

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

홀수형

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형(홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

○ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? (/ 9 문제)
 ○ **짧어 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!
 ○ **요지전략** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)
 ○ **순서전략** : 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)
 ○ 주어진 **시간은 15분**. 자 그럼 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하시고 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.
 ○ 자! 시작.

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

Deseada is a small island which belongs to the Lesser Antilles. This island is said to have obtained its name from the desire Christopher Columbus felt of seeing land on his second voyage in 1493. It is twelve miles in length and six miles in width. The part which looks to the north is lower than (A) [it / that] which looks to the south. The island abounds greatly in iguanas, and in a species of birds called fragatas. There is a deep cavern on the island, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, it is supposed, (B) [was / were] buried there. In 1762, this island was taken by the English, (C) [who / where] restored it the following year to the French by the Peace of Paris, and since that time it has been in the possession of the latter.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① it was who
 - ② it were where
 - ③ that was who
 - ④ that were who
 - ⑤ that were where

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ① have seen an amazing sight: an entire school of fish suddenly changes direction as one unit. The same goes for flocks of birds. So are they all following the commands of a leader? Researchers have determined that there is no

leader or controlling force. Rather, the individual fish or bird is reacting ② almost instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③ Any individual can initiate a movement, such as a change in direction, and this sends out a "maneuver wave," which spreads through the group at an astounding speed. Because individuals can see, or sense, the wave ④ coming toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤ That appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

* maneuver: 움직임

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The sun is slowly getting brighter as its core contracts and heats up. In a billion years it will be about 10 percent brighter than today, heating the planet to an uncomfortable degree. Water evaporating from the oceans may set off a runaway greenhouse effect that turns Earth into a damp version of Venus, wrapped permanently in a thick, white blanket of cloud. Or the transformation may take some time and be more gentle, with an increasingly hot and cloudy atmosphere able to shelter microbial life for some time. Either way, water will escape into the stratosphere and be broken down by UV light into oxygen and hydrogen. Oxygen will be left in the stratosphere — perhaps misleading aliens into thinking the planet is still inhabited — while the hydrogen is light enough to escape into space. So our water will gradually _____.

* microbial: 미생물의 ** stratosphere: 성층권

- ① leak away
- ② be frozen
- ③ flow over
- ④ get polluted
- ⑤ accumulate

홀수형

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Imagine a child playing on the beach below a cliff. He finds a cave, and full of excitement, goes in. Suddenly fear seizes him. In the deep dark of the cave, he cannot see the way ahead. What is frightening him is the sense of the unknown stretching into the black distance. Worries can be like this. Our anxiety is not about something specific, but more of a sense that unknown and uncertain possibilities may be out of sight far ahead. We can stop these worries from growing. A powerful torch or flashlight could have shown the child the limits of the cave. We can _____ by asking: "What is the worst that can happen?" More often than not, the worst that we fear is much less terrible than our vague, unarticulated fear. Once we know the worst, we can face it directly and work out more sensibly what to do.

- ① hide our fears
- ② increase our uncertainties
- ③ place limits on our worries
- ④ share specific worries with others
- ⑤ differentiate reality from the ideal

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lifeline infrastructures are vital systems that support a nation's economy and quality of life. Modern economies rely on the ability to move goods, people, and information safely and reliably. Adding to their importance is that many of the lifeline systems serve vital roles in disaster recovery. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance to government, business, and the public at large that the flow of services provided by a nation's infrastructure continues unimpeded in the face of a broad range of natural and technological hazards. The linkage between systems and services is critical to any discussion of infrastructure. Although it is the performance of the hardware (i.e., the highways, pipes, and transmission lines) that is of immediate concern following an earthquake, it is actually the loss of services that these systems provide that is the real loss to the public. Therefore, a high priority in protecting these systems from hazards is ensuring _____.

- ① an early alarm system for economic crises
- ② the durability and stability of transmission lines
- ③ the continuity, or at least the rapid restoration, of service
- ④ a prompt mobilization of experts for disaster control
- ⑤ the maintenance and expansion of lifeline systems

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Essentially the same structural forms of politics can nevertheless take on very different "flavors." For example, a dictatorship can, in theory, be brutal or benevolent; anarchy can, in theory, consist of "mutual aid" or a "war of all against all" that proceeds in the absence of any rule of law whatsoever; democracies can and typically are distinguished in terms of the extent to which they are socially oriented as opposed to individualistically oriented. Thus, whatever our answer to the "What is the best structural form of politics?" question, we still want to know what "flavor" this structural form of politics ought to have since _____.

Indeed, this is precisely why we vote within a democratic structure: to determine the "flavor" we want that democratic structure to have.

- ① voters ultimately determine a political structure
- ② political structures, in fact, outweigh political "flavors"
- ③ the best structural form of politics is not easy to determine
- ④ political structure, by itself, does not determine political content
- ⑤ each structural form of politics must be valued independently

29. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The greatest errors in judging a person are made by his parents; this is a fact, but how is one to explain it? Do the parents have too much experience of the child, and can they no longer compose it into a unity? We notice that travelers in a strange land grasp correctly the common, distinctive traits of a people only in the first period of their stay; the more they get to know a people, the more they (A) _____ how to see what is typical and distinctive about it. As soon as they see up close, they stop being farsighted. Might parents judge their children wrongly because they have never stood far enough off from them? A quite different explanation would be the following: people tend to stop thinking about things that are closest to them, and simply (B) them. When parents are required to judge their children, it is perhaps their customary thoughtlessness that makes them judge so mistakenly.

- (A) (B)
- ① forget accept
 - ② learn ignore
 - ③ seek conceal
 - ④ neglect analyze
 - ⑤ understand embrace

30. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Persuasion is the strategic use of language to move an audience. It works by appealing to our emotion as well as by appealing to our reason. Therefore, sometimes you may try to appeal to an emotion in your audience by imitating it: hysteria by being hysterical, anger by raging. (A)_____, you may try to re-create the circumstances which excited in you the emotions that you want to excite in your audience. However, the best measure is to appear calm, detached, thoroughly in control of your feelings, while you are controlling your narrative for your own purposes. Even your choice of words should be selective; you must pay attention to their nuances. If you address a labor union, (B)_____, it will make a great difference whether you refer to the members as workers, comrades, or just people.

- (A) (B)
- ① In short in addition
 - ② By contrast in addition
 - ③ Hence however
 - ④ Nevertheless for example
 - ⑤ Also for example

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

The growing season in the Arctic region is short as well as cool, and plants must make the most of what warmth there is. One (A) [addiction / adaptation] by many arctic plants to the short growing season is wintergreen, or semi-evergreen, leaves. They are leaves that develop late in the summer and survive through winter without drying up and dying. They remain green and can start photosynthesis as soon as the weather is warm enough in spring, before there has been time for the new season's leaves to expand and start functioning. They finally (B) [wither / prosper] after the new leaves have taken over. There are many common arctic plants with wintergreen leaves. Among them are arctic poppy, thrift, alpine saxifrage, and several kinds of chickweeds and starworts. Wintergreen leaves are not (C) [limited / accustomed] to the Arctic; many plants of the northern forests have them, too.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① addiction wither accustomed
 - ② addiction prosper limited
 - ③ adaptation wither limited
 - ④ adaptation prosper limited
 - ⑤ adaptation prosper accustomed

33. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What everyday rules for behavior guide parents' efforts to socialize their toddlers and preschool-age children? To answer this question, Galinski and Kopp observed and interviewed mothers and their children in these age groups. They found that for fifteen-month-olds, mothers' rules and requests centered on ensuring the children's safety and, to a lesser extent, protecting the families' possessions from harm; respecting basic social niceties ("Don't bite"; "No kicking"); and learning to delay getting what they wanted. As children's ages and cognitive sophistication increased, the numbers and kinds of prohibitions and requests expanded from the original focus on child protection and interpersonal issues to family routines, self-care, and other concerns regarding the child's independence. By the time children were three, a new quality of rule emerged: "Do not scream in a restaurant, run around naked in front of company, or pick your nose."

- ① changes in maternal rules according to children's age
- ② limitations of discipline for children's socialization
- ③ parents' concerns about children's independence
- ④ importance of parents' anger management skills
- ⑤ effects of thinking ability on children's socialization

34. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ancient Greek and Roman costume is essentially draped, and presents a traditional stability and permanence. While it received certain fashions over the centuries, it never underwent any major transformation. Leon Heuzey, the pioneer of the study of classical costume, set forth with exemplary clarity its two basic principles: the first is that Classical costume has no form in itself, as it consisted of a simple rectangular piece of cloth woven in varying sizes according to its intended use and the height of the customer, without differentiation between the sexes; the second is that this cloth is always draped, never shaped or cut, and was worn round the body in accordance with definite rules. Thus it was always fluid and 'live.' It is notable that we find no evidence in Classical times of tailors or dressmakers: the word itself barely exists in Greek or Latin.

* drape: 주름을 잡아 걸치다

- ① basic characteristics of Classical costume
- ② significant transformations in Classical costume
- ③ the greatness of Leon Heuzey's study of classical costume
- ④ the origin of ancient Greek and Roman costume
- ⑤ difficulties in defining Classical costume

※ 확인사항

- ◎ 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습
- 확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △,
- 불 확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
- ◎ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
- ◎ 점수 (/ 개)
- ◎ 틀린 문제 :
- 0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
- ◎ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.