

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

- ① 학부모 간담회 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ② 현장 학습에 동행해 줄 것을 부탁하려고
- ③ 학부모 동의서 온라인 제출 방법을 안내하려고
- ④ 현장 학습 장소에 관한 학부모의 의견을 구하려고
- ⑤ 현장 학습 학부모 동의서 확인 및 제출을 요청하려고

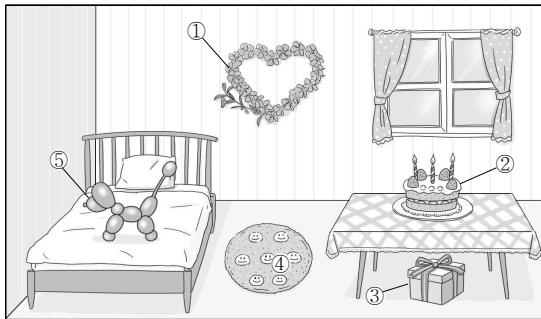
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 오디오 북은 다른 활동을 하면서 듣기에 편리하다.
- ② 오디오 북은 책의 내용을 깊이 이해하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ③ 운동을 할 때는 오디오 북보다 음악을 듣는 것이 더 낫다.
- ④ 도서관은 다양한 장르의 오디오 북을 구비해야 한다.
- ⑤ 오디오 북은 조용한 장소에서 들을 필요가 있다.

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

- ① 수영 코치 - 선수
- ② 서핑 강사 - 강습생
- ③ 인명 구조 요원 - 관광객
- ④ 기상청 직원 - 기상 캐스터
- ⑤ 서핑용품점 주인 - 거래처 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아기 모자 뜨기
- ② 유인물 가져오기
- ③ 동아리 모임 날짜 정하기
- ④ 비누 만들기 재료 구입하기
- ⑤ 과학 실험실 사용 허락받기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60
- ② \$65
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$75
- ⑤ \$80

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 취업 면접 특강에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 전공 강의를 들어야 해서
- ② 진로 센터를 방문해야 해서
- ③ 취업 면접을 보러 가야 해서
- ④ 도서관 아르바이트를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 능력 시험에 응시해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, West Lake Fun Run에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 날짜
- ② 코스 길이
- ③ 출발 시간
- ④ 참가비
- ⑤ 모금액 용도

9. Sleep Under the Sea에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 상어 터널 안에서 잘 기회가 있을 것이다.
- ② 직원 전용 구역 방문은 포함되지 않는다.
- ③ 돌고래에 관한 3D 영화를 볼 수 있을 것이다.
- ④ 15세 미만 어린이는 성인과 동반해야 한다.
- ⑤ 저녁 식사와 아침 식사가 제공될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 자전거 헬멧을 고르시오.

Bike Helmets

	Model	Weight (grams)	Price	LED Lights	Color
①	A	620	\$25	×	Blue
②	B	550	\$30	×	Yellow
③	C	420	\$45	○	Blue
④	D	310	\$55	○	Yellow
⑤	E	240	\$75	○	White

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

- ① It was a three-day camping trip.
- ② We were not able to camp at home.
- ③ My father put it up in the living room.
- ④ I bought it at a camping gear store nearby.
- ⑤ The weather was so nice for sleeping out in the tent.

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

- ① Yes. I'll give you a call when I'm available.
- ② Well, you're not doing any project at the moment.
- ③ All right. We can talk now since the visitor just left.
- ④ Why not? You can join the project anytime.
- ⑤ Sure. I have 30 minutes for you now.

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

Woman: _____

- ① You're right. He's been eating too much lately.
- ② That's not fair. I don't want to walk him all week.
- ③ Sorry. I don't have time to take him to the vet now.
- ④ Okay. I'll take him out for a walk on weekends then.
- ⑤ Not really. Too much exercise is not good for his health.

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

Man: _____

- ① I don't think so. The competition is only one week away.
- ② Of course. We'd better focus on preparing for the exam.
- ③ So I used it in the last online debate competition.
- ④ Then I should get used to using it for debating.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I had my laptop fixed already.

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

Lisa: _____

- ① Why don't we interview the new history teacher?
- ② Let's put your caricature of Mr. Jackson in the article.
- ③ We should write an article about the caricature contest.
- ④ I wonder if you can draw more caricatures of the students.
- ⑤ How about taking a photo of Mr. Jackson during the interview?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique local foods that are popular worldwide
- ② importance of family gatherings on New Year's Day
- ③ the most common New Year's resolutions across cultures
- ④ various ways of celebrating the New Year around the world
- ⑤ efforts to preserve traditional recipes in different countries

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Spain ② Denmark ③ Mexico
- ④ France ⑤ Greece

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

My name is Anthony Thompson and I am writing on behalf of the residents' association. Our recycling program has been working well thanks to your participation. However, a problem has recently occurred that needs your attention. Because there is no given day for recycling, residents are putting their recycling out at any time. This makes the recycling area messy, which requires extra labor and cost. To deal with this problem, the residents' association has decided on a day to recycle. I would like to let you know that you can put out your recycling on Wednesdays only. I am sure it will make our apartment complex look much more pleasant. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

- ① 재활용품 배출 허용 요일을 알리려고
- ② 쓰레기 분리배출의 필요성을 설명하려고
- ③ 쓰레기 분리배출 후 주변 정리를 부탁하려고
- ④ 입주민 대표 선출 결과를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 쓰레기장 재정비 비용을 청구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was a day I was due to give a presentation at work, not something I'd do often. As I stood up to begin, I froze. A chilly 'pins-and-needles' feeling crept over me, starting in my hands. Time seemed to stand still as I struggled to start speaking, and I felt a pressure around my throat, as though my voice was trapped and couldn't come out. Gazing around at the blur of faces, I realized they were all waiting for me to begin, but by now I knew I couldn't continue.

- ① panicked ② angry ③ relieved
- ④ grateful ⑤ bored

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

No matter what your situation, whether you are an insider or an outsider, you need to become the voice that challenges yesterday's answers. Think about the characteristics that make outsiders valuable to an organization. They are the people who have the perspective to see problems that the insiders are too close to really notice. They are the ones who have the freedom to point out these problems and criticize them without risking their job or their career. Part of adopting an outsider mentality is forcing yourself to look around your organization with this disassociated, less emotional perspective. If you didn't know your coworkers and feel bonded to them by your shared experiences, what would you think of them? You may not have the job security or confidence to speak your mind to management, but you can make these "outsider" assessments of your organization on your own and use what you determine to advance your career.

- ① 조직 내의 의사소통이 원활한지 수시로 살펴라.
- ② 외부자의 관점으로 자기 조직을 비판적으로 바라보라.
- ③ 관심사의 공유를 통해 직장 동료와의 관계를 개선하라.
- ④ 과거의 성공에 도취되어 자기 계발을 소홀히 하지 말라.
- ⑤ 동료의 실수를 비판하기보다는 먼저 이해하려고 노력하라.

21. 밑줄 친 training for a marathon이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The known fact of contingencies, without knowing precisely what those contingencies will be, shows that disaster preparation is not the same thing as disaster rehearsal. No matter how many mock disasters are staged according to prior plans, the real disaster will never mirror any one of them. Disaster-preparation planning is more like training for a marathon than training for a high-jump competition or a sprinting event. Marathon runners do not practice by running the full course of twenty-six miles; rather, they get into shape by running shorter distances and building up their endurance with cross-training. If they have prepared successfully, then they are in optimal condition to run the marathon over its predetermined course and length, assuming a range of weather conditions, predicted or not. This is normal marathon preparation.

* contingency: 비상사태 ** mock: 모의의
*** cross-training: 여러 가지 운동을 조합하여 행하는 훈련법

- ① developing the potential to respond to a real disaster
- ② making a long-term recovery plan for a disaster
- ③ seeking cooperation among related organizations
- ④ saving basic disaster supplies for an emergency
- ⑤ testing a runner's speed as often as possible

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fears of damaging ecosystems are based on the sound conservationist principle that we should aim to minimize the disruption we cause, but there is a risk that this principle may be confused with the old idea of a 'balance of nature.' This supposes a perfect order of nature that will seek to maintain itself and that we should not change. It is a romantic, not to say idyllic, notion, but deeply misleading because it supposes a static condition. Ecosystems are dynamic, and although some may endure, apparently unchanged, for periods that are long in comparison with the human lifespan, they must and do change eventually. Species come and go, climates change, plant and animal communities adapt to altered circumstances, and when examined in fine detail such adaptation and consequent change can be seen to be taking place constantly. The 'balance of nature' is a myth. Our planet is dynamic, and so are the arrangements by which its inhabitants live together.

* idyllic: 목가적인

- ① 생물 다양성이 높은 생태계가 기후 변화에 더 잘 적응한다.
- ② 인간의 부적절한 개입은 자연의 균형을 깨뜨린다.
- ③ 자연은 정적이지 않고 역동적으로 계속 변한다.
- ④ 모든 생물은 적자생존의 원칙에 순응하기 마련이다.
- ⑤ 동식물은 상호 경쟁을 통해 생태계의 균형을 이룬다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the modern scientific era, creativity was attributed to a superhuman force; all novel ideas originated with the gods. After all, how could a person create something that did not exist before the divine act of creation? In fact, the Latin meaning of the verb "inspire" is "to breathe into," reflecting the belief that creative inspiration was similar to the moment in creation when God first breathed life into man. Plato argued that the poet was possessed by divine inspiration, and Plotin wrote that art could only be beautiful if it descended from God. The artist's job was not to imitate nature but rather to reveal the sacred and transcendent qualities of nature. Art could only be a pale imitation of the perfection of the world of ideas. Greek artists did not blindly imitate what they saw in reality; instead they tried to represent the pure, true forms underlying reality, resulting in a sort of compromise between abstraction and accuracy.

* transcendent: 초월적인

- ① conflicting views on the role of artists
- ② positive effects of imitation on creativity
- ③ contribution of art to sharing religious beliefs
- ④ gods as a source of creativity in the pre-modern era
- ⑤ collaboration between philosophy and art in ancient times

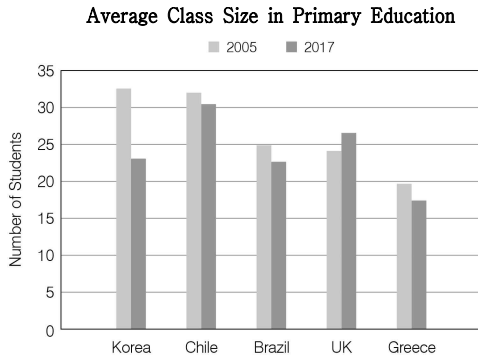
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some beginning researchers mistakenly believe that a good hypothesis is one that is guaranteed to be right (e.g., *alcohol will slow down reaction time*). However, if we already know your hypothesis is true before you test it, testing your hypothesis won't tell us anything new. Remember, research is supposed to produce *new* knowledge. To get new knowledge, you, as a researcher-explorer, need to leave the safety of the shore (established facts) and venture into uncharted waters (as Einstein said, "If we knew what we were doing, it would not be called research, would it?"). If your predictions about what will happen in these uncharted waters are wrong, that's okay: Scientists are allowed to make mistakes (as Bates said, "Research is the process of going up alleys to see if they are blind"). Indeed, scientists often learn more from predictions that do not turn out than from those that do.

* uncharted waters: 미개척 영역

- ① Researchers, Don't Be Afraid to Be Wrong
- ② Hypotheses Are Different from Wild Guesses
- ③ Why Researchers Are Reluctant to Share Their Data
- ④ One Small Mistake Can Ruin Your Whole Research
- ⑤ Why Hard Facts Don't Change Our Minds

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the average class size in primary education of five countries in 2005 and 2017. ① In every country except the UK, the average class size in 2017 decreased compared to that in 2005. ② In 2005, Korea's average class size was the largest of all the countries, with more than 30 students in a class. ③ In 2017, however, Chile's average class size was the largest of all the countries, with fewer than 30 students in a class. ④ In 2005, the average class size in Brazil was larger than that in the UK, whereas the reverse was true in 2017. ⑤ In Greece, the average class size was fewer than 20 students in a class in both 2005 and 2017.

26. Grey County 2021 Job Fair에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Grey County 2021 Job Fair

April 28, 2:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Bayshore Community Center

Businesses across Grey County can now register for a booth at the 2021 Job Fair. Last year's was the largest ever held in this area with more than 80 employers and over 1,000 job seekers. This year, we're moving to an even larger location with plenty of space for all attendees.

- Registration Fee: \$80
- Registration Deadline: April 14, 6:00 p.m.

Enhanced Services to Employers

- 5 m × 5 m booth
- Free wifi
- Employer-only lounge and refreshments

For more information, visit www.greycountyjobfair.org.

- ① 행사 진행 시간은 6시간이다.
- ② 작년보다 더 좁은 장소에서 열린다.
- ③ 등록 마감일은 4월 28일이다.
- ④ 가로세로 각각 10m인 부스가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 고용주 전용 라운지와 다과가 제공된다.

27. The Riverside Escape에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Riverside Escape

The Riverside Escape is a city-wide escape game played on your smartphone. We turn the city of Riverside into a giant escape game wherein teams must race around the city completing challenges without getting caught.

How to Play

- Get your ticket—one ticket per team of up to 6 players.
- Choose the start date for the game. We will send you detailed information via email before your date of choice.
- Arrive at the start location and start anytime you want on the day.
- Score as many points as possible by answering the puzzles while moving around the city.

Opening Times

March 1, 2021 – May 31, 2021
Monday – Sunday, 10:00 – 20:00

Ticket Price

\$50 per ticket (This price may change on a daily basis.)

Come join us for an escape adventure!

- ① 도시 전역에서 벌어지는 탈출 게임이다.
- ② 최대 여섯 명으로 구성된 팀당 티켓 한 장을 사야 한다.
- ③ 선택한 게임 시작일 이전에 전화로 상세한 정보를 알려 준다.
- ④ 2021년 3월 1일부터 세 달간 열린다.
- ⑤ 티켓 가격은 매일 달라질 수 있다.

28. Ingrid Bergman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ingrid Bergman was born in Stockholm, Sweden on August 29, 1915. Her mother was German and her father Swedish. Her mother died when she was three, and her father passed away when she was 12. Eventually she was brought up by her Uncle Otto and Aunt Hulda. She was interested in acting from an early age. When she was 17, she attended the Royal Dramatic Theater School in Stockholm. She made her debut on the stage but was more interested in working in films. In the early 1940s, she gained star status in Hollywood, playing many roles as the heroine of the film. Bergman was considered to have tremendous acting talent, an angelic natural beauty and the willingness to work hard to get the best out of films. She was fluent in five languages and appeared in a range of films, plays and TV productions.

- ① 어머니는 독일인이었고 아버지는 스웨덴인이었다.
- ② 17세에 Royal Dramatic Theater School에 다녔다.
- ③ 영화를 통해 데뷔했으나 연극에 더 관심이 있었다.
- ④ 1940년대 초에 할리우드에서 스타의 지위를 얻었다.
- ⑤ 다섯 개의 언어에 유창했다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While reflecting on the needs of organizations, leaders, and families today, we realize that one of the unique characteristics ① is inclusivity. Why? Because inclusivity supports ② what everyone ultimately wants from their relationships: collaboration. Yet the majority of leaders, organizations, and families are still using the language of the old paradigm in which one person—typically the oldest, most educated, and/or wealthiest—makes all the decisions, and their decisions rule with little discussion or inclusion of others, ③ resulting in exclusivity. Today, this person could be a director, CEO, or other senior leader of an organization. There is no need for others to present their ideas because they are considered ④ inadequate. Yet research shows that exclusivity in problem solving, even with a genius, is not as effective as inclusivity, ⑤ which everyone's ideas are heard and a solution is developed through collaboration.

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

The objective point of view is illustrated by John Ford's "philosophy of camera." Ford considered the camera to be a window and the audience to be ① outside the window viewing the people and events within. We are asked to watch the actions as if they were taking place at a distance, and we are not asked to participate. The objective point of view employs a static camera as much as possible in order to ② avoid this window effect, and it concentrates on the actors and the action without drawing attention to the camera. The objective camera suggests an emotional distance between camera and subject; the camera seems simply to be recording, as ③ straightforwardly as possible, the characters and actions of the story. For the most part, the director uses natural, normal types of camera positioning and camera angles. The objective camera does not comment on or ④ interpret the action but merely records it, letting it unfold. We see the action from the viewpoint of an impersonal observer. If the camera moves, it does so unnoticeably, calling as ⑤ little attention to itself as possible.

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

31. Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the _____. The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins—their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power. [3점]

* legacy: 유산 ** formidable: 강력한

- ① hunt ② law ③ charity
④ remedy ⑤ dance

32. Our brains have evolved to remember unexpected events because basic survival depends on the ability to perceive causes and predict effects. If the brain predicts one event and experiences another, the unusualness will be especially interesting and will be encoded accordingly. Neurologist and classroom teacher Judith Willis has claimed that surprise in the classroom is one of the most effective ways of teaching with brain stimulation in mind. If students are exposed to new experiences via demonstrations or through the unexpected enthusiasm of their teachers or peers, they will be much more likely to connect with the information that follows. Willis has written that encouraging active discovery in the classroom allows students to interact with new information, moving it beyond working memory to be processed in the frontal lobe, which is devoted to advanced cognitive functioning. _____ sets us up for learning by directing attention, providing stimulation to developing perceptual systems, and feeding curious and exploratory behavior.

* frontal lobe: (대뇌의) 전두엽

- ① Awareness of social responsibility
② Memorization of historical facts
③ Competition with rivals
④ Preference for novelty
⑤ Fear of failure

33. Psychological research has shown that people naturally _____, often without thinking about it. Imagine you're cooking up a special dinner with a friend. You're a great cook, but your friend is the wine expert, an amateur sommelier. A neighbor drops by and starts telling you both about the terrific new wines being sold at the liquor store just down the street. There are many new wines, so there's a lot to remember. How hard are you going to try to remember what the neighbor has to say about which wines to buy? Why bother when the information would be better retained by the wine expert sitting next to you? If your friend wasn't around, you might try harder. After all, it would be good to know what a good wine would be for the evening's festivities. But your friend, the wine expert, is likely to remember the information without even trying. [3점]

- ① divide up cognitive labor
- ② try to avoid disagreements
- ③ seek people with similar tastes
- ④ like to share old wisdom
- ⑤ balance work and leisure

34. Even companies that sell physical products to make profit are forced by their boards and investors to reconsider their underlying motives and to collect as much data as possible from consumers. Supermarkets no longer make all their money selling their produce and manufactured goods. They give you loyalty cards with which they track your purchasing behaviors precisely. Then supermarkets sell this purchasing behavior to marketing analytics companies. The marketing analytics companies perform machine learning procedures, slicing the data in new ways, and resell behavioral data back to product manufacturers as marketing insights. When data and machine learning become currencies of value in a capitalist system, then every company's natural tendency is to maximize its ability to conduct surveillance on its own customers because _____. [3점]

* surveillance: 관찰, 감시

- ① its success relies on the number of its innovative products
- ② more customers come through word-of-mouth marketing
- ③ it has come to realize the importance of offline stores
- ④ the customers are themselves the new value-creation devices
- ⑤ questions are raised on the effectiveness of the capitalist system

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Academics, politicians, marketers and others have in the past debated whether or not it is ethically correct to market products and services directly to young consumers. ① This is also a dilemma for psychologists who have questioned whether they ought to help advertisers manipulate children into purchasing more products they have seen advertised. ② Advertisers have admitted to taking advantage of the fact that it is easy to make children feel that they are losers if they do not own the 'right' products. ③ When products become more popular, more competitors enter the marketplace and marketers lower their marketing costs to remain competitive. ④ Clever advertising informs children that they will be viewed by their peers in an unfavorable way if they do not have the products that are advertised, thereby playing on their emotional vulnerabilities. ⑤ The constant feelings of inadequateness created by advertising have been suggested to contribute to children becoming fixated with instant gratification and beliefs that material possessions are important.

* fixated: 집착하는 ** gratification: 만족(감)

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

36.

Once we recognize the false-cause issue, we see it everywhere. For example, a recent long-term study of University of Toronto medical students concluded that medical school class presidents lived an average of 2.4 years less than other medical school graduates.

- (A) Perhaps this extra stress, and the corresponding lack of social and relaxation time—rather than being class president per se—contributes to lower life expectancy. If so, the real lesson of the study is that we should all relax a little and not let our work take over our lives.
- (B) Probably not. Just because being class president is correlated with shorter life expectancy does not mean that it *causes* shorter life expectancy. In fact, it seems likely that the sort of person who becomes medical school class president is, on average, extremely hard-working, serious, and ambitious.
- (C) At first glance, this seemed to imply that being a medical school class president is bad for you. Does this mean that you should avoid being medical school class president at all costs? [3점]

* per se: 그 자체로

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

37.

We commonly argue about the fairness of taxation—whether this or that tax will fall more heavily on the rich or the poor.

- (A) Taxes on tobacco, alcohol, and casinos are called “sin taxes” because they seek to discourage activities considered harmful or undesirable. Such taxes express society’s disapproval of these activities by raising the cost of engaging in them. Proposals to tax sugary sodas (to combat obesity) or carbon emissions (to address climate change) likewise seek to change norms and shape behavior.
- (B) But the expressive dimension of taxation goes beyond debates about fairness, to the moral judgements societies make about which activities are worthy of honor and recognition, and which ones should be discouraged. Sometimes, these judgements are explicit.
- (C) Not all taxes have this aim. We do not tax income to express disapproval of paid employment or to discourage people from engaging in it. Nor is a general sales tax intended as a deterrent to buying things. These are simply ways of raising revenue.

* deterrent: 억제책

- 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.

However, some types of beliefs cannot be tested for truth because we cannot get external evidence in our lifetimes (such as a belief that the Earth will stop spinning on its axis by the year 9999 or that there is life on a planet 100-million light-years away).

Most beliefs—but not all—are open to tests of verification. This means that beliefs can be tested to see if they are correct or false. (①) Beliefs can be verified or falsified with objective criteria external to the person. (②) There are people who believe the Earth is flat and not a sphere. (③) Because we have objective evidence that the Earth is in fact a sphere, the flat Earth belief can be shown to be false. (④) Also, the belief that it will rain tomorrow can be tested for truth by waiting until tomorrow and seeing whether it rains or not. (⑤) Also, meta-physical beliefs (such as the existence and nature of a god) present considerable challenges in generating evidence that everyone is willing to use as a truth criterion. [3점]

* verification: 검증, 확인 ** falsify: 거짓임을 입증하다

39.

But the necessary and useful instinct to generalize can distort our world view.

Everyone automatically categorizes and generalizes all the time. Unconsciously. It is not a question of being prejudiced or enlightened. Categories are absolutely necessary for us to function. (①) They give structure to our thoughts. (②) Imagine if we saw every item and every scenario as truly unique—we would not even have a language to describe the world around us. (③) It can make us mistakenly group together things, or people, or countries that are actually very different. (④) It can make us assume everything or everyone in one category is similar. (⑤) And, maybe, most unfortunate of all, it can make us jump to conclusions about a whole category based on a few, or even just one, unusual example.

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

At the University of Iowa, students were briefly shown numbers that they had to memorize. Then they were offered the choice of either a fruit salad or a chocolate cake. When the number the students memorized was seven digits long, 63% of them chose the cake. When the number they were asked to remember had just two digits, however, 59% opted for the fruit salad. Our reflective brains know that the fruit salad is better for our health, but our reflexive brains desire that soft, fattening chocolate cake. If the reflective brain is busy figuring something else out—like trying to remember a seven-digit number—then impulse can easily win. On the other hand, if we’re not thinking too hard about something else (with only a minor distraction like memorizing two digits), then the reflective system can deny the emotional impulse of the reflexive side.

* reflective: 숙고하는 ** reflexive: 반사적인



According to the above experiment, the (A) intellectual load on the brain leads the reflexive side of the brain to become (B).

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① limited | | powerful |
| ② limited | | divided |
| ③ varied | | passive |
| ④ increased | | dominant |
| ⑤ increased | | weakened |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Test scores are not a measure of self-worth; however, we often associate our sense of worthiness with our performance on an exam. Thoughts such as "If I don't pass this test, I'm a failure" are mental traps not rooted in truth. Failing a test is failing a test, nothing more. It is in no way (a) descriptive of your value as a person. Believing that test performance is a reflection of your virtue places (b) unreasonable pressure on your performance. Not passing the certification test only means that your certification status has been delayed. (c) Maintaining a positive attitude is therefore important. If you have studied hard, reaffirm this mentally and believe that you will do well. If, on the other hand, you did not study as hard as you should have or wanted to, (d) accept that as beyond your control for now and attend to the task of doing the best you can. If things do not go well this time, you know what needs to be done in preparation for the next exam. Talk to yourself in positive terms. Avoid rationalizing past or future test performance by placing the blame on secondary variables. Thoughts such as, "I didn't have enough time," or "I should have" (e) relieve the stress of test-taking. Take control by affirming your value, self-worth, and dedication to meeting the test challenge head on. Repeat to yourself "I can and I will pass this exam."

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Attitude Toward a Test: It's Just a Test
- ② Some Stress Is Good for Performance
- ③ Studying Together Works for a Test
- ④ Repetition: The Road to Perfection
- ⑤ Sound Body: The Key to Success

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)

Once upon a time there lived a poor but cheerful shoemaker. He was so happy, he sang all day long. The children loved to stand around his window to listen to (a) him. Next door to the shoemaker lived a rich man. He used to sit up all night to count his gold. In the morning, he went to bed, but he could not sleep because of the sound of the shoemaker's singing.

(B)

He could not sleep, or work, or sing—and, worst of all, the children no longer came to see (b) him. At last, the shoemaker felt so unhappy that he seized his bag of gold and ran next door to the rich man. "Please take back your gold," he said. "The worry of it is making me ill, and I have lost all of my friends. I would rather be a poor shoemaker, as I was before." And so the shoemaker was happy again and sang all day at his work.

(C)

There was so much there that the shoemaker was afraid to let it out of his sight. So he took it to bed with him. But he could not sleep for worrying about it. Very early in the morning, he got up and brought his gold down from the bedroom. He had decided to hide it up the chimney instead. But he was still uneasy, and in a little while he dug a hole in the garden and buried his bag of gold in it. It was no use trying to work. (c) He was too worried about the safety of his gold. And as for singing, he was too miserable to utter a note.

(D)

One day, (d) he thought of a way of stopping the singing. He wrote a letter to the shoemaker asking him to visit. The shoemaker came at once, and to his surprise the rich man gave him a bag of gold. When he got home again, the shoemaker opened the bag. (e) He had never seen so much gold before! When he sat down at his bench and began, carefully, to count it, the children watched through the window.

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. 다음 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 shoemaker에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 그의 노래로 인해 옆집 사람이 잠을 잘 수 없었다.
- ② 예전처럼 가난하게 살고 싶지 않다고 말했다.
- ③ 정원에 구멍을 파고 금화가 든 가방을 묻었다.
- ④ 부자가 보낸 편지에 즉시 그를 만나러 갔다.
- ⑤ 금화를 셀 때 아이들이 그 모습을 봤다.

* 확인 사항

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