

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

- ① 반려견을 위한 공원 시설 개선 아이디어를 공모하려고
- ② 반려견과의 공원 산책 시 준수 사항을 안내하려고
- ③ 반려견의 감염병 발병 시 대처법을 소개하려고
- ④ 반려견을 동반한 공원 출입 자제를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 공원 시설 수리를 위한 휴관을 공지하려고

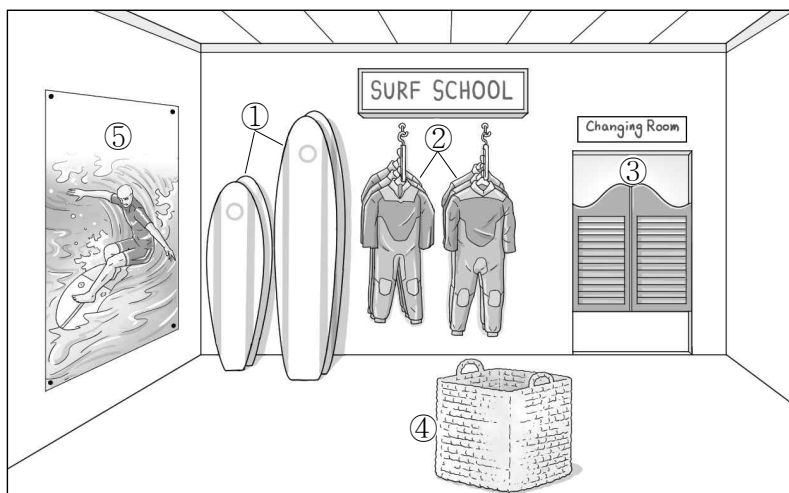
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 의뢰인의 취향을 존중하여 인테리어를 디자인해야 한다.
- ② 인테리어 작업은 전문가에게 맡기는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 인테리어 공사는 예산 안에서 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 집안의 색이 가족의 기분에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 주기적으로 가구를 재배치하는 것이 좋다.

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

- ① 자전거 수리공 - 고객 ② 스포츠 기자 - 사이클 선수
- ③ 건물 청소부 - 입주민 ④ 골동품 감정사 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 농기구 판매상 - 농장주

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리 강습 신청하기 ② 김치 조리법 전송하기
- ③ 김치 시식 후기 쓰기 ④ 채식 도시락 주문하기
- ⑤ 요리 재료 구매하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$25 ② \$30 ③ \$35 ④ \$40 ⑤ \$45

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 화상 회의에 참석하지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회의 시간을 착각해서
- ② 휴대 전화가 고장 나서
- ③ 접속 비밀번호를 잊어서
- ④ 인터넷 접속이 불안정해서
- ⑤ 다른 회의에 참석해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Jazz Guitar Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주최 단체 ② 개최 장소 ③ 개최 시기
- ④ 우승 상금 ⑤ 참가비

9. The 10th International Hot Air Balloon Fiesta에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 다음 주 월요일부터 2주간 개최된다.
- ② 열기구 탑승 시각은 매일 오전 10시와 오후 5시이다.
- ③ 첫날 열기구 탑승권은 20% 할인된다.
- ④ 열기구는 다양한 국기로 장식된다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 실시간으로 스트리밍된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 캣 트리를 고르시오.

Multi-Level Cat Trees

	Model	Price	No. of Levels	Size	Assembly Required
①	A	\$65	5	Medium	○
②	B	\$85	4	Medium	×
③	C	\$75	5	Large	○
④	D	\$95	5	Large	×
⑤	E	\$105	4	X-Large	○

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

- ① Thanks. That would be a great help.
- ② Really? You'd better leave school early.
- ③ Okay. Then, let me call my doctor later.
- ④ I know how you feel. It must hurt a lot.
- ⑤ Oh, no. You should have been more careful.

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

- ① Definitely. Don't forget to wash it after emptying it.
- ② Look at the expiration date! We shouldn't buy this.
- ③ Yes. It's cheaper to buy it from an online store.
- ④ No. We shouldn't put too much ketchup on the food.
- ⑤ Sure. We can keep the ketchup at room temperature.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's a good idea. I'll sign up for a booth.
- ② I disagree. Camping equipment is overpriced.
- ③ Yes. I'm looking for a two-bedroom apartment.
- ④ I see it differently. Selling offline is much easier.
- ⑤ Thanks. But I can manage the packing on my own.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Oh, really? Good luck with your book search.
- ② I don't think so. Reading is not for everybody.
- ③ Hold on. Let me bring the books you requested.
- ④ Not at all. You should respect his taste in books.
- ⑤ Okay. I hope my son enjoys reading books there.

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

Josh: _____

- ① It's too bad that your phone is not working.
- ② Just turn off your phone when you go to bed.
- ③ Did you check out the latest model at the shop?
- ④ You're not allowed to use your phone during class.
- ⑤ Why don't you switch your phone to one like mine?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① chemical compositions of fatty acids
- ② benefits of various vegetable cooking oils
- ③ tips for choosing fresh vegetable cooking oils
- ④ roles of fatty acids in delaying the aging process
- ⑤ advantages of vegetable oils as a flavor enhancer

17. 언급된 기름이 아닌 것은?

- ① coconut oil ② olive oil ③ avocado oil
- ④ grapeseed oil ⑤ walnut oil

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am writing on behalf of Green Youth Center. We will be conducting a program titled "Arts For All." This program aims to spend time with young children and provide an art education program for them. In line with this, we would like to ask for your support for the program. We are expecting 50-80 children ages 5-8 years as participants. We would greatly appreciate donations such as art supplies, picture books, or any other materials that would be beneficial to children's art education. We sincerely thank you for your kind consideration in advance.

Best regards,

Rose Sanders, Program Coordinator

- ① 미술 교육 프로그램 운영에 조연을 구하려고
- ② 신설되는 교육 프로그램에 강사로 초빙하려고
- ③ 교육 프로그램 참가자에게 준비물을 안내하려고
- ④ 어린이를 위한 미술 프로그램 개설을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 미술 교육 프로그램을 위한 물품 기부를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Daddy hums as he packs our car with suitcases and a cooler full of snacks. We leave when the sky is still dark with sleep. Sister closes her eyes, but mine stay wide open. "Alan," Momma says after a while, "you better catch some sleep while you can." I try to rest, but can't stop smiling. Soon I'll get to see my great-grandma Granny and hang out with my cousins. But when I look at my hands, empty as the road in front of us, my grin fades. The anniversary celebration. I bet everyone will bring something to share except me. I have nothing prepared for Granny. I'm suddenly overwhelmed with worries.

- ① scared → relieved ② excited → anxious
- ③ bored → surprised ④ ashamed → thankful
- ⑤ amazed → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the funniest things about becoming a boss is that it causes an awful lot of people to forget everything they know about how to relate to other people. If you have a complaint about somebody in your personal life, it would never occur to you to wait for a formally scheduled meeting to tell them. Yet, management has been bureaucratized to the point that we throw away effective strategies of everyday communication. Don't let the formal processes like annual performance reviews take over. They are meant to reinforce, not substitute, what we do every day. You'd never let the fact that you go to the dentist for a cleaning a couple times a year prevent you from brushing your teeth every day.

- ① 정확하고 구체적으로 직원들에게 피드백을 제공하라.
- ② 업무에 대한 동료의 건전한 비판을 겸허히 수용하라.
- ③ 직원 결속을 위해 회사 내 비공식적 모임을 활성화하라.
- ④ 직장에서 상사에게 이의를 제기할 때는 격식을 존중하라.
- ⑤ 절차에만 의존하지 말고 부하 직원들과 일상적으로 소통하라.

21. 밑줄 친 to file the ocean, its politics and the Law of the Sea in a mental box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Seven-tenths of the earth's surface lies under water. The great world ocean represents the vast majority of our planet's habitable space, and we depend on it in ways we may never have paused to reflect on. It is home to perhaps two million species, the bulk of them still unknown to science. But despite all that, anyone keeping track of contemporary politics could be forgiven for wondering if the ocean is there at all. Remarkably few of our governments contain Ministries for the Ocean (South Korea and Canada are rare exceptions), and our politicians rarely campaign on ocean-related issues (though fishing did emerge as an issue during the 2016 Brexit referendum). The ocean is governed by a complex body of international law which the average citizen probably knows little about. Going about your busy life, you might be tempted to file the ocean, its politics and the Law of the Sea in a mental box along with gravity or the internet. Its immense size, and its permanence, might fool you into believing that the ocean is immune to degradation.

*referendum: 국민 투표

- ① to make an effort to preserve the ocean as it is
- ② to insist that the ocean be included in school education
- ③ not to think of the ocean and its involved issues any more
- ④ to assert that all nations must reach agreements on ocean issues
- ⑤ not to make use of the ocean's resources in a sustainable manner

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the task can matter more than the nature of the person. Most of us have heard the theory that we each have a preferred learning style, and the more we can use the one that fits, the more we'll remember. Unfortunately, virtually no evidence supports that theory. That doesn't mean that all approaches to studying are equally effective—it's just that the strategy that works best often depends more on the task than on the person. Similarly, different parts of our personalities can serve different types of goals. We act extraverted when we want to connect with others or seize an opportunity, and we become disciplined when we want to get something done or avoid mistakes. In one study, conscientiousness especially emerged when the things that needed to get done were difficult and urgent—even for people who were not especially organized and hardworking in general.

*extraverted: 외향성의 **conscientiousness: 성실성

- ① 직원의 성격 유형에 따른 업무 배정이 중요하다.
- ② 자신에게 맞는 업무 전략을 개발하는 것이 시급하다.
- ③ 외향적인 성격이 업무 처리를 더 잘할 가능성이 크다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성 증대를 위한 다양한 프로그램이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 업무 유형에 따라 필요한 성격의 면모가 나타나기 마련이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Gifts are one way of defining a private world of love and ritual which is different from, and in contrast to, the impersonal capitalist economy. Yet gift giving in modern society is affected by that economy. This is most obvious in the case of monetary gifts, whose value lies entirely in the capacity to purchase things in the marketplace. However, it also exists in the case of gifts of things where those gifts consist, as most do, of things that are purchased. There is a problem here. In advanced capitalist societies, consumption by individuals of things that they do not produce is a massive activity. There is a danger here that purchased gifts will lose their significance in the face of all the things that individuals purchase for themselves. Gift giving separates a world of love and ritual from the capitalist economy, but in the end the two systems of meaning cannot be entirely separated because they are interconnected.

- ① the effects of gifts on the capitalist economy
- ② problems posed by gift giving in modern society
- ③ choice of gifts based on the receiver's preference
- ④ how gifts disconnect individuals from each other
- ⑤ the meaning of gift giving influenced by the capitalist economy

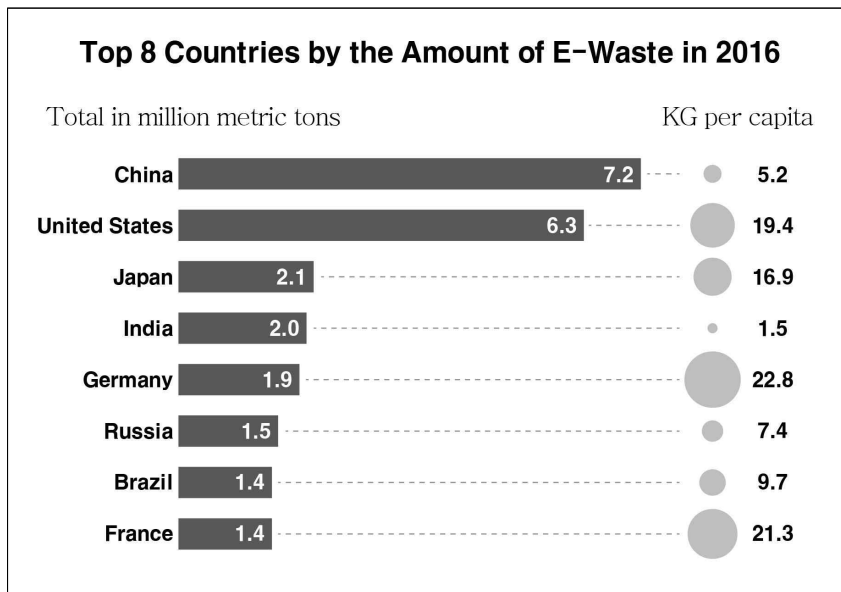
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We argue that a transition towards more sustainable lifestyles will come from re-visioning the human place in nature, realizing ourselves not as separate, but as part of the whole, with a responsibility to nurture the biosphere forever. It will not occur because we are afraid of weathering the "perfect storm" of unsustainability. Instead, we believe that what is needed is a deeper and more positive process: a re-visioning of the relationship between people and planet, undertaken in different ways by individuals, families, communities and nations. Such visions will show the potential for reconnection to bring about not just planetary health, but also personal well-being, joy, health and flourishing. There is strong evidence to show that well-being—the 'good stuff' of life—is brought about by such reconnection of the human and the natural. It is a vision to find a way towards reconciling our aspirations with the finitudes of our planet.

*biosphere: 생물권 **reconcile: 조화시키다 ***finitude: 유한성

- ① Why Are Humans So Disconnected from Nature?
- ② The Universality and Uniqueness of Human Nature
- ③ Exploring the History of Human-Nature Connection
- ④ Reconnecting with Nature and Improving Sustainability
- ⑤ How Spending Time in Nature Benefits Your Relationships

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the top eight countries by the amount of electronic waste (e-waste) generated in 2016. ① The two countries that generated the most e-waste in 2016 were China and the United States, each producing more than 6 million metric tons of e-waste. ② The combined amount of total e-waste of the bottom three countries—Russia, Brazil, and France—was less than that of the United States. ③ Among the eight countries, China was first in the total amount of e-waste, but its per capita e-waste production was the second smallest. ④ Though the amount of e-waste generated in India was larger than that in Japan just by 0.1 million metric tons, e-waste per capita in India was less than one tenth of that in Japan. ⑤ The amount of e-waste per capita was over 20 kg in two countries, with Germany leading France by 1.5 kg.

26. Roman Jakobson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Roman Jakobson was one of the greatest linguists of the 20th century. He was born in Russia and was a member of the Russian Formalist school as early as 1915. Jakobson taught in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars, where he was one of the leaders of the influential Prague Linguistic Circle. When Czechoslovakia was invaded by the Nazis, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, and went from there to the United States in 1941. In 1943 he became one of the founding members of the Linguistic Circle of New York and acted as its vice president until 1949. He taught at numerous institutions from 1943 on, including Harvard University and MIT. Through his teaching in the United States, Jakobson helped to bridge the gap between European and American linguistics. Known as the father of modern structural linguistics, he elaborated sophisticated theories of language and communication that have had significant effects on such disciplines as anthropology, art criticism, and brain research.

- ① 1915년에 Russian Formalist 학파의 일원이었다.
- ② Prague Linguistic Circle의 지도자 중 한 명이였다.
- ③ 1941년에 미국에서 스칸디나비아로 이주했다.
- ④ 유럽과 미국 언어학 사이의 간극을 좁히는 데에 기여했다.
- ⑤ 현대 구조 언어학의 아버지로 알려져 있다.

27. Pottery Painting Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Pottery Painting Event

Instructors from O-Paint Pottery Studio will be traveling to our school for a fun family event of pottery painting!


All students and family members are welcome to paint. Please bring the whole family!

Event Information

- Time: 6 p.m. – 8 p.m. Friday, October 30, 2020
- Choice of pottery: mug, plate, vase (Choose one.)
- Fee: \$10 per person (\$2 will be donated to Waine Library.)

* After painting, pottery will be fired and returned within one week.

* All materials/paints are 100% non-toxic.



- ① O-Paint Pottery Studio의 강사가 학교에 와서 진행한다.
- ② 금요일 저녁에 2시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 도자기 품목 세 가지 중 하나를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 참가비 중 절반이 Waine 도서관에 기부된다.
- ⑤ 도자기를 구운 후 참가자에게 돌려준다.

28. Double Swan Hot Springs에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Double Swan Hot Springs

Soak your way to health and have your cares float away!

Water Temperatures:

- Hot springs: 40°C year round
- Swimming pools: 30–31°C in summer
32–33°C in winter



Hours:

- Monday: Closed
- Tuesday through Friday: 11 a.m. – 7 p.m.
- Saturday & Sunday: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Fees:

	One-Day Pass	10-Swim Pass
Adults	\$12	\$85
Children (3–12)	\$7	\$50
2 & Under	Free	
Double Swan residents: 50% off		

Notes:

- Visitors can bring their own Coast Guard approved life jackets.
- Swimming equipment rental is not available.

Reservations can be made at www.dshotsprings.com or by calling us at 719-980-3456.

- ① 수영장의 수온은 겨울보다 여름이 더 높다.
- ② 화요일에는 개장하지 않는다.
- ③ Double Swan 주민은 절반 가격에 이용할 수 있다.
- ④ 이용객은 수영 장비를 빌릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트를 통해서만 예약할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Mathematical practices and discourses should be situated within cultural contexts, student interests, and real-life situations ① where all students develop positive identities as mathematics learners. Instruction in mathematics skills in isolation and devoid of student understandings and identities renders them ② helpless to benefit from explicit instruction. Thus, we agree that explicit instruction benefits students but propose that incorporating culturally relevant pedagogy and consideration of nonacademic factors that ③ promoting learning and mastery must enhance explicit instruction in mathematics instruction. Furthermore, teachers play a critical role in developing environments ④ that encourage student identities, agency, and independence through discourses and practices in the classroom. Students who are actively engaged in a contextualized learning process are in control of the learning process and are able to make connections with past learning experiences ⑤ to foster deeper and more meaningful learning.

* render: (어떤 상태가 되게) 만들다 ** pedagogy: 교수법

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

In cultures based on a rigid social hierarchy, with strict adherence to rules, visual art tends to adopt well-ordered, conventional, rigid and stereotypical forms. Ancient Egyptian art does not attempt to depict depth or distance, or the layout of objects in a scene. The same drawing system ① persisted for almost 3,000 years. Objects were arranged in a flat picture plane along lines drawn on walls. Objects and their parts were observed with great precision, but depicted in a way that conveyed shape in the most ② simplified manner. In human figures the torso was drawn from the front, but the head, waist and limbs were drawn in profile. Medieval artists ③ rejected the Egyptian reluctance to record the natural world faithfully, favouring instead depictions of the human form that conform to a strict formula involving expressionless, flat figures without individuality. This system of depiction was driven by religious concerns to ④ avoid glorifying the attributes of individuals and their unique viewpoint on the world. There was little attempt to portray realistic depth, and the depicted stature of figures tended to ⑤ reflect their social status.

*torso 몸통 **profile 옆모습 ***stature 신장

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

31. The search for publicity is, at heart, a quest for a shortcut to friendship. Yet real kindness is never available in a public sphere. It is the fruit of a few intimate and reciprocal connections. It cannot be won remotely or one-sidedly. If it is safety one seeks, one must definitively and immediately cease to strive to be known to people one doesn't know and concentrate instead on building up genuine bonds that can survive one's errors and endure for life. Paradoxically and poignantly, it is most often the very anxious who feel a particular longing for the embrace of _____; but it is especially they (given their fragility) who should be warned away from its ultimately always revengeful arms. Being entirely forgotten by the world is no curse or sign of failure; it is the very basis for a contented and safe life in which one swaps the prospect of followers and mean-minded detractors for the deeper satisfaction of true friends.

*reciprocal: 호혜적인 **poignantly: 통렬하게 ***detractor: 비방하는 사람

- ① fame ② stability ③ pleasure ④ autonomy ⑤ uncertainty

32. It is important to understand the distinction between indicators of market or nonmarket activity and well-defined measures of benefit or cost. While economic values are often related to human activities, simple indicators viewed in isolation (e.g., number of beach visits) can sometimes provide misleading perspectives. For example, simple activity indicators ignore values realized by nonusers or benefits related to unmeasured activities (i.e., activities not captured by the indicator in question). Because of these and other limitations, indicators of economic activity sometimes increase due to negative changes in the environment. Suppose that closing local beach A due to pollution causes more people to visit neighboring unpolluted beach B. An analyst looking solely at visitor numbers for beach B might incorrectly conclude that this represents a positive change at beach B, when in fact more visitors to beach B simply reflects the closure of beach A (a substitute beach). Using the appropriate economic frameworks for analysis can prevent such misleading conclusions. Simple behavioral (and other) indicators can sometimes provide a cost-effective means to help guide policy — but they can also contribute to incorrect conclusions if not paired with _____.

- ① appropriate services for customers ② more comprehensive economic analysis ③ a deep commitment to building credibility ④ specific action plans for the possible outcome ⑤ insights into visitors' unique behavior patterns

33. When you look at the photos of an expert like Malick Sidibé, you are looking at a small fraction of the portraits he chose to show his viewers. Photos with closed eyes, crooked clothing, unflattering expressions, or those with a poor exposure, were surely edited out and hidden from his audience. Street photographers like Joel Meyerowitz make thousands of photos that are never seen by fans. His discriminating eye chooses exactly what he wants his audience to see. Any digital image that doesn't meet Meyerowitz's personal expectations is put in a folder that may never be opened again. Most of the photographs anyone makes will likely end up in a digital junk heap on a forgotten hard drive. The point is that photographers put a lot of creative energy, time, and expense into making photographs, most of which _____ yet, those hidden photos are critically important to the process of image-making. They represent the stages of failure and experimentation needed to arrive at a creative breakthrough. Those in-between photos are part of the step-by-step development process that leads you from one successful image to the next. [3점]

*crooked: 비뚤어진

- ① end up attracting a worldwide audience
- ② look exactly the way they are envisioned
- ③ don't represent the quality the creator expects
- ④ are not the product of any one individual's preferences
- ⑤ don't get negative feedback from knowledgeable photographers

34. Plans need to have a degree of flexibility under changing circumstances, but settling on clear deadlines and tasks helps to avoid opening up the problematic flexibility that can open the door to interpreting delay as something other than that. To take an illustration from the context of health, consider Gary, who has noticed that he has been getting colds quite frequently and thinks that it would be good to make an appointment with a primary care physician soon to get some medical tests done. And yet, he finds himself putting it off. Gary thinks of himself as conscientious and certainly not someone who would fail to take care of himself. As he considers, at a certain point, whether to phone the doctor or put it off for a day, the lack of specificity in his intention affords him plenty of wiggle room for thinking that he is still going to make the appointment "soon." In such contexts, by entering into his calendar a specific time for making the call and an automatic reminder, Gary can create an attentional structure that makes it difficult for him to overlook the fact that _____.

*conscientious: 성실한 **wiggle room: 여지

- ① he dislikes the thought of lying to himself
- ② failing to make the call at the appointed time is a case of delay
- ③ his weekend is weighed down by too many plans and deadlines
- ④ making an appointment with a doctor is an inconvenient process
- ⑤ he has a genuine excuse for not yet having made the appointment

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Even the care we take for nature is motivated by a certain goal-oriented striving under the heading of "conservation." ① We treat nature as a scarce resource to be preserved for the health of the planet and the security of future generations. ② But rarely do we attempt to appreciate and protect nature for its own sake, as a source of wonder and awe in the face of which we stand to gain new perspectives on ourselves and the goals we pursue. ③ When pressed to articulate why biodiversity matters, for example, we turn almost automatically to some account of how, when one species goes extinct, others will suffer, including, in the end, ourselves. ④ Even if it does become possible to bring back extinct species, there is the question of whether or not we should. ⑤ We lack the vocabulary in which to understand the diversity of nature as intrinsically meaningful and as worthy of our engagement.

*articulate: 분명히 설명하다 **intrinsically: 본질적으로

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

36.

Sport does not require architecture. A field can serve as the grounds for footraces, ball games, and other modes of sporting activity.

(A) Thus the precursor of our modern stadia, the stadion, was both the place where a footrace was run and a unit of measurement. Sport architecture therefore emerges at the intersection of the codification of the rules of various games and means and mode of design and construction.

(B) This is notable for both sporting and architectural reasons. In order to design and build sport architecture, there must already be in place some degree of codification of the rules of the game to be played and the minimum spatial dimensions necessary to undertake that activity.

(C) Early football games in England famously, or perhaps notoriously, took place without fixed dimensions and across the townscape. Swimming, boating, surfing all can take place in natural, undesigned sites. The exterior wall of a building can be the backboard for handball or tennis. Nevertheless, the architecture of sport stretches back through history to the earliest exemplars of built forms.

*precursor: 전신 **stadium: 육상 경기장(pl. stadia)

**codification: 체계화, 집대성

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

37.

Great fairytales are full of suspense and emotional ups and downs, with the hero or heroine fighting and then overcoming antagonists and obstacles. The bigger the difficulties and the greater the suspense, the more interesting the story.

(A) For example: "In the next 10 minutes, I will show you five reasons why our business will disappear within five years if we continue with business as usual." Then, one reason could include the story of how a big customer was disappointed and another reason could include the story of how a group of salesmen felt helpless.

(B) Cinderella had no clothes, no carriage, and a rigid deadline. She had lost her shoe. Cinderella was sad, then happy because of the fairy Godmother, then scared again when the clock struck 12. An interviewee faced an employer going bankrupt, saw her superiors resign, and was left with a weak team.

(C) Both of these examples have a central character: Cinderella and the interviewee. Audiences generally identify more with people and characters in the stories than with abstract discussion. In business storytelling, when there is no one central character, characters can be woven into the body of the story.

*antagonist: (주인공과 대립되는) 적대역 [3점]

- 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.

That is why today people are expected to contribute to the common good when they are productive adults and, in exchange, get an education when they are young and support when they are sick, unemployed or old.

Throughout history, people have pooled their resources to varying degrees in order to enjoy the benefits and manage the risks that come from living in large groups. (①) These benefits include specialisation of labour, mutual defence and shared infrastructure. (②) As groups get larger—from family to village to major cities and nation states—the mutual obligations become more abstract and are often mediated through institutions and the political process. (③) Rather than 'owe' something to our family or community, our obligations morph into solidarity with fellow citizens or duty to our country. (④) In the past, for example, families educated their children, cared for the sick and unemployed at home; today most rely on schools, medical facilities and (in some countries) unemployment benefits paid by the state. (⑤) The exact nature of these expectations varies according to the cultural norms, institutions, policies and laws that define the rights and obligations of individuals relative to those of the wider society, but the existence of such expectations is universal.

*morph: 변하다

39.

Some diseases reflect a complex interaction among humans, insects or animals, climate, and the natural concentration of certain elements in the environment.

Natural processes in soils in many places on the planet concentrate potentially hazardous geologic materials. (①) The health hazards posed by these elements depend on the way humans interact with their environment, which can vary significantly among different cultures. (②) Primitive cultures that live off the land are more susceptible to hazards and diseases associated with contaminated or poor water quality, toxic elements in plants harvested from contaminated soils, and insect- and animal-borne diseases associated with unsanitary environments. (③) In contrast, more developed societies are more likely to be affected by air pollution, different types of water pollution, and indoor pollution such as radon exposure.

(④) For instance, schistosomiasis-bearing snails are abundant in parts of Africa and Asia where natural waters are rich in calcium derived from soils, but in similar climates in South America, the condition is rare. (⑤) It is thought that this difference is because the waters in South America are calcium-poor, whereas disease-bearing snails need calcium to build their shells.

*schistosomiasis: 주혈흡충증 [3점]

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

The United States lags in some sustainability indicators because it has already developed unsustainably. It's easier to start from scratch and develop sustainably than to fix all of the mistakes we've made. It will be very expensive to rebuild our infrastructure to be more sustainable. Leapfrogging allows developing countries to skip the implementation of old, inefficient technologies used in developed countries, thereby avoiding the environmentally harmful stages of economic development. For example, developing countries can build mobile phone networks that require much less raw materials and construction than land lines. They can deploy decentralized renewable energy systems such as PV panels, while in the United States we will be stuck for some time with old coal-fired power plants and an aging, inefficient electrical grid. U.S. cities and suburbs were built when energy was cheap and there were no concerns about global warming, so we are forced to drive great distances to accomplish everyday tasks. Developing countries can concentrate development in cities where people can live more sustainably, and preserve green space around the cities.

*leapfrogging: 립프로그잉(등 짚고 뛰어넘기) **deploy: 효율적으로 사용하다, 배치하다 ***PV (photovoltaic): 광발전의

The U.S. is behind in some sustainability indicators because, compared with developing countries that can (A)_____ the use of environmentally harmful technologies, it has to rely on (B)_____ technologies and infrastructure that are environmentally unsustainable.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① bypass | existing |
| ② bypass | unconventional |
| ③ regulate | decentralized |
| ④ regulate | privatized |
| ⑤ minimize | sophisticated |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The debate about how to understand social life has ancient roots and can be traced at least as far back as Plato, who analyzed the differing worldviews of poetry and philosophy (which was at the time an approximation of science). Echoes of this debate are still heard today in the endless dialogue between the humanities and the sciences regarding how the world may best be (a) comprehended. Some thinkers argue that the internal states of humans cannot be examined scientifically at all and must instead be understood nonscientifically via intuitive, interpretive, or even religious methods. Even some scientists devoted to strong empiricism (b) adopt this view. B. F. Skinner, the leading twentieth-century advocate of behaviorism and the author of *Walden Two*, famously reasoned that internal mental states are unobservable and unquantifiable subjectivities and thus belong (c) outside the range of objective scientific scrutiny, in contrast to observable (individual and collective) behaviors. Some philosophers and theologians continue to (d) reject the age-old dualistic separation between the material world and the mental world. The underlying claim is that we cannot use science to fully understand the soul or even feelings, thoughts, morals, or beauty. While the issue of the soul is a matter unto itself, feelings, thoughts, morals, and even beauty — and their evolutionary origins — are, in fact, (e) yielding increasingly to science in the twenty-first century with techniques as diverse as MRI imaging and behavior genetics.

*empiricism: 경험주의 **scrutiny: 면밀한 조사검증 ***theologian: 신학자

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Scientifically Analyze the Internal State
- ② How Are Philosophers Different from Scientists?
- ③ Scientific Techniques Help Keep Mental States Healthy
- ④ Is It Possible to Understand the Mental World with Science?
- ⑤ Which Is More Important, the Mental World or the Material World?

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Louise checked her watch and began a last sweep of the paediatric ward she worked on. The hospital was always busy; there was very little time to think about anything other than what was right there in front of you. Louise paused in front of her favourite cubicle and looked in. "All set for the afternoon?" (a) she asked Hazel, who was six and had just come back to the ward.

* paediatric: 소아과의

(B)

Hazel nodded and Louise left her alone. Louise grabbed her things from the staffroom and walked out, passing by the charity shop at the end of the ward. The teddy in the window immediately caught (b) her eye. It looked very similar to the one that Hazel was missing and it was a bargain at five pounds. She went straight in and bought it. Checking her watch, she walked briskly back to the ward.

(C)

When Louise returned, Hazel's mum, Sarah, was outside the cubicle talking on her phone. Louise nodded and smiled at Sarah as she passed and ducked back into Hazel's cubicle. "Now (c) I know this isn't your bear, but I think this one will do just as good a job looking after you," Louise said, handing it to Hazel who gasped. "Really?" Hazel's face lit up as she looked at it. That smile made all the long hours and the hard tasks (d) she often had to deal with worth it.

(D)

Hazel was battling cancer and was in and out of the hospital, which broke Louise's heart, but somehow she stayed positive throughout. Louise supposed she shouldn't really have favourite patients, but Hazel was definitely hers. "Mum got me a new colouring book. She's gone home to try and find my teddy. We think we might have lost it when I went for tests the other day." Louise remembered the cute bear that Hazel usually had. "Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sure he'll turn up. Enjoy your colouring and I'll see (e) you when I'm next in?"

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Louise는 Hazel의 병상을 들여다보았다.
- ② 자선 상점의 곰 인형은 Hazel이 잃어버린 것과 비슷했다.
- ③ Hazel은 Louise가 건넨 곰 인형을 보고 얼굴이 환해졌다.
- ④ Hazel은 엄마가 칠하기 그림책을 사러 나갔다고 말했다.
- ⑤ Louise는 Hazel이 지니고 있던 곰 인형을 기억했다.

* 확인 사항

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