

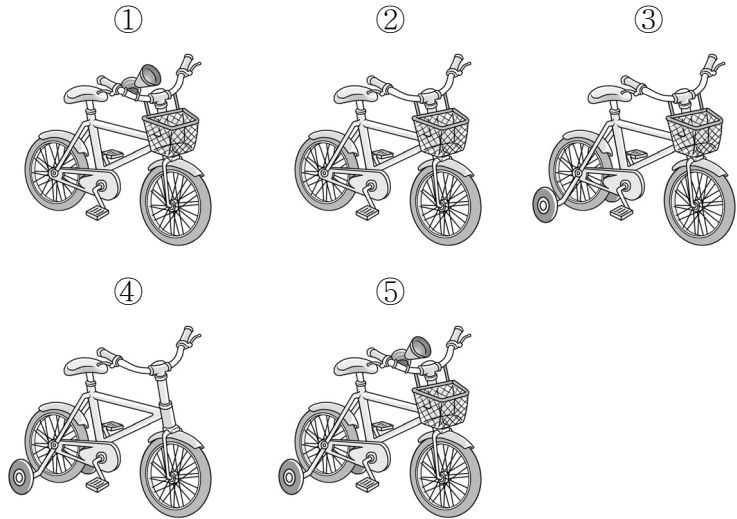
제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

짜수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 자전거를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① scared ② annoyed ③ encouraged
- ④ delighted ⑤ sympathetic

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

- ① 연령에 따른 성격의 변화
- ② 나쁜 잠버릇을 고치는 방법
- ③ 타고난 기질이 안 바뀌는 이유
- ④ 수면 자세와 성격 간의 관련성
- ⑤ 혈액형과 성격 간의 연관 가능성

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 세차 도와주기 ② 터미널 휴게실 청소하기
- ③ 휴대전화 수리 맡기기 ④ 버스 기사에게 전화하기
- ⑤ 차량 운행 시간 알려 주기

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문한 물건 값으로 한 달에 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$ 60 ② \$ 120 ③ \$ 250 ④ \$ 360 ⑤ \$ 400

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

- ① 음식물 보관 방법을 설명하려고
- ② 기금 마련 바자회를 홍보하려고
- ③ 학생들의 기부 참여를 독려하려고
- ④ 피자 파티의 일정 변경을 알리려고
- ⑤ 양로원 자원 봉사 활동을 안내하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to repair his broken computer
- ② to install an ad blocking program
- ③ to place a pop-up ad on a website
- ④ to help him block spam text messages
- ⑤ to let him know the name of a program

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 농구 경기장 ② 빙상 경기장 ③ 권투 시합장
- ④ 실내 수영장 ⑤ 육상 경기장

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

- ① 은행 직원 — 고객
- ② 경찰관 — 보행자
- ③ 의사 — 간호사
- ④ 아파트 경비원 — 방문객
- ⑤ 매표소 직원 — 관람객

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전자사전 구입하기 ② 놀이공원 가기
- ③ 졸업식 참석하기 ④ 쇼핑물 구경하기
- ⑤ 꽃 사러 가기

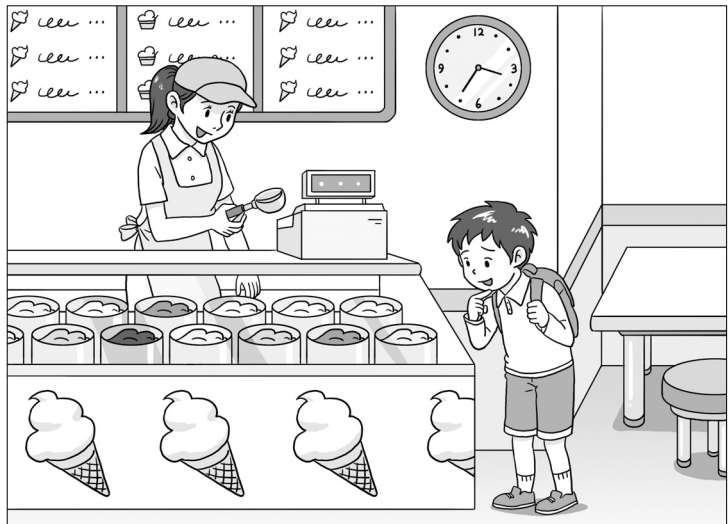
11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 방문할 박물관을 고르시오.

	Photography Permitted	Do-It-Yourself Activities	Admission Fee
① Natural History Museum	○	○	\$15
② Robot Museum	○	×	\$5
③ Modern Art Museum	×	○	\$9
④ Dinosaur Museum	○	○	\$8
⑤ Automobile Museum	○	○	\$13

12. The Walk of Harmony에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 4월 10일 토요일에 개최될 예정이다.
- ② 다문화 가정에 대한 인식을 높이기 위한 행사이다.
- ③ 비가 올 경우에는 행사가 취소된다.
- ④ 8세 미만의 아동은 어른이 꼭 동반해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가 신청서는 웹 사이트에서 내려 받을 수 있다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm here to buy a suit for my concert.
- ② I'll tell you who's available by tomorrow.
- ③ I hope you're feeling better from the flu.
- ④ I think we should put on the show right now.
- ⑤ I want to thank you for finding a replacement.

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

Woman: _____

- ① If you make them, I'll help you post them up.
- ② This rock concert is sure to be a big success.
- ③ My dream is to be the world chess champion.
- ④ That's a great way to play musical instruments.
- ⑤ I'm not interested in those club activities.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't fix what isn't broken.
- ② I'd move mountains for you.
- ③ It's better to be safe than sorry.
- ④ You can't please the whole world.
- ⑤ Time flies when you're having fun.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Amy가 택시 기사에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Amy: _____

- ① Does this taxi go to N Seoul Tower?
- ② Could you let me off here?
- ③ Is there a shortcut to Gyeongbokgung?
- ④ How long does it take to get to the market?
- ⑤ Can you recommend a place to visit in Seoul?

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

My wife and I have enjoyed receiving your publication for years. Unfortunately, our jobs now have us both traveling most weeks, and we simply cannot keep up with a daily paper. So we would like to request that you stop delivery to our home. If you have questions about this matter, please leave a message at (212) 555-5612, and either my wife or I will call you back as soon as we can. Thank you for years of reliable delivery of a first-rate newspaper. If our situation changes, we will call you to resume delivery. In the meantime, we will expect delivery to stop no later than the end of this week.

- ① 신문 배달 중단을 요청하려고
- ② 여행 동행 제안을 거절하려고
- ③ 출판 일정에 대해 문의하려고
- ④ 변경된 전화번호를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 신속한 정정 보도에 감사하려고

19. 밑줄 친 she [her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Kate and Joan, who had not seen each other for three months, were chatting happily in Joan's apartment. After a short conversation, Joan went to prepare coffee. Soon ① she came back with the cups and saucers and put them down on a small side table. While Joan was looking for a tablecloth, Kate was wandering around the room looking at the pictures on the walls. Intent on one of the pictures, ② she took a step back and hit the small table, tipping it over. All the cups and saucers were broken. Kate felt guilty for ③ her negligence. As she helped Joan clean up, ④ she tried to think of a way to compensate her for the damage. Later, Joan mentioned that she was looking for volunteers to work in a fair she was organizing. Although Kate had something important to do on that particular Sunday, she decided to cancel ⑤ her plans and volunteer to help Joan.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The word 'courage' takes on added meaning if you keep in mind that it is derived from the Latin word 'cor' ① meaning 'heart.' The dictionary defines courage as a 'quality which enables one to pursue a right course of action, through ② which one may provoke disapproval, hostility, or contempt.' Over 300 years ago La Rochefoucauld went a step further when he said: "Perfect courage is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of doing before all men." It is not easy ③ to show moral courage in the face of either indifference or opposition. But persons who are daring in taking a wholehearted stand for truth often ④ achieving results that surpass their expectations. On the other hand, halfhearted individuals are seldom distinguished for courage even when it involves ⑤ their own welfare. To be courageous under all circumstances requires strong determination.

* provoke: 유발하다

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We anticipate the future as if we found it too slow in coming and we were trying to hurry it up. (A) So / Such imprudent are we that we wander about in times that are not ours and do not think of the one that belongs to us. We try to support the present with the future and (B) think / thinking of arranging things we cannot control, for a time we have no certainty of reaching. Examine your thoughts, and you will find them wholly (C) to occupy / occupied with the past or the future. We almost never think of the present, and if we do so, it is only to shed light on our plans for the future. The past and the present are our means; only the future is our end.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------|-----------|
| ① | So | thinking | occupied |
| ② | So | think | to occupy |
| ③ | So | think | occupied |
| ④ | Such | thinking | occupied |
| ⑤ | Such | thinking | to occupy |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Consider the following implication involving the role of social bonds and affection among group members. If strong bonds make even a single dissent less likely, the performance of groups and institutions will be impaired. ① A study of investment clubs showed that the worst-performing clubs were built on affective ties and were primarily social, while the best-performing clubs limited social connections and focused on making money. ② Dissent was far more frequent in the high-performing clubs. ③ The low performers usually voted unanimously, with little open debate. ④ As illustrated in the study, the high performers placed more importance on social bonds than the low performers, resulting in their high rate of success. ⑤ The central problem is that the voters in low-performing groups were trying to build social cohesion rather than to produce the highest returns.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have always taught my children that politeness, learning, and order are good things, and that something good is to be desired and developed for its own sake. But at school they learned, and very quickly, that children earn Nature Trail tickets for running the quarter-mile track during lunch recess. Or Lincoln Dollars for picking up trash on the playground or for helping a young child find the bathroom — deeds that used to be called ‘good citizenship.’ Why is it necessary to buy the minimal cooperation of children with rewards and treats? What disturbs me is the idea that good behavior must be reinforced with incentives. Children must be taught to perform good deeds for their own sake, not in order to receive stickers, stars, and candy bars.

- ① 남을 배려하는 마음을 갖도록 아이들을 가르쳐야 한다.
- ② 아이들이 서로 협력할 수 있도록 분위기를 조성해야 한다.
- ③ 잘못된 행동을 할지라도 아이들을 무조건 혼내지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 아이들이 바른 시민으로 성장할 수 있도록 모범을 보여야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들이 보상 없이도 바람직한 행동을 하도록 가르쳐야 한다.

[24~29] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. In a classic set of studies over a ten-year period, biologist Gerald Wilkinson found that, when vampire bats return to their communal nests from a successful night’s foraging, they frequently vomit blood and share it with other nest-mates, including even non-relatives. The reason, it turns out, is that blood-sharing greatly improves each bat’s chances of survival. A bat that fails to feed for two nights is likely to die. Wilkinson showed that the blood donors are typically sharing their surpluses and, in so doing, are saving unsuccessful foragers that are close to starvation. So the costs are relatively low and the benefits are relatively high. Since no bat can be certain of success on any given night, it is likely that the donor will itself eventually need help from some nest-mate. In effect, the vampire bats have created a kind of _____ . * forage: 먹이를 찾아다니다

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① mutual insurance system | ② ecological diversity |
| ③ complex social hierarchy | ④ parasitic relationship |
| ⑤ effective reproduction process | |

25. One of the little understood paradoxes in communication is that the more difficult the word, the shorter the explanation. The more meaning you can pack into a single word, the fewer words are needed to get the idea across. Big words are resented by persons who don’t understand them and, of course, very often they are used to confuse and impress rather than clarify. But this is not the fault of language; it is the arrogance of the individual who misuses the tools of communication. The best reason for acquiring a large vocabulary is that _____. A genuinely educated person can express himself tersely and trimly. For example, if you don’t know, or use, the word ‘imbricate,’ you have to say to someone, ‘having the edges overlapping in a regular arrangement like tiles on a roof, scales on a fish, or sepals on a plant.’ More than 20 words to say what can be said in one.

- ① it keeps you from being long-winded
- ② you can avoid critical misunderstandings
- ③ it enables you to hide your true intentions
- ④ it makes you express yourself more impressively
- ⑤ you can use an easy word instead of a difficult one

26. So far as you are wholly concentrated on bringing about a certain result, clearly the quicker and easier it is brought about the better. Your resolve to secure a sufficiency of food for yourself and your family will induce you to spend weary days in tilling the ground and tending livestock; but if Nature provided food and meat in abundance ready for the table, you would thank Nature for sparing you much labor and consider yourself so much the better off. An executed purpose, in short, is a transaction in which the time and energy spent on the execution are balanced against the resulting assets, and the ideal case is one in which _____. Purpose, then, justifies the efforts it exacts only conditionally, by their fruits. [3점]

- ① demand exceeds supply, resulting in greater returns
- ② life becomes fruitful with our endless pursuit of dreams
- ③ the time and energy are limitless and assets are abundant
- ④ Nature does not reward those who do not exert efforts
- ⑤ the former approximates to zero and the latter to infinity

27. Psychologist Solomon Asch wanted to discover whether people's tendency to agree with their peers was stronger than their tendency toward independent thought and rational judgment. Asch assembled groups of twelve university students and announced that they were taking part in an experiment on visual perception. He showed them three line segments, and asked each one in turn which line was the longest. It was an easy task and the correct answer was obvious. However, Asch had secretly instructed all but the last person in each group, who was the real subject of the experiment, to say that the medium-length line was the longest. As it turned out, over 70 percent of the real subjects _____ and said that the medium-length line was the longest.

- ① caved in to group pressure
- ② figured out the correct answer
- ③ had problems with their vision
- ④ roped the other group members in
- ⑤ used rational judgment in their decision-making

28. Journeys are the midwives of thought. Few places are more conducive to internal conversations than a moving plane, ship, or train. There is an almost peculiar correlation between what is in front of our eyes and the thoughts we are able to have in our heads: large thoughts at times requiring large views, new thoughts new places. Introspective reflections which are liable to stall are helped along by the flow of the landscape. The mind _____ when thinking is all it is supposed to do. The task can be as paralyzing as having to tell a joke or mimic an accent on demand. Thinking improves when parts of the mind are given other tasks, are charged with listening to music or following a line of trees.

- ① may be reluctant to think properly
- ② may focus better on future thoughts
- ③ can become confused by multitasking
- ④ is likely to be paralyzed by fear of new tasks
- ⑤ can be distracted from what is before the eyes

29. It is a fundamental mistake to imagine that when we see the non-value in a value or the untruth in a truth, the value or the truth ceases to exist. It has only become relative. Everything human is relative, because everything rests on an inner polarity; for everything is a phenomenon of energy. Energy necessarily depends on a pre-existing polarity, without which there could be no energy. There must always be high and low, hot and cold, etc., so that the equilibrating process — which is energy — can take place. Therefore the tendency to deny all previous values in favor of their opposites is just _____. And in so far as it is a question of rejecting universally accepted and indubitable values, the result is a fatal loss. [3점]

- ① another way of pursuing relativeness in human affairs
- ② as desirable as the tendency to accept all those values
- ③ as much of an exaggeration as the earlier oneness
- ④ the one and only way of approaching the ultimate truth
- ⑤ to admit the presence of energy derived from an inner polarity

30. 다음 글에 드러난 Jess의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

Jess took another step forward. The ground fell with unexpected sharpness, and the water level seemed to jump from her knees to her waist. She stopped for a moment and anxiously scanned the river before her. Her legs started to shake and she felt her body stiffen. And this was an unknown river. There could be reeds, or other dangers she didn't know about. She was concerned that as a townie, she'd had little experience of the countryside, and none at all of swimming in rivers. It didn't look safe enough but she didn't want to turn back. She took a deep breath and pushed herself into the water. It felt nice and cool, not as freezing as when she had first stepped into it. The water seemed to welcome and embrace her. She liked the clean, luxuriant feeling as she swept down with the current.

- ① worried → pleased ② bored → amused
- ③ joyous → terrified ④ excited → sorrowful
- ⑤ afraid → disappointed

31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contrary to what we usually believe, the best moments in our lives are not the passive, receptive, relaxing times — although such experiences can also be enjoyable, if we have worked hard to (A) attain / avoid them. The best moments usually occur when a person's body or mind is stretched to its limits in a voluntary effort to accomplish something difficult and worthwhile. (B) Optimal / Minimal experience is thus something that we make happen. For a child, it could be placing with trembling fingers the last block on a tower she has built, higher than any she has built so far; for a sprinter, it could be trying to beat his own record; for a violinist, mastering an (C) uncomplicated / intricate musical passage. For each person there are thousands of opportunities, challenges to expand ourselves.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------|---------------|
| ① | attain | Minimal | uncomplicated |
| ② | attain | Optimal | intricate |
| ③ | attain | Optimal | uncomplicated |
| ④ | avoid | Optimal | intricate |
| ⑤ | avoid | Minimal | uncomplicated |

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

Many people take numerous photos while traveling or on vacation or during significant life celebrations to ① preserve the experience for the future. But the role of photographer may actually detract from their ② delight in the present moment. I know a father who devoted himself earnestly to photographing the birth of his first and only child. The photos were beautiful but, he ③ lamented afterward he felt that he had missed out on the most important first moment of his son's life. Looking through the camera lens made him ④ detached from the scene. He was just an observer, not an experiencer. Teach yourself to use your camera in a way that ⑤ neglects your ongoing experiences, by truly looking at things and noticing what is beautiful and meaningful.

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

No matter how good your product is, remember that perfection of an existing product is not necessarily the best investment one can make. ___(A)___, the Erie Canal, which took four years to build, was regarded as the height of efficiency in its day. What its builders had not considered was that the advent of the railroad would assure the canal's instant downfall. By the time the canal was finished, the railroad had been established as the fittest technology for transportation. ___(B)___, when the fuel cell becomes the automotive engine of choice, the car companies focusing on increasing the efficiency of the internal combustion engine may find themselves left behind. Is it time to keep making what you are making? Or is it time to create a new niche? Innovation requires noticing signals outside the company itself: signals in the community, the environment, and the world at large.

* niche: 틈새

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① Furthermore | ① Nevertheless |
| ② Furthermore | ② Otherwise |
| ③ For example | ③ However |
| ④ For example | ④ Likewise |
| ⑤ In contrast | ⑤ Besides |

[34~35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34. Experienced writers invariably write in a climate of discussion. Their writing is usually embedded in a context of others' ideas and opinions. Many writers, especially in the academic community, are directly responding to other writers—a scientist reexamining the experimental procedures of other scientists; a literary critic taking exception to a prevailing method of interpretation; a sociologist offering an alternative explanation of a colleague's data; a historian participating as respondent in a conference. Such people are not writing in a vacuum. Their ideas often originate in discussion, their writing is a response to discussion, and their papers are designed to stimulate further discussion.

- ① the use of discussion in writing
- ② the need for self-criticism in writing
- ③ advantages of critical thinking on writing
- ④ research methods in scientific experiments
- ⑤ types of persuasive techniques in academic fields

35. Habitat diversity refers to the variety of places where life exists. Each habitat is the home of numerous species, most of which depend on that habitat. When it disappears, a vast number of species disappear as well. More often, an entire habitat does not completely disappear but instead is reduced gradually until only small patches remain. This has happened to old-growth forests and coastal wetlands in the United States and is now occurring in tropical forests throughout the world. Elimination of all but small patches of habitat is especially damaging because it not only eliminates many local species but also threatens those species that depend on vast acreage for their survival.

- ① effects of habitat reduction on climate change
- ② the shrinkage of habitats and its consequences
- ③ the importance of forests and coastal wetlands
- ④ the relationship between types of habitats and species
- ⑤ ways to preserve natural habitats for endangered species

36. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Around 350 B.C. there lived in Greece a very famous painter named Apelles. It was his practice to conceal himself at previews of his paintings in order to hear the public's opinions of his masterpieces. At one such preview a bootmaker criticized the shoes in a painting on which Apelles had labored long and hard. After correcting the picture the painter arranged a second preview. This time the bootmaker began to criticize the anatomy of one of the characters. Apelles was unable to restrain himself, for he knew that the criticism was unjust and the man knew nothing about anatomy. From his hiding place Apelles shouted, "Bootmaker, stick to your last!" From that time it has been the custom to ridicule the people who act like they know what they do not with the pointed caution, "Stick to your last!"

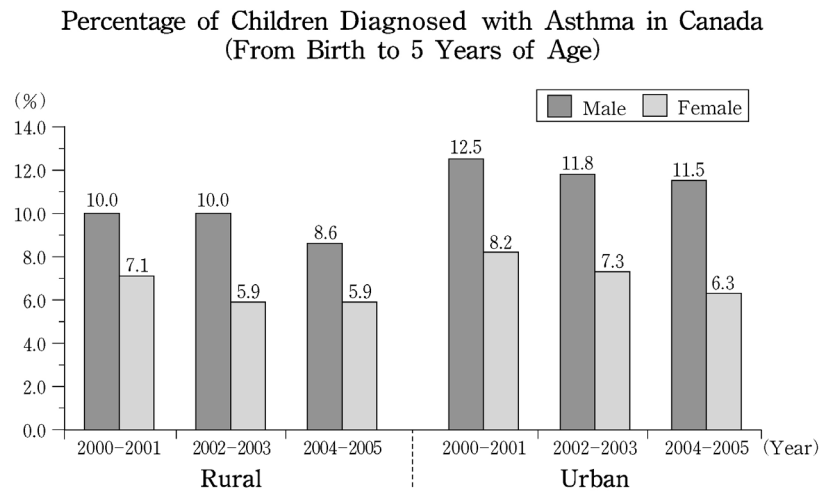
- ① 기원전 350년경 그리스에 Apelles라는 무명의 화가가 살았다.
- ② Apelles는 시연회에서 대중의 의견을 듣지 않으려고 하였다.
- ③ 구두장이는 Apelles의 작품에 그려진 신발을 칭찬했다.
- ④ Apelles는 그림을 수정한 후 다시 시연회를 마련했다.
- ⑤ Apelles는 구두장이의 해부학적 지식이 풍부함을 인정했다.

37. bristlecone pines에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Bristlecone pines are unusual trees that grow in the mountain regions of western America, sometimes as high as two or more miles above sea level. They grow very slowly and range from 15 to 40 feet in height. These evergreens often live for thousands of years. Considering the habitat of these trees, such as rocky areas where the soil is poor and precipitation is slight, it seems almost incredible that they should live so long or even survive at all. The environmental adversities, however, actually contribute to their longevity. Cells that are produced as a result of these conditions are densely arranged. The densely structured wood is resistant to invasion by insects and other potential pests. Bristlecone pines grow faster in richer conditions, but die earlier and soon decay. The harshness of their surroundings, then, is a vital factor in making them strong and sturdy.

- ① 해발 2마일 이상 되는 곳에서 자라기도 한다.
- ② 높이는 15피트에서 40피트 사이이다.
- ③ 상록수로서 종종 수천 년 동안 산다.
- ④ 조직이 조밀하여 해충의 침입에 저항력이 있다.
- ⑤ 보다 나은 환경에서는 더 빨리 자라고 더 오래 산다.

38. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of children from birth to 5 years of age by gender diagnosed with asthma in rural and urban areas in Canada for the 2000-2001, 2002-2003, and 2004-2005 periods. ① For both rural and urban areas, the percentages of male children diagnosed with asthma were higher than those of female children for all the periods. ② During all the periods, the percentages of male children with asthma were higher in urban areas than in rural areas. ③ Regarding female children with asthma, the lowest percentage in urban areas was greater than the highest percentage in rural areas. ④ In urban areas, the percentage of male children with asthma in the 2004-2005 period was lower than that of male children with asthma in the 2000-2001 period. ⑤ In rural areas, the percentages of female children with asthma were the same in the 2002-2003 period and the 2004-2005 period.

* asthma: 천식

[39~40] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. Most people attack a new problem by relying heavily on the tools and skills that are most familiar to them. While this approach can work well for problems that are similar to those previously solved, it often fails, and fails miserably, when a new problem is particularly novel. In this circumstance, it is best to assume nothing and treat the problem as if you have never seen anything like it before. In martial arts, this sense of looking freshly at something is known as 'beginner's mind.' Beginners to any art don't know what is important and what is irrelevant, so they try to absorb every detail. Experienced martial artists use their experience as a filter to separate the essential from the irrelevant. When that filter mistakenly screens out something essential, then even seasoned masters can make mistakes.

- ① 고도의 기술을 연마할 때 진지한 태도를 지녀야 한다.
- ② 실수를 거울삼아 자신의 발전을 도모하는 것이 필요하다.
- ③ 이미 해결된 문제도 열린 마음으로 다시 볼 필요가 있다.
- ④ 새로운 문제는 초심자의 시각으로 접근하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ⑤ 직관보다는 경험에 의존하여 문제를 해결하는 것이 중요하다.

40. You see the world as one big contest, where everyone is competing against everybody else. You feel that there is a set amount of good and bad fortune out there. You believe that there is no way that everyone can have everything. When other people fail, you feel there's a better chance for you to succeed. However, there is not a limited supply of resources out there. When one person wins, everyone wins. Every victory one person makes is a breakthrough for all. Whenever an Olympic swimmer sets a new world record, it inspires others to bring out the best within them and go beyond that achievement to set new records of human performance. Whenever a geneticist unlocks new secrets of the DNA molecule, it adds to our knowledge base and enables us to better the human condition. Remember that life is a game where there are multiple winners.

- ① 경쟁심은 기록 경신의 원동력이다.
- ② 인생은 예상치 못한 변수로 가득하다.
- ③ 성공하는 사람들은 성취동기가 분명하다.
- ④ 자원이 한정된 세상에서 경쟁은 불가피하다.
- ⑤ 한 사람의 성공은 다른 사람들에게도 이롭다.

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. University students in several of my seminar classes sat in a circle and each student took turns telling the others his or her name. At the end of the round of introductions, the students were asked to write down the names of as many other students as they could remember. In almost every case, students wrote down the names of students that were seated far away from them. However, surprisingly, they weren't able to recall the names of students who were seated close to them. This effect was worst for the students who sat on either side of them. What was the reason for such findings? The student who was next in line for an introduction was clearly on edge and after finishing his or her introduction, he or she was preoccupied with calming his or her nerves. The effect was clearly due to the social anxiety they experienced immediately before and after having to introduce themselves to the entire group.

- ① Nervousness and Its Effects on Memory
- ② Useful Strategies for Better Memory
- ③ Ways to Cope with Nervousness
- ④ How to Remember Uncommon Names
- ⑤ Seating Arrangements for Better Relations

42. Richard Dawkins and John Krebs argued that although in some circumstances it might be appropriate to describe animal signals as transferring information, in many other, perhaps most, cases there would be such a conflict of interest between signaller and receiver that it is more accurate to describe the signaller as attempting to ‘manipulate’ the receiver rather than just inform it. For example, an angler fish that dangles a worm-like bit of skin in front of a small fish and catches it because the smaller fish snaps at the ‘worm’ can certainly be said to have carried out a successful manipulation of its prey. In this case, if information has been transferred, it is most definitely false.

* dangle: 매달다

- ① Are Smaller Fishes Smarter?
- ② Talking Animals: Fact or Myth?
- ③ Cooperation in the Animal World
- ④ Animal Messages: Not What They Seem
- ⑤ Manipulation: Tricking the Signaller

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The body has been viewed as a ‘natural’ phenomenon — a fixed, unchanging fact of nature. Recently, however, it is also being seen as a part of culture in the sense that it can be socially defined in different ways.

- (A) It has also opened up new questions and issues in the sociology of sport. Some people in the sociology of sport are now working with colleagues in other disciplines who share interests in the body.
- (B) Social definitions of the body are grounded in social relations and influenced by those with the power to promote agreement about what should be considered ‘natural’ when it comes to the body. This new way of thinking about the body has challenged the traditional mind-body split that has characterized Western thought since the time of Plato.
- (C) In their work they are asking critical questions about how the body is trained, disciplined, and manipulated in sports and how some sport scientists are using technology to probe, monitor, test, evaluate, and rehabilitate the body as a performance machine.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, recent success in the packaged-cookie market suggests that these may not be the only, or perhaps even the most important, reasons.

Why eat a cookie? Some reasons might be to satisfy your hunger, to increase your sugar level, or just to have something to chew on. (①) It appears that cookie-producing companies are becoming aware of some other influences and, as a result, are delivering to the market products resulting from their awareness. (②) These relatively new product offerings are usually referred to as ‘soft’ or ‘chewy’ cookies, to distinguish them from the more typical crunchy varieties. (③) Why all the fuss over their introduction? (④) Apparently much of their appeal has to do with childhood memories of sitting on the back steps devouring those melt-in-your-mouth cookies that were delivered by Mom straight from the oven, while they were still soft. (⑤) This emotional and sensory appeal of soft cookies is apparently at least as strong as are the physical cravings that the product satisfies.

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

Unlike the modern society, the primitive society has less specialized knowledge to transmit, and since its way of life is enacted before the eyes of all, it has no need to create a separate institution of education such as the school. Instead, the child acquires the heritage of his culture by observing and imitating adults in such activities as rituals, hunts, festivals, cultivation, and harvesting. As a result, there is little or none of that alienation of young from old so marked in modern industrial societies. A further reason for this alienation in modern societies is that in his conception of reality the modern adult owes less to his direct experience and more to the experience of his culture than does primitive man. Clearly, his debt to culture will vary with the nature of his education. Hence, the contemporary child must travel much further than the offspring of primitive man to acquire the world view of his elders. He is, therefore, that much more removed from the adults of his society.



Unlike the primitive child who learns from his ___ (A) ___ surroundings, the modern child learns in educational institutions, which results in ___ (B) ___ from his elders.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|--------------------|
| ① foreign | interference |
| ② immediate | sympathy |
| ③ foreign | sympathy |
| ④ imaginary | alienation |
| ⑤ immediate | alienation |

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Many people believe that it is critical to share similar, if not identical, beliefs and values with someone with whom they have a relationship. While this may seem preferable, it is far from mandatory. Individuals from extremely diverse backgrounds have learned to overlook their differences and live harmonious, loving lives together. I've seen people from opposite ends of the spectrum economically and politically that ended up in happy, lasting marriages. I've seen couples from different ethnic groups merge into harmonious relationships, and I've seen people from different religions come together for a strong, lasting bond. Furthermore, many good friends have little in common except a warm loving feeling of respect and rapport. That's the only essential thing.

People who enjoy the best relationships with others, who live life with the least frustration regarding their differences, have learned that differences are to be expected, a fact of life. This understanding must go beyond a mere intellectual 'I know we're all different.' You must truly own this idea and incorporate it into your daily life.

The way I see it, we have only two realistic choices. We can _____ the principle of separate realities and remain frustrated and angry over the fact that no one seems to conform to our way of thinking, or we can strive to understand what in Eastern philosophy is called 'the way of things.' Separate realities *is* the way things really are. Everyone is unique and has different gifts to offer. When we look for these gifts we will surely find them — and in doing so, we will open the door to a world of personal growth. * rapport: 친밀한(공감적인) 관계

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Facing Challenges in Life
 - ② Leading an Intellectual Life
 - ③ Finding Meaning in Friendship
 - ④ Accepting Differences in Others
 - ⑤ Enriching Life through Meditation

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① master ② establish ③ resist
 - ④ grasp ⑤ overestimate

[48~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

After several futile attempts to teach the role of theme, or the prominent repeated melody, in classical music, the teacher was at wit's end. Having reminded her students many times that composers like Wagner depended on the listeners' remembering the earlier theme to recognize its later use, (a) she was determined to make her students understand that themes recur throughout a piece.

(B)

She knew that her class had little trouble with simple variations and could easily identify themes that were repeated in a similar way. But when the theme showed much variation, the students' attention focused on the new detail to such an extent that they no longer 'heard' the basic theme. For a week or two, the teacher worried about the problem. Other teachers advised (b) her to go on with something else, but she continued to search for a solution.

(C)

The following day in class, (c) she asked how many students had tape recorders. A dozen or so students said, "I do." The teacher said excitedly, "I have an idea. Let's play Beethoven's *Eroica* again. One of you can record the theme when it's first introduced. Then later, someone else can record it the second time it appears. Finally, we'll have another person record when it appears next. Then we can start all three tape recorders at exactly the same time to see if the recordings fit!" Her students looked at (d) her in surprise. Suddenly, however, delight appeared on their faces. And so it was done. When they played the recordings simultaneously, the sounds blended sufficiently for the students to recognize their commonality.

(D)

With this problem in mind, one afternoon during the lunch hour, she noticed a group of students gathered in a corner of the school yard. Several girls were moving their bodies rhythmically. Curious, she drew closer and found that the students were listening to a new rock hit. A girl in the center of the group held a tape recorder in (e) her hand. At that moment, a sudden inspiration took hold.

48. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (C) - (D) ② (B) - (D) - (C)
 - ③ (C) - (B) - (D) ④ (C) - (D) - (B)
 - ⑤ (D) - (B) - (C)
49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
50. 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?
- ① 교사는 고전 음악에서 주제가 반복됨을 학생들에게 이해시키려 했다.
 - ② 학생들은 단순한 변주 부분을 이해하는 데 별 문제가 없었다.
 - ③ 교사는 학생들에게 녹음기를 가지고 있는지를 물었다.
 - ④ 학생들은 자신들이 녹음한 세 부분을 차례로 재생해 들었다.
 - ⑤ 몇몇 학생들이 점심시간에 운동장에서 록 음악을 듣고 있었다.

* 확인 사항

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.