

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 사진 동아리 부원을 모집하려고
- ② 동물원 견학 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동물 사진을 찍는 요령을 알려 주려고
- ④ 동물원 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 새로 출시된 카메라의 사용법을 설명하려고

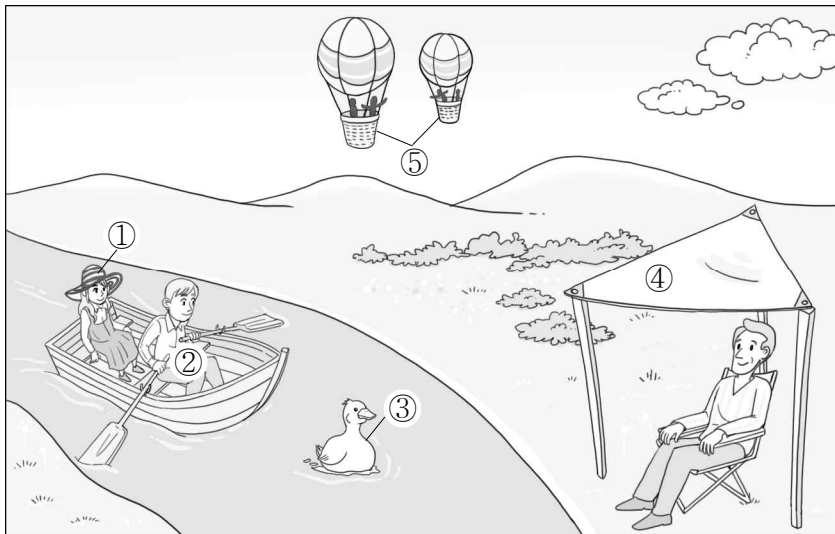
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개인 이메일 계정을 업무용으로 사용하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 환경을 보호하기 위해 종이 우편물을 줄일 필요가 있다.
- ③ 출처가 불분명한 이메일의 첨부 파일을 열어서는 안 된다.
- ④ 탄소 배출량 감소를 위해 불필요한 이메일을 삭제해야 한다.
- ⑤ 개인 정보 유출을 방지하기 위해 휴면 계정을 정리해야 한다.

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

- ① 환경 운동가 - 기자 ② 고객 - 청소업체 직원
- ③ 집주인 - 실내 디자이너 ④ 건축가 - 건축 자재 판매자
- ⑤ 지역 주민 - 건설 현장 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 무대 조명 점검하기 ② 사회자에게 연락하기
- ③ 피아노 위치 조정하기 ④ 무선 마이크 가져가기
- ⑤ 참가자에게 공연 순서 알리기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$26 ② \$28 ③ \$30 ④ \$34 ⑤ \$36

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 전자책을 사려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 글자 크기를 조절할 수 있어서
- ② 종이책 재고가 부족해서
- ③ 휴대하기가 편리해서
- ④ 종이책보다 가격이 저렴해서
- ⑤ 서점에 가지 않고 구매할 수 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Central Flower Market에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운영 시간 ② 위치 ③ 휴무 요일
- ④ 주차 요금 ⑤ 입점 매장 수

9. 2021 Robinson Fishing Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 22일부터 23일까지 개최된다.
- ② 대회 장소는 Silver Cloud 호수이다.
- ③ 1등 상품은 고급 낚싯대 한 세트이다.
- ④ 잡은 물고기의 수를 기준으로 심사한다.
- ⑤ 대회가 끝난 후에 호수를 청소하는 행사가 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 와플 메이커를 고르시오.

Waffle Makers

| | Model | Price | Plates | Waffle Shape | Audible Alert |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| ① | A | \$20 | Fixed | Square | × |
| ② | B | \$33 | Removable | Round | × |
| ③ | C | \$48 | Fixed | Round | × |
| ④ | D | \$52 | Removable | Round | ○ |
| ⑤ | E | \$70 | Removable | Square | ○ |

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

- ① Thank you. Please let me know if you find it.
- ② Don't worry. I can find your house by myself.
- ③ Why don't you try it on? It'll look nice on you.
- ④ I'm sorry. I don't think I can make it to your party.
- ⑤ I think you're right. The baseball cap doesn't fit me.

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

- ① Be careful. You might get an electric shock.
- ② Oh, I see. Then I'll go get some new ones now.
- ③ Great. The bathroom is much brighter than before.
- ④ All right. I'll replace the garage light bulb right now.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'll come back when the items are in stock.

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm sorry I can't join the design project this time.
- ② Traditional culture can be a great source of creativity.
- ③ Our preference should be quality over brand and price.
- ④ I'll change the pattern of the dress as you suggested.
- ⑤ We should have handed in the assignment on time.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Great. I can't wait to open the boxes myself.
- ② Right. I'll ask about replacing it with a new one.
- ③ Yes. You should return the product within a week.
- ④ Sorry. The delivery will be a little later than usual.
- ⑤ No problem. I've already moved all the boxes for you.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sarah가 Emily에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sarah: Emily, _____

- ① you should rinse plastic containers before recycling them.
- ② I want you to do your laundry by yourself more often.
- ③ our recycling center requires us to remove the labels.
- ④ we need to refill these containers with some fruits.
- ⑤ you have to wipe the table right after you eat.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the origins of national sports teams' nicknames
- ② the ways countries choose their capital cities
- ③ city nicknames and how they came to be
- ④ commonly confused capital cities in the world
- ⑤ famous tourist attractions and their economic value

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Rome ② Paris ③ Singapore
- ④ Sydney ⑤ Seattle

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Lopez,

In reply to your letter of September 29, it affords me great pleasure to say that we know Mr. Turner to be alert and diligent, as well as faithful in his duties and loyal to his employers. He is a fine judge of goods and has done most of the buying in our textile department for the past two years. We regret to lose him, but the position he seeks in your company is probably much better than anything we have to offer, and we hope that you will decide to employ him.

Very truly yours,
Charles Moore

- ① 문의받은 직원이 채용에 적합함을 알려 주려고
- ② 위탁 판매 요청을 수락한 것에 감사하려고
- ③ 동료 직원의 승진을 축하하고 격려하려고
- ④ 회사 내 업무 조정 결과를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 결원에 따른 인원 충원을 건의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Off I went in the dark, headed to the top of Kilimanjaro. Some sections were so steep that I had to make zigzags to make it easy on my oxygen deprived body. All the energy I had went to breathing. My body felt like a dead weight. I almost gave up, with the summit just around the corner. My guide responded to my exhaustion, saying, "Go slow and steady, just one step at a time". I followed his words. I made it to Uhuru Peak, known as the very top of Kilimanjaro. Indeed, I saw the incredible, unforgettable sunrise! The beauty, the teamwork, and the accomplishment of a personal life goal were worth all the sacrifice and strain. Mt. Kilimanjaro was worth the climb!

- ① bored → curious ② grateful → regretful
- ③ confident → nervous ④ frustrated → satisfied
- ⑤ surprised → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A major drawback of oral communication is that it cannot be erased. There is a sense of finality concerning the spoken word. Any word uttered by the speaker travels swiftly and reaches the target. Any slip of the tongue can create an embarrassment and an unintended hurt. The moment a wrong or unintended word is delivered, the damage is done. Effective speakers are acutely conscious of this factor. More so, when they make extempore speeches. Recognizing this limitation, while resorting to any form of oral communication, one should learn to make a careful choice of words. Until the fine art of speaking with restraint is developed, it would be desirable to make the speeches and interventions, structured and well thought out rather than spontaneous and extempore. Whenever the oral communication is intended to achieve an important objective, extra care should be taken with the choice of words.

*extempore: 즉흥적인 **spontaneous: 무의식적인

- ① 중요 사안의 논의는 구두보다 서면을 통해 이뤄져야 한다.
- ② 의사소통에서 오해를 방지하려면 논점을 분명히 해야 한다.
- ③ 구두 의사소통을 할 때는 오해를 살 만한 소재를 피해야 한다.
- ④ 구두 의사소통은 사후 수정이 되지 않으므로 신중하게 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 즉흥 연설을 할 때는 돌발 상황이 발생할 수 있음을 감안해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 we have “confusion at the frontier”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Two independent research groups have discovered that we have “confusion at the frontier” when we search the Internet. Adrian Ward, a psychologist at the University of Texas, found that engaging in Internet searches increased people’s cognitive self-esteem, their sense of their own ability to remember and process information. Moreover, people who searched the Internet for facts they didn’t know and were later asked where they found the information often misremembered and reported that they had known it all along. Many of them completely forgot ever having conducted the search. They gave themselves the credit instead of the Internet. In a different set of studies, researchers found that those who had searched the Internet to answer specific questions rated their ability to answer unrelated questions as higher than those who had not. The act of searching the Internet and finding answers to one set of questions caused the participants to increase their sense that they knew the answers to all questions, including those whose answers they had not researched.

- ① we tend to overestimate our knowledge and ability
- ② we are prone to putting off making final decisions
- ③ we often forget how easily we lose our self-esteem
- ④ we are overwhelmed by a vast amount of information
- ⑤ we strive to distinguish false information from the truth

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A visual scene can set up our emotional response. Suspense is driven by a sense of calm with the anticipation of impending terror. Indeed, anticipation or expectations play a key role in driving our emotions. The Russian silent filmmaker Lev Kuleshov considered such contextual influences. He interspersed shots of an actor exhibiting a neutral expression with shots of a child’s coffin or a plate of soup. This same “neutral” expression was interpreted differently depending on what image preceded it. Thus, the same expression appeared to show sorrow or hunger, depending on the context. Psychological studies of the *Kuleshov* effect have confirmed the impact of the social context on emotion. For example, if a person smiles at you and then the smile turns into a neutral expression, that person will appear somewhat grumpy or disappointed. Conversely, if a person first looks angry and then the expression turns into a neutral expression, the person looks somewhat pleasant or positive.

* intersperse: (~ 사이에) 배치하다 ** grumpy: 기분이 언짢은

- ① 영상과 음향의 대비가 긴장감을 조성한다.
- ② 사회적 상황에 따라 감정의 표현 방식이 다르다.
- ③ 시대의 상황을 반영한 영화는 관객의 공감을 얻는다.
- ④ 중립적인 태도 유지가 갈등을 해결하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 선행 장면에 따라서 동일한 시각 정보가 다르게 해석된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social scientists, without using the term, have been squinting at whether our species has an “objective function” for more than a century. Kahneman and Tversky and Thaler and Banaji and all of them have looked at the fundamental programming that makes us who we are, and for the adjustments that can be made to make us better. But increasingly, a new crop of social and political scientists are beginning to step back from the problem and ask whether in some cases—or even most cases—there’s any universal notion of “better” we could ever agree on. They’re pointing out that better for you or me could be in fact far worse for someone else in other circumstances. And what they’re pursuing suggests that not only isn’t there a sea across which we’re trying to point a ship, or a destination to which we can navigate, but also that it’s in fact dangerous to build an automated system that measures success against a universal medium, in service of a universal goal.

*squint at: ~을 간접적으로 다루다

**objective function: 목적 함수(전체 시스템의 지향하는 바를 실현하기 위해 관심 있게 살펴볼아야 하는 값을 수식으로 표현한 것)

- ① social need for ensuring universal access to better political systems
- ② dangerous consequences of relying on automatic goal-oriented behaviors
- ③ economic obstacles in providing a framework of universally accepted rights
- ④ increasing application of universal approaches in designing new social systems
- ⑤ emergence of a different attitude towards a universal concept of improvement

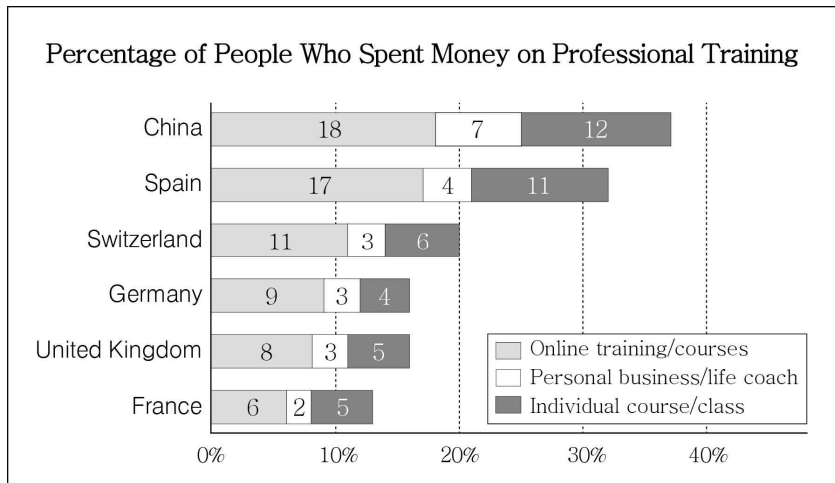
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you cannot retrieve a fact or idea, stay with it until the memory appears. Don’t give up assuming it’s lost. When a memory doesn’t surface the moment we want, the default response is to assume it is forgotten. You likely didn’t forget. You just need to give the brain a moment to shuffle through the mental forest. The key is not to force the memory, but instead, to relax and let it come. If you are stuck for an extended period, try recalling anything. Then use the power of association to steer toward the information. For example, if you are struggling to recall the earlier chapters of a book, start with the middle or later chapters, or any part that comes easy. For instance, you might think about an interaction between several characters in chapter 7, then realize one of them was introduced in chapter 3. That will trigger memories of other parts of chapter 3. You can use these memories to guide recollection of chapters 1, 2, or even 4.

*retrieve: 상기하다 **shuffle through: (뭔가를 찾으려고) ~을 뒤적이다

- ① Visualization Training: The Clearer, the Better!
- ② Repeating: The Best Trick to Remember Someone’s Name
- ③ How Stress Positively or Negatively Affects Your Memory
- ④ Improve Your Memory by Changing Your Lifestyle
- ⑤ How to Get Back on Track When Your Memory Fails You

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentage of people in six countries who said they spent money on professional training from February 2020 to March 2021. ① China showed the highest percentage of respondents in all three categories: online training/courses (18%), personal business/life coach (7%), and individual course/class (12%). ② In Spain, the number of respondents who said they were trained online was more than four times that of those who said they were trained by personal business/life coaches. ③ The percentages of people who spent money on personal business/life coaches were all the same in Switzerland, Germany, and the United Kingdom. ④ The combined percentage of all three categories in Germany was the same as that in the U.K., but the percentage of people in Germany who spent money on individual courses/classes was higher than that in the U.K. ⑤ Of the six countries, France showed the smallest percentage both in online training/courses and personal business/life coach.

26. Dorothy Lavinia Brown에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dorothy Lavinia Brown was the first black female in the American South to become a surgeon. As an infant she was placed in an orphanage. After high school, she won a scholarship to Bennett College, and after graduating there in 1941, she entered Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, graduating in 1948. Her medical internship was served at New York's Harlem Hospital but there she encountered gender resistance and was denied residency as a surgeon. She then returned to Meharry and completed her surgical residency in 1954. She later became chief of surgery and educational director of the Riverside-Meharry Clinic in Nashville, as well as an attending surgeon at George W. Hubbard Hospital and a professor of surgery at the Meharry Medical College. In 1966 she became the first African American woman elected to the Tennessee state legislature.

- ① 미국 남부에서 외과 의사가 된 최초의 흑인 여성이었다.
- ② 유아일 때 보육원에 맡겨졌다.
- ③ 고등학교 졸업 후 장학금을 받고 Bennett College에 들어갔다.
- ④ 뉴욕의 Harlem 병원에서 외과 레지던트 과정을 마쳤다.
- ⑤ 1966년에 Tennessee 주의회 의원으로 선출되었다.

27. Maple Singers에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Maple Singers

Interested in sharing your vocal talent with the community? Then join the Maple Singers!

- This community chorus is composed of over 30 members ranging in age from 18 to 90.
- They sing a variety of music by composers including Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Andrew Lloyd Webber, George Gershwin, and many more.
- No audition is required to become a member.
- Rehearsals are conducted once a week at the Maple Arts Center and concerts are held throughout the year.
- The annual membership fee is \$70.

(Please contact Ellena Collins at 0345-303-5627.)

- ① 30명이 넘는 단원으로 구성되어 있다.
- ② 모차르트를 포함한 작곡가들의 다양한 곡을 부른다.
- ③ 입단을 위한 오디션을 실시한다.
- ④ 일주일에 한 번 리허설을 한다.
- ⑤ 연회비는 70달러이다.

28. Guided Nature Walks에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Guided Nature Walks

Get to know the plants and animals of Tender Nature Park with a guided walk from one of the Naturalists here at the Park! We will go on an easy one-hour walk with frequent stops. We will look for deer, birds, insects, and various interesting plants.

Schedule

- Each Sunday we host two nature walks—available at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.
- Walks begin at Tender Nature Park Visitor Center.

Registration

- Walks are available by reservation only (\$5 per person).
- Sign up for a guided walk at www.tendernp.org.
- For each walk, the group size is limited to 15 participants.

- ① 1시간 동안 멈추지 않고 걷는다.
- ② 매주 일요일 오후에 두 차례 진행된다.
- ③ 공원 방문자 센터에서 출발한다.
- ④ 예약 없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 그룹별 참여 인원 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

According to its dictionary definition, an anthem is both a song of loyalty, often to a country, and a piece of 'sacred music', definitions that are both applicable in sporting contexts. This genre is dominated, although not exclusively, by football and has produced a number of examples ① where popular songs become synonymous with the club and are enthusiastically adopted by the fans. More than this they are often spontaneous expressions of loyalty and identity and, according to Desmond Morris, have 'reached the level of something ② approached a local art form'. A strong element of the appeal of such sports songs ③ is that they feature 'memorable and easily sung choruses in which fans can participate'. This is a vital part of the team's performance ④ as it makes the fans' presence more tangible. This form of popular culture can be said ⑤ to display pleasure and emotional excess in contrast to the dominant culture which tends to maintain 'respectable aesthetic distance and control'.

* synonymous: 밀접한 연관을 갖는 ** tangible: 확실한

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

Recent advances in electronic media and computer networks have allowed the creation of large and distributed repositories of information . However , the immediate ① availability of extensive resources for use by broad classes of computer users gives rise to new challenges in everyday life. These challenges arise from the fact that users cannot ② exploit available resources effectively when the amount of information requires prohibitively long user time spent on acquaintance with and comprehension of the information content . Thus , the risk of information overload of users ③ imposes new requirements on the software systems that handle the information . One of these requirements is the incorporation into the software systems of mechanisms that help their users when they face difficulties during human - computer interaction sessions or ④ possess the knowledge to make decisions by themselves . Such mechanisms attempt to identify user information needs and to personalize human - computer interactions. (Personalized) Recommender Systems (RS) provide an example of software systems that attempt to ⑤ address some of the problems caused by information overload.

*repository: 저장소

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

31.

Objectivity is always someone's position, situated somewhere, and making some assumptions. There is no such thing as the 'view from nowhere '. But there is such a thing as a view derived from considering as many positions as possible . We must not forget that scientists—like philosophers—are human beings, with personalities , temperaments , and experiences of life, all of which they do not hang up in the locker room when they put on their white coats . Although objectivity , in the sense of a fair consideration of all possibilities , is an honourable and necessary aim, objectivity in the sense of adopting a viewpoint that makes no presuppositions is intrinsically impossible to _____ . 'We all, scientists and non - scientists , live on some inclined plane of credulity ', wrote William James . 'The plane tips one way in one man, another way in another ; and may he whose plane tips in no way be the first to cast a stone' .

*credulity: 쉽게 믿음

- ① fade ② deny ③ achieve
④ precede ⑤ visualize

32. The human capacity to imagine has always been fraught with contradiction . As imagination has allowed people to imbue their thoughts with physical or oral form, products of the imagination have been contested throughout history as subjective or inauthentic . It seems we can never get a story or idea exactly right or change it in a way that satisfies everyone. Philosophers around the globe and throughout history have written about _____ . Plato and Parmenides pointed out that perceptions of the actual and the imaginary were different . Aristotle and Confucius observed that worldly experience was relative to the viewer . Siddhartha and Hegel added that our impressions change over time. Heidegger said that "the surrounding world is different for each of us." And Freud complicated matters further by suggesting that we live not in a common world but in a common thought process. Things have only gotten more complicated as media and communications technologies have created ever more vivid ways of seeing the real world and imaginary alternatives to it.

*fraught: 가득한 **imbue: 부여하다

- ① a variety of ways to combine reality with imagination
② this curious disconnection between reality and perception
③ the scientific and objective nature of this human perception
④ the cultural outcome of drawing the line between fact and fancy
⑤ such an ideological conflict among different schools of thought

33. Obviously, we need a certain amount of light to read. In reading isolated characters or words, an optimum level of stimulus light intensity can be determined using recognition latency tasks. This optimum level is not as meaningful when dealing with a normal reading situation or even when dealing with single word recognition when the words are presented with some amount of contextual information. In normal reading situations, the intensity will have small or no effects on recognition time or reading when it is within a fairly broad, moderate range of values. This will hold true for other types of physical degradation of stimuli, such as placing words in a field of random lines or dots. _____

_____ when contextual information is given with the stimuli to be read. Thus, the fact that text has been degraded will not matter much to a fluent reader in a fairly normal, moderately illuminated reading situation. It may, though, have an effect on the inexperienced reader who cannot yet use contextual information as readily as can the good reader.

*latency: 지연 **illuminate: 조명하다 [3점]

- ① Sound stimulus to recognition processes becomes powerful
- ② There comes an unexpected crisis of wrong information
- ③ The mastery of accurate reading of the text is disrupted
- ④ People depend on their previous reading experiences more
- ⑤ The negative effect of degrading stimuli seems to be reduced

34. In scene writing, seeing a reversal in terms of an abrupt shift enables you to mine your material for the best surprises by _____. The implicit question, "Opposite of what?" allows you to find surprises that emanate from the expectations and setups in a scene. This will have a profound impact on the unity and coherence of your entire script. If a character enters a scene fighting for an apology and instead ends up giving one, then that is a pleasant surprise. However, if a character wants an apology and ends up being kidnapped by aliens, the audience will be confused instead of satisfied. Surprise happens when an action is a reaction or an organic offshoot from what we expect. Create a setup and twist the expectation. Confusion comes when a jarring action comes out of left field, disconnected from what came before.

*emanate: (생각 등이) 나오다, 퍼지다 **jarring: 조화되지 않는

- ① abandoning similar setups in a play
- ② using what has come before as a resource
- ③ actively introducing multi-dimensional characters
- ④ immediately hiding the expectation of the audience
- ⑤ criticizing conventional principles of creating a twist

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A group of academics, mainly political scientists, assumed that human rights treaties did *not* have any effect on the behavior of countries. ① Indeed, these academics, who typically called themselves "realists," assumed that international law generally did not affect the behavior of states. ② They saw the international arena as a security competition among different states, a zero-sum game in which one state's gain was another state's loss. ③ International lawyers and human rights advocates assumed that human rights treaties caused countries to improve their treatment of their citizens. ④ In such conditions, states could gain little by cooperating with each other—except in temporary military alliances or security agreements that could fall apart at a moment's notice. ⑤ International law could play a minimal role or none at all, and was perhaps just an illusion, a sophisticated kind of propaganda—a set of rules that would be swept away whenever the balance of power changed.

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

36.

A text may depict a world that completely defies our empirical knowledge : a world with a different set of natural laws and human practices.

- (A) Novice readers' limited experience of the actual world implies that they potentially more easily accept a wide range of fictional worlds without ascribing a greater degree of truth to any of them, thus taking a substantial cognitive leap from life to text.
- (B) Such imaginary world may, paradoxically, enhance understanding of fictionality since readers lack experience of them. Confronting a world that does not match our empirical knowledge, we intuitively perceive it as fiction, in the straightforward sense "not true," and, as expert readers, do not put demands of credibility on them, which we tend to do with fictional worlds similar to the actual world.
- (C) A novice reader's response may be rejection, since the fictional world is perceived as untrue and therefore "inferior." However, if part of the novice reader's cognitive approach to learning is creative play, it makes imaginary worlds considerably more tangible and believable for them than for more rational expert readers. *defy: 무시하다 **ascribe: ~에 속하는 것으로 생각하다 ***tangible: 실체적인

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

37.

Under the traditional view, privacy is violated by the invasive actions of particular wrongdoers who cause direct injury to victims.

- (A) This view, which I call the "invasion conception," understands privacy to be a kind of invasion, in which somebody invades and somebody is invaded. However, digital dossiers often do not result in any overt invasion. People frequently don't experience any direct injury when data about them is collected or transferred from one company to another.
- (B) Victims experience embarrassment, mental distress, or harm to their reputations. The law responds when a person's deepest secrets are exposed, reputation is damaged, or home is invaded.
- (C) Moreover, many of the problems of digital dossiers emerge from the collaboration of a multitude of different actors with different purposes. Each step along the way is relatively small and harmless, failing to cause harm that the invasion conception would recognize as substantial.

*digital dossier: 디지털 족적 **overt: 명시적인 ***distress: 고통 [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 rate of appearance by epithelial tumours was related to the duration of exposure to the chemical but not to the mouse's age.

Every time that a cell multiplies, there is risk of an error at the time when the DNA is copied. (①) Consequently, as multicellular animals increased in complexity and size and the lifespan got longer and longer, the risk of cancer was expected to grow in direct proportion; the larger and longer-lived the animal, the higher the number of mitosis occurring in its body, and therefore the higher the chance of DNA damage to occur.

(②) However, this turned out not to be the case as large dimensions and longer life do not necessarily mean increased risk of cancer: this is the 'Peto's paradox', which gets its name from a study published in 1995 by Richard Peto and his colleagues. (③) In this experiment, a large group of mice of different ages were exposed to topical application of a carcinogen. (④) That is, it was the time of exposure to the carcinogen agent that dictated the risk of developing cancer and not the age of the exposed mouse—and neither the span of survival after the exposure. (⑤) This study demonstrated that, against the then current wisdom, increased lifespan in itself can be irrelevant as far as increase in cancer risk is concerned.

*epithelial tumour: 상피 종양 **mitosis: 체세포 분열 ***carcinogen: 발암 물질

39.

However, fictional literature leaves room for other priorities, for we read not only to receive information but also for entertainment or to pass the time.

In order to be meaningful, the claim concerning wholeness and coherence must have a cognitive function, which may be related to economy of time as well as to the communication itself. (①) Irrelevant elements take up valuable time and disturb comprehension, as the reader assumes at the outset that they have a function and tries to interpret the whole in such a way that they fit in. (②) It is a convention of non-fiction to contain only relevant elements, and traditional views of literature have transferred this convention to literary fiction. (③) We crave logical coherence and relevance because we do not want to waste time on something that is unnecessary. (④) Although entertainment and the passing of time are products of the cognitive content, the reader often regards reading primarily as a way of passing the time and not as cognition. (⑤) Consequently, independent of coherence and relevance, he is ready to accept every aspect of the work that makes time pass in an agreeable or at least meaningful way. crave: 갈망하다 [3점]

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

Commentators today lament the fact that we no longer share popular cultural references, as we did when there were only three television networks. In the 1960s, the argument goes, everyone could discuss around the water cooler what happened that week on Doctor Kildare. In the 1959-1960 season, for example, 40.3 percent of all televisions in use on Saturday night at 10:00 p.m. were turned to Gunsmoke on CBS. By comparison, in 2016-2017 the hit Big Bang Theory had a viewership of 11.5 percent. Cable television, the VCR, and the DVD player all had a role in fragmenting viewing audiences for film and television, turning what might once have been a single community into many. More recently Internet streaming has completed the transformation. With the exception of some of the leading pop singers and a few actors (George Clooney or Angelina Jolie), there is no performer, television show, or movie that "everyone" has seen or can even name.



Over the past number of decades, the media environment has become more (A)_____, which has led to the (B)_____ of communities that enjoy popular culture together.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① diversified | knowledgeability |
| ② diversified | breakup |
| ③ popularized | diversity |
| ④ popularized | unity |
| ⑤ personalized | specialization |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One of the (a) unhelpful consequences of the term "technological unemployment" is that it encourages us to think that the only (or at least the main) way that new technologies will affect the world of work is by changing the unemployment rate—the percentage of workers in the labor market who are looking for a job and cannot find one. That figure alone, though, does not capture the full picture. To begin with, some people, facing the (b) mismatches of skills, identity, and place, might simply give up on the job hunt and drop out of the labor market altogether. If that were to happen, the official unemployment rate would actually (c) rise: since those people were no longer searching for work, they would not count as being unemployed for the purposes of that statistic.

It is important, then, to also pay attention to what is known as the "participation rate": the percentage of people in the entire working-age population (not just those active in the labor market) who are employed. In the United States today, for instance, the unemployment rate is an impressively low 3.7 percent. At the same time, however, the participation rate has collapsed, falling to its lowest level since 1977. More and more working-age Americans, it appears, are (d) abandoning the world of work altogether—and that should be a cause for alarm. Similarly, in the future, we should be cautious about focusing (e) exclusively on the unemployment rate, and keep an eye on the participation rate as well.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Effects of Power Shifts on Economic Policies
- ② Does the Participation Rate Reflect the Quality of Work?
- ③ The Participation Rate Tells More Than the Unemployment Rate
- ④ How the Employment Rate Shows the Welfare Status of a Country
- ⑤ Social Stability: One of the Most Important Factors for Sustainable Growth

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)

Mr. Green was startled by the sudden appearance in the doorway of a tall young man. His dark trench coat caught Mr. Green's attention. He was Jacob. He had grown a bit since Mr. Green last saw him and his demeanor was certainly different, but Mr. Green recognized the lost, insecure first grader (a) he had taught and loved many years ago. At that time, some children didn't have the privilege of a nurturing family.

* demeanor: 행동거지

(B)

Even after Jacob left first grade, he would return year after year, willing to give up his recess time to see Mr. Green. Jacob simply needed that unconditional acceptance. Family circumstances eventually took Jacob to another state, and with a heavy heart Mr. Green thought he would never see him again. (b) He was worried how life would treat Jacob. So, Mr. Green felt great relief and joy to see him standing in the doorway. He waved Jacob to come in.

(C)

Jacob was one of those children. In the first grade, (c) he required constant reassurance and redirection from his teachers. He often was unable or unwilling to participate or cooperate in the classroom. Mr. Green took the responsibility not only for Jacob's education, but for his social and emotional needs as well. Jacob quickly became one of (d) his favorites, and began to willingly engage in the process of learning.

(D)

Entering the classroom, Jacob greeted him back. His eyes darted around Mr. Green's classroom. Suddenly, with a laugh, he asked, "Do you still have that treasure chest for your students?" Mr. Green reached under (e) his desk to pull out the old treasure chest. Jacob began digging for his favorite candy. They sat down for conversation over the candies. Jacob must have eaten ten before he was finished. On the way out he gave Mr. Green both a hug and a look of gratitude. Both his stomach and his emotional "bucket" were filled.

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 Green 선생님은 갑자기 나타난 젊은이를 보고 놀랐다.
- ② Jacob은 쉬는 시간을 포기하고 Green 선생님을 보러 왔다.
- ③ Jacob은 가정 형편 때문에 다른 주로 이사했다.
- ④ Jacob은 1학년 내내 수업에 열심히 참여했다.
- ⑤ Jacob은 자신이 좋아하는 사탕을 찾기 시작했다.

* 확인 사항

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