

영어 영역

시간 : 70분

점수 : 100점



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

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

- ① I didn't print out the report. I'll do that tomorrow.
- ② Okay. I'll work overtime tonight and take care of it.
- ③ Yes, I remember. This report was published in 2016.
- ④ Here you are. I marked the parts that need revising.
- ⑤ That's not correct. We need more data for the report.

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

- ① No way. I won't apply to that company.
- ② Yeah. The interview has been postponed.
- ③ Right. I feel like the results will be good.
- ④ Congratulations! I'm so happy to hear the news.
- ⑤ Well, it's not a good idea to change jobs these day.

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

- ① 대학 전공 적성검사를 공지하려고
- ② 대학 입학 설명회 참가를 권유하려고
- ③ 대학 견학 프로그램 참가자를 모집하려고
- ④ 대학 입학 지원서 작성 요령을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 대학생 선배들의 모교 방문 행사를 알리려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 음식점의 위생 환경 개선 사업에 정부가 지원해야 한다.
- ② 외국에서 문화적 차이를 접하면 먼저 이해하려 해야 한다.
- ③ 외국 관광객에게 한국 문화에 대해 상세히 안내해야 한다.
- ④ 한국 음식의 세계화를 위해 요리책을 영어로 출간해야 한다.
- ⑤ 한국 음식점들은 외국인 고객에 대한 서비스를 개선해야 한다.

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

- ① 환자 — 의사
- ② 구직자 — 면접관
- ③ 승객 — 버스 기사
- ④ 투숙객 — 호텔 직원
- ⑤ 고객 — 자동차 수리공

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



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

- ① 정원 돌봐주기
- ② 꽃씨 사다주기
- ③ 발레용품 구해주기
- ④ 공연 관람권 예매하기
- ⑤ 발레 동영상 보내주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 배드민턴 대회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 실전 대비 연습량이 부족해서
- ② 배드민턴 강습을 받아야 해서
- ③ 배드민턴 라켓을 수리해야 해서
- ④ 할머니의 생신 파티에 가야 해서
- ⑤ 어머니가 음식 만드는 것을 도와야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$65 ② \$75 ③ \$85 ④ \$95 ⑤ \$105

10. 대화를 듣고, Happy Kids' Day에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 행사 장소 ② 진행 시간 ③ 준비 물품
- ④ 참가비 ⑤ 등록 방법

11. Doggy ABC Park에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 9월 10일에 개장한다.
- ② 개의 크기에 따라 두 구역으로 나뉜다.
- ③ 10월에는 오전 8시부터 오후 9시까지 영업한다.
- ④ 입장 가능한 개의 수에 제한이 있고 예약을 받는다.
- ⑤ 입장료는 시간당 5달러이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 여행 상품을 고르시오.

Hotel & Flight Packages to Madrid (4 days 3 nights)

	Departure – Arrival	Hotel Ratings	Price (per person)	Airline
①	Oct. 16 – Oct. 19	★★★★★	\$1,350	Sun
②	Oct. 16 – Oct. 19	★★★	\$750	Sun
③	Oct. 19 – Oct. 22	★★★★★	\$1,080	Star
④	Oct. 19 – Oct. 22	★★★	\$950	Star
⑤	Oct. 20 – Oct. 23	★★★★★	\$1,700	Star

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

Woman: _____

- ① It'll be an honor if you attend my presentation.
- ② Unfortunately it'll take a while to find another topic.
- ③ Thank you, I'll read it to prepare for the presentation.
- ④ I'm afraid joining your study group is beyond my ability.
- ⑤ I think the previous presentation was too long for the class.

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

Man: _____

- ① I understand. It's hard to earn a living writing.
- ② It's simple. The plots are interesting and unique.
- ③ No. We're sorry but the book is out of stock now.
- ④ I agree. We should wait until he finishes his novels.
- ⑤ He is. He bought an island to build his writing studio.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Brian이 동아리 부원들에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Brian: _____

- ① I like Sarah's idea. Let's make the map together.
- ② I think we need more time before we make a decision.
- ③ I don't know what Sarah means. What is her intention?
- ④ Why don't we plant more flowers in our school garden?
- ⑤ I wish I knew the names of the flowers so I could tag them properly.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relationship between food intake and mood
- ② effects of vitamin intake on the whole body
- ③ foods that are helpful for protecting eyesight
- ④ factors you must consider when going on a diet
- ⑤ necessity of maintaining a healthy diet for the mind

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① salmon ② spinach ③ carrots ④ wheat ⑤ tomatoes

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was reassuring to hear your voice on the telephone. We are so sorry you suffered this severe injury, and so happy you survived. And now you must focus on the process of healing. I can't imagine what you've gone through. I can only say, again, I've always admired your strength and courage, and am 100 percent confident that you will not only survive, but you will emerge triumphant. I'd first encourage you to allow yourself time to rest, and also to allow those of us who know and love you to care for you just a little. So, I'd like to invite you to spend the summer at the lake with us, where our cottage sits waiting to welcome you. Please call me when you have made up your mind about accepting our invitation. We hope you get well soon!

- ① 치료비 지원을 약속하려고
- ② 효과가 검증된 치료법을 알려주려고
- ③ 부상에서 회복 중인 친구를 초대하려고
- ④ 부상당한 경위에 대한 설명을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 자기로 인해 부상당한 친구에게 사과하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was travelling to my family's cottage. It was dusk, and suddenly a young deer bounded out across the road and straight for me. With no chance to avoid it, I hit it. I was pretty shaken up — I'd never hit an animal before. I pulled over and got out of the car to check the damage and make sure the deer wasn't suffering. It wasn't dead, but it looked seriously hurt. While several cars whizzed by, within moments, one car stopped to help me. Two men brought out a flashlight, looked over my car, pulled the deer into my car, and had me follow them to the nearest town's animal hospital. I finally got there safely and the deer underwent surgery right away. I thanked the men. Without them, I wouldn't have taken any action. *whiz: 웅 소리를 내다

- ① excited → relieved ② shocked → grateful
- ③ arrogant → regretful ④ indifferent → interested
- ⑤ anticipating → disappointed

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we teachers say that we want children to be responsible learners, to be motivated students, or to be respectful of each other, we may have a vivid mental picture of what such terms look like in action and a clear sense of why they're important. But children often don't. Abstract terms such as "responsible," "respectful," and "motivated" don't automatically paint clear pictures in students' minds. To be most effective, envisioning language needs to include concrete images and words that children themselves use daily. Ms. Marks tells students she wants them to keep "reading and reading," Mr. Smith, the science teacher, tells students to "find out how things work," and I ask students to find games that will "be fun for everyone" and allow them to "run fast and think smart." All of these are examples of using images and words that are meaningful to students.

- ① 사제 간의 친밀한 인간관계가 학습에 미치는 영향이 크다.
- ② 교사가 먼저 모범을 보여야 학생들의 행동이 달라질 수 있다.
- ③ 책임감과 존경심은 학생들이 우선적으로 배워야 하는 덕목이다.
- ④ 교사의 반복적인 충고에 대한 학생들의 반응은 매번 다를 수 있다.
- ⑤ 교사는 아이들이 이해할 수 있는 구체적인 이미지와 단어를 써야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Caring for their child while they are in the hospital can place a much greater burden on parents than caring for their child at home. Travelling to and from the hospital means juggling visiting and caring for the child, with the rest of their lives. If the family has other children, parents' contact with them and the child's contact with their siblings will be disrupted when one child is hospitalized long term. Similarly, relationships between parents and with other family members and friends may be affected and parents may have relatively little opportunity for social support. Friends and relatives may have to travel a greater distance than they otherwise would to visit the child, and restrictions on the number of visitors can mean that the child and their parents cannot see groups of their family or friends together.

*juggle: (두 가지 이상의 일을 동시에) 꼭예하듯 하다

- ① necessity of constantly encouraging a child in the hospital
- ② parents' absolute roles in caring for a child in the hospital
- ③ factors you have to consider in taking care of your relatives
- ④ economic burden the hospitalization of a child places on parents
- ⑤ effects of hospitalization of a child on family members and friends

【22~23】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Starting one year ago, Judy began her day with the best of intentions — not eating breakfast, as she assumed that breakfast calories would make her gain weight. But this kind of behavior brought unintended side effects. She could manage her hunger by having a salad and a diet drink at her desk at work for lunch but by midafternoon, desperately hungry and tired, she'd run off to the vending machine for potato chips or a candy bar. When she returned home, she was often so tired that she just warmed up a frozen dinner. It was after dinner, when her body's nutritional needs were still not met, that the bingeing occurred — ice cream, chips, cakes, and pastries, anything to take away the gnawing hunger and symptoms of low blood sugar. Then to bed, waking up with the best of intentions (but not hungry enough for breakfast after an evening of bingeing) — and so the cycle continued.

*binge: 폭식하다
**gnaw: 물어뜯다

- ① Realize Your Emotional Hunger
- ② Eating Breakfast Makes You Smart
- ③ Vicious Cycle of Skipping Breakfast
- ④ Wake Up Early and You'll Be Healthy
- ⑤ Three Meals a Day Isn't Always the Answer

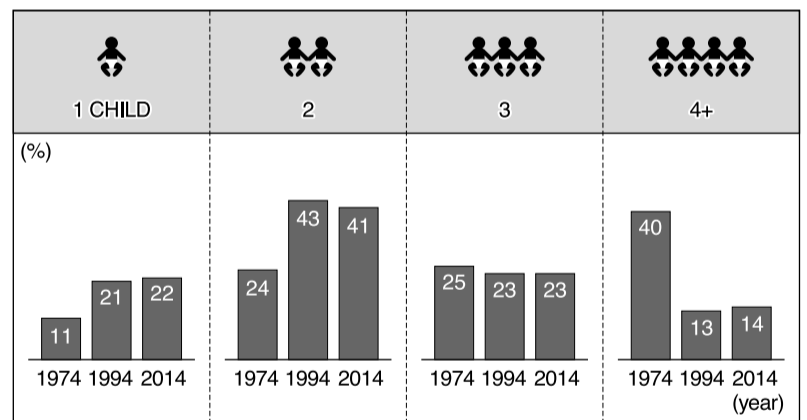
23. The U.S. government's No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) gave rise to increased mandated state testing, which means teachers are pressured to "teach to the test" to ensure all students pass required exams. In theory, this is a good thing; no child should be left behind and not given an opportunity to learn important content. However, most regular classrooms today are *inclusive* — they include students with special education needs and learning difficulties — which means teachers often spend most of their time teaching material to the kids who struggle to learn. Gifted students who learn and progress through new material quickly may not be receiving an education that is appropriate for them. For some of these students, school is one dull day after another, a time when they seldom learn anything new and instead sleep through unchallenging and repetitive information, assignments, and lessons.

*mandated: 법에 규정된

- ① Does Learning Slowly Mean Thinking Deeply?
- ② Leave Children Alone to Study by Themselves
- ③ Do School Tests Really Test Your Intelligence?
- ④ No Child Left Behind, No Child Reaching Beyond
- ⑤ Equal Opportunities: A Luxury to Special Education

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percentages of American Mothers Aged 40-44 with One Child or More



The above graph shows the percentages of American mothers aged 40-44 who had one child or more in 1974, 1994, and 2014. ① In 1974, two-fifths of mothers in this age group had four or more children and a quarter had three children. ② In 1994, the highest percentage of mothers had two children and the lowest had four children, and this tendency continued in 2014. ③ The percentage of mothers who had only one child was highest in 2014 and lowest in 1974. ④ In 1994 and in 2014, the same percentage of mothers had three children, which was lower than that of mothers who had the same number of children in 1974. ⑤ In 2014, the percentage of mothers with two children was more than three times as high as that of mothers with four or more children.

25. Ivan IV Vasilyevich에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ivan IV Vasilyevich, commonly known as Ivan the Terrible, was the Grand Prince of Moscow from 1533 to 1547, then “Tsar of All the Russias” until his death in 1584. During his reign, Russia conquered the Khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan and Siberia, becoming a multiethnic state spanning approximately 4,050,000 km². Ivan exercised autocratic control over Russia’s hereditary nobility and developed a bureaucracy to administer his new territories. He transformed Russia from a medieval state into an empire, though at immense cost to its people, and its broader, long-term economy. According to historic sources, he was brilliant, but easily provoked and prone to occasional outbreaks of mental instability. In one such outburst, he killed his second son and heir Ivan Ivanovich. This left his younger son, Feodor Ivanovich, to inherit the throne. However, Ivan the Terrible was an able diplomat, a patron of the arts and of trade, and founder of the Moscow Print Yard, Russia’s first publishing house.

* autocratic: 독재적인

- ① 보통 Ivan the Terrible로 알려져 있다.
- ② 러시아를 중세 국가에서 제국으로 변화시켰다.
- ③ 명석했지만 화를 잘 내는 성격이었다.
- ④ 상속자인 둘째 아들에게 왕위를 물려주었다.
- ⑤ 러시아 최초의 출판사인 Moscow Print Yard를 세웠다.

26. Musical Theater Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Musical Theater Workshop

Take a moment and register your budding young actors or actresses in The Theater Factory’s musical theater workshop. Enroll TODAY.

- Becky Shirey is our instructor this session.
- Classes will be held at the theater on Saturday mornings.

* **When:** August 26 – October 14 (8 weeks)
 9:30 a.m. – 10:25 a.m. : Kindergarten through 2nd grade
 10:30 a.m. – 11:25 a.m. : 3rd through 5th grade
 11:30 a.m. – 12:25 p.m. : 6th grade and up

- Classes feature acting, singing, movement, improvisations, audition techniques, and much more!
- Register via e-mail at theaterfactoryoffice@gmail.com or call 412-374-9200. (Leave a message! We’ll call you back!)

The price is \$80 for the eight-week workshop. Call for more information!

- ① 강사는 Becky Shirey이다.
- ② 토요일에 수업이 있다.
- ③ 6학년 이하만 수강할 수 있다.
- ④ 오디션 기법도 수업에서 다룬다.
- ⑤ 8주간 수강료는 80달러이다.

27. Go Green and Be Happy!에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Go Green and Be Happy!

At this lively event, students of all ages from Newton City schools come together to show how they have helped the environment through their own projects.

- **Date:** Friday, September 15th 6:00 p.m.
(Refreshments will be served 5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.)

- **Place:** Newton Library, Whitehorse Hall

※ Details

- Five student groups will give presentations.
- At the event, 2017 Annual Environment Leadership Awards will be given to the following:
 - Individual: Alicia Bowman
 - Group: The Eliot Community Gardeners

It is a free event, but we gladly accept donations. (Donations will be used for the green groups in Newton Community.)

Parking is free, but parking spaces are limited. So, please use public transportation.

For more information, visit our website at www.newton2017.org.

- ① 참가 학생에 대한 연령 제한이 있다.
- ② 행사가 끝난 다음 다과가 제공된다.
- ③ 개인과 집단에 대한 시상이 있다.
- ④ 기부금은 다음 행사 준비 기금으로 사용된다.
- ⑤ 주차비가 있으므로 대중교통 이용이 권장된다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Neuroscience has shown that the more experiences we have of being in control, ① the better our higher brains function. It is when we are affected by things outside of our control — and cannot regain a sense of being in control of anything that will make a difference — ② what we hit a real brain slowdown. You can see why people who feel like they have little choice in life are more apt to give up and go into negative spirals. But if they can regain a sense of control, great things happen. This is ③ why leaders must turn into “control freaks” — just not in the way we usually think of. The popular meaning of control freak is someone who tries to control everything, and ④ drives everyone around him crazy. What I mean here is a leader who obsessively focuses on helping his or her people get back in control of ⑤ themselves, to drive their own activities that directly affect outcomes.

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

During the 20th century, there was confusion of gender and equality. However, at the turn of the century, even a generation ago, women were not so confused. They had come to (A) acknowledge / ignore their own sexuality, and, as far as equality was concerned, they knew that power takes many forms. For men, power traditionally consists in dominance — the male definition of status that some women’s liberationists had uncritically adopted. However, women’s power was something subtler, the force that creates relationships, binds families, and builds societies. Women who understand this, and do not (B) praise / criticize the value and power of this intrinsic, invaluable, and essential quality of their sex, have little worry or guilt about their advantages. That’s not to say that these women accept their frequent prejudice afforded them in the home or the workplace, but they know that they have certain skills (C) granted / denied to men.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| ① | acknowledge | ..... | praise | ..... | denied |
| ② | acknowledge | ..... | criticize | ..... | denied |
| ③ | acknowledge | ..... | criticize | ..... | granted |
| ④ | ignore | ..... | criticize | ..... | granted |
| ⑤ | ignore | ..... | praise | ..... | granted |

30. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

During World War II, a family close to Rabbi Twerski’s family received the news that their son was missing in action. Rabbi Twerski would visit the family and try to keep up their hopes. He continually emphasized that “missing in action” did not mean that their son had been killed: ① he might well have been captured and was now a prisoner of war, an unpleasant fate, but better than death. Rabbi Twerski would enter the family’s home assuring them that they would see their son again. Indeed, when the war ended, they were blessed with the news that their son had been a prisoner of war, was well, and would soon be on ② his way home. When the soldier returned first to ③ his army base, he found a large stack of letters that had accumulated in his absence. It turned out that Rabbi Twerski had written the young soldier a letter each week during the two years ④ he was in captivity. He did so each week just before ⑤ he made his visit to the family.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Do you know why it’s so hard to ask for forgiveness? It’s too humbling. It’s like kneeling before your friend and laying the relationship at their feet and saying, “You have the power to let this relationship live or die. I messed up. I no longer have the power in the relationship. You do.” That’s hard to swallow. In ancient times, kings had the “power of the sword.” If you came into the presence of a king, they had the right to kill you on the spot if they didn’t like you. They had all the power in the relationship. It’s the same way when I ask your forgiveness. I give you all the power. Unfortunately, most of us are too proud to humble ourselves to that extent. We aren’t willing to give up the power so we hedge by simply saying, “I’m sorry.” But _____ is exactly what you want from me if I’ve offended you, isn’t it? Although it is hard to ask for forgiveness, it is critical to the process of restoring a broken relationship.

*hedge: 얼버무리다

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| ① humor | ② debate | ③ dignity |
| ④ humility | ⑤ detachment | |

32. These days, _____ often distorts how students see themselves — as successes or failures — and whether they have an enjoyable or discouraging college experience, or even one that they feel is inferior to what they see online in the experiences of others. Further, the energy required to maintain such satisfying appearances on social media can be exhausting. It forces many students to hide who they really believe they are and teaches them that anything that doesn’t present positive self-images is best kept out of view. It also teaches them that provocative opinions do not belong in the public sphere — provocative opinions get you rejected by friends and acquaintances, and perhaps even by the employer of your dreams. Students have learned that signs of sadness or vulnerability are often greeted with silence, rejection, or, worst of all, bullying. The importance of impressing others on social media with satisfying, positive looks even if you are severely depressed and lonely is so paramount that nearly everyone I spoke to mentioned it at some point. [3점]

- ① the desire to look wealthy
- ② the pressure to appear happy
- ③ the complexity of college life
- ④ the fierce competition for jobs
- ⑤ the emphasis on a unique identity

33. One of the ways in which shoppers are exploiting the power of the Internet is to _____. Suppose a shopper is interested in buying a big-screen television set. Today it is possible to surf the Internet and do some serious comparison-shopping before the shopper heads out to look at the actual product. This informed consumer might save himself a great deal of trouble by being able to narrow down his field of choices before he ever leaves home to buy that product. He is also in a much better position to deal with salespeople, because in many cases he may know more about the product than the salesperson does. Even if the Internet does not replace the bricks-and-mortar store, it empowers the shopper with information in a way that has never been witnessed before. [3점]

*bricks-and-mortar: (오프라인에 매장이) 실제로 존재하는

- ① maintain their own privacy within it
- ② post on it the products they want to sell
- ③ participate in a group purchase with others
- ④ use it in combination with regular shopping
- ⑤ influence the way a product is manufactured

34. In the past, the market value of works of ancient art was indexed to their degree of rarity and ornamental sophistication. Since the three-decade-old tightening of export controls, prosecution of those involved in illegal trade, and the advent of stricter standards for proof of good title by museums, there has been a sea change in the art market's appraisal of ancient artworks. Those objects that have reliable evidence of ownership predating the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illegal Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property today have a significantly higher valuation, regardless of their intrinsic quality as artworks. This is a beneficial development in signaling to looters that objects without a verifiable and legitimate ownership history are worth much less in the market than those with such a trail. It is to be hoped that over time the stigmatization of antiquities _____ will discourage both looting and trade in illegally or accidentally discovered artifacts. [3점]

*looter: 약탈자

**stigmatization: 낙인화

- ① existing abundantly elsewhere
- ② having no historical significance
- ③ lacking credible and documented history
- ④ requiring further ornamental sophistication
- ⑤ being reported to have belonged to several owners

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Soft, absorbent, and comfortable, cotton is an affordable option for your favorite T-shirts, bedsheets, and bath towels.

- ① But despite its healthy image, most cotton comes at a high cost to the environment.
- ② Conventional cotton occupies only 3 percent of the world's farmland but is sprayed with 25 percent of all insecticides, posing a particular threat to farm workers.
- ③ Making fabric with cotton also involves using a great deal of chemicals, including dyes and textile finishing (such as wrinkle-free, waterproof, and stain-resistant treatments).
- ④ If you're concerned about the chemicals used to make fabrics, look for organic versions of natural fibers, such as cotton, linen, and wool.
- ⑤ Growing cotton, making fabric, and sewing clothes uses a lot of resources, and even the finished product is high-maintenance: A study found that machine washing, drying, and ironing account for more than half of a cotton T-shirt's lifetime energy use.

【36~37】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

Until the mid-twentieth century, scholars often said that tool use distinguished people from other primates. But others noted that many other animals also use objects as tools (e.g., sea otters use stones to break open abalone shells to get at the meat inside).

- (A) This too proved to be a misconception when, in the 1960s, Jane Goodall observed chimpanzees modifying sticks to make termite probes and using leaves to soak up water from hollow trees.
- (B) Since then, other examples of toolmaking have been observed among chimps and even gorillas. So, toolmaking is not a uniquely human trait, although of course only humans are capable of taking technology to its more complex forms.
- (C) Then some scholars claimed that humans are the only creatures to actually manufacture tools, meaning that only humans modify a natural object (a stone, a stick) into a particular shape to make it more useful.

*abalone: 전복

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

37.

The long-term consequences of any successful innovation cannot be foreseen.

- (A) And if you could decide your relationship to God, how much more logical to also be able to determine your relationship with the state! And that led to democratic movements. So, the printing press, invented originally simply to avoid the burdensome task of copying out by hand, led to democracy that still shapes our world.
- (B) History gives us many examples of the unpredictable consequences of innovation. The invention of the printing press led to mass literacy. For the first time in human history, it was possible to access knowledge directly, without the involvement and interpretations of third parties, such as priests and scholars.
- (C) People could decide for themselves what they thought about the world. This ability to question the established order led to the Protestant Reformation, which was based on an individual's right to make his own way to God.

[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.

And they didn't feel particularly compelled to hear a long work in one continuous flow.

Audiences have not always been on their best behavior at concerts, either in olden days or ours. (①) Just as crowds at opera houses in the eighteenth century routinely chatted and dined their way through performances, people attending orchestral programs during the early days of public concerts, starting around the late 1700s, could be inattentive and distracting. (②) They could also be demanding: If they liked something, they expected it to be encored. (③) A three-movement concerto, for example, might be broken up with a couple of arias sung by an opera star in between the movements. (④) And when an audience did listen to a complete work, the crowd felt free to applaud after each movement. (⑤) From the nineteenth century on, the public also felt free to boo or hiss when provoked by new sounds; this happened to works by several composers, such as Gustav Mahler, who eventually became very popular.

[3점]

39.

Imagine how isolating it must be for a child growing up in a household where each time he yearns to be held, his mother withdraws her arms behind her back.

Certain arm behaviors relay the message, "Don't come close to me; don't touch!" For instance, watch some university professors, doctors, or lawyers as they walk down a hallway. (①) When people place their arms behind their backs, first they are saying, "I am of higher status," or, they are transmitting, "Please don't come near me; I am not to be touched." (②) This behavior is often misunderstood as merely a thinking pose, but unless seen in someone studying a painting at a museum, for example, it is not. (③) Putting the arms behind the back is a clear signal that means, "Don't get close; I don't want to make contact with you." (④) Adults can convey this message to each other and to children — even pets are sensitive to segregating gestures of the arms. (⑤) Such nonverbal messages, unfortunately, can have lasting effects on the youngster and, all too often, like other forms of neglect and abuse, may be later imitated and transmitted to his children.

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

Some fish species can show either diurnal or nocturnal behaviour: and shift from one to the other depending on the season and developmental stage. Such circadian plasticity is of particular importance to animals living in the polar regions. Species such as the Arctic reindeer live in regions where photoperiodic (day length) information is much reduced or even absent for considerable periods. These animals are exposed to continuous daylight in the summer months and darkness in the winter. During these periods the clock function that drives circadian rhythms is much reduced if not wholly absent. Switching off the clock probably helps them take in the greatest amount of food. During the summer, sustained feeding off the abundance of vegetation will allow the development of food reserves in preparation for the severe winter conditions, while in winter reindeer will be able to graze whenever the harsh weather conditions permit.

*diurnal: 주행성의
 **circadian: (24시간을 주기로 하는) 생물학적 주기의
 ***photoperiodic: 광주기(光周期)의



As for the animals living in the polar regions, (A) their circadian rhythm will help them (B) food intake.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① extending | regularize |
| ② extending | maximize |
| ③ retaining | diversify |
| ④ stopping | maximize |
| ⑤ stopping | diversify |

【41~42】 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We need to learn to evaluate criticism objectively. Evaluation is facilitated when we categorize the criticisms directed toward us. Some criticism has no basis in fact. That is category one. This criticism comes not because something is wrong with us but because something is wrong with the person who criticizes us. For example, one of Erma Bombeck's college professors told her she had no talent in writing. "Don't even try it!" was his critical advice. He was obviously wrong, and Erma Bombeck fortunately ignored his criticism. Likewise, some of the criticism directed at us is (A).

Other criticism directed toward us is precisely true. That is category two. We are often tempted to assume that all criticism fits into category one and therefore summarily dismiss all criticism with a defensive spirit. Defensiveness is based on the assumption that we are beyond reproach and that all criticism must therefore be false. Such is not the case, of course. We must therefore acknowledge this second category of criticism. Some criticism is right on target. We are guilty as charged. (B) of our guilt will free us to begin planning how we can correct the problem that generated the criticism.

But not all criticism fits neatly into these two categories — completely false on the one hand or completely true on the other. We must also acknowledge a third category. Some criticism is partially true and partially false. In such cases, the proper response is to ignore the part that is invalid without also rejecting the part that is valid.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Even Constructive Criticism Hurts
- ② Sometimes Critics Need To Be Criticized
- ③ Culturally Different Responses to Criticism
- ④ Difference Between Subjective and Objective Criticism
- ⑤ Categorization: A Way to Respond Properly to Criticism

42. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① invited | Admission | ② rejected | Denial |
| ③ misguided | Admission | ④ embraced | Denial |
| ⑤ suppressed | Admission | | |

【43~45】 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

For weeks I struggled to encourage Raymond to read a short passage in a book, three grade levels below his class placement. Raymond was a quiet ten-year-old boy. Twice a week I hopped on a bus and went to Harlem, all the while thinking about how to reach (a) my hesitant pupil. By the time I reached the towering high-rise apartment building where Raymond and his family lived, I was ready.

(B)

For some reason that I can no longer recall, Raymond and I went ice skating one afternoon. When we got to the rink, he quickly laced up his skates and was off. (b) He loved to ice skate, and he was good at it. He sped around the rink gracefully. I struggled to get the skates on. Then, hesitantly, I stepped out onto the ice. I had skated some as a child, but not enough to become comfortable; I move around the ice slowly, and remain upright only with serious effort and concentration.

(C)

Raymond was living with his dad. (c) He was a nice gentleman, glad that this eager and educated young woman would try to help his son learn to read. Raymond and I would sit at the kitchen table in their clean apartment, and I would try to help him make sense of the words in front of him. He tried, but his halting embarrassed him. He made little eye contact, preferring to look down at the table, and he rarely smiled. I tried to make him feel all right about (d) his struggles and to encourage him when he did well. It was uncomfortable for both of us.

(D)

When I pushed off and skated awkwardly toward Raymond, he circled back with a big smile. He encouraged me, laughed kindly when I fell, and reached out his hand to help me up. We skated around for what seemed like hours to me. Raymond's joy was evident. There was no reading lesson that afternoon; but as we headed toward his home, there was a bounce in his step. He talked eagerly. The next time I came to Raymond's home, we settled in at the kitchen table. As I pulled out the books, Raymond didn't look at the floor. (e) He looked straight at me, smiled, and began to read.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Raymond는 열 살 난 조용한 소년이었다.
- ② Raymond는 스케이트의 끈을 빠르게 땀다.
- ③ 'I'는 스케이트를 타본 적이 없어서 얼음 위에서 불편함을 느꼈다.
- ④ 'I'는 Raymond의 아파트 부엌에서 읽기 수업을 했다.
- ⑤ 스케이트장에 갔던 날 오후에 'I'와 Raymond의 읽기 수업이 없었다.

※ 확인 사항

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