

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① Sure. I like group writing.
- ② No thanks. I'm full already.
- ③ Okay. Let's go to the cafeteria.
- ④ Great. Let's check the grammar now.
- ⑤ You're right. I'd rather work at home.

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

- ① Great. You really did a good job.
- ② Don't worry. I voted for her, too.
- ③ Well done. That's exactly what I meant.
- ④ Of course, you will. I have no doubt about it.
- ⑤ What a good idea! It'll be fun to run together.

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

- ① 학교 오케스트라 연주회를 알리려고
- ② 공연 연습 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 고전 음악 감상법을 소개하려고
- ④ 음악실 사용 규칙을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 교내 방송부 부원을 모집하려고

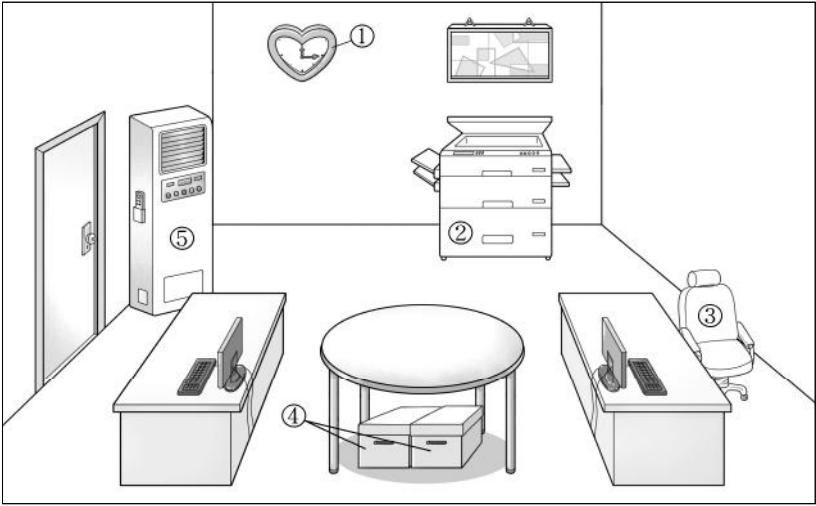
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 산책은 창의적 사고에 도움이 된다.
- ② 과학 교육은 분석 능력을 증진시킨다.
- ③ 달리기는 스트레스 해소에 효과적이다.
- ④ 학력 신장을 위해서는 체력 관리가 중요하다.
- ⑤ 우선순위를 정하는 것은 일의 효율을 높인다.

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

- ① 얼음 조각가 - 호텔 지배인
- ② 메이크업 아티스트 - 오페라 가수
- ③ 의상 디자이너 - 피겨 스케이팅 선수
- ④ 특수 촬영 감독 - 시나리오 작가
- ⑤ 동화 작가 - 출판사 편집장

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 음악 파일 확인하기
- ② 졸업생 인터뷰하기
- ③ 비디오 편집하기
- ④ 마이크 점검하기
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자의 이사를 도와줄 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회사 야유회에 참석해야 해서
- ② 발표 자료를 준비해야 해서
- ③ 친구 병문안을 가야 해서
- ④ 부모님을 방문해야 해서
- ⑤ 해외 출장을 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36 ② \$45 ③ \$50 ④ \$63 ⑤ \$70

10. 대화를 듣고, Rainbow Lunch Box에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 판매 장소 ② 종류 ③ 크기
- ④ 가격 ⑤ 배달 여부

11. 10th Special Lecture에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Robinson 교수가 강연자이다.
- ② 강연 주제는 야간 빛 공해이다.
- ③ 10월 2일 오후 4시에 열릴 것이다.
- ④ 청중은 150명으로 제한된다.
- ⑤ 입장권은 사전 구매가 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 찻주전자를 고르시오.

Lily Garden Teapots					
	Model	Capacity	Material	Price	Special Offer
①	A	2 cups	glass	\$30	mug
②	B	4 cups	ceramic	\$35	tray
③	C	4 cups	metal	\$38	tray
④	D	6 cups	ceramic	\$42	mug
⑤	E	10 cups	glass	\$45	tray

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. Tell me the address of the store.
- ② Wow! That looks better than the original one.
- ③ Great. Thank you for having it repaired on time.
- ④ Terrific! Put my name on the waiting list, please.
- ⑤ Definitely. I want a refund for the vacuum cleaner.

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

Man: _____

- ① I understand. Don't blame Peter anymore.
- ② Perfect. I'll ask him if he can take your place.
- ③ Thanks a million. The contest was a big success.
- ④ Absolutely. I'll give you a hand with your speech.
- ⑤ Awesome. You can take him to the national finals.

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

Stephanie: _____

- ① Why don't you major in art at university?
- ② I wish I had good presentation skills like you.
- ③ Would you join me for a visit to an art museum?
- ④ You should've come with me to the museum today.
- ⑤ It's worth completing your assignments on your own.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① ways to update big data
- ② uses of big data in society
- ③ origin and history of big data
- ④ pros and cons of big data usage
- ⑤ limits of data analysis in business

17. 언급된 장소가 아닌 것은?

- ① playing fields ② schools ③ stores
- ④ hospitals ⑤ banks

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Teachers,

We are pleased to introduce our company's recently launched emergency training program for teachers. Our CPR class is the most common option for a school. We make it easy for teachers to participate in CPR training at a time to suit your school's schedule. Our class offers you full life-saving expertise that you can then use to deliver vital support in emergencies. With the proper training, you will be able to perform CPR quickly and effectively and improve a sufferer's chances of survival. To learn more about our CPR course offerings, please visit our website at www.thebestCPRedu.com.

* CPR(cardiopulmonary resuscitation): 심폐 소생술

- ① 효과적인 긴급 구조 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 심폐 소생술 강좌를 교사에게 홍보하려고
- ③ 학교의 긴급 구조 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 심폐 소생술 강좌의 담당 강사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 심폐 소생술 수강 교사의 만족도를 조사하려고

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

A tear rolled down Lindsay's cheek. She thought she had put her favorite toy, Blue Bunny, in her bag before school this morning. She had 'show and tell' in class today, and she was anxious. Her teacher, Mrs. Cline, might be angry that she had forgotten to bring it. She quickly searched the classroom and checked her bag one more time. Her precious Blue Bunny was a gift from her father, who worked overseas. It was nowhere to be found. Just then, Mrs. Cline appeared in the doorway. "Mrs. Cline!" Lindsay cried. "I can't find my toy to show in class today. I'm sorry!" Mrs. Cline smiled gently. She was holding the toy. "Oh, Mrs. Cline! Thank you. I thought I had lost Blue Bunny!" Lindsay felt calm and comforted now that she had her toy again.

- ① excited → confused ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ worried → relieved ④ pleased → stressed
- ⑤ joyful → upset

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once you start to see praise for what it is — and what it does — these constant little evaluative outbursts from adults start to produce the same effect as fingernails being dragged down a blackboard. You begin to root for a child to give his teachers or parents a taste of their own treacle by turning around to them and saying (in the same saccharine tone of voice), "Good praising!" Still, it's not an easy habit to break. It can seem strange, at least at first, to stop praising; it can feel as though you're being chilly or withholding something. But that, it soon becomes clear, suggests that *we praise more because we need to say it than because children need to hear it*. Whenever that's true, it's time to rethink what we're doing. What kids do need is unconditional support, love with no strings attached. That's not just different from praise — it's the *opposite* of praise.

* treacle: 당밀, 달콤한 것

- ① 아이들을 칭찬하는 습관을 그만두어야 한다.
- ② 아이들의 눈높이에 맞는 조언을 해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 아이들의 행동에 대한 무조건적인 지지를 삼가야 한다.
- ④ 아이들에게 타인을 칭찬하는 습관을 길러 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들에게 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 방법을 가르쳐야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People sometimes make downward social comparisons — comparing themselves to inferior or worse-off others — to feel better about themselves. This is self-enhancement at work. But what happens when the only available comparison target we have is superior or better off than we are? Can self-enhancement motives still be served in such situations? Yes, they can, as captured by the self-evaluation maintenance model. According to this theory, we shift between two processes — reflection and comparison — in a way that lets us maintain favorable self-views. In areas that are *not* especially relevant to our self-definition, we engage in *reflection*, whereby we flatter ourselves by association with others' accomplishments. Suppose you care very little about your own athletic skills, but when your friend scores the winning goal during a critical soccer match, you beam with pride, experience a boost to your self-esteem, and take delight in her victory celebrations as if, by association, it were your victory too.

* flatter: 치켜세우다, 아첨하다

- ① 타인과의 비교를 통해 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 할 수 있다.
- ② 자기 분야와 관련 없는 사람들의 성공도 축하해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 성취도가 낮은 사람들과의 비교는 자기발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 성취도가 높은 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 타인의 성취를 자신과 연결하여 긍정적인 자아상을 유지할 수 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

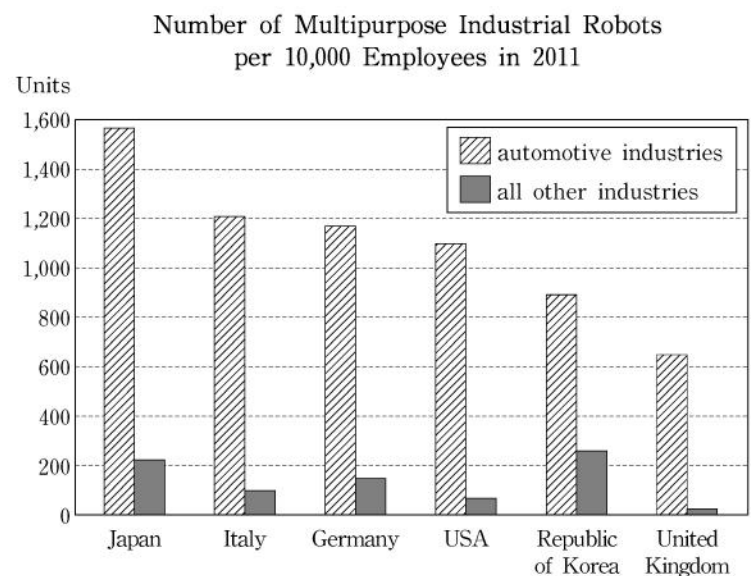
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

* mandatory: 의무적인 ** subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in 2011 for six selected countries. ① All of the six countries have more multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries than in all other industries. ② Among the countries in the graph, Japan has the largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries. ③ While the Republic of Korea has the smallest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries, it has the largest number in all other industries. ④ Both the USA and the United Kingdom have more than 600 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries but have fewer than 200 units in all other industries. ⑤ Among the six countries in the graph, Japan, Italy, and Germany are the top three countries for the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries.

25. brown tree snake에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The brown tree snake has a large head with sticking-out eyes. The head is distinct from the narrow neck. Its body usually has a light brown background with a series of darker markings or bands on it. The snake is about 38 centimeters when it comes out of its egg, and usually reaches 1 to 2 meters long. This snake is infamous for causing the extinction of the majority of native bird species in Guam. Shortly after World War II, the brown tree snake was accidentally brought into Guam from its native range in the South Pacific, probably as an unwanted passenger on a ship or plane. It is not hunted or eaten by any other animals in Guam and is therefore at the top of its food chain, which has led the snake to increase dramatically in number.

- ① 큰 머리와 돌출된 눈을 가지고 있다.
- ② 일반적으로 몸 바탕색은 연한 갈색이다.
- ③ 알에서 나올 때 약 38센티미터이다.
- ④ 제2차 세계 대전 이전에 Guam으로 우연히 유입되었다.
- ⑤ Guam에서 먹이 사슬의 최상위에 있다.

26. Barrow High School Charity Collection Week에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Barrow High School Charity Collection Week

Next week, we will be holding our school charity collection to help local students. We welcome donations of your gently-used items.

What to donate:

Clothes, bags, books, and small electronics

** No cash donations will be accepted.*

How to donate:

Put all items into a box and write your name on it.

Leave your box at the collection point in our school gym.

When to donate:

From September 18 to September 22 (during normal school hours)

Please try to remember to show your goodwill and support! For more information, contact the school office at 0093-1234-5678.

- ① 지역 학생들을 돕기 위한 것이다.
- ② 의류, 가방, 책, 소형 전자 기기를 기부받는다.
- ③ 현금을 기부받는다.
- ④ 기부할 모든 물품은 상자에 넣어야 한다.
- ⑤ 9월 18일부터 기부를 받는다.

27. Best Booth Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

– Gold Rose Flower Festival –

Best Booth Contest

The Best Booth Contest is one of the main events of the Gold Rose Flower Festival. Participation in the contest is free of charge, and the best-looking booths will be chosen as winners. Please come and join in the fun!

Judging Standards

- Use of this year's "Fantasy" theme
- Design originality
- Votes received by visitors

Prizes

- First place: \$200
- Second place: \$100
- Third place: \$50

Contest Schedule

- Judging: October 20–21 (Friday & Saturday) from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Award ceremony: October 21 (Saturday) at 5:00 p.m.

Contest Registration

To register your booth, please email the festival manager at mholden@bbcgrff.org.



- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 심사 기준 중에 디자인 독창성 항목이 있다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 세 배이다.
- ④ 시상식은 10월 20일 금요일 오후 5시에 열린다.
- ⑤ 이메일로는 부스 등록을 받지 않는다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place ① filled with endangered rainforests and polar bears in peril. This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② waits to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify ③ substantially more characters from animations than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment — abilities once essential to our very survival — is slowly devolving to facilitate life in ④ their increasingly virtualized world. It's all part of ⑤ what Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

* peril: 위험 ** devolve: 퇴화하다

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

Why does the “pure” acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people’s perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men — either in real life or at the movies. They are (A) disappointed / satisfied with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that (B) artistic / real representation is always explaining, refining, and making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (C) free / inseparable from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film.

* entangle: 얽히게 하다

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | disappointed | ..... | artistic | ..... | free |
| ② | disappointed | ..... | real | ..... | free |
| ③ | satisfied | ..... | artistic | ..... | inseparable |
| ④ | satisfied | ..... | real | ..... | inseparable |
| ⑤ | satisfied | ..... | artistic | ..... | free |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Most of us probably parent the way we were parented. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, shared how ① her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother’s infamous threat was always, “If you kids don’t stop fighting, ② I’m going to knock your three heads together!” Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of how their mother would actually accomplish such a task, which, thankfully, ③ she never attempted. But what drove her mother to make this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling arguments, probably. No doubt, Louise’s mother had learned this threatening tactic from ④ her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of whether it worked. If Louise had not learned the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, ⑤ she would probably be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today!

* sibling: 형제(의), 자매(의)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn’t about wild talent so much as it is about _____. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don’t. It’s a pure numbers game. Geniuses don’t necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes *and* more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It’s impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can’t tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

* at the outset: 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

32. Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person’s mental orientation. What I mean is this. At any moment, a person has a _____. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events. If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches. In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person comprehends things in a peculiar and individual way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema. [3점]

- ① desire to make better choices
- ② point of view similar to that of others
- ③ personal preference on where to shop
- ④ particular take on what is happening
- ⑤ tendency to stick to traditions

33. Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These _____ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story. [3점]

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

34. The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents. Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. Such places may have disadvantages as well, however. If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may _____ in favor of one based on a tourism industry. People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place. [3점]

* entity: 실제 ** compartmentalize: 구획하다 *** transaction: 거래

- ① resist losing that identity
- ② stop persisting with the old tie
- ③ tolerate the shift of that industry
- ④ alienate themselves from that place
- ⑤ refuse the advantage of that industry

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the hallmarks of evaluating the quality of a black tea is by assessing how tightly the leaves are rolled. Generally, higher-graded teas are teas with leaves that are tightly and uniformly rolled. ① Lower-graded teas, on the other hand, are teas with leaves that are loosely and inconsistently rolled. ② With that said, the tightness of the roll has more to do with the steepability of a leaf than it does with the taste of a tea. ③ The rolling of leaves is done by machine or, sometimes, by hand to break the cell walls of the leaves and release essential oils. ④ Therefore, one should not evaluate the tea's drinkability or taste merely because its leaves are not tightly rolled. ⑤ It is common to find that people prefer the taste of looser rolled black teas over more expensive or more highly graded black teas that have been tightly rolled.

* hallmark: 특징, 특질 ** steepability: (차를) 우려낼 수 있음

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

36.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects.

- (A) You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and "reading" the words, you had no idea what you had just read.
- (B) Even though you were *looking* at the words, you apparently were not *paying attention*. There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.
- (C) We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a perfect pass without looking. We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it.

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

37.

Today the term artist is used to refer to a broad range of creative individuals across the globe from both past and present. This rather general usage erroneously suggests that the concept or word “artist” existed in original contexts.

- (A) Inventions, ideas, and discoveries have been credited to the persons who originated them. This view is also at the core of the definition of an “artist.” Artists are perceived to establish a strong bond with their art to the point of combining into one “entity.”
- (B) In contrast to the diversity it is applied to, the meaning of this term continues to be mostly based on Western views and values. Since the fifteenth century, this tradition has been concerned with recognizing individual achievements.
- (C) Art history has reinforced this oneness: A painting by Pablo Picasso is called “a Picasso.” This union between artists and their work has determined the essential qualities of an artist: originality, authorship, and authenticity. [3점]

* authenticity: 진정함, 확실성

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information. (①) But this is more fictional than real. (②) Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. (③) What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. (④) As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. (⑤) My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you’d better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

39.

But it is no light matter to quickly and correctly pen a long and complicated composition.

There are many instances of rapid work on the part of the great composers; and their facility and quickness of composition causes great wonder and admiration. (①) But our admiration is often misdirected. (②) When we hear of some of the speedy writing of great works by Mozart or Mendelssohn, we might think that this speed was of the composing power as well as of pen, but, in fact, such was seldom the case. (③) These great musicians generally did their composition mentally without reference to pen or piano, and simply postponed the unpleasant manual labor of committing their music to paper until it became absolutely necessary. (④) Then they got credit for incredible rapidity of composition. (⑤) One has only to copy a piece of music or to try to put into notes some piece of music previously memorized, to realize this. [3점]

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

The weakness of local networks lies in their self-containment, for they lack input as well as outreach. In a classic study of urban politics, Herbert Gans found that neighborhoods with the highest levels of solidarity often were unable to block unfavorable policies and programs for lack of ties to possible allies elsewhere in the city. It was for this reason that Gans referred to them as “urban villagers.” As the opposite of local networks, cosmopolitan networks offer little solidarity and have little capacity to comfort and sustain members. But members benefit from a constant flow of new information and from the great reach of their influence, even if it tends to be somewhat lacking in strength. Local networks tend to be small. In contrast, cosmopolitan networks can be huge. Thus, while the “urban villagers” lacked ties even to their local city government, cosmopolitan network ties often lead into the White House.

* ally: 동맹국, 협력자



Unlike the “urban villagers,” whose (A) ties to the outside restrict them within their boundaries, cosmopolitan networks (B) from exposure to new information and a more extensive range of relationships.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------|----------|
| ① loose | profit |
| ② loose | stem |
| ③ loose | withdraw |
| ④ close | profit |
| ⑤ close | stem |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An ecosystem that is altered or damaged in some way will be out of balance with the biome for that area. For example, if the local biome is forest, but the trees have been removed from one area, then the ecosystem is out of balance. The natural tendency is for plant species to move into that area, bringing the ecosystem back towards the biome state. The spread of a species into a new area is called colonisation. It can happen naturally only if there are ecologically healthy ecosystems nearby to provide plant seeds. Once the vegetation has started to recover, insects, birds and other animals will travel into the newly regenerated area.

These processes of ecological colonisation can be supported by environmental _____. For example, we are currently seeing important changes in the way agriculture is carried out in Britain. Rather than just maximising food production, farming is becoming more environmentally friendly, with the support of financial subsidies. This new approach increases biological diversity by conserving hedges and the wildflowers, insects, birds and other animals that live on the land. A proportion of agricultural land is left completely uncultivated so that species can gradually colonise it. This provides a habitat for a wider range of species. Leaving some farmland as set-aside is also a way to decrease overall production when that is economically desirable. Note that set-aside land is more permanent than fallow land, which is usually left for only a year. Colonisation is a slow process, taking place over years or even decades.

* biome: 생물군계 ** subsidy: 보조(금) *** fallow: 휴경

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Giving Land Back to Nature for Ecological Balance
- ② Colonisation: Mother Nature's Shame or Pride?
- ③ Broken Ecosystems: Mankind's Misconduct
- ④ Is Set-Aside Land Economically Desirable?
- ⑤ The Paradox of Eco-Friendly Farming

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① assessment ② competition ③ constancy
- ④ forces ⑤ management

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

An important lesson to remember is that we should try to see the positives in life even while we are stuck in the middle of trouble. Riccardo, who was named after his father, an immigrant from Mexico, learned this lesson at a young age. Although the family called him Ricky, his father had his own nickname for him: Good-for-Nothing. Why did the elder Riccardo call (a) him that? Because Ricky hated fishing.

(B)

The nation came to know Ricky as the most complete player of his generation, and he was voted into the Hall of Fame. And his father, the elder Riccardo, what did he think about it? Though he had wanted all of his sons to join the family business, he was finally proud of Ricky and respected his accomplishments. Ricky held onto hope in one of the most difficult moments of (b) his life and achieved greatness.

(C)

Since these jobs were not fishing, his father saw no value in them. Young Ricky hated fishing. *Everything would be fine if it were not fishing*, he thought to himself. Soon, Ricky began to follow his older brother who used to play sandlot ball. For Ricky, playing baseball with (c) him was a way to forget his hardship. Fortunately, Ricky was very good at it, and was treated like a hero among his playmates. When Ricky was sixteen, he decided to drop out of school to become a baseball player. And by the time he was through with baseball, (d) he had become a legend.

* sandlot ball: 동네야구

(D)

His father saw this very negatively, because he was a fisherman. He loved the fishing business. So did all of his sons, except for Good-for-Nothing Ricky. The boy did not like being on the boat, and the smell of fish made him sick. Instead, Ricky — who was not afraid of hard work — delivered newspapers, shined shoes, worked in the office, and even repaired nets. (e) His income went to the family. Even so, his father was strongly dissatisfied with him and still always said that he was good for nothing.

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 Ricky에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아버지의 이름을 따서 Riccardo라고 이름 지어졌다.
- ② 야구 선수로 성공했지만 아버지가 자랑스러워하지 않았다.
- ③ 야구 선수가 되기 위해 학교를 그만두기로 결심했다.
- ④ 아버지의 직업이 어부였다.
- ⑤ 힘든 일을 두려워하지 않았다.

* 확인 사항

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