill No Paper Cup Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Cornhill No Paper Cup Challenge**

Cornhill High School invites you to join the “No Paper Cup Challenge.” This encourages you to reduce your use of paper cups. Let's save the earth together!

**How to Participate**

- 1) After being chosen, record a video showing you are using a tumbler.
- 2) Choose the next participant by saying his or her name in the video.
- 3) Upload the video to our school website within 24 hours.

※ The student council president will start the challenge on December 1st, 2021.

**Additional Information**

- The challenge will last for two weeks.
- All participants will receive T-shirts.

If you have questions about the challenge, contact us at [cornhillsc@chs.edu](mailto:cornhillsc@chs.edu).

- ① 참가자는 텀블러를 사용하는 자신의 동영상을 찍는다.
- ② 참가자가 동영상을 업로드할 곳은 학교 웹사이트이다.
- ③ 학생회장이 시작할 것이다.
- ④ 두 달 동안 진행될 예정이다.
- ⑤ 참가자 전원이 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.

28. Goldbeach SeaWorld Sleepovers에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Goldbeach SeaWorld Sleepovers**

Do your children love marine animals? A sleepover at Goldbeach SeaWorld will surely be an exciting overnight experience for them. Join us for a magical underwater sleepover.

**Participants**

- Children ages 8 to 12
- Children must be accompanied by a guardian.

**When:** Saturdays 5 p.m. to Sundays 10 a.m. in May, 2022

**Activities:** guided tour, underwater show, and photo session with a mermaid

**Participation Fee**

- \$50 per person (dinner and breakfast included)

**Note**

- Sleeping bags and other personal items will not be provided.
- All activities take place indoors.
- Taking photos is not allowed from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

For more information, you can visit our website at [www.goldbeachseaworld.com](http://www.goldbeachseaworld.com).

- ① 7세 이하의 어린이가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 평일에 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에 아침 식사가 포함된다.
- ④ 모든 활동은 야외에서 진행된다.
- ⑤ 사진 촬영은 언제든지 할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is “born” as a twin when its mother cell divides, ① producing two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell ② was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm. After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and ③ differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. ④ What cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each ⑤ responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

\* metabolic: 물질대사의 \*\* protoplasm: 원형질

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

It has been suggested that “organic” methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of “organic” farming methods, however, would ① reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are ② essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are ③ benefits to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as “green manure” crops. In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and ④ fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in “organic” farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important ⑤ contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

\* nitrogen fertilizer: 질소 비료 \*\* manure: 거름 \*\*\* legume: 콩과(科) 식물

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Humour involves not just practical disengagement but cognitive disengagement. As long as something is funny, we are for the moment not concerned with whether it is real or fictional, true or false. This is why we give considerable leeway to people telling funny stories. If they are getting extra laughs by exaggerating the silliness of a situation or even by making up a few details, we are happy to grant them comic licence, a kind of poetic licence. Indeed, someone listening to a funny story who tries to correct the teller — ‘No, he didn’t spill the spaghetti on the keyboard and the monitor, just on the keyboard’ — will probably be told by the other listeners to stop interrupting. The creator of humour is putting ideas into people’s heads for the pleasure those ideas will bring, not to provide \_\_\_\_\_ information.

\* cognitive: 인식의 \*\* leeway: 여지

- ① accurate ② detailed
③ useful ④ additional
⑤ alternative

32. News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its \_\_\_\_\_. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often ‘serious’ in tone sticking to the ‘rules’ of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the ‘average person in the street’. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and ‘flashier’ presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the ‘star quality’ of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

- ① coordination with traditional display techniques
② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
③ educational media contents favoured by producers
④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
⑤ verbal and visual idioms or modes of address

33. Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to \_\_\_\_\_.

For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance. [3점]

\* commons: 공유지 \*\* mandate: 위임

- ① participate in decisions to change the rules
- ② claim individual ownership of the resources
- ③ use those resources to maximize their profits
- ④ demand free access to the communal resources
- ⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits

34. Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous “narrowing down” of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an “explosion” of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of \_\_\_\_\_, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth. [3점]

\* proliferation: 증식

- ① criteria for evaluating historical representations
- ② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
- ③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
- ④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
- ⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since their introduction, information systems have substantially changed the way business is conducted. ① This is particularly true for business in the shape and form of cooperation between firms that involves an integration of value chains across multiple units. ② The resulting networks do not only cover the business units of a single firm but typically also include multiple units from different firms. ③ As a consequence, firms do not only need to consider their internal organization in order to ensure sustainable business performance; they also need to take into account the entire ecosystem of units surrounding them. ④ Many major companies are fundamentally changing their business models by focusing on profitable units and cutting off less profitable ones. ⑤ In order to allow these different units to cooperate successfully, the existence of a common platform is crucial.

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

36.

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

- (A) Many examples of such “green taxes” exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.
- (B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.
- (C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

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

37.

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

- (A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author's subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.
- (B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.
- (C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind. [3점]

\* deviate: 벗어나다 \*\* endow: 부여하다 \*\*\* heritage: 유산

- 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.

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. ( ① ) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. ( ② ) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. ( ③ ) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. ( ④ ) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. ( ⑤ ) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

39.

As long as the irrationalism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils — the dimension of fantasy. ( ① ) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. ( ② ) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. ( ③ ) And what's worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. ( ④ ) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. ( ⑤ ) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, "The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide." [3점]

\* decry: 공공연히 비난하다 \*\* fantasmatic: 환상의

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

Philip Kitcher and Wesley Salmon have suggested that there are two possible alternatives among philosophical theories of explanation. One is the view that scientific explanation consists in the *unification* of broad bodies of phenomena under a minimal number of generalizations. According to this view, the (or perhaps, a) goal of science is to construct an economical framework of laws or generalizations that are capable of subsuming all observable phenomena. Scientific explanations organize and systematize our knowledge of the empirical world; the more economical the systematization, the deeper our understanding of what is explained. The other view is the *causal/mechanical* approach. According to it, a scientific explanation of a phenomenon consists of uncovering the mechanisms that produced the phenomenon of interest. This view sees the explanation of individual events as primary, with the explanation of generalizations flowing from them. That is, the explanation of scientific generalizations comes from the causal mechanisms that produce the regularities.

\* subsume: 포섭(포함)하다 \*\* empirical: 경험적인



Scientific explanations can be made either by seeking the \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ number of principles covering all observations or by finding general \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ drawn from individual phenomena.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① least    ... patterns                      ② fixed ... features
- ③ limited ... functions                      ④ fixed ... rules
- ⑤ least    ... assumptions

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Classifying things together into groups is something we do all the time, and it isn't hard to see why. Imagine trying to shop in a supermarket where the food was arranged in random order on the shelves: tomato soup next to the white bread in one aisle, chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs, one brand of cream cheese in front and another in aisle 8 near the cookies. The task of finding what you want would be (a) time-consuming and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In the case of a supermarket, someone had to (b) design the system of classification. But there is also a ready-made system of classification embodied in our language. The word "dog," for example, groups together a certain class of animals and distinguishes them from other animals. Such a grouping may seem too (c) abstract to be called a classification, but this is only because you have already mastered the word. As a child learning to speak, you had to work hard to (d) learn the system of classification your parents were trying to teach you. Before you got the hang of it, you probably made mistakes, like calling the cat a dog. If you hadn't learned to speak, the whole world would seem like the (e) unorganized supermarket; you would be in the position of an infant, for whom every object is new and unfamiliar. In learning the principles of classification, therefore, we'll be learning about the structure that lies at the core of our language.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Similarities of Strategies in Sales and Language Learning
- ② Classification: An Inherent Characteristic of Language
- ③ Exploring Linguistic Issues Through Categorization
- ④ Is a Ready-Made Classification System Truly Better?
- ⑤ Dilemmas of Using Classification in Language Education

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

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In the gym, members of the taekwondo club were busy practicing. Some were trying to kick as high as they could, and some were striking the sparring pad. Anna, the head of the club, was teaching the new members basic moves. Close by, her friend Jane was assisting Anna. Jane noticed that Anna was glancing at the entrance door of the gym. She seemed to be expecting someone. At last, when Anna took a break, Jane came over to (a) her and asked, "Hey, are you waiting for Cora?"

(B)

Cora walked in like a wounded soldier with bandages on her face and arms. Surprised, Anna and Jane simply looked at her with their eyes wide open. Cora explained, "I'm sorry I've been absent. I got into a bicycle accident, and I was in the hospital for two days. Finally, the doctor gave me the okay to practice." Anna said excitedly, "No problem! We're thrilled to have you back!" Then, Jane gave Anna an apologetic look, and (b) she responded with a friendly pat on Jane's shoulder.

(C)

Anna answered the question by nodding uneasily. In fact, Jane knew what her friend was thinking. Cora was a new member, whom Anna had personally invited to join the club. Anna really liked (c) her. Although her budget was tight, Anna bought Cora a taekwondo uniform. When she received it, Cora thanked her and promised, "I'll come to practice and work hard every day." However, unexpectedly, she came to practice only once and then never showed up again.

(D)

Since Cora had missed several practices, Anna wondered what could have happened. Jane, on the other hand, was disappointed and said judgmentally, "Still waiting for her, huh? I can't believe (d) you don't feel disappointed or angry. Why don't you forget about her?" Anna replied, "Well, I know most newcomers don't keep their commitment to the club, but I thought that Cora would be different. She said she would come every day and practice." Just as Jane was about to respond to (e) her, the door swung open. There she was!

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 Anna는 신입 회원에게 태권도를 가르쳤다.
- ② Anna와 Jane은 Cora를 보고 놀라지 않았다.
- ③ Anna는 Cora에게 태권도 도복을 사 주었다.
- ④ Cora는 여러 차례 연습에 참여하지 않았다.
- ⑤ Anna는 Cora를 대다수의 신입 회원과 다를 것이라 생각했다.

\* 확인 사항

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

2022학년도 대학수학능력시험

영어 영역 정답표  
( 홀수 ) 형

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	⑤	2	13	③	3	25	④	2	37	⑤	3
2	②	2	14	⑤	2	26	③	2	38	⑤	2
3	①	2	15	⑤	3	27	④	2	39	④	3
4	④	2	16	③	2	28	③	2	40	①	2
5	②	2	17	⑤	2	29	④	3	41	②	2
6	④	3	18	②	2	30	③	2	42	③	2
7	①	2	19	⑤	2	31	①	2	43	③	2
8	④	2	20	③	2	32	⑤	2	44	③	2
9	③	2	21	②	3	33	①	3	45	②	2
10	④	2	22	①	2	34	②	3			
11	①	2	23	⑤	3	35	④	2			
12	②	2	24	①	2	36	②	2			

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, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 저작권 위반 사례를 소개하려고
- ② 홈페이지 점점 시간을 공지하려고
- ③ 보안 시스템 업그레이드를 권장하려고
- ④ 웹사이트 제작 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 조립식 컴퓨터 구매 방법을 설명하려고

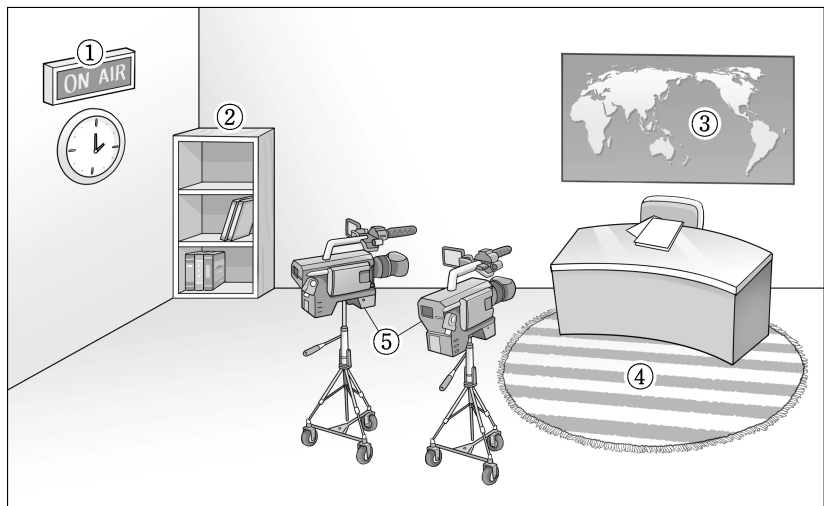
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 매일 다양한 색의 채소를 섭취해야 한다.
- ② 채소의 종류에 따라 세척 방법이 달라야 한다.
- ③ 채소는 수확 시기에 따라 맛이 달라질 수 있다.
- ④ 채소는 냉장 보관하면 비타민 파괴를 늦출 수 있다.
- ⑤ 익혀서 조리하는 것이 건강에 더 좋은 채소가 있다.

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

- ① 공연 기획자 - 연극배우      ② 패션 디자이너 - 사진작가
- ③ 예술가 - 전시회 관람객      ④ 건축가 - 인테리어 업체 직원
- ⑤ 보안 요원 - 기념품 판매원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 배드민턴 레슨 등록하기      ② 신입 회원에게 행사 공지하기
- ③ 홍보 포스터 제작하기      ④ 소셜 미디어 계정 만들기
- ⑤ 안내문 게시하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$40      ② \$45      ③ \$50      ④ \$55      ⑤ \$65

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 과학 보고서 대회에서 상을 받지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 실험 사진을 포함시키지 않아서
- ② 마감 기한을 지키지 못해서
- ③ 주제가 창의적이지 않아서
- ④ 부정확한 정보를 사용해서
- ⑤ 제시된 분량을 초과해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 2022 Technology Fair에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제                      ② 참여 업체              ③ 장소
- ④ 입장료                    ⑤ 종료일

9. Junior Money Smart Course에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 강사는 경제학 교수이다.
- ② 고등학생만을 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 월요일부터 금요일까지 진행될 것이다.
- ④ 7월에 등록이 시작된다.
- ⑤ 등록자 전원에게 선물을 제공할 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 책상용 태블릿 거치대를 고르시오.

Tablet Stands for Desks

	Model	Price	Material	Foldable	Color
①	A	\$11	Plastic	×	White
②	B	\$12	Plastic	○	Silver
③	C	\$14	Wood	○	Black
④	D	\$16	Aluminum	×	Silver
⑤	E	\$21	Aluminum	○	Black

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

- ① No problem. I'll put it in the refrigerator.
- ② Of course. I'll check tomorrow's weather.
- ③ Okay. We can buy it at the store after work.
- ④ Great. Let's order from a seafood restaurant.
- ⑤ Never mind. I don't care if it's delivered late.

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

- ① Absolutely. I'm proud of my son.
- ② Fantastic. He'll really enjoy the ride.
- ③ Too bad. He should have come earlier.
- ④ It's all right. The line is getting shorter.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. Then he's not allowed to ride.



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

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

- ① Don't worry. I'll check the date for you.
- ② Oh, no. We don't have time to print it out.
- ③ I see. I'll put the bread back in the package.
- ④ I agree. We need to buy more cream cheese.
- ⑤ Good. I'll bring some bread to the neighbors.

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

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

- ① No, thanks. We already have enough eco-bags.
- ② That's a relief. Then we can prepare more presents.
- ③ That's true. Last year's festival was a great success.
- ④ I appreciate that. That's why I've won the quiz event.
- ⑤ Right. The book you recommended was so interesting.

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

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You should take advantage of negative reviews for your business.
- ② You'd better take an online class to get a degree in marketing.
- ③ Don't forget the negative effects of enlarging your business.
- ④ Why don't you put up an advertisement for your products?
- ⑤ How about starting a new online business together?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how birds cooperate to collect nesting materials
- ② why birds use certain materials in nest building
- ③ natural substances that are harmful to bird nests
- ④ shortage of birds' nesting materials in urban areas
- ⑤ industrial building materials inspired by bird nests

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① feathers                      ② mud                              ③ spiderwebs
- ④ leaves                         ⑤ stones

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,  
Nelson Perkins

- ① 수영 캠프 참가 날짜를 변경하려고
- ② 수영장 수용 가능 인원을 확인하려고
- ③ 수영 캠프 등록 방법에 대해 알아보려고
- ④ 수영장 추가 대여 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 수영장 대여 취소에 따른 환불을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Jessica의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

- ① worried → delighted                      ② bored → confident
- ③ relieved → annoyed                        ④ joyful → indifferent
- ⑤ regretful → depressed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

\* vigor: 활력, 활기

- ① 선수들의 훈련 방식은 장점을 극대화하는 방향으로 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 선수들은 최고의 성과를 얻기 위해 정신적 추진력을 잘 활용해야 한다.
- ③ 선수들은 단기적 훈련 성과보다 장기적 목표 달성에 힘써야 한다.
- ④ 선수들은 육체적 훈련과 정신적 훈련을 균형 있게 병행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 선수들은 수립한 계획을 실행하면서 꾸준히 수정하여야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “view from nowhere”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: *our* version, not *the* version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

\* illusion: 환영

- ① perception of reality affected by subjective views
- ② valuable perspective most people have in mind
- ③ particular view adopted by very few people
- ④ critical insight that defeats our prejudices
- ⑤ unbiased and objective view of the world

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

\* stakeholder: 이해관계자 \*\* vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

- ① 개인정보 제공의 속성을 심층적으로 이해하면 주체적 소비자가 된다.
- ② 소비자는 디지털 시대에 유용한 앱을 적극 활용하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ③ 현명한 소비자가 되려면 다양한 디지털 데이터를 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 기업의 디지털 서비스를 이용하면 상응하는 대가가 뒤따른다.
- ⑤ 타인과의 정보 공유로 인해 개인정보가 유출되기도 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

\* anthropologist: 인류학자 \*\* stimuli: 자극 \*\*\* cognitive: 인지적인

- ① essential links between emotions and behaviors
- ② culturally constructed representation of emotions
- ③ falsely described emotions through global languages
- ④ universally defined emotions across academic disciplines
- ⑤ wider influence of cognition on learning cultural contexts

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The approach, *joint cognitive systems*, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a *mixed team* because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

- ① Better Together: Human and Machine Collaboration
- ② Can Robots Join Forces to Outperform Human Teams?
- ③ Loss of Humanity in the Human and Machine Conflict
- ④ Power Off: When and How to Say No to Robot Partners
- ⑤ Shifting from Service Animals to Robot Assistants of Humans

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Resident Patent Applications per Million Population for the Top 6 Origins, in 2009 and in 2019**

2009			2019		
Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population	Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population
1	Republic of Korea	2,582	1	Republic of Korea	3,319
2	Japan	2,306	2	Japan	1,943
3	Switzerland	975	3	Switzerland	1,122
4	Germany	891	4	China	890
5	U.S.	733	5	Germany	884
6	Finland	609	6	U.S.	869

Note: The top 6 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications.

The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019.

① The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, maintained their rankings in 2019. ② Germany, which sat fourth on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, fell to fifth place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. ③ The U.S. fell from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a decrease in the number of resident patent applications per million population. ④ Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not make it again in 2019. ⑤ On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat fourth on the 2019 list with 890 resident patent applications per million population.

26. William Buckland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

William Buckland (1784–1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd’s lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it *Megalosaurus*, or ‘great lizard’. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

- ① 태어난 곳은 화석이 풍부하였다.
- ② John Kidd의 강의를 들으며 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시켰다.
- ③ John Kidd의 사임 전에 그의 후임자로 임명되었다.
- ④ 자신의 강의에서 대축척 지질학 지도를 사용하였다.
- ⑤ 1824년에 거대 생물 뼈의 발견을 발표하였다.

27. 2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert**

Sunbay High School students will be holding their benefit concert for charity. All profits will be donated to the local children’s hospital. Come and enjoy your family and friends’ performances.

**Date & Time:** Thursday, June 30, 2022 at 6 p.m.

**Place:** Sunbay High School’s Vision Hall

**Events**

- singing, dancing, drumming, and other musical performances
- special performance by singer Jonas Collins, who graduated from Sunbay High School

**Tickets**

- \$3 per person
- available to buy from 5 p.m. at the front desk of Vision Hall

**Other Attractions**

- club students’ artwork on display, but not for purchase
- free face-painting

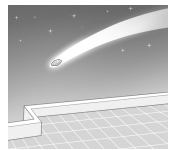
For more information about the concert, feel free to contact us at [concert@sunbayhighs.edu](mailto:concert@sunbayhighs.edu).

- ① 수익금 전액은 지역 아동 병원에 기부될 것이다.
- ② Sunbay 고등학교의 Vision Hall에서 열린다.
- ③ Sunbay 고등학교를 졸업한 가수의 특별 공연이 있다.
- ④ 티켓은 오후 5시부터 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 동아리 학생들의 전시 작품은 구입이 가능하다.

28. Shooting Star Viewing Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Shooting Star Viewing Event**

Would you like to watch the rare shooting star, coming on Sunday, July 24? The Downtown Central Science Museum is the perfect spot to catch the vivid view!



**Registration**

- Online only — [www.dcsm.org](http://www.dcsm.org)
- From July 1 to July 14
- The number of participants will be limited to 50.

**Schedule on July 24**

- 8:00 p.m.: Participants will gather at the hall and then move to the rooftop.
- 8:30 p.m.: Guides will explain how to observe the shooting star.
- 9:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.: We will share the experience of the shooting star.

**Notes**

- If the event is cancelled due to the weather conditions, notice will be given via text message.
- Outside food and drinks are not allowed.

- ① 현장 등록이 가능하다.
- ② 참가 인원 제한이 없다.
- ③ 참가자들은 오후 9시에 홀에서 모여 옥상으로 이동할 것이다.
- ④ 기상 상황으로 인한 행사 취소 시 문자 메시지로 공지될 것이다.
- ⑤ 외부 음식과 음료는 허용된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or ① those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth’s oceans. The processes ② governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others ③ which rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive (‘biomes’, such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things ④ being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species ⑤ to survive.

\* canopy: 덮개 \*\* basin: 유역

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

In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all ① limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, ② persuading people to choose *not* to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of ③ alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to ④ accommodating automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change ⑤ reinforces this imperative.

\* acquiesce: 따르다 \*\* imperative: 불가피한 것 \*\*\* constraint: 압박

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① awake
- ② influential
- ③ distinct
- ④ troublesome
- ⑤ extinct

32. The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce’s short story “Araby” and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

\* entity: 실체

- ① putting himself or herself both inside and outside it
- ② finding a middle ground between it and the world
- ③ searching for historical realities revealed within it
- ④ looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it
- ⑤ exploring its characters’ cultural relevance

33. Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that \_\_\_\_\_ . Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route. [3점]

\* lag: 지연

- ① lead users tended to overlook
- ② lead users have already developed
- ③ lead users encountered in the market
- ④ other firms frequently put into use
- ⑤ both users and firms have valued

34. Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another \_\_\_\_\_ throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas. [3점]

\* intricate: 복잡한 \*\* coherent: 통일성 있는

- ① makes the composer's musical ideas contradictory
- ② appears in an incredible variety of ways
- ③ provides extensive musical knowledge creatively
- ④ remains fairly calm within the structure
- ⑤ becomes deeply associated with one's own enjoyment

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. ① If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. ② But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. ③ Animals under normal circumstances maintain a very constant body weight and they eat and drink enough for their needs at regular intervals. ④ By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. ⑤ Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

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

36.

The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse.

- (A) If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.
- (B) The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found.
- (C) Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms.

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

37.

In economics, there is a principle known as the *sunk cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing.

- (A) Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing.
- (B) This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market.
- (C) Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on. [3점]

\* leverage: 이용하다

- 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.

Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects.

Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. ( ① ) In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. ( ② ) Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. ( ③ ) Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. ( ④ ) Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. ( ⑤ ) Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

\* pesticide: 살충제 \*\* cultivar: 품종 \*\*\* breed: 개량하다

39.

This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability.

The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. ( ① ) Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. ( ② ) Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. ( ③ ) If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. ( ④ ) If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). ( ⑤ ) On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present. [3점]

\* predator: 포식자 \*\* vigilant: 경계하는 \*\*\* flushing: 날아오름

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

Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less (A), appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social (B).

- |                               |                           |     |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| (A)                           | (B)                       | (A) | (B) |
| ① necessary..... inequality   | ② necessary..... growth   |     |     |
| ③ limited ..... consciousness | ④ desirable ..... service |     |     |
| ⑤ desirable ..... divide      |                           |     |     |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly (a) labeled as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk.

A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a (b) rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot.

But occasionally the reactions of others provide (c) accurate information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more (d) unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force (e) inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

\* coronary: 관상 동맥증 \*\* nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Do We Judge Independently? The Effect of Crowds
  - ② Winning Strategy: How Not to Be Fooled by Others
  - ③ Do Emergencies Affect the Way of Our Thinking?
  - ④ Stepping Towards Harmony with Your Neighbors
  - ⑤ Ways of Helping Others in Emergent Situations
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. (a) He wished the space felt a bit more like *their* space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day.

(B)

As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked (b) him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, (c) I really feel like it’ll be *our* place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

(C)

Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to (d) his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall.

(D)

After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “(e) I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table.

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 Noah는 학기 첫날 자신의 기숙사 방을 둘러보고 실망했다.
  - ② Noah는 노란색 탁자가 자신들의 방을 더 독특하게 만들 것이라고 말했다.
  - ③ Noah는 Steve가 잠든 사이에 가구를 다시 배치했다.
  - ④ Noah는 Sammy의 거실에 커다란 탁자가 있던 것을 떠올렸다.
  - ⑤ Noah와 Steve 둘 다 보드게임 하는 것을 즐겼다.

\* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.

2023학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	④	2	13	①	3	25	③	2	37	②	3
2	⑤	2	14	②	2	26	③	2	38	④	2
3	③	2	15	①	3	27	⑤	2	39	③	3
4	⑤	2	16	②	2	28	④	2	40	①	2
5	③	2	17	④	2	29	③	3	41	①	2
6	②	3	18	④	2	30	④	2	42	③	2
7	①	2	19	①	2	31	⑤	2	43	③	2
8	②	2	20	②	2	32	④	2	44	⑤	2
9	④	2	21	⑤	3	33	②	3	45	③	2
10	④	2	22	①	2	34	②	3			
11	①	2	23	②	3	35	③	2			
12	⑤	2	24	①	2	36	⑤	2			