

제3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Hurry up, or you'll be late for school.
- ② Sure, why not? Let's go pick up your dad.
- ③ I'm sorry but the school bus has already left.
- ④ Okay. I'll drive you to school tomorrow morning.
- ⑤ Well, he's too busy working so he couldn't make it.

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

- ① Of course. This is the latest model.
- ② Really? Then, I need to get it fixed.
- ③ Don't worry. Here's a bandage for you.
- ④ Right. You should have been more careful.
- ⑤ Let me pay for the repair. It's all my fault.

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

- ① 미세 먼지 차단용 마스크의 착용을 권장하려고
- ② 고농도 미세 먼지의 발생 원인에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 미세 먼지에 대비한 건강 관리법 강연을 홍보하려고
- ④ 미세 먼지 절감을 위한 캠페인에 동참할 것을 호소하려고
- ⑤ 미세 먼지 경보 발령에 따른 실외 활동 자제를 당부하려고

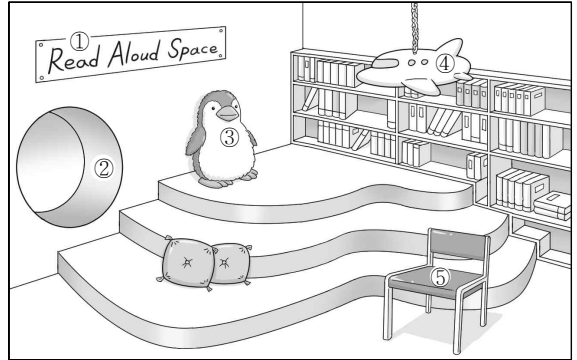
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 중에는 비상 연락처를 항상 소지해야 한다.
- ② 여행 시 치안이 불안한 장소에는 가지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 현금이나 귀중품은 최소한만 가지고 여행해야 한다.
- ④ 여행지의 기후를 고려하여 여벌 옷을 가져가야 한다.
- ⑤ 여행지에서는 관광객처럼 보이는 복장을 피해야 한다.

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

- ① 안무가 — 무대 감독 ② 무용 강사 — 수강생
- ③ 가구 제작자 — 의뢰인 ④ 의상 디자이너 — 무용수
- ⑤ 카메라 감독 — 소품 담당자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 침실 창문 닫기
- ② 식료품 사러 가기
- ③ 게임기 수리 맡기기
- ④ 영화 예매권 환불하기
- ⑤ 아들 친구 데려다주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 금요일에 Poetry Night에 가지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 병원에 가야 해서
- ② 침대를 조립해야 해서
- ③ 이삿짐을 포장해야 해서
- ④ 동아리 모임에 가야 해서
- ⑤ 아파트 청소를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$44 ② \$46 ③ \$48 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$52

10. 대화를 듣고, 도장 만들기 수업에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사용 언어 ② 참가비 ③ 소요 시간
- ④ 장소 ⑤ 인원 제한

11. Campbell Challenge Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Challenge를 하나 이상 신청할 수 있다.
- ② Challenge의 목록은 학교 웹 사이트에 탑재되어 있다.
- ③ 한번 선택한 Challenge는 변경할 수 없다.
- ④ Challenge별 필수 요건을 충족하면 수료증을 받는다.
- ⑤ 등록은 3월 23일까지 온라인으로 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 비디오 스트리밍 상품을 고르시오.

Video Streaming Subscription Plans

	Number of Screens	Screen Quality	Monthly Fee
① Basic	1 at once	SD (standard definition)	\$10
② Standard	2 at once	HD (high definition)	\$14
③ Premium	3 at once	HD (high definition)	\$15
④ VIP	3 at once	UHD (ultra-high definition)	\$17
⑤ VVIP	4 at once	UHD (ultra-high definition)	\$18

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

- Woman: _____
- Sorry. I don't know much about biology.
 - I doubt I can come. Africa is too far away.
 - Exactly. That's an advantage of team teaching.
 - That's true. Some students prefer to study alone.
 - Not yet. I'm not ready to try the teaching model.

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

- Man: _____
- Me, neither. I'm not into cooking videos.
 - Okay. I'll keep uploading videos on my channel.
 - I'd rather not. It's too late to start a new project.
 - Thanks for your offer. I'm happy to work with you.
 - You've got a point. I'll try to reduce my screen time.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Scott이 Jane에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- Scott: _____
- Being well prepared will help you overcome your fear.
 - Come on. You can make up for the mistake next time.
 - It was an excellent presentation. I'm quite impressed.
 - Remember that a long speech can bore the audience.
 - You should take the psychology class this semester.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- recycling household plastic items
- reducing microplastics in the house
- extensive use of plastic in medicine
- technologies to remove plastic waste
- environmental impact of microplastics

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- carpets
- toys
- toothpastes
- air purifier
- bottled water

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Watson City Symphony Orchestra is celebrating its 65th year of providing music for the central coast of California. The orchestra has announced the retirement of Mr. Bob Smith from the position of musical director and permanent conductor after 35 years. The orchestra is actively seeking a replacement for this position. The responsibilities include selecting the music for 4 concerts annually and rehearsing the orchestra weekly for approximately 2 hours. Applicants desirous of applying for an opportunity to audition for this position should send resume to watsonorchestra@wco.org.

- 교향악단의 연주회 일정을 안내하려고
- 상임 지휘자의 은퇴 공연을 홍보하려고
- 교향악단에 대한 지원 확충을 촉구하려고
- 음악 감독 겸 상임 지휘자 초빙을 공지하려고
- 교향악단의 정기 연주회를 위한 장소를 섭외하려고

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

After going through her routine chores as a nanny, Melanie realized how quiet the house was without Edith and Harry stirring around in it. She realized that she couldn't hear any noise other than the ones she made. She missed Edith. She missed Harry. She felt alone in this big house without the twins. Suddenly she realized that she'd never been in any other rooms except her bedroom and the twins'. It occurred to her that the study upstairs was always kept closed. She wondered what interesting things would be there. Books? Magazines? Perhaps... a beautiful painting? She couldn't resist herself and started heading up the stairs.

- lonely → curious
- surprised → worried
- indifferent → upset
- comfortable → annoyed
- disappointed → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the biggest misconceptions about creativity is that it takes a brilliant idea to solve a complex problem. While this may be true in pure sciences, in most commercial contexts, or even in day-to-day living, it is never that one silver bullet that does the magic. It is, in fact, a series of seemingly simple ideas that counts. The key is to have enough ideas that solve specific parts of the overall problem, and then the thorny task looks very much tenable. Since creativity comes from combining concepts in an unusual fashion, and since it is exceedingly difficult to trace the origins of ideas, you are better off generating as many ideas as possible with the hope that some of them would click. That is what great scientists and artists do. As the author Walter Isaacson notes, 'The sparks come from ideas rubbing against each other rather than as bolts out of the blue.'

- 평범한 사고 과정으로는 창의적인 아이디어를 창출하기 어렵다.
- 뛰어난 성과를 달성하려면 창의력뿐만 아니라 끈기도 필요하다.
- 복잡한 과업을 효율적으로 해결하려면 탁월한 창의력이 필요하다.
- 다른 이의 아이디어를 도용하는 것은 결코 창의적이라 할 수 없다.
- 많은 단순한 아이디어가 있으면 창의적으로 문제를 해결할 수 있다.

21. 밑줄 친 It is like walking on thin ice가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are no black-and-white issues in life. No categorical answers. Everything is a subject for endless debate and compromise. This is one of the core principles of our current society. Because that core principle is wrong, the society ends up causing a lot of problems when it comes to sustainability. There are some issues that are black and white. There are indeed planetary and societal boundaries that must not be crossed. For instance, we think our societies can be a little bit more or a little bit less sustainable. But in the long run you cannot be a little bit sustainable—either you are sustainable or you are unsustainable. It is like walking on thin ice—either it carries your weight, or it does not. Either you make it to the shore, or you fall into the deep, dark, cold waters, And if that should happen to us, there will not be any nearby planet coming to our rescue. We are completely on our own.

- ① A balance between extremes is needed to maintain sustainability
- ② We should not think of technology as either beneficial or harmful
- ③ Our survival depends on keeping an open mind about global issues
- ④ In the climate change debate, it is vital to keep a practical perspective
- ⑤ Sustainability is a critical situation where failure means the end of life on Earth

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people don't equate silence with appreciation. People whose work is always good still need to hear it from you occasionally. Let them know you've noticed they are meeting their goals. Acknowledgement and appreciation create a supportive work environment and keep motivation alive. Make your appreciation specific and positive by noting what was done well and why it matters. This makes people feel good and it also ensures that the behaviour you identify is repeated. So, don't just say, "That was great!" Say, "That was great because ..." Both teams and individuals need positive, specific information about their accomplishments. Use your imagination: post graphs showing what the team has achieved; mark the achievement of major milestones or goals by bringing in sandwiches for lunch for everyone to share or putting up balloons; send thank you notes. When you ignore success, people think it doesn't matter and stop trying.

- ① 모든 직원이 단합할 수 있는 다양한 계기를 마련해야 한다.
- ② 경쟁보다는 협력을 통해 성과를 높일 수 있도록 유도해야 한다.
- ③ 훌륭한 성과는 긍정적이고 구체적인 방식으로 인정해 주어야 한다.
- ④ 구성원 전체가 동의할 수 있는 공정한 보상 체계를 마련해야 한다.
- ⑤ 성과 향상을 위해 근무 환경 개선 노력을 꾸준히 기울여야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are disturbing changes underway in today's school systems. Funding is frequently tied to scores achieved on standardized tests, which primarily evaluate rote memory. Teaching "to" tests like these inevitably focuses resources and curriculum on the lower-scoring students. The pressure to bring up test scores for these struggling students limits time for the kinds of individualized learning that challenges all students to reach their highest potential, and teachers have less opportunity to encourage creative thinking and incorporate hands-on activities. When education is not enriched by exploration, discovery, problem solving, and creative thinking, students are not truly engaged in their own learning. Because teachers are required to emphasize uninspiring workbooks and drills, more and more students are developing negative feelings about mathematics, science, history, grammar, and writing. Opportunities to authentically learn and retain knowledge are being replaced by instruction that teaches "to the tests."

* rote memory: 기계적 암기 ** authentically: 진정으로

- ① ways of helping students to stay focused during a test
- ② approaches of teaching to help develop students' creativity
- ③ dangers of associating students' test scores with their personality
- ④ problems of focusing on preparing students for standardized tests
- ⑤ impacts of hands-on activities on students' academic performance

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to research from the University of Arizona's Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, the average household ends up wasting an average of 14 percent of its grocery spending by throwing away unused or spoiled food. Even worse, 15 percent of that waste includes products that were never opened and were still within their expiration date! (This statistic really makes me cringe – why not just set dollar bills on fire while we're at it?) The study also found that a family of four ends up throwing away an average of \$590 of perishable groceries per year, such as meat, produce, dairy, and grain products. You can save an average of \$50 per month by avoiding overbuying perishable foods. Check your supplies before shopping and estimate the exact amount you'll need to buy for the next week. This is also a good time to throw away outdated leftovers, make sure perishable items are in view, and use up good leftovers for that day's meals.

* cringe: (겁이 나서) 움찔하다 ** perishable: 상하기 쉬운

- ① Patience Is a Strategic Shopping Virtue
- ② Don't Let the Low Food Prices Fool You
- ③ Creating a Health and Nutrition Shopping List
- ④ Stick to Your Grocery List and Shop as Quickly as Possible
- ⑤ Cut Food Waste Through Mindful Shopping and Meal Planning

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Estimated Job Creation and Displacement from AI in the U.K. by 2037

Industry sector	% of existing jobs (in 2017)		
	Creation (A)	Displacement (B)	Net effect (A - B)
Health & social work	34%	12%	22%
Professional, scientific & technical	33%	18%	15%
Education	12%	5%	7%
Wholesale & retail trade	26%	28%	-2%
Manufacturing	5%	30%	-25%

The table above shows percentage estimates of the job creation and displacement from Artificial Intelligence (AI) in five industry sectors in the U.K. by 2037 compared with existing jobs in 2017. ① The health & social work sector is estimated to undergo job creation of more than 30%, with a positive net effect of 22%. ② The manufacturing sector is anticipated to suffer a displacement of 30% of its existing jobs in 2017 with only 5% of job creation. ③ More than one in four jobs in 2017 are estimated to be displaced in the wholesale & retail trade sector. ④ The percentage of job creation in the professional, scientific & technical sector is estimated to be more than double that of job displacement in the same sector. ⑤ The job creation percentage of the education sector is projected to be higher than that of the manufacturing sector.

* displacement: 대체, 해고

26. Virginia Apgar에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1909, Virginia Apgar was determined to succeed in the field of medicine. She graduated from medical school and completed an internship in surgery. But she soon found that her employment options were limited. Apgar tried something new, focusing her efforts on anesthesiology. After being denied several times, she was accepted into a training program in anesthesiology. As Apgar studied, she became interested in the way anesthesia given to mothers in labor affected babies. During this time, she developed the Apgar score, which is a method of checking the health of a newborn. According to the method, doctors must consider five different factors, including heart rate and breathing effort, when they inspect babies. She received many awards including an honorary doctorate from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1964. In 1973, she was also elected Woman of the Year in Science by the *Ladies Home Journal*.

* anesthesiology: 마취학

- ① 의과 대학 졸업 후 의과에서 인턴 과정을 마쳤다.
- ② 단번에 마취학 훈련 과정 입학을 허가받았다.
- ③ 산모 마취가 아기에게 미치는 영향에 관심을 가졌다.
- ④ 신생아의 건강을 확인하는 방법을 개발했다.
- ⑤ 명예박사 학위를 포함하여 많은 상을 받았다.

27. Stockholm Ghost Tours에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Stockholm Ghost Tours

Walk along the old streets of Stockholm, which hold many ghost stories.



Tour Timetable

Friday & Saturday	6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Sunday to Thursday	6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

All tours begin in front of the main gate of Stockholm College.

Tour Fee

- \$15 per adult · \$13 for children (7 - 17 years)
- free for children ages 6 or under

Tickets can be purchased online in advance or on site.

For more information, visit www.stockholmtours.com.

- ① Stockholm의 오래된 거리를 걷는다.
- ② 일요일에는 오후 6시 30분에 시작한다.
- ③ 요일에 따라 출발하는 장소가 다르다.
- ④ 6세 이하 어린이는 무료로 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 표를 온라인으로 미리 구매할 수 있다.

28. 2020 K-Culture Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 K-Culture Video Contest

Who Can Enter
The contest is open to U.S. residents only.

How to Enter
Create your own video clip and upload it on our website by July 31, 2020.

Entry Categories
Choose to enter one or both categories from below:

K-Pop	Sing and dance to K-pop
K-Drama	Act out a scene from a K-drama

Prizes

- 1st Place: two round-trip flight tickets to Seoul
- 2nd Place: home theater system
- 3rd Place: K-pop artist's autographed album

The winners will be announced on August 15 at www.k_culture.org.

- ① 거주 국가와 상관없이 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 제작한 영상을 USB 메모리에 저장해서 제출해야 한다.
- ③ 두 개의 분야 중 한 가지만 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등 상품은 서울행 왕복 항공권 두 장이다.
- ⑤ 수상 결과는 7월 중 온라인으로 발표된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A good way to make human-machine interaction more natural would be to develop a better metaphor. A computer metaphor is a familiar object or activity that your computer imitates with ①its commands, display arrangements, and behavior. The two main metaphors we have today are the desktop and the browser. In the desktop metaphor, the display screen mimics a typical desk; information ②is kept inside folders, which can be opened, closed, and slipped into other folders. With Web browsing, the metaphor is downtown window shopping; you gaze at various "storefronts," see ③one you like, and (click) you enter. Inside, there are more options to browse, you choose another, and again you enter. Like a linguistic metaphor, the power of a good computer metaphor is that it makes a new system you don't know behave like an old "system" ④which you are familiar. This lets you use the new system and ⑤get useful results out of it easily, since you don't have to struggle learning new concepts and commands.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

One should perhaps ask why even very simple animals would prefer familiar stimuli or familiar other animals. A tendency to grow fond of the familiar would help stamp in the ① preference for a stable environment (so animals might learn to like their homes). It would certainly promote stable social bonds. Imagine, for example, that nature programmed animals in the ② opposite way, so that familiarity led to contempt or some other form of disliking. How would families stay together? How would friendships, alliances, or other partnerships ③ survive? If you always preferred a stranger to someone you knew, social life would be in constant turmoil and turnover. In contrast, if you automatically grew to like the people you saw ④ regularly, you would soon prefer them over strangers, and groups would form and stabilize easily. Given the advantages of stable groups (e.g., people know each other, know how to work together, know how to make decisions together, know how to adjust to each other), it is not surprising that nature ⑤ removed animals that grew to like (rather than dislike) each other on the basis of familiarity.

* contempt:경멸 ** alliance: 동맹 *** turmoil: 혼란

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In his 1967 book, Coopersmith first noticed a positive relationship between self-esteem levels in mothers and their children. But Bednar, Wells, and Peterson made considerable use of this factor by pointing out that parents actually show their children the route to self-esteem by how they handle their own challenges, conflicts, and issues. The impact of parents' behavior upon the child's self-esteem is undeniable: given the immaturity of children, however, parents' expression of their own resolution of the self-esteem question is far more influential than what they teach verbally. Parents who face life's challenges honestly and openly and who attempt to cope with difficulties instead of avoiding them thereby expose their children early to a pro-self-esteem problem-solving strategy. Those who avoid dealing with difficulties reveal a negative route for handling the challenges and problems of life. Either way, it is important to remember that _____ helps set the stage for healthy self-esteem or problems with it.

- ① planning
② modeling
③ delaying
④ debating
⑤ supporting

32. It is critical, as we recreate mutual provision in a sustainable form, that we keep track of the line between needs and wants. While a permanent place for people on Earth requires that our needs be met, people gathering about themselves quantities of unnecessary goods, while others lack food and shelter, cannot be part of a durable order. A society that oppresses other people to bloat itself will not stop at undermining foreign nations. The ethic will express itself with exploitation at home. While ingenuity and hard work will still lead to improved circumstances as communities increase their effective use of local resources, when one's achieved wealth is at the expense of others, much goodwill, effort and resources will be lost to resentment, rebellion and repression. A huge bonus is available for everyone when the focus of development is _____.

* bloat oneself: 자신의 배를 불리는 ** exploitation: 착취 *** resentment: 분노

- ① securing and improving the quality of life for all
② teaching individuals skills that benefit local communities
③ pursuing economic prosperity at the expense of inequality
④ becoming a successful individual through continuous efforts
⑤ encouraging less consumption of products to preserve resources

33. Cities _____ . In the last few decades, many have worked to reduce pollution and create appealing modern spaces by restricting polluting vehicles, encouraging energy-efficient buildings, and planting trees. In 2020, another impetus for change came in the form of COVID-19, which saw retail centres empty, businesses send workers home, and some question whether crowded cities were a safe environment. Yet cities have responded to changing circumstances in the past. Through the first kingdoms of Mesopotamia, global expansion, and the Industrial Revolution, they have evolved to remain at the heart of politics, economics, and culture. The history of the world is very much a history of great cities, and whatever future we build, these sites of trade, creativity, and transformation are likely to be at the heart of it.

* impetus: (일의 추진에 필요한) 원동력, 자극

- ① keep causing cultural conflicts
- ② continue to reinvent themselves
- ③ attract people from all walks of life
- ④ act as engines of economic development
- ⑤ shift in response to the needs of their citizens

34. As Marshall McLuhan suggested so presciently in 1964, "the medium is the message," which means that, beyond the content that is conveyed, the medium itself has an impact by its very nature and unique characteristics. For example, the use of social media means that we have less need to interact with others directly. This distancing of communication has real implications for children's development. If learning to communicate with others is a skill that develops with practice, children's constant use of social media reduces the experiences they have with which to learn social skills. McLuhan asserts that we are so focused on the content of the technology that we neglect to notice the influence of the technology itself on people. This observation is certainly true today: we focus on what the technology provides (e.g., video, text messages, social media), but we fail to consider _____.

* presciently: 예지력 있게

- ① how much these technologies benefit us
- ② that technology is just a container for thought
- ③ how the very act of using these advances shapes us
- ④ why it is challenging for us to adapt to technological advances
- ⑤ that new technology helps children's development in multiple ways

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Rejecting any academic training they had experienced, Monet and the other Impressionists believed that their art, with its objective methods of painting what they saw before them, was more sincere than any academic art. ① They all agreed that they aimed to capture their "sensations" or what they could see as they painted. ② These sensations included the flickering effects of light that our eyes capture as we regard things. ③ In complete contrast to the Academie, the Impressionists painted ordinary, modern people in everyday and up-to-date settings, making no attempt to hide their painting techniques. ④ The academy system was started originally to raise artists' standing above craftsmen, who were seen as manual laborers, so emphasis was placed on the intellectual aspects of art. ⑤ They avoided symbols or any narrative content, preventing viewers from "reading" a picture, but making them experience their paintings as an isolated moment in time.

* flickering: 깜빡거리는

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

36.

Globalization has often been studied as a macro phenomenon. However, as the globalization process obviously affects individuals' lives, a need for alternative concepts has emerged.

- (A) This requires the ability to question one's own assumptions and prejudices. Identity is in this context not essentialist or stable; rather, it is fragmented and constructed and reconstructed across the different practices and positions in which one participates.
- (B) For instance, cultural sociologist John Tomlinson claims that being a cosmopolitan means that one has an active experience of "belonging to the wider world." As such, cosmopolitanism is closely connected to identity: a cosmopolitan obtains a reflexive awareness of the features that unite us as human beings.
- (C) Concepts such as cosmopolitanism and global citizenship have frequently been used to capture how globalization is experienced "from below," with individuals as the object of analysis. Here, cosmopolitanism is interpreted as having many similarities to global citizenship.

* fragment: 분해하다 ** cosmopolitan: 세계주의자 *** reflexive: 성찰의

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

37.

On June 17, 1953, Mrs. Roosevelt traveled to Hiroshima, where she visited the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, an American research group that studied the effects of the nuclear attacks on bomb survivors. Many people had been injured by the fires that the bomb had caused.

- (A) It led her to urge Americans to do more to help. Though she maintained that they were not America's direct responsibility, "as a gesture of goodwill for the victims of this last war, such help would be invaluable."
- (B) After her official meetings, some girls were waiting to see her. The girls explained that they did not blame her for the atomic bomb: they only wanted to impress on her the need to ensure that these weapons were never used again on human beings, given their effects.
- (C) Although she did not say so directly, the girls may have been among those whose faces were permanently disfigured by the attack. This must have been a powerful encounter because Mrs. Roosevelt called it a "tragic moment." [3점]

* casualty 피해자, 희생자 ** disfigure: (의양을) 흉하게 만들다

- 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.

City directories and telephone books from all cities in a reporter's area of coverage are valuable tools, as are internal directories of the organizations he or she will encounter on the beat.

As soon as a reporter is assigned to a specialized beat, he or she should read several basic books on that subject to become familiar in a general way with how the beat works. (①) If a governmental area is involved—for example, a state legislature or a court system—a reporter should not go on a first assignment without knowing how that particular unit operates. (②) Libraries contain such books, although it is better for reporters to buy their own copies for future reference. (③) No medical reporter can work successfully without a good medical dictionary, for example. (④) Nor should a business reporter be without a basic economics text. (⑤) Having such numbers—which are often impossible to obtain officially—will enable a reporter to bypass obstacles and reach potential sources quickly.

* beat: (관할) 구역 ** bypass: 우회하다

39.

But none of this intergroup variation and intragroup commonality would have anything to do with the workings of culture.

Cultural and behavioral diversity can result from humans' innate ability to flexibly respond to their environments, to engage in social learning, and to make culture (an ability which is itself a part of the social suite). (①) The diversity might conceal an underlying universality that, paradoxically, might relate more to our genes than to cultural exigencies. (②) Evolutionary psychologists John Tooby and Leda Cosmides provide a fanciful illustration of this idea. (③) They suggest a thought experiment in which aliens replace humans with jukeboxes, each of which has a repertoire of thousands of songs and the ability to play a particular song according to where and when it is. (④) We would then observe that jukeboxes in different parts of the world played different songs at different times, songs that were similar to those on the jukeboxes near them. (⑤) This is a way of illustrating that humans might have an inborn ability to respond flexibly—but also predictably—to their environment.

* innate: 타고난 ** exigency: 필요성, 본질적 요구

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

Consider a bar of soap, the kind you keep by the bathroom sink to wash your hands and face. How much meaning could such an innocuous object contain? While it may be tempting to answer "not much," or even "none," in fact, even soap can embody a rich set of symbols. Think about a particular brand of soap. By itself, that soap cleans like any other soap. But through some clever marketing, packaging, and advertising, the brand immerses its soap in a complex set of messages about the environment, personal empowerment, and progressive politics. The brand's website even says, "We are committed to animal protection, environmental protection and respect for human rights." These meanings allow the brand's customers to do more with the soap than just clean their faces: By using these products, they can make a statement about what kind of person they are and what kind of politics they embrace.

* innocuous: 눈에 띄지 않는, 재미없는 ** immerse: 담그다



An ordinary, everyday product can take on a(n) _____(A)_____ meaning through clever marketing, packaging, and advertising; by using it, consumers can _____(B)_____ their personal and political identity.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① symbolic | express |
| ② spiritual | conceal |
| ③ innovative | explore |
| ④ cultural | change |
| ⑤ social | deny |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We trust our common sense largely because we are prone to naive realism: the belief that we see the world precisely as it is. We assume that 'seeing is believing' and trust our intuitive perceptions of the world and ourselves. In daily life, naive realism often serves us well. If you are driving down a one-lane road and see a tractor-trailer moving uncontrollably towards you at 120 kilometers per hour, it is a wise idea to get out of the way. Much of the time, we should (a) trust our perceptions. Yet appearances can sometimes be deceptive. The Earth seems flat. The sun seems to revolve around the Earth. Yet in both cases, our intuitions are (b) wrong. Sometimes, what appears to be obvious can mislead us when it comes to evaluating ourselves and others. Our common sense tells us that our memories (c) accurately capture virtually everything we have seen, although scientific research demonstrates otherwise. Our common sense also assures us that people who do not share our political views are biased, but that we are (d) objective. Yet psychological research demonstrates that we are all susceptible to evaluating political issues in a biased fashion. So our tendencies to believe appearances can lead us to draw (e) reliable conclusions about human nature. In many cases, 'believing is seeing' rather than the reverse: our beliefs shape our perceptions of the world.

* prone: (~의) 경향이 있는 ** deceptive: 판단을 그르치게 하는 *** susceptible: ~하기 쉬운

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① How Did Science Prove That the Earth Is Round?
 - ② Comparison of Common Sense and Scientific Interpretation
 - ③ Seeing Is Believing: Using Intuition to Make Better Decision
 - ④ Beyond Naive Realism: Is Our Perception of Reality Trustworthy?
 - ⑤ When It Comes to Taking Risks, It's Dangerous to Trust Your Instincts
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Bernard Farrelly was one of the greatest of Australian surfers in history. In 1964, he became the first non-Hawaiian to win a major surfing contest at Makaha beach, Hawaii. After more than forty years, by then fairly forgotten in this part of the world, (a) he happened to be passing through Hawaii with his wife, and decided to go back to the beach for a look.

(B)

But the other surfer soon paddled over. "Hey, Bernard," he said, by way of greeting, in his thick Hawaiian accent. The Hawaiian remembered (b) him, and they talked of times past. They talked of Bernard's winning in Makaha, of the beautiful waves in Hawaii, of what had happened in the beach since. This, Farrelly was thinking, is the real Hawaii experience, not the stuff on the shore.

(C)

"Hey, Bernard," the man spoke again as there came a big wave, and he moved his own board well out of the way, "you take this wave." It was classic Hawaiian culture, where giving what you have is always the first order of things. Farrelly thanked him and farewelled (c) him at the moment the swell rose to a roaring beauty. With the setting sun, he was surfing his way back to his wife. "That," he told her, "was the perfect wave."

(D)

Things on the beachfront had changed a lot. The beach and surf, however, were as pure and magical as ever, so (d) he was eager to ride on the Hawaiian surf once again. While his wife stayed in the car, Farrelly took his board out. The further out he got, the more freedom he felt. In the gathering dusk, just one other surfer was there, a large native Hawaiian. Farrelly, an Australian visitor to these shores, kept (e) his distance.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
 - ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
 - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글의 Bernard Farrelly에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 하와이의 서핑 대회에서 우승한 적이 있었다.
 - ② 그를 기억하는 하와이 원주민 서퍼를 만났다.
 - ③ 하와이 문화에 따라 큰 파도를 동료에게 양보했다.
 - ④ 해 질 무렵에 파도를 탔다.
 - ⑤ 아내를 차에 둔 채 파도를 타러 갔다.

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