

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'd love to, but I'm not familiar with this area.
- ② Of course. They'll be happy to receive the gifts.
- ③ You're right. What a long, strange trip it's been!
- ④ Exactly. I'm planning to visit here again next time.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I've already thought of how to put them in it.

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

- ① I know what you mean. I'll do that next time.
- ② No way. My sneakers are not that expensive.
- ③ I'm sorry, but the class has been delayed.
- ④ I got it. Then, let me use another locker.
- ⑤ Don't worry. That's not your fault.

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

- ① 음악 수업 규칙을 안내하려고
- ② 방과후 작곡 수업을 홍보하려고
- ③ 노래 창작 대회 시상자를 공지하려고
- ④ 조별 음악 프로젝트에 대해 설명하려고
- ⑤ 음악 전공자 장학금에 대해 안내하려고

4. 다음을 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아이들의 식당 출입 금지 정책은 숙고되어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 식사시간에 아이와 많은 대화를 나눠야 한다.
- ③ 공공장소에서는 부모가 아이들을 조용히 시켜야 한다.
- ④ 아이를 변화시키려면 부모가 먼저 모범을 보여야 한다.
- ⑤ 식당 내 놀이방에서 안전사고가 발생하지 않도록 해야 한다.

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

- ① 면접관 — 구직자
- ② 신문 기자 — 소방관
- ③ 수강생 — 응급처치 강사
- ④ 건물주 — 소방 안전 점검관
- ⑤ 환자 보호자 — 응급 구조 대원

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



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

- ① Allen의 전화번호 알려주기
- ② Othello 공연에 대한 배역 정하기
- ③ 지난 번 Hamlet 공연에 대한 후기 쓰기
- ④ 다음 공연을 위해 동아리 회원들의 의견을 조사하기
- ⑤ Allen에게 전화해서 동아리 모임에 참석하라고 말하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 어제 루브르 박물관에 가지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 휴관일이어서
- ② Jessie가 아파서
- ③ 점심 식사 약속이 생겨서
- ④ 유람선 투어가 예약되어 있어서
- ⑤ Jessie가 쇼핑을 하고 싶어 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 거슬러 받을 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$5 ② \$10 ③ \$15 ④ \$20 ⑤ \$30

10. 대화를 듣고, Art Video Contest에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 출품 마감일 ② 출품작 길이 ③ 참가자 당 출품작 수
- ④ 심사 기준 ⑤ 상금

11. Minimalist Backpacking Streaming 방송에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아들과 함께 떠나는 여행을 방송한다.
- ② 내일 오후 6시부터 오후 7시 30분까지 방송한다.
- ③ 두 사람의 세 코스 식사를 요리하는 것을 보여준다.
- ④ 시청자들과 라이브로 캠핑 요령에 관해 이야기한다.
- ⑤ 캠프장에서 초대 손님들과 캠프파이어를 한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 공기 청정기를 고르시오.

Latest Air Purifiers

	Model	Price	Filter Replacement	Wi-Fi Connectivity	Warranty (Years)
①	AC104	\$400	every eight months	×	1
②	SA206	\$360	every six months	×	2
③	PD101	\$620	every eight months	○	1
④	EG202	\$440	every year	×	2
⑤	TG103	\$500	every year	○	2

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

Man: _____

- ① See? We can still have a great time next week.
- ② Yes. I want to have a swimming pool at home.
- ③ Really? Then, we can't go swimming that day.
- ④ It was a huge storm. We couldn't go anywhere.
- ⑤ Right. The park closes when the weather is bad.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Trust me. I'll try not to drink coffee.
- ② I got it. I know more is not always better.
- ③ No, thank you. I've recently lost weight.
- ④ Okay. I'll let you know where to buy the tea.
- ⑤ You don't need to go on a diet. You look great.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mr. Murray가 Emily에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mr. Murray: _____

- ① There were no mistakes in grammar and spelling in your essay.
- ② Your essay didn't get high marks in the organization of its content.
- ③ Now that you have proofread your essay thoroughly, let's submit it.
- ④ I sincerely congratulate you on winning the school essay writing contest.
- ⑤ You should read your essay again and correct any mistakes for accuracy.

【16~17】 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons bananas are threatened
- ② crises of the banana farming industry
- ③ efforts to keep bananas from dwindling
- ④ characteristics of commercially farmed bananas
- ⑤ various kinds of bananas grown in different countries

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① strawberries ② tomatoes ③ sweet peppers
- ④ oranges ⑤ sweet potatoes

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The weather sure hasn't been very cooperative this fall. Here we are in early December, and we've had only one decent snowfall. It dropped enough snow for us to open a few runs, but we are nowhere close to full operation. We are really hurting because of this situation. This is not what you want to hear, but the situation has caused us to initiate a hiring freeze. If by some miracle we do get significant snowfalls soon, everything will be good for us, and we will consider hiring additional help. I guess we will see what happens, but so far we do not have any plans to hire additional workers. Sorry to have to share bad news. Thanks for your interest in working for the Sunny Valley Resort.

- ① 스키장 운영을 위한 자금 지원을 요청하려고
- ② 폭설로 인한 스키장 임시 폐쇄를 공지하려고
- ③ 스키장의 직원 추가 모집 계획이 없음을 알리려고
- ④ 스키장의 운영 구역에 대해 이용객에게 안내하려고
- ⑤ 스키장 안전 시설 확충의 필요성에 대해 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was walking slowly down a dark hall; so dark that the only thing I could see was the small crack of light coming from the end of the hall. Everything around me was still, except for my feet, which moved noiselessly across the floor, towards that hint of light that I couldn't take my eyes off of. The inexplicable silence was suddenly broken by a muffled scream. If the rest of the hall hadn't been so silent, I wouldn't have heard it. The obscure scream echoed around me, bouncing off the invisible walls around me. The echo seemed to be all around me now, suffocating me. I willed my legs to move faster down the hall, but they would not go any other pace. There was silence all around me now. Whoever had screamed, it was too late. I wasn't fast enough. *muffled: (소리가 잘 들리지 않게) 숨죽인

- ① satisfied and excited ② relaxed and relieved
- ③ terrified and panicked ④ bored and disappointed
- ⑤ embarrassed and regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As babies and children, we give ourselves the permission to be human. Later, society becomes important for us, and we realize that other people are watching and evaluating us constantly. That's when we stop giving ourselves the permission to be human. The consequences are that our energy levels, our well-being, our happiness, our creativity, and ultimately also our success suffer. Give yourself the permission to experience painful emotions when you experience them and accept them. That's it. It's human. The worst thing you can do is to suppress an emotion. When we suppress an emotion, the emotion only gets stronger. It's like when you say "Don't think of a pink elephant." I bet you just visualized a pink elephant, right? The same happens with your emotions. If you are sad and tell yourself "I'm happy, I'm happy, I'm happy", chances are you end up even more sad and frustrated. You can't trick your emotions, so accept them.

- ① 자신에 대해 부정적인 생각을 하지 않도록 노력하라.
- ② 고통스러운 감정도 있는 그대로 인정하고 받아들여라.
- ③ 좌절스러운 상황에서도 인간으로서의 도리를 지켜라.
- ④ 성공을 향한 의지를 굳게 하여 좌절의 아픔을 극복하라.
- ⑤ 타인의 평가에 좌우되지 말고 자신을 냉정하게 판단하라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One thing that prevents us from giving primary emphasis to the perception of what is new and different is that we are afraid to make mistakes. From early childhood, one is taught to maintain the image of “self” or “ego” as essentially perfect. Each mistake seems to reveal that one is an inferior sort of being, who will therefore, in some way, not be fully accepted by others. This is very unfortunate, for all learning involves trying something and seeing what happens. If one will not try anything until he is assured that he will not make a mistake in whatever he does, he will never be able to learn anything new at all. And this is more or less the state in which most people are. Such a fear of making a mistake is added to one’s habits of mechanical perception in terms of preconceived ideas and learning only for specific utilitarian purposes. All of these combine to make a person who cannot perceive what is new and who is therefore mediocre rather than original.

*mediocre: 보통 밖에 안 되는

- ① 솔직함을 통해 열등감을 극복할 수 있다.
- ② 완벽함에 대한 추구가 노력의 동력이 된다.
- ③ 낮은 것에 대한 동경이 호기심의 원천이다.
- ④ 실수에 대한 두려움이 인식의 폭을 제한한다.
- ⑤ 자아 개념은 타인과의 상호 작용에서 생긴다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is well known that people in a corporate environment gain a lot more by working on their soft skills than their hard skills. Learning how to communicate with people, making quick decisions, being a leader and knowing how to manage others in a friendly way are much more effective ways of climbing the ladder than working on hard, technical skills. In itself, this is not a problem, as having good people skills has tremendous benefits in the long term. Conversely, this suggests why those who tend to climb the corporate ladder are likely to be more of a salesman type than a technically knowledgeable problem solver. This, in turn, explains why, over time, these employees tend to become mediocre workers who are not as bright as the more technically skilled workers at the bottom of the ladder.

- ① growing importance of developing hard skills
- ② qualification for becoming a good problem solver
- ③ difficulties of climbing the ladder of success at work
- ④ why soft skills are more difficult to learn than hard skills
- ⑤ merits and demerits of developing soft skills in a corporation

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of history’s few iron laws is that luxuries tend to become necessities. Once people get used to a certain luxury, they take it for granted. Then they begin to count on it. Finally they reach a point where they can’t live without it. Let’s take a familiar example from our own time. Over the last few decades, we have invented countless time-saving devices that are supposed to make life more relaxed — washing machines, vacuum cleaners, dishwashers, telephones, mobile phones, computers, email. The majority of households in the developed world have them and can’t even imagine life without them. Previously it took a lot of work to write a letter, address and stamp an envelope, and take it to the mailbox. It took days or weeks, maybe even months, to get a reply. Nowadays I dash off an email, send it halfway around the globe, and receive a reply a minute later.

- ① Newly Accustomed Luxuries: Indispensable and Irreversible
- ② Time: The Most Expensive Item We Have Sought for
- ③ Too Many Devices Occupy Our Life and Space
- ④ A Leisurely Life: Humans’ Lasting Dream
- ⑤ Why We Feel Happy When We Are Busy

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

American Shoppers Who Look at Prices Before Purchases



The above graph shows the percentage of American shoppers who looked at prices before purchases. ① Overall, more than 60 percent of shoppers compared prices before they made a purchase, with the monthly online shoppers ranking the highest percentage. ② The percentage of shoppers who bought in store without looking at prices online was higher in the all-online shopper group and less frequent online shopper group than the other two shopper groups. ③ The percentage of shoppers who bought online without looking at prices in a store was the highest in the weekly online shopper group, which was 26 percent. ④ The difference between the percentage of shoppers who bought in store without looking at prices online and that of those who bought online without looking at prices in a store was the smallest in the all-online shopper group. ⑤ In less frequent online shoppers, the percentage of shoppers who compared prices before making a purchase was double that of those who bought in store without looking at prices online.

25. James Hutton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

James Hutton was born in 1726 into a prosperous Scottish family and enjoyed great material comfort. He studied medicine, but found it not to his liking and turned instead to farming, which he followed in a relaxed and scientific way on the family estate in Berwickshire. Tiring of field and flock, in 1768 he moved to Edinburgh, where he founded a successful business producing sal ammoniac from coal soot, and busied himself with various scientific pursuits. Edinburgh at that time was a center of intellectual vigor, and Hutton enjoyed its enriching possibilities. He became a leading member of a society called the Oyster Club, where he passed his evenings in the company of men such as the economist Adam Smith and the philosopher David Hume. In the tradition of the day, Hutton took an interest in nearly everything. He conducted experiments with chemicals and collected fossils. And his particular interest was geology.

*sal ammoniac: 염화암모늄

- ① 유복한 가정에서 태어나 물질적인 편안함을 누렸다.
- ② 의학을 공부했지만 좋아하는 분야가 아님을 알게 되었다.
- ③ 농사일을 좋아해서 Edinburgh로 이사하기를 거부했다.
- ④ Oyster Club의 주요 인물이었다.
- ⑤ 지질학을 포함하여 다방면에 관심이 있었다.

26. Brownstone Elementary School Bingo Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Brownstone Elementary School Bingo Night

Join us in the gym on Thursday, August 30, 2018, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Games start promptly at 6:30 p.m.

- \$4 for all six games!
- \$1 for one game!

You're encouraged to bring nonperishable food items or unwrapped new toys to support our Holiday Heroes campaign to show our Brownstone giving spirit.

- ※ Pizza, drinks, and snacks will be sold from 6 p.m.
- ※ Pizza slice: \$2 / Drinks: \$1
(While supplies last!)

* The money raised through this event will be used to support our Holiday Heroes campaign.

* Students must be accompanied by a parent or guardian for the entire evening.

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

- ① 게임은 정확히 오후 6시 30분에 시작한다.
- ② 6번의 게임을 모두 하려면 4달러를 내야 한다.
- ③ 피자, 음료, 간식은 오후 6시부터 판매한다.
- ④ 수익금은 학교 체육관 건설에 쓰인다.
- ⑤ 학생은 부모나 보호자를 동반해야 한다.

27. Wilborough County Pet Licensing 2018에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Wilborough County Pet Licensing 2018

Pet licenses expire September 30. Please renew now!

All dogs/cats within the Wilborough County must be licensed.

- Licensing may be done in the Clerk's Office in Borough Hall, Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Or, to license by mail, please send email to clerkpetlicensing@co.us.
- This year's licensing period is September 10 – October 5.
- Rabies vaccinations must be valid for 10 months of the licensing period.

Fees:

- Neutered animals: \$14.00 / Non-neutered animals: \$17.00
- Also a late fee of five dollars will be imposed on all licenses issued on October 6 and thereafter.

Where the Money Goes:

- 100% of your pet licensing fees go directly to help the more than 6,000 cats and dogs that come into our shelters yearly.

*rabies: 광견병 **neuter: 중성화하다

- ① 주말에도 Clerk 사무실에서 애완동물 등록을 할 수 있다.
- ② 올해의 등록 기간은 9월 1일부터 9월 30일까지이다.
- ③ 등록 기간 중 최소 3개월간 광견병 예방 접종이 유효해야 한다.
- ④ 10월 6일 이후에 등록하면 5달러의 연체료를 내야 한다.
- ⑤ 등록비의 절반이 동물 보호소로 가는 동물을 위해 사용된다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

People take actions for all sorts of reasons, some good, some bad, some considerate, some reckless. Machines are more consistent, ① evaluating the situation according to the logic and rules programmed into them. But machines have fundamental limitations: they do not sense the world in the same way as people, they lack higher order goals, and they have no way of understanding the goals and motives of the people with whom they must interact. Machines, in other words, are fundamentally different: superior in some ways, especially in speed, power, and consistency, ② inferior in others, especially in social skills, creativity, and imagination. Machines lack the empathy ③ required to consider how their actions impact those around them. These differences, especially in ④ which we would call social skills and empathy, are the cause of the problems. Moreover, these differences — and therefore these conflicts — are fundamental, not ⑤ ones that can be quickly fixed by changing the logic here or adding a new sensor there.

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

Researchers working in Costa Rica over the past sixteen years have recorded a continuous decline in the growth rate of trees in the rain forests as surface temperatures there have steadily (A) decreased / increased. Researcher Deborah A. Clark of the University of Missouri reports that “tropical trees are being increasingly stressed through higher nighttime temperatures.” The higher nighttime temperatures also force the trees to respire more and release more CO₂. These findings (B) relieve / worry scientists. Researchers studying the effects of temperature rise on declining tree growth observe that tropical rain forests absorb as much as one-third of all the CO₂ taken out of the atmosphere by photosynthesis on land. If trees continue to release more and more CO₂ as a by-product of respiration, in effect (C) shifting / maintaining the balance between intake and release of CO₂, the amount of CO₂ added to the atmosphere could significantly increase global temperature above the current forecasts. Scientists are expressing deep concerns about this.

*photosynthesis: 광합성

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| ① increased | relieve | maintaining |
| ② increased | worry | shifting |
| ③ increased | worry | maintaining |
| ④ decreased | relieve | shifting |
| ⑤ decreased | worry | maintaining |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When David arrived back in London there were no fewer than six messages from Sarah on his answering machine. It was his sister, Miranda, who had persuaded him to use this device. ① She helped him to decide on which message to call back, and he was happy to give in to her. On this occasion, however, it was he who got to the machine first, listened to the messages and quickly wiped the tape before ② she had a chance to hear them. He did not want to explain in detail to Miranda just how close the secret relationship had become. He allowed ③ her to believe that Sarah had been nothing more than a guest. David knew ④ she would be horrified to know how her brother had fallen in love with her recently widowed friend. He felt nervous as he listened to Sarah’s voice and decided that he must write to ⑤ her. His heart sank at the thought of writing to Sarah.

【31~34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In an experiment conducted by some researchers, a woman stood on a busy sidewalk and told people passing by that she had sprained her ankle and needed help. If someone stopped, she asked him or her to get an Ace bandage from the nearby drugstore. One researcher stood inside the store and listened while the helpful person gave the request to the pharmacist, who had agreed earlier to say that he was out of Ace bandages. After being told this, not one subject, out of the twenty-five they studied, thought to ask if the pharmacist could recommend something else. People left the drugstore and returned empty-handed to the “victim” and told her the news. Researchers speculated that had she asked for less _____ help, she might have received it. But, acting on the single thought that a sprained ankle needs an Ace bandage, no one tried to find other kinds of help.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| ① specific | ② simple | ③ strange |
| ④ creative | ⑤ expensive | |

32. While flowers and flower gardening were associated with the enlightenment of the lower classes in Europe, in America flowers often _____. It was commonplace in nineteenth-century popular literature that if a character rode through rude frontier regions and arrived at a cabin with a rose bush by the door, he knew before he got off his horse that a good woman lived there. The rose bush was a token of the old home in the East, a pledge that schools, churches, and other amenities would soon materialize. Writers showed readers that flower gardening is both financially and spiritually profitable. A good example of flowers as a civilizing force can be found in Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher’s 1859 semi-autobiographical novel, *From Dawn to Daylight: By a Minister’s Wife*, where a minister and his wife use their flower garden to educate his flock.

[3점]

*amenities: 편의 시설

- ① presented the mystical healing power of nature
- ② emphasized the traditional value of domestic life
- ③ symbolized the very civilization of the wilderness
- ④ reminded people of the beauty of their new world
- ⑤ became a powerful medium for spiritual meditation

33. _____ is useful in some contexts. For example, as consumers we are naturally concerned about the safety and quality of our food, and to make informed choices we need to pay attention to the meaning of food labels. Nowadays, lots of foods are supposed to be low-fat, but *low-fat* does not imply low-sugar or low-salt. Food with “no artificial flavors” can contain preservatives, and “hormone-free” chicken might be injected with lots of antibiotics. Interestingly enough, the American food company Tyson at one point was selling chickens advertised as “raised without antibiotics” when in fact the chicken eggs were injected with plenty of antibiotics before they hatched! The company insisted that they had not advertised falsely, because “raised” literally applies only to bringing up the chicks *after* they have hatched. Whether you agree with this definition or not, it tells us that those who are concerned about food safety have to be very careful about the meanings of food labels.

- ① Tolerance for ambiguity
- ② Concentration on changes
- ③ Indifference to differences
- ④ Attention to literal meaning
- ⑤ Comparison with alternatives

34. In economics, we say that an economy is producing efficiently when it cannot make anyone economically better off without making someone else worse off. *Pareto Optimality* is a situation in which no reorganization or trade could raise the utility or satisfaction of one individual without lowering the utility or satisfaction of another individual. Pareto’s principle captures a theory about how to operate efficiently in daily life. The practical implication is reflected in *the 80/20 principle*, which states that one can in general accomplish most of what one wants — perhaps up to 80% of the target — with only a relatively modest amount of effort — perhaps only 20% of expected effort. The principle is the observation that _____. For example, 20% of the input creates 80% of the result, or 80% of your sales may come from just 20% of your products. The obvious implication is that a small proportion of your efforts provide most of the result. Thus, we can make better use of our time by investing our efforts in the 20% that will get us 80% of the results we want to achieve.

[3점]

- ① theory does not always match practice
- ② sincere efforts do not betray our dreams
- ③ most things in life are not distributed evenly
- ④ we cannot obtain all the things we need in life
- ⑤ problems in life are not solved merely by correction

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the dawn of the movie era more than one hundred years ago, cinema has had its skeptics and detractors. Even Louis Lumière, one of the principal inventors of cinematography, said, “The cinema is an invention without a future.” But fortunately, Lumière was wrong. ① Movies did have a future. ② They have become enormously popular and immensely powerful as a tool for telling stories, communicating information, and influencing culture. ③ Even the early silent films, with their jerky, unclear, black-and-white images exhibited an almost magical power to captivate viewers’ attention. ④ According to a new study, about 70 percent of all the silent films ever made no longer exist, and most of those that do aren’t in very good shape. ⑤ Today, with bone shaking surround-sound, brilliant color, wide-screen format, and digital special effects, the power of cinema to transport us to other worlds has grown to enormous proportions.

*detractor: 비방하는 사람

**jerky: 헐뜯는

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

36.

As brains get larger and more complex, what goes on inside the brain gets further removed from what is happening in the environment. To see what we mean, consider face recognition.

- (A) Every time we see a face, it is at a different orientation in our visual field, it might have new makeup or facial hair, and the lighting will come from a slightly different location, casting different shadows. If our brains tried to recognize faces primarily based on the sensory input coming into our eyes, we would fail miserably.
- (B) Yet people are capable of discriminating between thousands of slightly different faces. What makes the problem especially challenging is that we need to be able to recognize the same face under many different conditions.
- (C) People are tremendously skilled at recognizing faces. This is a really hard information-processing problem. At a coarse level, we all pretty much look the same. We are all about the same size and have two eyes, a nose, and a mouth in roughly the same positions. [3점]

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

37.

Flip through the dictionary and look at random for a word with four or more meanings, preferably a word you think you know. Chances are you will find that it has an unlikely hodgepodge of meanings, at least one of which will surprise you.

- (A) For instance, *place* derives from Latin *platea*, “broad street,” but its meaning grew broader than the street, to include “a particular city,” “a business office,” “an area dedicated to a specific purpose,” before broadening even more to mean “area.”
- (B) This unlikely mix of meanings in your dictionary is the result of generalization. It is the use of a word in a broader realm of meaning than it originally possessed, often referring to all items in a class rather than one specific item.
- (C) In the process, the word *place* displaced the Old English words *stow* and *stede* (which survives in *stead*, *steadfast*, *steady*, and *instead*). Generalization is a natural process, especially in situations where the speaker has a limited vocabulary. [3점]

* hodgepodge: 뒤죽박죽(된 것)

- 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.

This time, however, the outcome was very different.

In a dispute over wages and working conditions, unionized Canada Post workers went on strike. Their goal was to create sufficient frustrations for customers that management would be forced into a quick settlement. (①) As a result of the strike, local and international mail delivery was halted for several weeks. (②) In the old days this would have meant that people’s bills would go unpaid, letters and other forms of correspondence would slow, and customers would be greatly inconvenienced, putting considerable pressure on the government. (③) Millions of people who used to mail their monthly bills simply converted to electronic bill paying. (④) E-mail use increased as handwritten letters became increasingly slow and difficult. (⑤) “Many find mail in paper form no longer plays a central role in society and the strike only accelerated that trend by making online converts of those who have hitherto been reluctant,” an editorial in *The Globe and Mail* newspaper concluded.

39.

The juice had drained naturally into the jar, which had clearly served as a fermentation vat.

In 2007, archaeologists were carefully removing the superficial occupation debris that had accumulated in a cave when they found their way down to a layer that revealed a shallow, flat-bottomed floor with raised edges. (①) The bottom of this floor sloped slightly, toward the mouth of a large pottery jar that was sunk into the cave floor beside it. (②) The scientists at once recognized the flat platform as a surface on which ancient grapes had been crushed (presumably by feet). (③) The cool, dry conditions of the cave would have provided a perfect environment for the fermentation process, as well as for the wine’s later storage in the many other pottery jars lying in the immediate areas. (④) The purpose of this unusual archaeological feature was apparent from the start. (⑤) It resembled wineries known from later times, and at the same time, the treading area was littered with grape seeds and stems from a strain of today’s favored winemaking vine species. [3점]

* vat: (액체 저장용의) 큰 통

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

Let’s think of the Internet. There seems something odd about thinking of the Internet as one object, since one is unable to say about the Internet what one would normally be expected to say about a normal object. One cannot say how big it is, how much it weighs, where its boundaries are and so on. The Internet certainly exists in some sense — we use it virtually every day. The mystery is dissolved once we describe the Internet in terms of the many other things and their activities that it comprises. The Internet springs into existence when computers, servers, telephone lines and satellites work together in certain ways. None of these objects is at all mysterious, and they exist in the standard, straightforward way. So, we can see the Internet as a logical construction — something that is really no more than many other things working together, but which for convenience we can refer to as a thing. In the same way we might talk about the Renaissance or the United States, all of which are logical constructions that comprise various unproblematic material things and events.



Just like the Internet, a logical construction is considered as a ___(A)___ entity, when a number of items related with it support its ___(B)___.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① single | | existence |
| ② single | | variety |
| ③ public | | existence |
| ④ living | | variety |
| ⑤ living | | convenience |

【41~42】 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the philosophy of ethics, there are two basic versions of moral orientations: one version does not examine moral motives when a managerial action is taken. Instead it only examines outcomes and consequences of management's actions. If the outcome of management's action — disregarding its motives, intentions, and purpose — produces an ethically good result, then such an action is deemed morally good. This is the philosophical idea of consequentialism. When management, for example, favours a design of a commercial good that is cheaper to produce and therefore increases profit margins but is also safer for consumers to use, then such an action is seen as morally good. In such a case, management's original intention was to produce a cheaper product. But because it is also a safer product as a by-product, it is morally good in terms of consequentialism because it only looks at the outcome — not the intention — of management's action. The extreme opposite of consequentialism is, for example, Kantian morality. Kant focuses our attention on moral motives. For Kant, only if the intentions are good, an act can be considered morally good. In the above case, management's intention was to produce a cheaper product, not a safer product. The safer good only came along rather _____. In Kantian ethics, management cannot claim to have acted morally because its intentions were not directed towards a safer product.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Kantian Morality: Duty-based Ethics
- ② Does Morality Matter in Managing Businesses?
- ③ Consequentialism: Effective Altruism Concepts
- ④ Do Self-interest and Morality Necessarily Conflict?
- ⑤ Which Is the Essence of Morality, Outcome or Intention?

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[3점]

- ① constantly as a reward
- ② accidentally as a side effect
- ③ immediately with a cost burden
- ④ exclusively for consumer rights
- ⑤ predictably with a marketing plan

【43~45】 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In late November of 2010, Richard Smiley of Pendelton, Oregon, traveled to Paris, France. On his very first morning there, (a) he took a cab and placed in the backseat his black backpack containing his belongings such as his wallet, a Canon camera, sunglasses, and gloves. Later, he realized that he had left his backpack in the cab, but he did not know which of over 15,500 cabbies in Paris was driving with his possessions. Moreover, (b) he realized that the cabbie would not know whose backpack it was because of a lack of identifying papers in the backpack.

(B)

But he thought even greater was the honesty and extraordinary effort that was taken to return the backpack to him. Richard made plans to pay back the cabbie for the international telephone call and airmail and gave (c) him some merchandise from Pendelton. In addition, he decided to help his daughter with an English version of her résumé. The Lalannes didn't think that getting the backpack back to its rightful owner was a big deal. In an email to Richard, Emma wrote, "It's totally normal that we give your backpack back."

(C)

The cab driver, Althony LaLanne, had found the photo with the identifying information, and Emma, his daughter, had called and emailed Richard. The backpack found its way back to (d) him by airmail. Everything was in the backpack, including the camera, which contained a surprise. Richard found there was an extra photo. It showed the taxi driver, Althony LaLanne, in the living room of his home in Paris. Richard had a big smile on his face to see the photo.

(D)

Richard returned home, and a week later, he received a telephone call and an email from the cabbie's daughter. Richard was amazed. For one thing, there seemed to be nothing in the backpack to identify its owner — no papers with a name, address, or telephone number. Then Richard remembered that the camera contained identifying information: his name, telephone number, and email address. Before traveling, (e) he typed the information on a white piece of paper and took a picture of it. Then, he locked the photo into the camera so that when he deleted his photos, it wouldn't disappear.

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 Richard에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 택시에 검정색 배낭을 놓고 내렸다.
- ② 택시 운전사 딸의 영어 이력서 작성을 도와주기로 했다.
- ③ 택시 운전사의 사진을 보고 함박웃음을 지었다.
- ④ 택시 운전사의 딸에게서 전화와 전자메일을 받았다.
- ⑤ 지갑에 신원을 확인할 수 있는 정보를 남겨두었다.

※ 확인 사항

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