

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 동영상 편집 강좌를 홍보하려고
- ② 학교 홍보 영상 출연자를 모집하려고
- ③ 교내 댄스 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
- ④ 웹 사이트 제작 경연 대회를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 신입생 환영 행사 아이디어를 공모하려고

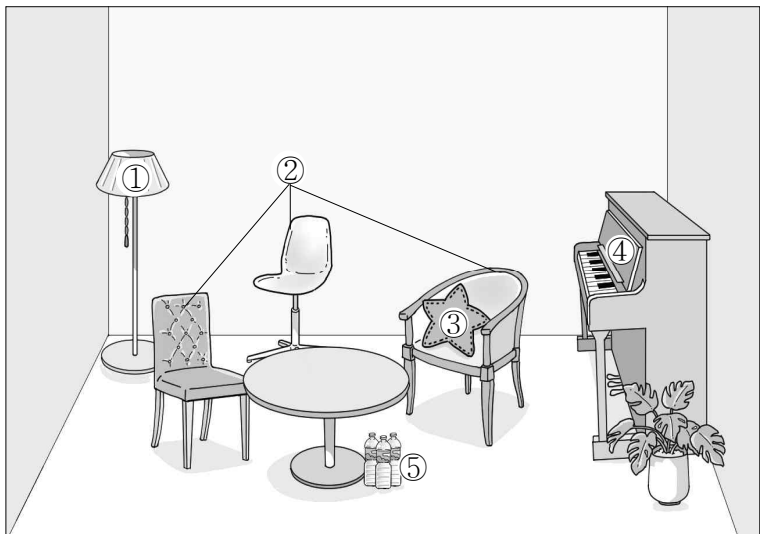
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장시간의 컴퓨터 작업은 위장 활동을 저해한다.
- ② 엎드려 자는 자세는 목에 통증을 유발할 수 있다.
- ③ 잠자기 전 가벼운 스트레칭은 숙면에 도움을 준다.
- ④ 올바른 자세를 위해 모니터 높이를 조절해야 한다.
- ⑤ 잠자는 자세를 보면 그 사람의 성격을 알 수 있다.

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

- ① 소설가 - 편집자
- ② 환경미화원 - 관광객
- ③ 기자 - 프로듀서
- ④ 방송 작가 - 환경 운동가
- ⑤ 사진작가 - 낚시꾼

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 튜브에서 바람 빼기
- ② 수영복 챙기기
- ③ 숙박 시설 검색하기
- ④ 식당 예약하기
- ⑤ 퇴실 시간 문의하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$60
- ③ \$63
- ④ \$70
- ⑤ \$75

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 학생회 자선 행사에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 뮤지컬을 보러 가야 해서
- ② 병원 진료를 받아야 해서
- ③ 농구 시합에 출전해야 해서
- ④ 기말고사 준비를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 자원봉사를 하러 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Kimchi Dish Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경연 과제
- ② 주최 기관
- ③ 우승 상금
- ④ 시작 연도
- ⑤ 참가 자격

9. Full Day City Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 호텔 투숙객에게 특가로 제공한다.
- ② 매일 오전 10시에 버스가 출발한다.
- ③ 여섯 곳의 주요 관광 명소에 들른다.
- ④ 전문 여행 가이드가 동행한다.
- ⑤ 점심 식사를 무료로 제공한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 캔들 워머 램프를 고르시오.

Candle Warmer Lamp

	Model	Price	Shade Color	Base Material	Timer
①	A	\$65	gold	metal	○
②	B	\$52	white	marble stone	○
③	C	\$45	black	marble stone	×
④	D	\$40	pink	marble stone	○
⑤	E	\$37	white	metal	×

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

- ① I'm glad to hear you enjoyed your food today.
- ② We've run out of ingredients to make the dish.
- ③ Thank you for bringing your home-cooked food.
- ④ I'll let you know when your seats are available.
- ⑤ I'll recommend the special creamy salmon pasta.

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

- ① I'm afraid that I can't get this stain out.
- ② Sorry. I'll take it to the dry cleaner's now.
- ③ No way. You should organize the closet today.
- ④ You should have worn the suit at the presentation.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I'm going to pick it up this afternoon.

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

Man: _____

- ① Hurry up. Her birthday is coming soon.
- ② Sounds great. I'm sure it'll make her feel better.
- ③ Sure. You should have bought her another model.
- ④ No worries. This keyboard is what I want to have.
- ⑤ A belated happy birthday to you. This gift is for you.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. He's been away from work for five days.
- ② No problem. I'll send you an engineer right away.
- ③ Okay. He'll call you before he makes the visit tomorrow.
- ④ Sure. You can use the Internet service anywhere at home.
- ⑤ Sorry. You need to change your Internet service provider.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sofia가 Hannah에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sofia: _____

- ① I think our costume preparation is way behind schedule.
- ② Please put the leading actor in the middle of the poster.
- ③ Let's pick a color that makes the main character noticeable.
- ④ I'll recommend someone to take over my position next year.
- ⑤ More comfortable clothing will be better for the character.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① tools used to study animal behaviors
- ② animals that make clever use of tools
- ③ cooperation between humans and animals
- ④ types of communication between animals
- ⑤ disadvantages of animals living in the wild

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① crows ② monkeys ③ elephants
- ④ beavers ⑤ octopuses

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Readers,

As you've seen throughout my books, I've learned a great deal from people who have sent me their stories and advice. Let's keep it going. If you would like to send me an email about your experiences with disasters and what you've learned about escaping them, please send it to nodisaster@smail.com. I want you to note that, by sending me your story, you are giving me permission to use it in the books that I write. But I promise not to use your name unless you give me explicit permission. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Robert Brown

- ① 신간 도서 출판 기념회에 초대하려고
- ② 저작물 사용에 대한 허락을 구하려고
- ③ 개인 정보의 무단 사용에 대해 항의하려고
- ④ 재난에 적절히 대처하는 요령을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 재난과 관련한 경험담을 보내 줄 것을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was going to a conference and my plane was delayed, so by the time I got to my hotel everyone I was supposed to meet had already left for the conference. I walked to the bus stop, but to my dismay the last shuttle to the convention center had already gone. I was at a loss as to what to do! Then a young man standing on the sidewalk said, "The convention center isn't very far. It's only four blocks." So I started walking. It wasn't long before the convention center appeared in front of my eyes. My heart slowly calmed down! Fortunately, I was just in time for the conference!

- ① frustrated → relieved ② bored → excited
- ③ angry → embarrassed ④ envious → ashamed
- ⑤ doubtful → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life may throw you a curveball at some point, making you see your artwork from a different perspective, and you may need to address this issue. This could come in the form of a compositional problem, a technical issue, or a content problem. What is pivotal is that you flow with whatever changes are being presented to you and move in a direction that feels right, with your intuition in full operational mode. Changing your process for the good of the work is extremely important for success in the art world. Intuition carries us, especially in troubling areas of our creativity. We may find ourselves in situations where we feel completely lost, yet if we stand back, relax, and listen to the inner promptings, we can get ourselves out of any difficult artistic situation.

*pivotal: 중심이 되는

- ① 예술 창작의 어려움은 처음 시작할 때의 열정을 되새겨 극복해야 한다.
- ② 예술 창작 과정에서 난관을 만나면 자신의 직관의 흐름에 따라야 한다.
- ③ 새로운 문제를 만나면 기존 방식과는 다른 해결책을 모색해야 한다.
- ④ 예술 작품 감상에서는 직관적인 인상과 배경지식을 모두 활용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 진정성 있는 예술 작품을 제작하려면 개인적인 고난을 소재로 삼아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 It's time to cash in your chips.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Our attitude about delayed gratification changes in interesting ways from birth to death. As I see it, there are only two times in your adult life when instant gratification isn't a choice that tortures the soul. The first is in your early years of adulthood, when you have no sense of disappearing time. You don't see the need to save your money or take care of your health or, for that matter, devote yourself to a specific career. You can be extravagant with your time and resources because you have time to make up lost ground. Paying the price is something you can delay till some time "later." The other time is late in life, when the gap between the now you and the future you narrows. At a certain age you become who you always thought you wanted to be, or, failing that high hurdle, accept who you have actually become. It's time to cash in your chips. So you book the expensive trip. You volunteer your time freely. You eat the quart of ice cream without guilt.

*extravagant: 낭비하는

- ① You stop spending so much time satisfying your desires.
- ② You refuse to live on what you have saved so far.
- ③ You feel the need to fulfill your desires before it's too late.
- ④ You utilize your skills to get a better-paying job.
- ⑤ You take pride in what you accomplished during your working years.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whenever I am introduced to a work of art, whether through an image, or in person, I immediately begin to make judgments and assumptions about what I am seeing. I ask myself questions about the work and its creator. What is it about? What was the artist's intention? How was it made? How does it relate to other artists' work? I look around to see if I can find some information to begin answering my questions. This is why your work samples and artist statements are so important. Together, they form a more complete record that documents your past and present achievements. They are the two most essential tools you will use to promote your work throughout your career. They are the tools that art professionals will use to understand and support your work.

- ① 보는 사람에게 지적 호기심을 유발하는 작품이 인기를 끌 수 있다.
- ② 최근 작품에 집중된 작품 견본 목록이 미술가의 홍보에 효과적이다.
- ③ 좋은 작품은 별도의 설명 없이도 작품을 보는 사람에게 감동을 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 작품의 의도에 대한 미술가의 설명은 작품을 보는 사람의 견해와 다를 수 있다.
- ⑤ 작품 견본과 미술가의 설명은 전문가의 이해와 지지를 유도할 중요한 수단이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like modern baseball players, modern opera singers are also faced with conditions that an earlier generation could not imagine. They fly vast distances, jump off airplanes, and perform the most demanding roles, hardly batting an eye. They deal with a constantly shifting group of colleagues and somehow form a sense of ensemble. They confront widely varying acoustical conditions as they travel around the world's great opera houses. It is the musical equivalent of making the baseball superstar Babe Ruth suddenly play a day game after a night game on an eight-game West Coast swing; face a fresh relief pitcher throwing ninety-five miles an hour in the ninth inning; and deal with the postgame interview on a sport TV channel in which he gets to watch himself strike out with the bases loaded and then tell the interviewer how he feels. Given these circumstances, and the toll they take on the mind and body, it must be admitted that the modern singers stack up very well indeed.

*ensemble: 전체적인 조화

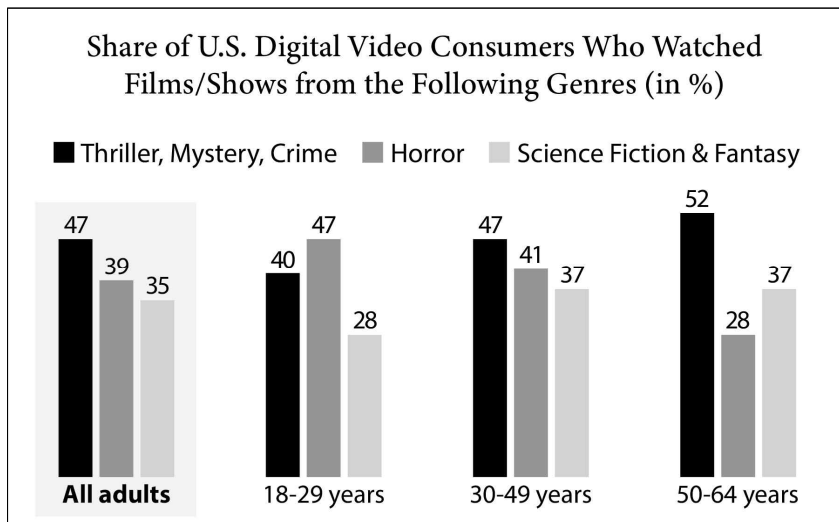
- ① demanding working conditions of modern opera singers
- ② common expectations for global performing arts stars
- ③ commercial duties required of modern sports stars
- ④ growing importance of global media in spectator sports
- ⑤ reasons star opera singers prefer to work as freelancers

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As you observe the quality of the love, loyalty, emotional skills, compatibility, and empathic awareness of your loved ones, thank the emotions that help you do this: thank your jealousy and your envy. In their soft, free-flowing states, these two emotions help you focus on what you need from your relationships. They also help you discern the depth of love and care you receive, the loyalty and security you feel, and the quality of your connection to stable sources of love, faithfulness, resources, recognition, and security. If you've created a number of healthy relationships with loving, available, emotionally aware, loyal, and stable people, then your healthy envy and jealousy have been active in your life already—even if you didn't know it until this very second. When these two emotions are free to do their proper work, they'll help you identify and choose safe friends and healthy mates. Thank you, jealousy and envy!

- ① Jealousy and Envy: Emotions Guiding Us Toward Healthy Relationships
- ② How Stable Relationships Stand the Test of Jealousy and Envy
- ③ Why Loving Relationships Are the Birthplace of Good Emotions
- ④ Reflect on Yourself When You Feel Bad About Friendships
- ⑤ To Be Free of Jealousy and Envy: An Impossible Mission

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the share of U.S. digital video consumers who watched films/shows from three genres between April 2021 and March 2022. ① “Thriller, Mystery, Crime” was the most watched genre by American adults with the percentage of 47, followed by “Horror” and “Science Fiction & Fantasy,” which accounted for 39% and 35% respectively. ② In the 18–29 age group, “Horror” was the most watched genre, while “Science Fiction & Fantasy” was the least watched genre. ③ Each of the three genres was watched by more than 35 percent of the consumers in the 30–49 age group. ④ The percentage of people who watched “Science Fiction & Fantasy” in the 30–49 age group was the same as that in the 50–64 age group. ⑤ In the 50–64 age group, the percentage of those who watched “Thriller, Mystery, Crime” was twice as large as the percentage of those who watched “Horror.”

26. Gilbert Stuart에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gilbert Stuart grew up in the American colony of Rhode Island before the United States was an independent nation. He traveled to Scotland, England, and Ireland to study art. He then returned to America about the time the war for independence broke out, but he returned to Europe once again because the war made his career as an artist difficult. Even so, he didn't find much success until he came back to the United States in 1795, when he painted a portrait of George Washington. Stuart is called the “father of American portraiture” because he painted pictures of all the famous people of early America. One of his paintings of George Washington was hung in the White House. The image of Washington on the U.S. one-dollar bill came from one of Stuart's most famous paintings of Washington. In 1824, Stuart suffered a stroke which left him partially paralyzed, but he still continued to paint for two years until his death on July 9, 1828.

- ① 미술 공부를 위해 스코틀랜드, 잉글랜드, 아일랜드로 갔다.
- ② 독립 전쟁으로 인해 화가로서 일하는 것이 어려워졌다.
- ③ 초기 미국의 모든 유명인의 초상화를 그렸다.
- ④ 그가 그린 초상화가 미국 1달러 지폐에 사용되었다.
- ⑤ 뇌졸중을 겪은 후 더 이상 그림을 그리지 않았다.

27. Glass Bottom Boat Adventure에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Glass Bottom Boat Adventure

Enjoy all day aquarium admission plus an exclusive glass bottom boat ride across our oceanarium. You'll see how our team care for our marine species and see our animals from a different point of view.

Cost:

- Adult (16+): \$80 / Child (4–15): \$65
- Activity Pack: \$8
 - Includes Activity Trail Map, Magnifying Glass, Picture Puzzle and more!

Please note:

- Children ages 0–3 cannot participate in the boat tour.
- Boat departs every hour from 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
- Please arrive AT LEAST 20 minutes prior to your boat departure.

- ① 바닥이 유리로 된 보트를 탄다.
- ② 활동 꾸러미에는 돋보기가 포함된다.
- ③ 3세 이하 아이는 보트 투어에 참가할 수 없다.
- ④ 보트는 오전 10시부터 30분마다 출발한다.
- ⑤ 적어도 보트 출발 20분 전에 도착해야 한다.

28. Annual Car Wash Fundraiser에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Annual Car Wash Fundraiser

Join us for our Annual Car Wash Fundraiser! Have your car washed and do your part to help homeless pets!



- When: 8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m., Saturday, 5th November
- Where: Cranberry College – Eastern Street Carpark
- Cost: \$10 per vehicle (A free beverage is offered in the waiting area.)
- Car Wash Time Slots – 10 car wash bookings available per half-hour time slot:
 - 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.
 - 9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
 - 9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.
 - 10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Please select the most convenient time to have your car washed. You should collect your car in person 20 minutes after your selected time slot.

- ① 불우 이웃을 돕기 위한 행사이다.
- ② 토요일 오전에 3시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 대기 장소에서 음료가 무료로 제공된다.
- ④ 30분 시간대마다 20대의 세차 예약이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 세차가 끝나면 차주에게 차를 가져다 준다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The text-oriented theories dominating early-twentieth-century literary criticism paid minimal attention to the reader's role. Meaning in a literary work was ①to be found "out there," in the words on the page. Unlike earlier traditions adopting more humanistic or integrative approaches to literary texts, the so-called New Critics of the 1940s and 1950s generally insisted on the autonomy of the work itself, ②which could be interpreted through close, systematic reading and detailed textual analysis. Biography, personality, and intention of the author as well as cultural and historical contexts ③mattered less than internal consistency, allusion, and the clever resolution of ambiguity. Taking their cue from positivist success in other fields, literary critics of this time made reading more ④systematic by eliminating the most troublesome element in the literary process, the reader. ⑤Confuse "the work" with its psychological and emotional effects, they insisted, constituted an "affective fallacy" that resulted in a distorting relativism and an untrustworthy subjectivism.

*allusion: 인유(다른 예를 끌어다 비유함) **positivist: 실증주의적인

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

Democracy's constitution is not tradition bound; it looks forward as well as backward. Because deliberative democrats want to ensure rule by free and equal citizens, they ①refuse to honor traditions as such. A democratic constitution makes it more likely that people will look behind traditions in order to see what can be said on their behalf. For similar reasons, a ②self-governing citizenry does not take existing preferences and beliefs as unalterable, as natural, or as "givens." A central point of deliberation, in the private and public domains, is to shape both preferences and beliefs, and frequently to ③alter them, by subjecting them to reasoned arguments. For the same reason, deliberative democrats are ④approving of social practices that form preferences, and especially children's preferences, in a way that inculcates beliefs that threaten free and equal citizenship. A democratic constitution creates structures that will promote freedom in the ⑤formation of preferences and not simply implement whatever preferences people happen to have.

*inculcate: 심어 주다, 주입하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

During World War II, Hollywood actors and actresses volunteered their time and services to help the war effort. Male mega-stars like Clark Gable, Jimmy Stewart, and Tyrone Power joined the armed forces. Actresses flew across the country selling bonds. In Hollywood, some of the biggest stars could be found at night at the Hollywood Canteen handing out coffee and doughnuts and chatting and dancing with men in the armed forces. Black and white movie studio musicians played live music. These humane gestures escalated into political acts when word got out that there were "mixed" couples—blacks and whites—dancing together. There was talk of racially separating the Canteen. That ended when two-time Academy Award-winner Bette Davis and John Garfield—major Warner Bros. stars and founders of the Canteen—said if that happened, the actors wouldn't come. Without actors, there would be no Canteen. So, unlike the armed forces in WWII, or nightclubs in the United States, the Hollywood Canteen was _____. [3점]

- ① internationalized ② commercialized
- ③ interrupted ④ integrated
- ⑤ unarmed

32.

If you were to take life from a purely functional and human-centric point of view (which I don't), it would not be straightforward to _____. It could possibly be tempting to think that fewer flies would make life more comfortable for humans, and the numbers of tigers and polar bears might even feel irrelevant to our everyday lives. Perhaps the ecosystem could survive being trimmed down a good bit further, and still supply all humankind's needs. What a desperately sad way of looking at the world. But if we were to adopt it, the easiest thing to do might be just to take the risk, right? However, careful assessment of the evidence makes it very clear that those risks would be enormous. At the very least we can expect falls in yields of crops, animal and fish as well as loss of resilience against disease. And what if we suddenly realised we'd gone a step too far? There is no going back from extinction.

*resilience: 회복 탄력성

- ① predict all humankind's needs in this century
- ② deny the importance of hunting as a means of living
- ③ suspect Earth's ability to self-recover from ecological damage
- ④ prove the absolute necessity of all today's biodiversity
- ⑤ empathize with animals forced to move to extreme climates

33. In 20th-century industrialized nations, parameters such as infant mortality, childhood growth rates, and average life expectancy all indicate a state of public health far exceeding that which was obtained in the Stone Age or at any time thereafter until the current century. Indeed, more than half the persons who have ever lived beyond age 65 are alive today. Nevertheless, we can still profit from the experience of our remote ancestors. We still carry their inheritance—genes selected for their way of life, not ours. Despite the achievements of science and technology, we remain collectively fearful of diseases that available evidence suggests were uncommon, rare, or unknown in the Late Paleolithic era. In order to regain relative freedom from these illnesses, we need to _____ . For each disorder, we may anticipate increasingly sophisticated and effective treatments, but the crucial corrective measure will almost certainly be prevention. This will entail reintroduction of essential elements from the lifestyle of our Paleolithic ancestors.

*parameter: 변수, 요인 **Paleolithic: 구석기의

[3점]

- ① take a step backward in time
- ② be prepared for medical emergencies
- ③ change how we view physical activities
- ④ increase the amount of time spent outdoors
- ⑤ bring mental health illnesses out of the shadows

34. Suppose that a city has earned a reputation as a “brown city” where industrial polluters are degrading local quality of life. If both current and potential residents are offended by how the city looks and smells and are aware of the resulting risks to public health, then households are likely to “vote with their feet.” Current residents will move out of the city, and potential entrants will choose not to move in. As a result housing prices will fall. At the same time, cities offering a higher quality of life will experience in-migration, which will bid up land prices (and bid down local wages). Prices will continue to adjust until migrants are just indifferent between living in the nicer city and the less pleasant one. In order for this condition to hold, the city with lower quality of life must _____ . Economists call this implicit payment for local public goods a compensating differential. Households face a trade-off: if they want to live in a nicer city, they must pay more for housing. There is no free lunch.

*entrant: (최근의) 전입자

- ① adopt an innovative measure to benchmark its rival cities
- ② financially aid land owners to compensate for lower prices
- ③ provide more housing by building residences for richer people
- ④ offer lower rents and higher wages than the more attractive one
- ⑤ launch a public relations campaign to keep residents from moving

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although the idea of thinking outside the box sounds provocative, it is in most circumstances without substance. To begin with, how can you think outside the box if you don't know what the box is? ①It could represent your current product line, your company's boundaries, maybe even your industry's boundaries—all essentially arbitrary designations. ② This can help you break through industry boundaries and collaborate with diverse partners to deliver the value customers seek. ③When a leader commits to thinking outside the box, it leads to unbalanced orchestration—often involving innovation for the sake of innovation, a situation in which the innovation hammer is searching for new nails. ④A leader needs to have a vision and a strategic direction, and thinking outside the box slowly erodes that direction every bit as much as trying to be all things to all people does. ⑤It also violates the leadership principle of valuing effectiveness in all endeavors.

*provocative: 자극적인 **arbitrary: 임의적인

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

36.

An American football cheats the wind. The elongated shape reduces its frontal area—the surface area exposed in the direction of travel.

- (A) But if you turn your hand 90 degrees, so that just the side of your hand faces forward, the frontal area is reduced and so is the wind resistance. You can almost feel your hand slicing through the air. This is why sharks and rockets and race cars all have pointy noses.
- (B) Another way of understanding frontal area is by putting your hand out of the window of a moving car. If you face your palm forward, the wind pushes hard against your hand.
- (C) The smaller the frontal area, the fewer air molecules the ball has to push out of the way as it moves forward, which means less drag. Compare a football with a round ball with the same mass and total surface area and you'll find that the football has less frontal area than the round ball and thus can be thrown farther.

*elongated: 가늘고 긴

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

37.

Scientists are often in the position of judging dramatic-sounding claims . In 2012 , physicists at the Large Hadron Collider announced the discovery of a new particle, most likely the long-sought-after Higgs boson.

- (A) This was not a judgment against the abilities of the experimenters ; it simply reflected the fact that the prior credence assigned by most physicists to any particle moving faster than light was extremely low. And, indeed, a few months later the original team announced that their measurement had been in error.
- (B) Scientists around the world were immediately ready to accept the claim , in part because they had good theoretical reasons for expecting the Higgs to be found exactly where it was; their prior was relatively high.
- (C) In contrast, in 2011 a group of physicists announced that they had measured particles that were apparently moving faster than the speed of light. The reaction in that case was one of universal skepticism. [3점]

*Higgs boson: 힉스 입자 **prior: 사전의; 사전 확률 ***credence: 신뢰

- 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 30 percent of the 100,000 species of fungi are parasites or pathogens. .

Apart from molds and mushrooms , fungi don't spring to mind as being important life forms , and yet they have a great impact on us. (①) Fungi assist in the breakdown and recycling of dead and decaying organic matter in our environment . (②) In addition to including mushrooms , morels, and truffles, some fungi are used to ripen cheese, and yeasts are used in the production of bread, alcoholic beverages , and industrial chemicals . (③) Fungi are the source of the most important of all drugs : penicillin , and cyclosporine , a drug that prevents the rejection of transplanted organs. (④) Plants are their favorite target; they've devastated fruit harvests and caused the American chestnut tree blight, Dutch elm tree disease, and ergotism, which killed 40,000 people in France in year 944 and has been implicated in causing illusions in those accused in the Salem witch trials. (⑤) Fungi cause infections of the skin (athlete 's foot), yeast infections (candidiasis), and life-threatening systemic infections.

*fungus: 균류 (pl. fungi) **pathogen: 병원균 ***blight: (식물의) 마름병

39.

Yet the farmers of modern Chocolá, descendants of the ancient Maya, face poverty and disease.

A number of archaeologists throughout the world are using their skills to both preserve archaeological sites and improve the lives of modern inhabitants of the communities where the sites are located . (①) In countries such as Guatemala , the location of a number of spectacular Mayan ruins, archaeologists are increasingly integrating economic development and environmental preservation into their research programs . (②) The ancient Mayan sites pose special conservation concerns because of their size. (③) For example , Chocolá , the focus of research by American archaeologist Jonathan Kaplan, has more than 60 mounds, large irrigation systems , and numerous monuments . (④) Information from the site has shed insight into the origins of Mayan civilization. (⑤) In the face of such modern needs, the preservation of ancient monuments and the surrounding environment is of limited concern. [3점]

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

In order to be effective, laws have to balance precision with vagueness. It might seem that the more precise the law, the better it is for those who have to obey and to enforce it. But clearly this is not always —indeed not often—the case. Let's take a very simple case. Where there is a sign stating 'no ball games in the park', a person practising archery there ought not to expect to go ahead with impunity simply because the projectile in this case is not a ball. Equally , someone playing a handheld plastic pinball game would not expect to be apprehended for playing this particular 'ball game' in the park. But to specify all proscribed projectiles, along with exceptions to the list, would be unbearably tedious , would require the environment to be even more polluted with signs, and much bigger signs at that, than it already is, and would convey much less information, because few people would have the patience to read them.
*impunity: 처벌받지 않음 **projectile: 발사체 ***proscribe: 금지하다



Because laws that are excessively (A)_____ can make them too inefficient to follow and enforce, an equilibrium between accuracy and (B)_____ in laws is crucial.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① formal | clarity |
| ② strict | specificity |
| ③ specific | ambiguity |
| ④ general | generality |
| ⑤ authoritative | simplicity |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Distrust is the action the trustor takes in not trusting the trustee to do X. Distrust is not the same as the betrayal of trust or demonstrations of untrustworthiness. An agent can choose not to trust (forgone trust) without actually distrusting. Distrust typically involves large risks. If the potential loss is not too great, but still less than the potential gain, then the agent may simply not (a) trust the trustee rather than, more strongly, distrust them. Distrust entails relying on others outside of the exchange relationship, thus reducing dependence and increasing distrust. Distrust can foster more distrust, and clearly reduces the opportunities for (b) positive trust outcomes that permit trust. The gains from trusting and being betrayed can be (c) greater than the gains from distrusting, since betrayal results in the end of the relationship and any future losses associated with that relationship.

Distrust can be employed strategically to (d) maintain power over others. Elements of organizational and institutional design often reflect such strategic decisions, independent of how they function in practice. Here's the example of prison design in fostering distrust between prisoners. The classic prisoner's dilemma leverages distrust between prisoners to provoke criminal confessions. More generally, those in power can foster distrust among those over whom they exercise power as a means of (e) growing threats to their own power. Alternatively, the powerless can use distrust of the powerful as a check on their exercise of authority.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Where Trust Is High, Crime Is Low
 - ② The Risk of Distrust and How It Is Utilized
 - ③ Trust: The Essential for Business Relationships
 - ④ How to Rebuild Trust with Someone Who Hurt You
 - ⑤ Techniques for Fostering Two-Way Trust with Others

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 답하시오.

(A)

As a twelve-year-old, Richard Feynman set up a little lab in his room, bought his first radio and, rather than listening to it, he took it apart. (a) He soon became quite good at fixing radios. This was in the early 1930s, during the Great Depression, so a boy who could fix radios cheaply was useful. On one occasion, he was picked up by a client who seemed far from convinced that this boy wouldn't be a waste of his time and money.

(B)

After a while, Feynman came up with a theory: Radio sets in those days were made from a series of tubes. If (b) he took them out and reversed the order, the vibration and noise might disappear. Now, at last, Feynman was ready to act. He changed the tubes and turned the radio on. It worked perfectly. The client was astonished. He became one of Feynman's biggest advocates, telling everyone (c) he knew of the boy who "fixes radios by thinking."

* tube: 진공관

(C)

The client kept on asking Feynman how a boy could know anything useful about radios until they arrived at the client's poorhouse. Feeling pressured, Feynman turned the radio on. It started wobbling, then gave out a terrifically loud roar for a few minutes before quieting and playing correctly. (d) He was confused. He had never encountered this before. He shut the radio off, began walking around in the room and thinking.

* wobble: 떨리다

(D)

The client was entirely unimpressed. He wanted action, and he wanted to see the boy working. He started protesting to Feynman, asking him to stop wasting his time and get on with fixing the radio, or leave. Despite the heckling, Feynman kept on thinking. He wondered how any radio could make such a noise. Most radios failed because of faulty equipment or loose wiring; (e) he wasn't convinced it would be either.

* heckling: 방해

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 Feynman은 처음 산 라디오를 분해했다.
 - ② 고객은 Feynman의 가장 큰 지지자 중 한 사람이 되었다.
 - ③ Feynman은 고객으로부터 계속 질문을 받았다.
 - ④ Feynman은 라디오를 끄고 방을 나갔다.
 - ⑤ Feynman은 라디오 소음의 원인에 대해 궁금해 했다.

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