

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 I think reading newspapers is boring.
- ② No, they deliver the paper around 6 a.m.
- ③ Well, I'd prefer to read the news on paper.
- ④ I heard the printing ink is very harmful, though.
- ⑤ You owe me \$100 for two months' subscription.

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

- ① That's reasonable. I'll take those glasses.
- ② Sure. You may go during the lunch break.
- ③ All right. You can play soccer after school.
- ④ It's your fault. You need to pay the repair bill.
- ⑤ That's too bad. You should have worked harder.

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

- ① 도서관 후원 단체의 회원을 모집하려고
- ② 도서관 확장 공사의 일정을 공지하려고
- ③ 도서관의 헌책 나눔 행사를 홍보하려고
- ④ 도서관에 대한 정부 지원을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 도서관의 평생 교육 프로그램을 안내하려고

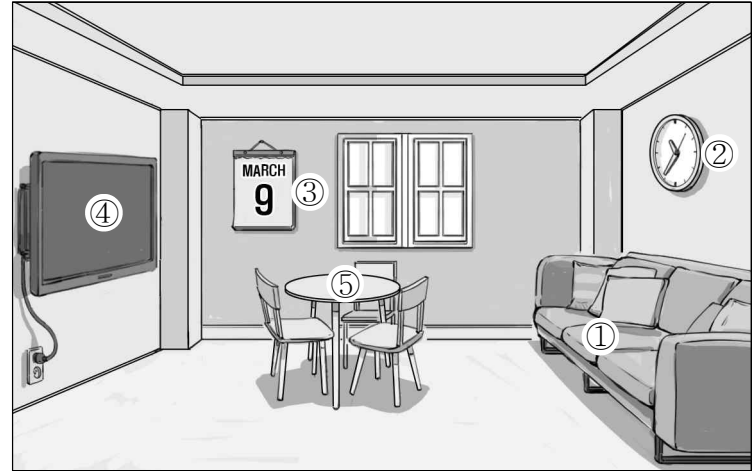
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 연습과 복습을 꾸준히 해야 한다.
- ② 지킬 수 있는 학습 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ③ 남을 가르치면서 더 많은 것을 배울 수 있다.
- ④ 풀이 과정을 적는 것이 수학 공부에 효율적이다.
- ⑤ 사실의 단순 암기보다 개념의 이해에 충실해야 한다.

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

- ① 건물 관리인-건물주
- ② 부동산 중개인-세입자
- ③ 이사 업체 직원-집주인
- ④ 가전제품 수리 기사-고객
- ⑤ 배달 업체 직원-꽃집 주인

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 휴대 전화 방수 케이스 사기
- ② 여행 사진 인화 신청하기
- ③ 빌려준 텐트 찾아오기
- ④ 캠프장 위치 확인하기
- ⑤ 래프팅 예약하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 제주도 여행을 취소한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 사촌과 함께 보낼 일정이 생겨서
- ② 계절 학기 수업을 수강해야 해서
- ③ 가족과 말레이시아에 가야 해서
- ④ 시간제 일자리를 구해야 해서
- ⑤ 콘서트 연습과 시간이 겹쳐서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$6 ② \$8 ③ \$10 ④ \$12 ⑤ \$14

10. 대화를 듣고, Kite Flying Competition에 관해 언급되지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 참가비
- ④ 심사 기준 ⑤ 상품

11. Spring Walking Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학부모도 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 3월 마지막 토요일에 개최된다.
- ③ 교문에서 출발하여 5 km를 걷는다.
- ④ 점심과 물이 무료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 행사 당일에 참가 등록이 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택한 애완동물 운반용 가방을 고르시오.

Pet Carriers					
	Model	Foldable	Size	Color	Price
①	A	○	Small	Gray	\$25
②	B	×	Small	Yellow	\$25
③	C	○	Medium	Gray	\$30
④	D	○	Medium	Yellow	\$30
⑤	E	○	Large	Gray	\$35

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

Man: _____

- ① Wonderful choice! You won't regret.
- ② Okay. The shipping is \$3 per address.
- ③ Don't worry. We'll keep them for you.
- ④ I'm sorry. The last pair has just been sold.
- ⑤ Never mind. Let me call the store right away.

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

Woman: _____

- ① You're right. Then I should email the cards.
- ② I understand. I should make the cards myself.
- ③ Yeah. This would be a great birthday present.
- ④ Then, please drive them home after the party.
- ⑤ Not at all. I've already invited all my classmates.

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

Carla: _____

- ① Do you have any specific model in mind?
- ② Then, could you tell me your budget range?
- ③ Everyone has a different taste, so I can't tell.
- ④ If you get her these earphones, she'd be happy.
- ⑤ Headphones would be better for listening to music.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① selecting good vegetable seeds
- ② growing vegetables and fruits in pots
- ③ managing indoor humidity using plants
- ④ using sand to store vegetables and fruits
- ⑤ mixing sand and soil for a vegetable garden

17. 언급된 채소나 과일이 아닌 것은?

- ① carrots ② onions ③ potatoes ④ apples ⑤ pears

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We hope you enjoyed your recent stay with Youth Hostels Association. We are continually striving to improve the services we offer to our guests and we hope you will take the opportunity to inform us about what you really think. Your feedback is important to us and we would be grateful if you could spare a few minutes to share your experience and opinions. Complete the survey now and you will be entered into a FREE monthly prize draw, and will have the chance to win £200 worth of overnight vouchers to be used with your next booking, at any Youth Hostel of your choice in England and Wales. We appreciate your feedback.

- ① 경품 당첨 소식을 알리려고
- ② 예약 취소 불가를 통지하려고
- ③ 시설 훼손 비용을 청구하려고
- ④ 설문 조사 참여를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 숙박 시설 개장을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before I could get off my horse, I heard a disturbing sound. Charlie heard it, too. He stopped abruptly and backed quickly away from the sound. The rattling sound seemed to echo down the river. As I turned my head, I caught a glimpse of a brown and gray curled creature. The rattlesnake was in position to strike. Fear gripped my heart and it pounded furiously. My hands began to sweat and my legs were trembling. I knew any slight movement might make the deadly snake strike. I had only one choice: to get Charlie out of danger. He had the same idea. He spun quickly, avoiding the rattlesnake's attack. As we reached a safe distance, my heart rate began to slow to its regular rhythm. I patted Charlie's head and said, "Good boy. You saved my life."

- ① frightened → relieved ② cheerful → upset
- ③ curious → disappointed ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ ashamed → grateful

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anyone who has tried to complete a jigsaw puzzle as the clock ticked on toward a deadline knows that the more they struggle to find the missing pieces, the harder it is to find them. As soon as the clock stops, on the other hand, the pieces virtually find each other. Why do the answers we missed in an exam so often occur to us as soon as we turn in the test? The answer, surely, is that we are trying too hard. We are trying in an anxious or frustrated way, and not surprisingly, this makes us tense up. This kind of trying results from doubt. If we didn't doubt our ability to perform the task at hand, we wouldn't need to try. You don't "try" to sit down and pick up the newspaper when you get home from work, do you?

- ① 스트레스 유발 요인은 사람마다 다양하다.
- ② 적당한 긴장감은 집중력과 수행 속도를 향상한다.
- ③ 과도한 경쟁의식은 성급한 상황 판단을 부추긴다.
- ④ 적절한 휴식은 암기력을 향상하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 자기 능력을 의심하면 과도하게 애쓰다가 일을 그르친다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Deposits of oil lie under the frozen ground, or tundra, of Alaska. Scientists and engineers have the technology needed to get this oil out of the ground and move it across the state through pipelines. Some people support drilling for Alaska's oil and moving it over the land in pipes. Other people fear that digging into the tundra will be harmful to the environment. They also fear that above-ground pipelines and spilled oil may harm the plants and animals in the region. People who are opposed to drilling in Alaska don't want to take the benefits of having more oil with the potential bad effects on the environment. Other people feel that this tradeoff is worth the benefits it will give to the community, or to the country as a whole. Still others say new technology should be developed to reduce the dangers to the environment before drilling is allowed.

- ① growing concerns of shrinking tundra
- ② geographical features of Alaskan tundra
- ③ conflicting views on drilling for Alaska's oil
- ④ negative effects of oil spill on the environment
- ⑤ necessity of developing a new drilling technology

[22 ~ 23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. It has been estimated that every \$1.00 spent on locally produced foods returns (or circulates) \$3.00 to \$7.00 within the community. Consumers buy produce and other goods from local farmers, who buy farm supplies from local businesses. Those businesses help to keep people in the community employed, and, in turn, they spend their money back in the community. This helps to encourage a thriving community and increases the economic health of the region. In addition, when farmers have direct access to consumers, they are able to keep more of each dollar earned from a sale, because the middle-man is eliminated. This increases profits to producers and keeps their farms competitive with the traditional retail chain stores. Purchasing local produce not only improves the local economy, but it can also help you stretch your food dollar and get high-quality fruits and vegetables.

- ① Buy Locally, Create a Positive Chain Effect
- ② Are Locally Produced Foods High in Quality?
- ③ Purchase Fresh Foods, Make the World Green
- ④ The Local Farmer as a New Community Leader
- ⑤ Who Benefits from the Traditional Retail Chain?

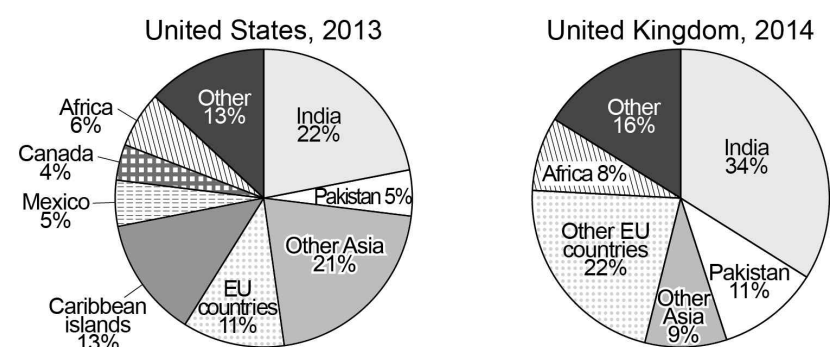
23. Chalk and blackboards first made their mark in higher education at elite military schools at the start of the 19th century. Decades of war and geopolitical turmoil, combined with sweeping changes to the scale and social organization of governments, put a new premium on training large groups of elite civil and military engineers. Mathematics was their essential tool, and would also become a gateway subject for efficiently sorting the best and brightest. Blackboards offered instructors a way of working quickly and visibly in front of the large groups of elite students who would now need to know mathematics to a greater degree than ever before. They also provided a setting for discipline, allowing those instructors to examine and correct the work of many students at once or in succession as they solved problems at the board.

* turmoil: 혼란

- ① The Advancement of Elite Education Institutes
- ② Math Instructors: Mentors for Future Engineers
- ③ Mathematics: A Key Factor of Military Campaigns
- ④ Military Schools' Roles in the Progress of Science
- ⑤ Blackboard: A Setting of Math Education for Elites

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Foreign-Trained Doctors Working in the U.S. and the UK
by Countries of Origin



The two pie charts above show the percentages of foreign-trained doctors who were working in the U.S. in 2013 and in the UK in 2014 by countries of origin. ① Doctors who were trained in India represented the largest part both in the U.S. and in the UK. ② In the U.S., the percentage of doctors from the Caribbean islands and the EU countries took up more than one-tenth, respectively. ③ Doctors who were trained in Africa accounted for a greater percentage in the UK than in the U.S. ④ The percentage of Pakistan-trained doctors in the UK was more than double that in the U.S. ⑤ In the U.S., the percentage of doctors from the EU countries was lower than that of the doctors from Canada and Mexico combined.

25. A. Manette Ansay에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Award-winning author A. Manette Ansay was born in Michigan in 1964, and grew up in Wisconsin. She was talented at playing the piano when young and subsequently trained as a concert pianist, attending the Peabody Conservatory of Music. However, by the age of 21 she had to give up the pursuit because of ill health, and by 23 she began writing in need of another outlet for her creative energies. Since then, she has become a best-selling novelist. After her time at Peabody, she worked for a while at the American Museum of Natural History before returning to school at the University of Maine to study anthropology. Since the 1990s, her health has gradually stabilized, though there are still times when even writing is challenging. Ansay went on to study and work at Cornell University, and then became an assistant professor at Vanderbilt University.

- ① 어린 시절에 피아노 연주에 재능이 있었다.
- ② 23세 무렵에 글을 쓰기 시작했다.
- ③ 미국 자연사 박물관에서 근무한 적이 있다.
- ④ 1990년대 이후 건강을 완전히 회복했다.
- ⑤ Vanderbilt 대학교의 조교수가 되었다.

26. King Clay Pottery Classes에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

King Clay Pottery Classes

Join our pottery classes and learn how to make pots on the wheel. Each class consists of mixed levels of students.

- Maximum class size: 10 students
- Schedule of classes
 - Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 7 p.m. - 10 p.m.
 - Wednesday: 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.
 - The studio is also open to all students from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday. There is no instruction but you can work on whatever you want.
- Fee: \$340 for a ten-week session. This fee includes Saturday studio time and all materials.

For more information, call Rebecca at (703) 543-7654 or email her at theclayking@pottery2017.net.

- ① 동일한 수준의 수강생으로 반이 구성된다.
- ② 반은 최소 10명으로 구성된다.
- ③ 수요일에는 오후 7시부터 수업이 진행된다.
- ④ 토요일에도 강습을 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수강료에 모든 재료가 포함되어 있다.

27. Creatures of the Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Creatures of the Night

Experience the wonders of night animals and their amazing adaptations to nature at the annual Creatures of the Night.



Friday, April 7th, 2017
5 p.m. until 10 p.m.
At Oak Forest Park (OFP)

► Enjoy exciting activities!

- Meet night creatures, such as owls, fireflies, and more!
- Search for live bats and meet a bat ecologist.
- Watch a puppet theater.
- Take a guided night hike.

► Program fee

Full price: \$8
OFP member: \$6
Children 2 and under: free



Food will be available for purchase from a food truck.

Pre-registration is recommended!

- ① 오후 5시부터 오후 10시까지 진행된다.
- ② 박쥐 생태학자를 만날 수 있다.
- ③ 안내원이 동행하는 야간 하이킹이 있다.
- ④ OFP 회원은 참가비가 무료다.
- ⑤ 먹거리 트럭에서 음식을 구입할 수 있다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

One of the simplest and most effective ways to build empathy in children ① is to let them play more on their own. Unsupervised kids are not reluctant to tell one another how they feel. In addition, children at play often take on other roles, pretending to be Principal Walsh or Josh's mom, happily forcing ② themselves to imagine how someone else thinks and feels. Unfortunately, free play is becoming rare. Boston College research professor Peter Gray has documented a continuous and ③ ultimately dramatic decline in children's opportunities to play and explore in their own chosen ways over the past fifty years in the United States and other developed countries. The effects have been especially ④ damaged, he argues, to empathy. He concludes that a decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly ⑤ what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially.

* empathy: 공감, 감정 이입

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Until the twentieth century, when composers began experimenting freely with form and design, classical music continued to follow basic rules relating to structure, not to mention harmony. There still was room for (A) conformity/individuality—the great composers didn't follow the rules, but made the rules follow them—yet there was always a fundamental proportion and logic behind the design. Even after many of the rules were (B) maintained/overtured by radical concepts in more recent times, composers, more often than not, still organized their thoughts in ways that produced an overall, unifying structure. That's one reason the atonal, incredibly complex works by Arnold Schönberg or Karlheinz Stockhausen, to name two twentieth-century Modernists, are nonetheless (C) approachable/inaccessible. The sounds might be very strange, but the results are still decidedly classical in terms of organization.

* atonal: 무조악, 장조나 단조 등의조를 따르지 않는

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① conformity | ..... | maintained | ..... | approachable |
| ② individuality | ..... | overtured | ..... | approachable |
| ③ individuality | ..... | maintained | ..... | approachable |
| ④ individuality | ..... | maintained | ..... | inaccessible |
| ⑤ conformity | ..... | overtured | ..... | inaccessible |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Mrs. Smith, an intelligent woman in her sixties, has suffered a massive stroke, affecting the back portions of her right cerebral hemisphere. She has perfectly preserved intelligence—and humor. ① She sometimes complains to her nurse that she has not put dessert or coffee on her tray. When the nurse says, “But, it is right there, on the left,” Mrs. Smith does not seem to understand what ② she says, and does not look to the left. If the nurse gently turns Mrs. Smith's head, so that the dessert comes into sight, in the preserved right half of ③ her visual field, she says, “Oh, there it is—it wasn't there before.” Actually, ④ she has totally lost the idea of “left.” Sometimes, she complains that her portions are too small, but this is because she only eats from the right half of the plate—it does not occur to ⑤ her that it has a left half as well.

* cerebral hemisphere: 대뇌 반구

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

31. Recent research by Juliet Zhu and J. J. Argo suggests that making subtle changes to the seating arrangements in meetings can have an effect on what people choose to focus their attention on. For example, the study found that circular seating arrangements typically activated people's need to belong. As a result, they were more likely to focus on the group's collective objectives and be persuaded by messages and proposals that highlighted group benefits rather than benefits to any one individual. This effect was reversed, however, when the seating arrangement was either angular (think L-shaped) or square. These seating arrangements tended to activate people's need for _____. As a result, people were more responsive and reacted more favorably to messages and proposals that were self-oriented and that allowed them to elevate their individualism.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| ① uniqueness | ② safety | ③ certainty |
| ④ harmony | ⑤ fairness | |

32. Much of the communication among chimps, as for animals in general, is _____. One prime example involved six young chimpanzees being studied in the 1970s at the Delta Primate Research Center. One of them (we'll call him the “leader”) was introduced alone into an enclosure and shown either a hidden source of food or a stuffed snake. When this chimp was reunited with his fellows outside the enclosure, they quickly resumed their normal activities. There was no readily apparent sign that the leader communicated his important knowledge to the other chimps. Yet, when all six were allowed into the enclosure after the leader had been shown food, the group headed straight for the food. In the “snake” condition, the chimps all entered the enclosure with the fur on their backs spiking up and approached the danger zone with extreme caution, poking at the leaf bed with sticks rather than with their hands. Either the leader chimp had conveyed the information to the others, or they were superbly attuned to his intentions. [3점]

* enclosure: 울타리로 둘러싸인 구역

- | |
|---|
| ① affected by their habitat |
| ② too subtle for us to notice |
| ③ rarely relationship-oriented |
| ④ readily open to other species |
| ⑤ surprisingly inferior to that of ours |

33. Science and technology degrees are rewarding because they are not designed _____. If you are taking a highly specialized or vocational degree, you may well know what career you are aiming for even before you get to university, but for most science and technology undergraduates university is an adventure in itself; ideas about a career may be in your thoughts, but not completely fixed. This gives you the advantage of knowing that you can develop your career ideas as your course progresses, aware that your degree will be of help to you in many areas of work. It is perhaps with this in mind that science and technology degree programs tend to be wide in scope and flexible in approach. You might go to university to study chemistry and find yourself doing some work within the physics department. [3점]

- ① to represent a socially privileged status
- ② necessarily to be obtained in the university
- ③ to force you to follow the established scholars
- ④ only to grade you and make you feel frustrated
- ⑤ exclusively to get you into a job and keep you there

34. It's a common practice during creativity seminars to give participants a bag full of materials and then a problem to solve. The materials are usually everyday items. Their use is obvious to all. You are then to use those materials in whatever ways you want to solve the problem; however, there isn't usually an obvious connection between the items and your problem. For instance, maybe you have to figure out how to create a communication device using a hammer, tape, a hairbrush, and a bag of marbles. Most people have a cognitive bias called functional fixedness that causes them to see objects only in their normal context. The use of the materials in their ordinary way will generally lead to no workable solutions. The really exciting solutions come from overcoming functional fixedness and using these everyday items in new ways. To see the possibilities it is helpful to take the viewpoint that _____. [3점]

- ① good tools make fine work
- ② nothing is what you think it is
- ③ having many options is not a blessing
- ④ the more we know, the more we want
- ⑤ deep learning is composed of small parts

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Parents play a huge role in every aspect of their children's life, even in the athletic aspect. ① It is a good thing for parents to encourage and support their children in sports which interest them, and this involves forming a good relationship with the children's coach. ② Parents and coaches then should help hand in hand to foster a positive athletic atmosphere for players. ③ Coaches then should exert extra effort in getting to know the parents of their players, and by so doing, determine ways by which parents are willing to help their children and the team in general. ④ Competitive sports should be avoided for children because they are more likely to cause injuries. ⑤ When parents and coaches have a dialogue, they also learn more about each other's expectations and this leads to a better relationship between them as well.

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

36.

Government goods and services are, by and large, distributed to groups of individuals through the use of nonmarket rationing.

- (A) The provision of national defense services is one strong example of a good that is freely available to all and not rationed by prices. In other cases, criteria such as income, age, residence, or the payment of certain taxes or charges are used to determine eligibility to receive benefits.
- (B) This means that government goods and services are not made available to persons according to their willingness to pay and their use is not rationed by prices. In some cases, the services are available to all, with no direct charge and no eligibility requirements.
- (C) For example, to receive Social Security pensions in the United States, individuals must be of a certain age, have worked for a certain period of time (about 10 years) while covered by Social Security, and must have paid their share of Social Security taxes during that time.

[3점]

* rationing: 배분 ** eligibility: 자격

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

37.

Why do meteorologists measure temperature in the shade, rather than in the Sun? Aren't people more interested in the temperature in the Sun? Why don't they report it?

- (A) So a thermometer in the Sun does not measure the air temperature. On the other hand, the temperature of the air in the shade is usually the same as that in the Sun. So if you really want to know the temperature of the sunlit air, measure it in the shade.
- (B) However, if you put a thermometer in direct sunlight, the red-colored alcohol absorbs more sunlight than does the transparent air. That makes the thermometer hotter than the air. Of course, heat will flow from the thermometer into the air, but if the Sun keeps shining on the thermometer, the thermometer will always be hotter.
- (C) It turns out that there is a good reason. Thermometers are supposed to measure air temperature. When you place them in a room, they eventually reach the same temperature as the air.

* meteorologist: 기상학자

- 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.

Twenty-five years ago, *The Road Less Traveled*, by psychiatrist M. Scott Peck, was just another psychology/relationship book lying unnoticed on bookstore shelves.

The movie industry is obviously affected by personal recommendations. Even though well over a billion dollars is spent every year on promoting new movies, people talking to people is what really counts. (①) According to Marvin Antonowsky, head of marketing for Universal Pictures, "Word of mouth is like wildfire." (②) This point is well illustrated by the number of low-budget movies that have succeeded with little or no advertising—and by the number of big-budget flops. (③) Like the movies, book publishing is another industry where lots of money is traditionally spent on advertising but can't begin to compete with the power of friends telling friends about their discoveries. (④) Then a few people read it, told their friends, and started a chain reaction that is still going on. (⑤) Today, there are well over two million copies in print.

* flop: 실패작

39.

An object smaller than the distance between waves is a poor receiver for those waves.

Infrasound has the special characteristic of traveling well in the ground or water; in fact, the waves of an earthquake can be thought of as a form of infrasound. (①) Because sound travels much faster in ground than in air, ground-borne vibrations, if perceived, can serve as an early warning system, arriving well before airborne sound from the same source arrives. (②) Infrasound dissipates less rapidly in air, making it ideal for long-distance communication. (③) Perception of infrasound, however, presents some specific problems. (④) Thus, infrasonic receivers need to be large and tend to be found on the large animals able to generate infrasound. (⑤) This is probably the reason that infrasonic communication is used by only a few animals, and the best understood infrasonic communication system is the African elephants'.

* infrasound: 초저주파음 ** dissipate: 소멸하다

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

Getting first-rate health care will always be quite different from ordering something from an online bookstore. We're talking about the most precious part of life—one's health—not buying a book. But the common thread is the power of information and individualization. We are embarking on a time when each individual will have all their own medical data and the computing power to process it in the context of their own world. There will be comprehensive medical information about a person that is highly accessible, analyzable, and transferable. This will set up a fundamental power shift, putting the individual at center stage. No longer will MD stand for medical deity. What have been called the six most powerful words of the English language—"The doctor will see you now"—will no longer be true. Indeed you will still be seeing doctors, but the relationship will be radically altered.

* embark on: ~에 들어가다 ** deity: 신(神)



The (A) of medical information will be greatly improved, which will give more power to (B) than ever before.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① availability | patients |
| ② availability | doctors |
| ③ credibility | researchers |
| ④ credibility | patients |
| ⑤ productivity | doctors |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A group of researchers designed a study about recycling. Participants were told that they would be evaluating a new brand of scissors. The process required them to rate how good the scissors were at cutting out shapes from a stack of 200 sheets of plain white paper. Half the participants tested the scissors in a room where there weren't any recycling facilities, only a trash can. The other half completed the task in a room where recycling facilities were available in addition to a regular trash can. The participants were purposely not given any specific instructions about the sizes of the shapes or the amount of paper that they should use in the task. Instead they were simply told to dispose of any scraps in the containers provided. Then they completed a "green attitude" questionnaire that asked them about their beliefs and attitudes toward the environment.

The results were quite simply startling. Participants who evaluated the scissors when recycling facilities were available used nearly three times more paper than the group who didn't have recycling facilities. Interestingly, this increase in the use of resources occurred regardless of how positive the participants' "green attitudes" were, as measured in the post-study questionnaire. So this study demonstrated that the _____ of paper-recycling facilities caused people to actually use more paper.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Recycling Can Save the Economy
- ② Green Attitude: A Key to Sustainable Living
- ③ Why Evaluation Processes Must Be Objective
- ④ Paper and Steel: The Most Important Resources
- ⑤ Recycling Effort May Lead to an Unwanted Result

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① presence ② diversity ③ shortage
- ④ expense ⑤ standardization

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Amy works as a receptionist for a small company. She is perfect for her job and everyone around her office loves (a) her. If a coworker has a personal problem, she knows Amy will find the silver lining. If others have good news, Amy is the first one with whom they'll share it. One day, Amy learned that her mother had been diagnosed with a serious illness, so she took a one-week leave of absence to be with her. During that week, various people in the office took turns covering for her.

(B)

Instead of seeing the company owner's decision as a relief, her coworkers gathered together and went to see the owner. They told her that they didn't want Amy to be replaced and that they were willing to continue covering for her. It took Amy's mother another few weeks to recover well enough for Amy to return to work. During that time, her coworkers faithfully kept to their word and covered for (b) her.

(C)

Unfortunately, Amy's mother took a turn for the worse and Amy was forced to take more time off. Before long, (c) she ran out of paid leave and had to arrange to take unpaid leave. After a month, the company's owner felt that the burden on the others in the office had become too great. So she told the human resources department to find Amy's replacement. Soon word got around the office that the company was looking to replace (d) her.

(D)

It was over those last few weeks that the owner realized Amy was a great encourager for her employees. In the many years since (e) she had founded the company, she had never perceived any of the receptionists who had worked there as irreplaceable. In fact, she was so impressed by their dedication to Amy. When Amy finally returned, the owner asked her into her office and informed her that she was going to pay her for the time she had been away.

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 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Amy는 병에 걸린 어머니와 함께 있으려고 휴가를 냈다.
- ② 사장이 Amy를 교체하기로 한 결정에 동료들은 안도했다.
- ③ 어머니의 병세가 악화되어 Amy는 휴가를 연장해야 했다.
- ④ 사장은 Amy를 대체할 사람을 찾으라고 인사과에 말했다.
- ⑤ Amy가 돌아오자 사장은 Amy를 자신의 사무실로 불렀다.

※ 확인 사항

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