

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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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 당일 여행 일정을 알려 주려고
- ② 방문 장소의 규칙 준수를 강조하려고
- ③ 여행 중 소지품 도난 예방을 당부하려고
- ④ 여행 중 사고 발생 시 대처 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 시내 관광 중 효과적인 이동 수단을 소개하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조깅은 하면 할수록 점점 더 쉬워진다.
- ② 운동의 강도는 서서히 높이는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 조깅하다가 힘든 순간을 견디면 기분이 좋아진다.
- ④ 본격적인 운동 전에 알맞은 준비 운동이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 관심에 따라 다양한 운동을 시도해 보는 것이 좋다

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

- ① 의사 - 환자
- ② 수의사 - 반려동물 주인
- ③ 반려동물 미용사 - 고객
- ④ 사회복지사 - 자원봉사자
- ⑤ 방송 진행자 - 반려동물 훈련사

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선물 주문하기
- ② 사진 찾아주기
- ③ 선물 포장하기
- ④ 동영상 편집하기
- ⑤ 동영상 자막 만들기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$75
- ② \$80
- ③ \$85
- ④ \$90
- ⑤ \$95

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 티셔츠를 교환할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 할인 행사로 구매해서
- ② 티셔츠를 이미 입어서
- ③ 소매 일부가 손상되어서
- ④ 교환 가능 기한이 지나서
- ⑤ 영수증을 가져오지 않아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Riverside Bike Ride에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 출발 장소
- ② 코스 길이
- ③ 소요 예상 시간
- ④ 행사 일시
- ⑤ 신청 방법

9. graduate tutoring position에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학생들의 작문을 평가하거나 성적을 매겨야 한다.
- ② 1주일에 9시간 개인 지도를 해야 한다.
- ③ 지원자는 작문 샘플과 함께 지원서를 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 작문센터 교직원이 작문 샘플과 지원서를 검토할 것이다.
- ⑤ 지원서가 통과되면 면접 일정을 잡기 위해 연락을 받을 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 신청할 음식 배달 서비스를 고르시오.

| Meal Kit Services | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Option | Order per Week | Price | Delivery Cost | First Order Promotion |
| ① A | 2 meals | \$14 | \$5 | × |
| ② B | 2 meals | \$16 | \$2 | free delivery |
| ③ C | 3 meals | \$24 | \$3 | a gift card of \$5 |
| ④ D | 3 meals | \$30 | \$3 | × |
| ⑤ E | 4 meals | \$28 | \$2 | free delivery |

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

- ① You bet. I hope the weather is clear.
- ② Wow. It'll be an interesting experience.
- ③ Really? I can't believe it happened to you.
- ④ That's a shame. I hope it's going to rain soon.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. Let me check the weather forecast first.

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

- ① Good idea. Please ask your husband to return my call.
- ② Never mind. I'll have my cell phone working soon.
- ③ Oh, those things happen. You can use my cell phone.
- ④ Of course. Feel free to use my charger any time you want.
- ⑤ That's too bad. You should have checked your phone in advance.

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

Woman: _____

- ① His office is located at the end of the corridor.
- ② You have to sign up for the class by this Friday.
- ③ You can send him an email to ask for permission.
- ④ Non-English majors are not allowed to take this class.
- ⑤ We will contact the first person on the waiting list via e-mail.

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

Man: _____

- ① Of course. Just call me whenever you want to look around my place.
- ② Okay. When I arrive home tonight, I'll measure it and give you a call.
- ③ Don't worry. I'll ask if they can be delivered prior to your move-in day.
- ④ If you don't like blinds, why don't you put curtains on your windows?
- ⑤ Absolutely. You need someone to accurately measure the windows in your room.

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

Ella: _____

- ① Would you help me load my suitcase into the trunk?
- ② Can you bring the spare car key from my desk drawer?
- ③ Do you know how to change the battery in the smart key?
- ④ Are you sure you put my office key in the drawer of my desk?
- ⑤ Why don't you take the car to the mechanic to get it looked at?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the effect of color on product choice
- ② the process of designing brand images
- ③ smart ways to choose the best products
- ④ the most popular colors among top brands
- ⑤ hidden meanings of colors used in artworks

17. 언급된 색이 아닌 것은?

- ① blue ② gray ③ yellow
- ④ orange ⑤ white

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. William McCay,
 Last week a questionnaire about transportation in Southern California was mailed to you. Your name was randomly drawn from residents of Orange and Riverside counties. If you have not yet sent back the questionnaire, please do so today. We hope that we can get as many responses as possible. Because it has only been sent to a small, but representative, sample of Southern California residents, it is extremely important that yours be included in the study to accurately understand travel behavior in Southern California. As you may recall, we are entering the names of those who return our questionnaire into a drawing for a cash prize of \$400. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter in advance.
 Sincerely,
 Gregory R. Jackson
 * travel behavior: 교통수단 이용 방법

- ① 교통수단에 관한 설문지의 회송을 요청하려고
- ② 교통수단 이용에 관한 주민의 문의에 답하려고
- ③ 주민 발의에 따른 교통 정책 변경을 제안하려고
- ④ 교통수단 선호에 관한 설문 대상 선정 방식을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 교통수단 이용 방법에 관한 주민 설문 결과를 보고하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

On Christmas morning, I opened a box with my name on it. Inside the box was lying a saddle. Then, my grandfather walked over and picked it up with me in tow. Outside we went, straight for the water trough. He never said a word; he walked and threw my new blessing into the water. I started to cry. Tears rolled down my face. My first saddle was wet and ruined! My heart broke into pieces. He told me to go get my horse. After he let the saddle soak for a long time, he saddled my horse and said, "Now, ride it till it's dry." I was still sobbing, but I did as I was told. That saddle molded to my shape and was the most comfortable saddle I ever rode in. The power of my grandfather's wisdom changed one little boy's perception of blessings. Now I wear a shirt that reads OLD GUYS RULE!

* saddle (말에 얹는) 안장: (말에) 안장을 엮다
 ** trough 물통: 여물통

- ① sad → pleased ② proud → sorry
- ③ excited → bored ④ curious → jealous
- ⑤ embarrassed → anticipative

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you have ever moved your office or home, you realize how much stuff you really have. It is estimated that we use 20% of what we possess only 80% of the time. So, why do we keep it all? You guessed it — because we think we might need it! As with other important things, letting go of information can be difficult because we are not sure of its value in the future. Thus, our tendency is to keep it all. But saving every scrap of information that comes our way makes it difficult to access the information we really do need. Who has time to sort through everything to find a particular piece of needed information? Thus, one of the first principles to organization is consolidating our information and data to weed out the stuff we don't need and group the data we do want to keep.

* consolidate: 통합 정리하다

- ① 낭비되는 시간을 확인하기 위해 업무 일지를 써야 한다.
- ② 업무 생산성이 떨어지면 먼저 사무실부터 정돈해야 한다.
- ③ 자료를 보관하는 방법에서 다양한 개인차를 인정해야 한다.
- ④ 정말 원하는 자료만 선별해 보관하고 불필요한 자료는 폐기해야 한다.
- ⑤ 사용하지 않는 정보도 필요할 경우에 대비해 자세히 분류해 보관해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 you hit your “inside the park” home run이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Not every home run swing is perfect and not every home run clears the fence. “Inside the park” home runs happen when a batter hits one far enough into the outfield that he can get all the way around the bases before the fielders get the ball back home. The effect on the score is the same as when the ball leaves the park, but the hitter has no time to smoothly cruise home or take in the moment. He has to streak around the bases, running as fast as he can to beat the throw. You don’t reach every milestone in your life exactly the way you planned. Sometimes, the guidance and advice you get isn’t perfect, the people along the way haven’t been loving and selfless, the swing doesn’t come together the way it should, and you’re not able to clear the fence and smoothly cruise home. To get where you want to go, you may have to run much harder, making your own path and teaching yourself. But when you hit your “inside the park” home run, you can be very proud that you overcame the hardships on your way and scored despite them.

- ① You take a risk by trying a new way to succeed.
- ② You seize the perfect moment without hesitation.
- ③ You finally outshine your competitors by being persistent.
- ④ You strive to achieve your goal even in difficult conditions.
- ⑤ You find success by listening to the advice of trusted friends.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-learning draws a lot from self-discipline because you are learning concepts or skills on your terms. There is a need for you to be particular with the way you spend your learning process time. Only so much time can be allocated to the learning, breaks, and everything else in between. Without the assistance of a formal structure, then you may run the risk of not accomplishing anything at all. That is one of the significant advantages when it comes to the curriculum of a formal educational institution. They have milestones for the syllabi that measure the progress of learning and there are particular time constraints. The thing with self-learning is that you have the freedom to rearrange the time allotted for skill attainment and you have the freedom to set up your own milestones. Provided they are reasonable and do not allow for massive procrastination, the self-set standards should work for your benefit.

* syllabus: (강의의) 요목, 시간표 (pl. syllabi)
 ** procrastination: 미루기, 꾸물거림

- ① 학습자에 맞춰 개별화된 학습 프로그램은 독학의 선행조건이다.
- ② 학습자가 스스로 학습 시간을 설정하면 학습 의욕을 올릴 수 있다.
- ③ 독학은 불필요한 내용의 학습에 드는 시간 낭비를 막을 수 있다.
- ④ 독학의 효과를 위해 객관적이고 공정한 평가 과정이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 독학에는 자신에게 맞는 조직적인 학습 시간 관리가 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

As mobile communication platforms such as smartphones become more standard, important information that is available in face-to-face (F2F) communication through facial expression and body language is absent. This change could have an effect on the connectedness of groups and contribute to misunderstanding in communications. Consequently, research on emoticons has largely been dedicated to determining whether emoticons can provide the necessary socio-emotional context required for meaningful communication. In general, some researchers have found that emoticons are useful to this end. These simple icons convey social and emotional cues that are otherwise not available in electronic communications. In F2F communication, these cues are critical for proper interpretation of the message, understanding intent, perceiving emotion, and a number of other reasons. Before emoticons were used, this information was largely lost in electronic communications. After the advent of emoticons, communicators could include emotional and non-verbal-like information to fill this gap. Emoticons can lighten the mood, add sarcasm, express annoyance, and provide a range of expressions to textual communications.

* sarcasm: 빈정댐

- ① ways to properly use emoticons in a live chat
- ② the process of interpreting the meaning of emoticons
- ③ the role of emoticons in enhancing digital communication
- ④ advantages and disadvantages of electronic communication
- ⑤ reasons why mobile communication is vital for group solidarity

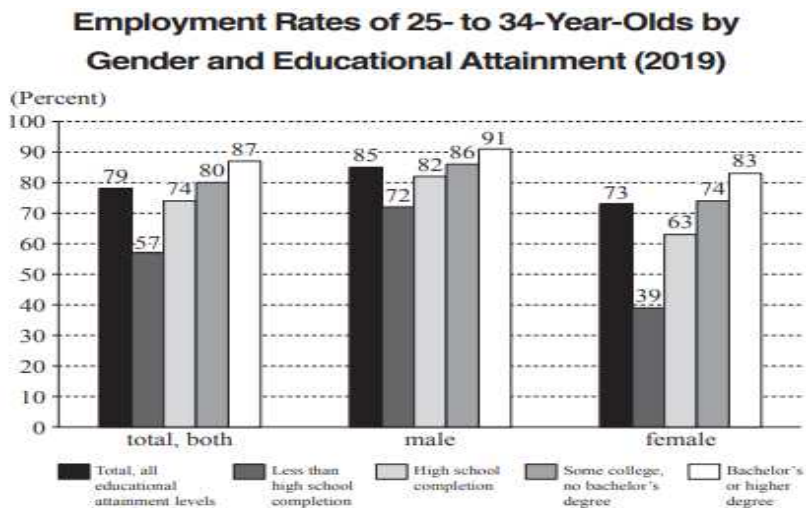
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-control has been an important factor in Western civilization. In his recent economic history, Clark contended that it played a decisive role in the Industrial Revolution and the economic and cultural ascendancy of Western civilization. Noting that the Industrial Revolution occurred in England rather than other countries with similar governmental and other structures, Clark proposed that the key difference was that in England, the upper classes reproduced far more than the lower ones, and given the limited opportunities in the social structure, this entailed substantial downward mobility. As a result, the lower classes gradually filled up with people who had the genetic and environmental benefits of the upper classes, including self-control. This created the potential for a working class that could be relied on to be punctual, diligent, and effective at the factory work required for the Industrial Revolution — something Clark notes that many third world countries have been still unable to achieve centuries after the British showed the way.

* ascendancy: 우위

- ① Limited Self-Control and Long-Run Growth
- ② How Social Classes Created Divisions in England
- ③ Why the Industrial Revolution Occurred in England
- ④ The Industrial Revolution: Its Causes, Patterns, and Phases
- ⑤ Western Civilization: Its Contribution to World Civilization

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the 2019 employment rates of 25- to 34-year-olds in the U.S. by gender and educational attainment.

- ① For both genders, the employment rate was highest for those who had a bachelor's or higher degree.
- ② Also, for both genders, the employment rate for those with some college experience without a bachelor's degree was higher than the rate for those who had completed high school, followed by the rate for those who had not completed high school.
- ③ The same pattern was observed among each gender, with the male employment rate being higher than the female employment rate for all educational attainment levels.
- ④ The difference in employment rates between males and females was biggest for those who had not completed high school.
- ⑤ However, the gender employment rate gap decreased with the increase of education level, with the gap for those with a bachelor's or higher degree being 12 percentage points.

26. Bohuslav Martinu에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Bohuslav Martinu, a brilliant Czech composer of operas and symphonic music, was born in a tiny room high atop the village church tower. His family lived there because the town employed his father as tower keeper. Young Martinu lived his first decade in the tower, daily walking up and down the 193 steps to attend school and to take violin lessons. Like his childhood, his life as a musician also had many ups and downs. Martinu was a prolific composer of operas, ballets, as well as choral, chamber, and orchestral music. After attending the Prague conservatory, he served a stint as a violinist with the Czech Philharmonic. His move to Paris profoundly influenced his compositions, but with the coming of World War II, Martinu fled France. He made his way to America, where he eventually became one of the most performed composers in the United States.

* prolific: 다작하는 ** conservatory: 음악학교
*** stint: 일정 기간의 노동

- ① 교회 탑 꼭대기에 있는 작은 방에서 태어났다.
- ② 음악가로 큰 기복 없이 성공한 삶을 살았다.
- ③ 오페라와 발레곡도 작곡하였다.
- ④ 파리로의 이주는 그의 작곡에 깊이 영향을 미쳤다.
- ⑤ 미국에서 가장 많이 연주되는 작곡가 중 한 명이 되었다.

27. 2021 Fall Flea Fest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2021 Fall Flea Fest

Flea Fest is a truly unique flea market and festival coupled with delicious traditional southern Louisiana food. This year's fest will have over 300 vendors and attract more than 15,000 visitors!

Flea Fest's offerings include antiques, handcrafted items, toys, unique clothing, art work, comic books, furniture, gifts, unique jewelry, plants, and many other flea market style goods. And the food vendors will be selling wonderful delicious foods!

DATES, TIMES & TICKETS

- Saturday, November 13th - Sunday, November 14th
- 9 am - 5 pm: Admission \$5 each (kids 12 & under free)
- Tickets will be available exclusively at the event gates.
- Ticket sales are cash only.

PARKING INFORMATION

- Regular Parking: FREE!
- VIP Parking: \$2 per vehicle, admission is separate. (VIP parking area is located inside the event area and closer to the entrance.)

- ① 식품 노점상이 음식을 판매할 예정이다.
- ② 이를 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 12세 이하의 입장료는 한 명당 5달러이다.
- ④ 입장권은 현금으로만 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ VIP 주차 구역은 행사장 안에 있다.

28. Adult Group Spelling Bee에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Adult Group Spelling Bee

Teams and Registration

- Each team must have a minimum of three and a maximum of five players.
- All players must be adults (18 years and older).
- All teams must register and pay their entry fee (\$100/team) prior to competing.

Competition Format

- The emcee says a word out loud, gives its definition and uses in a sentence, and then says the word out loud again.

Preliminary Rounds

- Each team is allowed 30 seconds in which they can spell and write a word on their board.
- Each round is over when all the teams had an opportunity to spell a word. Rounds continue until two teams are left. Eliminated teams may throw their vocal support behind another team.

Final Round

- To determine the winner, five words are given. The teams are given two minutes in which they can write the words on a piece of paper. The team with the most correct answers wins.

- ① 최대 3명이 한 팀으로 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 사회자는 단어를 한 번만 말한다.
- ③ 예선에서 참가팀은 30초 안에 단어의 철자를 말해야 한다.
- ④ 예선에서 탈락한 팀은 다른 팀을 응원할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 결선 참가팀에게는 5개의 단어가 주어진다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Partly in response to Freud's ideas, Jean Piaget suggested that children up to the age of about seven years remain locked within a self-centered view of the world ① which he called cognitive egocentrism. This can be seen as midway between Freudian infantile autism and the fully ② socialized awareness that adults possess. Despite being able to talk, infants fail to realize that other people may perceive and know different things from ③ themselves. This means that the child does not understand itself properly as a thinking being since it has not realized that its own thoughts, perceptions, knowledge and memories ④ being dependent on its own particular experience and perspective. Only when children realize that other people can have systematically different experiences and perspectives from their own, are they able to take a perspective on their own thoughts and, one might say, ⑤ know about their own minds.

* autism: 자폐증

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

There are many factors that influence consumer and producer decisions. Take the example of a local newspaper, on sale every day in a particular city. On the occasion of a major news story – perhaps the success of the local football team – there might be a rush in demand and the newspaper sells out, leaving many ① dissatisfied customers. How is the market likely to respond to this *disequilibrium* situation where demand ② exceeds supply at the ruling market price? In this example we can predict that on the following day, ③ doubting continuing interest in the story, local shops and stallholders will order more newspapers to meet anticipated demand, and the printers will run off more copies. It is also possible that, to avoid disappointment, some consumers will leave the market – perhaps following the story on local TV and radio – rather than ④ risk unfulfilled demand a second time. In these circumstances, if suppliers have guessed correctly, the quantity of newspapers will adjust to secure the necessary equilibrium between demand and supply. Sales increase; all consumers are satisfied; the newspaper price remains ⑤ unchanged.

* disequilibrium: 불균형 ** stallholder: 노점상

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Reading and writing are solitary activities, and yet there is a social component that comes into play when we tell someone else about what we have read. An additional pleasure of reading is that you can urge and sometimes even persuade people you know and care about, and even people you don't know, to read the book you've just finished and admired – and that you think they would like, too. We can talk about books to our friends, our colleagues, our students. We can form and enjoy _____ that we wouldn't have otherwise had. Read Proust and you have something in common with other readers of Proust: not only the thrill of experiencing a marvelous and complex work of art, but the fact that you and those others now have, as your mutual acquaintances, his enormous cast of characters. You can gossip about people you know in common. *Can you believe what happens to the Baron de Charlus by the end of the novel?*

* baron: 남작

- ① theories ② curricula ③ communities
- ④ beliefs ⑤ habits

32. The satisfaction of private preferences, whatever their content and origins, does not respond to a persuasive conception of autonomy (or freedom). Many preferences are a result of social norms and conditions that make them far from autonomous. The notion of autonomy should refer instead to decisions reached with a full and vivid awareness of available opportunities, with reference to relevant information, and without illegitimate or excessive constraints on the process of preference formation. When these conditions are not met, decisions _____ ; for this reason, it is most difficult to identify autonomy with preference satisfaction. If preferences are a product of available information, existing consumption patterns, social norms or pressures, and governmental rules, it seems odd to suggest that individual freedom lies exclusively or by definition in preference satisfaction, or that current preferences should, on grounds of autonomy, be treated as the basis for settling political issues. It seems even odder to suggest that all preferences should be treated equally, independently of their basis and consequences, or of the reasons offered in their support. [3점]

* autonomy: 자율성

- ① are a violation of the rights to free speech
- ② should be explained to the affected individuals
- ③ should be described as unfree or nonautonomous
- ④ can hide the determining power of social conditions
- ⑤ are the result of exercising autonomous learning approaches

33. St. Thomas Aquinas teaches that _____. He argues that in order for us to know a thing, we must recognize the category of things to which it belongs and be able to differentiate it from other things. For instance, when you see a particular animal, you recognize that it belongs to the cat species and you grasp how it's distinct from other animals. Categories are non-physical. You can't see, hear, or touch a category. Since categories are immaterial, anyone who comes to know a thing knows something immaterial. But only an immaterial substance can acquire knowledge of immaterial things. When we acquire knowledge, we gain something that can't be heard, weighed, or seen. Acquiring knowledge is not a bodily act like acquiring breath or food. Once air and food are taken into our bodies, they are changed. But when we know a thing, we aren't changing it. The human soul, which knows things in a non-physical way, is a non-physical or immaterial substance. [3점]

- ① knowledge is different from beliefs in terms of probability
- ② understanding something involves the feeling of connection
- ③ the human being's cognitive abilities are not merely bodily
- ④ any attempt to categorize nature is limited by nature's infinity
- ⑤ the categories we recognize are based on superficial features

34. Modernist art often assaults the concept of genre. A genre is a kind of contract between the artist and the consumer, an agreement that certain means will be employed in the pursuit of specific aesthetic pleasures; but in the twentieth century this contract may have disconcertingly open terms. For instance, the score to Igor Stravinsky's *Renard* identifies its genre as *burlesque* — a contract that may indicate the kind of pleasure the audience may expect, but that specifies little about the dramatic or musical form, the manner of staging (if any), or the sorts of performers. But given the bizarre resources used in *Renard* — acrobats and dancers on stage costumed as animals, with singers who take random turns acting like the characters — Stravinsky had no simple way of naming his genre. According to Jean Cocteau, the only command that Sergei Diaghilev — the impresario of the Ballets Russes, one of the central engines of the Modernist movement — gave him was: *Astound me*. And *Astound me* is the sort of demand that _____ : an audience that wishes astonishment can't ask for any sort of expected delight, only for Something Completely Different. [3점]

* disconcertingly: 당황스럽게 ** burlesque: (통속적인) 희극
*** impresario: 기획자

- ① loosens the genre contract
- ② analyzes the concept of genre
- ③ reduces the audience's expectations
- ④ makes the pursuit of pleasure meaningless
- ⑤ draws unexpected attention to Modernist art

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Use of animals in research is sometimes opposed because animal models do not always identically mimic humans. ① As models, animals may provide additional insights into pathophysiology or disease, but they can also lead research astray. ② Opponents of animal research argue that each species has subtle but significant differences that cannot be predicted or fully understood to extrapolate to humans. ③ Ongoing research using animals has led to the development of a number of vaccines and drugs beneficial to human medicine. ④ For example, in a study looking at compounds that reduced ischemic stroke in rodents, none of the compounds were efficacious in human trials. ⑤ The lack of efficacy was potentially due to the difference between natural strokes that develop over time in humans versus the experimentally induced strokes produced in the rodents over a period of weeks.

* pathophysiology: 병리 생리학 ** extrapolate: 추론하다
*** ischemic stroke: 뇌경색

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

36.

Water, energy, and civilization go hand in hand. The various multientury Chinese empires survived as long as they did in part by controlling floods in the Yellow River.

- (A) One interpretation of this idea is that the justification for forming large cities in the first place is to manage water, and that large water projects enabled the rise of megacities; cities and water projects go together.
- (B) Indeed, water and politics go hand in hand for many societies and cultures, not only the Chinese. In the social sciences, there's a hydraulic theory of civilization in which water is the unifying context and justification for many large-scale civilizations, and we can see it playing out in a variety of contexts throughout history.
- (C) This political and imperial power is captured in the word *zhi*, which has simultaneous meanings "to rule" and "to regulate water." In fact, an article by the Economist in 2009 noted that "the Chinese word for politics (*zhengzhi*) includes a character that looks like three drops of water next to a platform or dyke. Politics and water control, the Chinese character implies, are intimately linked." [3점]

* hydraulic: 수력학의 ** dyke: 제방

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

37.

Once they leave their mother, primates have to keep on making decisions about whether new foods they encounter are safe and worth collecting. Using themselves as guinea pigs is one option, but social primates have found a better way. Kenneth Glander calls it "sampling."

- (A) "I've seen this happen," says Glander. "The other members of the troop are watching with great interest - if the animal gets sick, no other animal will go into that tree. There's a cue being given - a social cue."
(B) When howler monkeys move into a new habitat, one member of the troop will go to a tree, eat a few leaves, then wait a day. If the plant harbors a particularly strong toxin, the sampler's system will try to break it down, usually making the monkey sick in the process.
(C) By the same token, if the sampler feels fine, it will reenter the tree in a few days, eat a little more, then wait again, building up to a large dose slowly. Finally, if the monkey remains healthy, the other members figure this is OK, and they adopt the new food. [3점]

* guinea pig: 실험 대상, 기니피그

- 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.

Conversely, depressed affect and grief are characterized by a quite different physiological reaction pattern, aimed at the conservation of energy.

Emotions are generally the result of the appraisal of events. (①) Dependent on the outcome of appraisal, a coordinated set of responses involving behavioral and physiological systems is triggered. (②) Thus, emotions trigger specific action tendencies and the necessary physiological support, facilitating overt action. (③) A well-known example of this process is the fight-flight reaction involving increased heart rate and blood pressure, expansion of the bronchi and increased blood flow to the muscles, preparing the body for action. (④) This is expressed in a passive reaction, often accompanied with a reduced muscle tone with the head directed downward. (⑤) This passive condition may be adaptive, because it saves energy and it may act as a signal to indicate that the person is in need of emotional or instrumental support from others.

* affect: 감정 ** appraisal: 평가 *** bronchus: 기관지 (pl. bronchi)

39.

However, many organizations inject competition into the workplace in ways that result in unintended negative consequences.

When does a competitive response to conflict make sense? (①) Some situations such as elections or sporting events are inherently structured as competitions and call for competitors. (②) For example, an internal sales competition may result in attempts to steal clients from other team members rather than from other firms or to sabotage the efforts of team members in order to win. (③) The trick with the competitive spirit is to harness its energy in positive directions while remembering to correctly identify those areas in which competition results in the best possible outcomes. (④) When done correctly, competition can result in increased productivity and healthy camaraderie. (⑤) When done poorly, competition pits team members against each other, leading to hard feelings and negative outcomes.

* sabotage: 방해하다 ** harness: (동력원으로) 이용하다 *** camaraderie: 동지애

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

Gift giving is one of the most mysterious areas of shopping. Irrational behavior is almost the norm in this area of consumer spending and it is tolerated, expected, and even encouraged. Gift giving is less about shopping and more about the emotions of the shopper. This helps to explain the extreme nature of gift shopping and the illogical nature of the whole process. From the consumer's point of view, shopping for gifts is an emotional process that one gets caught up in. It is an area where the laws of supply, demand, and price go out the window as anxious shoppers do their utmost to bring pleasure to another person, and thereby, to themselves. The shopper shopping for gifts is the most susceptible of all shoppers. Smart retailers are ready to take advantage of the defenseless and emotionally vulnerable gift buyer. Meanwhile, the shopper knows he is vulnerable, but he is also unwilling to defend himself. Pleasing the recipient and conveying the intended emotional message are often more important than the price.

* susceptible 쉽게 영향을 받는

When shopping for gifts, consumers exhibit a(n) (A) consumption pattern because they are driven usually by (B).

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
① strategic ... supply ② strategic ... demand
③ defensive ... emotion ④ unreasonable ... supply
⑤ unreasonable ... emotion

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

On average, animal protein production in the US requires 28 calories of energy input for every calorie of protein produced for human consumption. Beef and lamb are the most (a) costly, in terms of fossil fuel energy input to protein output at 54:1 and 50:1, respectively. Turkey and chicken production require 13:1 and 4:1, respectively. The result is that 80% of the grain produced in the United States each year is fed to animals, resulting in the (b) loss of about 34 million tons of protein. David Pimentel calculates that it takes nearly twice as much fossil energy to produce a typical American diet than a pure vegetarian diet. This works out to about an extra 150 gallons of fossil fuels per year for a meat-eater. When we look at how much extra fuel it takes to feed them, meat-eaters are effectively “driving” an extra eleven miles every day whether they really drive or not. A recent study shows that the average American family would more effectively (c) reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by adopting a vegan diet (one that uses no animal products), than by switching to a hybrid car.

Factory farming is even more (d) sparing of water than fossil fuels. Agriculture accounts for 87% of all the fresh water consumed each year in the United States. It takes 25 gallons of water to produce one pound of grain, and 2,500 gallons to produce one pound of meat. When water shortages occur, citizens are often requested to not wash cars or water lawns, and to use low-flow shower heads. However, cutting back on meat consumption would (e) save much more water than these sacrifices. Ten pounds of steak equals the water consumption of the average household for a year.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do Not Waste Animal Wastes
- ② Factory Farming Ruins Water Quality
- ③ Meat-Oriented Diet Wastes Resources
- ④ Use of Animals for Many Different Purposes
- ⑤ Impacts of Factory Farming on Animals' Welfare

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)

Recently, Carl, one of my colleagues, had to meet a new manager named Martin, a man taking over the role from his old manager, Ted, whom Carl had worked with for several years. Carl had always got on very well with Ted. Ted was a rather dry and elderly gentleman with not much of a sense of humour, but (a) my colleague and he saw eye to eye and worked well together. The new appointee was very different. Apart from a keen sense of fun, (b) he brought an intellectual mind to his work. He was younger and more creative and innovative.

(B)

One day the inevitable took place. Martin suggested that the three meet together to discuss the year ahead. Carl's heart sank. This would be the first time (c) he had met both men together. The thought of being a ‘pig in the middle’ of these two was daunting. It would mean that he would be forced to reveal aspects of his personality that he had spent time shielding from both.

* daunting: 위협적인

(C)

Despite two very different personalities, Carl managed to interact well with both men. (d) He carefully nurtured both relationships. He did not pretend to be anyone other than himself, but did take care which aspects of his personality were on show at any one time. With Martin, the younger man, he was more jolly and fun to be with. They shared a lot of laughs and bounced many workable, creative ideas off one another. Meanwhile, Carl admired Ted, the older man, for his careful and dedicated approach to the job. He was slow and invariably took the traditional path but, in his slightly pedantic way, managed to run an extremely efficient department.

* jolly: 쾌활한 ** pedantic: 세세한 것에 얽매이는

(D)

It was a difficult meeting and Carl survived – but only just. The problem lay in the fact that the two relationships had flourished apart. If Carl had worked jointly with both men, I expect (e) his behaviour would have been more even and appealing to both personalities. There is no such thing as a *right or wrong* personality. Whatever our personality, it will work both for and against us and is interdependent on the personalities of others.

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 나이 많은 관리자는 유머 감각이 많지 않았다.
- ② 새로 임명된 사람은 더 창의적이고 혁신적이었다.
- ③ Martin은 다음 해 일을 논의하기 위해 셋이 만날 것을 제안했다.
- ④ 서로 다른 성격 때문에 Carl은 두 사람과 잘 지낼 수 없었다.
- ⑤ Carl은 어려운 모임을 견뎌 냈다.

* 확인 사항

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