

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

25-1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

The majority, however, feel dissatisfied with their jobs or prove unsuccessful in their job hunt.

For most of us there is an underlying assumption that as soon as we finish our education we will walk into a job that we love. ① It is an unsurprising assumption given that we can only specialize in those subjects for which we have shown an expectable level of ability. ② Some unique individuals decide long before they can speak exactly what they want to be when they grow up, and then go out and do it. ③ This can be for a combination of reasons: right job but wrong organization, right organization but wrong job, wrong role, poor wage, and so on. ④ Even when people have planned their careers and have found a job they love, they can find themselves mismatched with the working environment. ⑤ So we have to consider what makes us happy, what we enjoy doing and what we naturally excel at, and then we can start to match desire with destiny.

25-2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The explanation for the general public's poor understanding of how science functions is astonishingly simple. The point of the matter is that at all levels science teaching and textbooks emphasize the factual recall of science content to \_\_\_\_\_ of the knowledge-generation process of science. Science teachers rarely have opportunities to learn how science functions in their own studies and, not surprisingly, fail to emphasize that aspect of science to their students. Lakin and Wellington reported that teachers in their study, having never reflected on issues relating to the nature of science, tended to undervalue such ideas in their teaching. Furthermore, educators who would like to incorporate something of the pageant of science in their science lesson must consult the same textbooks that frequently misrepresent or even omit discussion of the way in which science knowledge is produced.

\*pageant 변화무쌍하고 흥미로운 것

- ① the active reflection
- ② the passive approach
- ③ the balanced integration
- ④ the near total exclusion
- ⑤ the instructive perspective

25-3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What type of play is the most appealing to preschoolers, those ranging from three to six years of age? Role-playing games in which the child acts out a situation or imitates a person. According to psychologist Daniil Elkonin, in this type of game, the major influence is the realm of human activity, especially work and relationships among people. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, the child is precisely trying to reconstruct these aspects of reality. This reality that surrounds the child may be divided into two spheres: that of objects and that of human activity. At the beginning of their lives, children concentrate their activities on objects and on the actions that adults carry out with these objects. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, as the role-playing game begins to evolve, the focus is shifted to the relationships that adults establish among themselves. Children then use the actions performed with objects as guidelines. In other words, children become more interested in the relationships that exist among human beings and begin to reproduce them when they play.

\*realm (활동, 관심 등의) 영역

(A) (B)

- ① In contrast ..... However
- ② Therefore ..... However
- ③ Furthermore ..... Moreover
- ④ For instance ..... Moreover
- ⑤ Therefore ..... To conclude

25-4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mentors are persons who have a vast breadth and depth of experience in the field ① that they train. Mentors have had both experience and professional training in the subject that they have to mentor. For instance, leadership mentors need to have adequate experience as leaders and should have undergone leadership training ② themselves. What do mentors offer to their students ③ hat formal training sessions cannot offer? First of all, mentors can use personal experiences as lessons for their students. Moreover, mentors are capable of resolving dynamic issues due to their abundant knowledge and experience in the field. A training program cannot ④ possibly prepare students to face ⑤ unexpecting challenges. Mentors can vary their training depending on the nature of their students and the different levels of complexity faced by the mentees.

26-1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Too many of us think of poetry only as a private, published experience, but poetry is also a public art, and this has never been more true than during our own time.

- (A) In a poetry slam, poets perform their work and are judged by the audience based on the poet's performance and the work's content. These events have become highly popular among high school and college students, in small towns and large cities, and through popular online forums.
- (B) Today, many people participate in such events as poetry slams. A poetry slam, for instance, is essentially a poetry competition that emphasizes both the writing of poetry and its performance.
- (C) Poets have always given public readings of their work, but ever since the 1950s, poetry has increasingly occupied a public stage, and today we are surrounded by public poetry, poetry presented in its oral form, and not just in popular songs or rap and hip hop music.

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

26-2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most often, readers create mental images by retrieving pictures that are already stored in their memory. In other words, they make a connection with something they have seen or know about and that is what helps them to create the image. It is more challenging to visualize things we have not personally experienced. ① This all happens in an instant, but if we were to slow it down, we might see it as similar to searching through archives of photo files to find a specific photo. ② The fact that people visualize differently because we have different pictures stored in our brains is quite reasonable. ③ Our brains search through our files until we find an image we can use to support the text we are reading. ④ When a reader has no specific experience or memory from which to draw, imagination can often support visualizing. ⑤ Readers who were first introduced to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, for example, had never personally experienced it; however, J.K. Rowling's rich descriptions helped us all to "see" it with our imaginations.

\*retrieve 생각해 내다 \*\*archive 파일 저장고

26-3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When we are dealing with complex, interesting presentations of ideas, variations in understanding ① are quite normal and sometimes are even welcomed: how otherwise could there be new interpretations of Shakespeare's plays, and why else are we interested in them? I am sure that my understanding of Pinker's book, ② despite the clarity of his writing, will not be exactly ③ that he might have intended or expected, and I know that I will not make quite the same interpretation of it as other readers. I expect that many authors are frequently ④ disappointed to discover that readers misunderstand their 'message,' but they should not ⑤ necessarily take this as failure on their part. The act of reading any text relies on the interpretative efforts of a reader, as well as on the communicative efforts and intentions of the author.

\*clarity 명료성

26-4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The appearance of language, some time long ago in the prehistory of our species, made (A) possible / impossible the kind of social existence which we take for granted. It gave us a crucial evolutionary advantage over other animals, partly because it became possible for us to share useful information with a new clarity and explicitness, within and across generations. Through the (B) evolution / extinction of language, we also became capable of thinking constructively and rationally together. Other relatively intelligent species (such as chimpanzees and dolphins) have never developed comparable ways of sharing their mental resources, with the result that each individual animal can only learn from others by observation, imitation and taking part in joint activity; and most of the knowledge each chimpanzee or dolphin accumulates over a lifetime is (C) inherited / lost when they die.

- |   | (A)        |     | (B)        |     | (C)       |
|---|------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|
| ① | possible   | ... | evolution  | ... | inherited |
| ② | possible   | ... | extinction | ... | lost      |
| ③ | possible   | ... | evolution  | ... | lost      |
| ④ | impossible | ... | extinction | ... | inherited |
| ⑤ | impossible | ... | evolution  | ... | lost      |