

제 3 교시

영어 영역



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1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Who do you think stole the camera?
 - ② Where do you last remember seeing it?
 - ③ How do you like your new digital camera?
 - ④ Could you tell me the way to the police station?
 - ⑤ Is there a place around here where I can repair it?
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① That's okay. I'll take the wheel tonight.
 - ② Yes. His auto repair shop is out of business.
 - ③ No. In that case, you should hire a mechanic.
 - ④ Of course. Actually, I was planning to clean it.
 - ⑤ Why not? I've always wanted to visit your house.
3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 호숫가 정원을 안내하려고
 - ② 새로운 조리법을 설명하려고
 - ③ 유기농 건강 식단을 추천하려고
 - ④ 가정 요리의 중요성을 강조하려고
 - ⑤ 전통 가정식 요리 식당을 광고하려고
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 화장품 종류에 따른 보관 요령
 - ② 화장품에 사용되는 첨가물의 독성
 - ③ 천연 화장품을 만드는 다양한 방법
 - ④ 천연 화장품을 사용할 때 주의할 점
 - ⑤ 기능성 화장품의 가격이 비싼 이유
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 환자 — 의사
 - ② 학부모 — 보건 교사
 - ③ 사고 목격자 — 경찰관
 - ④ 구급차 운전자 — 간호사
 - ⑤ 응급구조 요청자 — 응급구조대원

6. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
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7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① to help him pack for moving
 - ② to invite his family for dinner
 - ③ to help him move his packages
 - ④ to guide him to the supermarket
 - ⑤ to let him know where to park his car
8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 집에 돌아온 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 옷을 갈아입으려고
 - ② 샤워를 하려고
 - ③ 귀중품을 두고 가려고
 - ④ 어머니를 도와드리려고
 - ⑤ 축구화로 갈아 신으려고
9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$210 ② \$230 ③ \$250 ④ \$320 ⑤ \$390
10. 대화를 듣고, 동아리 소식지에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 내용 ② 배포 범위 ③ 총 쪽수
 - ④ 발간 매수 ⑤ 편집장 이름
11. Sweet Memories에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 6월부터 시작되는 음악 프로그램이다.
 - ② 저녁 9시부터 2시간 동안 방송된다.
 - ③ 프로그램 진행자가 가수 출신의 DJ이다.
 - ④ 노래에 얹힌 재미있는 뒷이야기를 들려준다.
 - ⑤ 퀴즈를 통해 청취자 20명을 선정하여 상품을 준다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 선택할 피트니스 클럽을 고르시오. [3점]

Fitness Clubs in Waterhouse Neighborhood

	Business Hours	Feature	Fee	Walking Distance
①	8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Group exercise	\$30	10 min.
②	6:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.	Group exercise	\$55	20 min.
③	8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Personal Training	\$60	30 min.
④	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.	Group exercise	\$45	40 min.
⑤	6:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Personal Training	\$75	10 min.

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

Man: _____

- ① It's not my fault, so don't blame me.
- ② I trust your judgment. You'll do wonderfully.
- ③ I think you need to set your priorities straight.
- ④ Pick yourself up and don't lose faith in yourself.
- ⑤ Calm down. Rushing into something won't help.

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

Woman: _____

- ① That's not quite right. I don't like movies.
- ② Yes. It's the best love story I've ever seen.
- ③ Exactly. So, let's talk about it after you watch it.
- ④ I'd love to, but is that okay if I come with you?
- ⑤ Not really. She was so moved that she kept crying.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Daniel이 Laura에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Daniel: _____

- ① You've got to try it even if you don't feel well.
- ② Then let's split up and meet back here in an hour.
- ③ Don't be disappointed. You'll have another chance.
- ④ I'm sorry to hear that. I hope everything goes better.
- ⑤ I agree with you. Let's ride it again when you're free.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① techniques for time management
- ② reasons of becoming workaholics
- ③ benefits of working with a computer
- ④ the balance between work and family
- ⑤ negative effects of overwork on health

17. 언급된 증상이 아닌 것은?

- ① 식욕의 변화 ② 근육 경련 ③ 잦은 두통
- ④ 수면 장애 ⑤ 시력 저하

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18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The child between one and six years of age, who grows slowly, will eat less than the fast-growing six-month-old or twelve-year-old. No matter how much you feed him or her, it is absolutely impossible to make a two-year-old grow as fast as a six-month old or a fifteen-year-old. The opposite is also true. Withholding food from a child will not make him or her grow up to be smaller, unless he is truly malnourished. We know, for example, that the size of young army recruits increased in the last few decades, which is in part due to nutritional changes. However, the difference between those who grew up in times of war and want and those who enjoyed all the prosperity of more recent years is only a few centimeters (an inch or so). * malnourished: 영양실조의

- ① 영양분의 과잉 섭취는 신체 발달을 저해할 수 있다.
- ② 각 연령대에 따라 필요한 영양분의 종류도 달라진다.
- ③ 신체의 성장기를 인위적으로 조절하는 것이 가능하다.
- ④ 신체의 성장에 영양 공급이 미치는 영향은 그렇게 크지 않다.
- ⑤ 식생활의 개선덕분에 청소년의 성장 속도가 빨라지고 있다.

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was ten o'clock, closing time, when I pushed my loaded shopping cart out of the supermarket. The parking lot was almost deserted. There was only one delivery truck by the side of the building and a few cars near the exit. Not a person was in sight. The moon hung low in the sky, with dark clouds blowing over it. This is an eerie place at night, I thought, as I pushed the cart hurriedly past the truck. Suddenly I heard footsteps behind me. I pushed faster. I felt someone following me. I turned quickly around, my pulse beating wildly. A young man stood there, motionless, looking at me. What shall I do? There's nobody else here! Where are all the late shoppers? I stood there — frozen.

- ① scared ② guilty ③ excited
- ④ indifferent ⑤ embarrassed

[20~21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. The design of warning signals is surprisingly complex. They have to be loud or bright enough to be noticed, but not so loud or bright that they become annoying distractions. The signal has to both attract attention (act as a signifier of critical information) and deliver information about the nature of the event that is being signified. The various instruments need to have a coordinated response, which means that there must be international standards and collaboration among the many design teams from different, often competing, companies. Although considerable research has been directed toward this problem, including the development of national standards for alarm management systems, the problem still remains in many situations. [3점]

- ① elements to be considered in designing warning signals
- ② serious competition for designing new warning signals
- ③ reasons why annoying and distracting alarms often occur
- ④ importance of interpreting warnings exactly in emergencies
- ⑤ efforts to develop international standards for warning signals

21. In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. Likewise, though group work often leads to positive results, some tasks are better tackled by only one person. The same is true for the creative process. Elementary- and middle-school art classrooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while also accommodating individual work space as well. Students want and/or need to work alone. If the spaces are not provided by the teacher, students will often create their own, personal, individual “cubicles” with their books or bags in which to work. Such spaces essentially create an area in which the student can work in private. Often, it is comforting to be able to communicate via undisturbed drawing and/or painting.

- ① ways to mix small group work and whole-class work
- ② different sizes of personal space among different ages
- ③ relationship between communication skills and creativity
- ④ importance of offering personal working space in art classes
- ⑤ benefits and methods of using personal stories in the classroom

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Twentieth-century American poet Hart Crane would sometimes spend months or even years carrying around ideas for a new work before settling down to put all the pieces of his literary puzzle together. At such times music often played an important role in his creative process. He would put on a Cuban rumba or a recording of Ravel’s *Bolero* and begin typing furiously in his room, stopping only to change records. He would soon emerge with a new poem in his hands. The role of music in stimulating the creative unconscious is also supported by several research studies. In one experiment, adults scored higher on a test of pictorial creativity when they were exposed to background music. In another experiment, subjects who were allowed to listen to music told more fanciful stories and wrote more creative compositions than individuals working in silence.

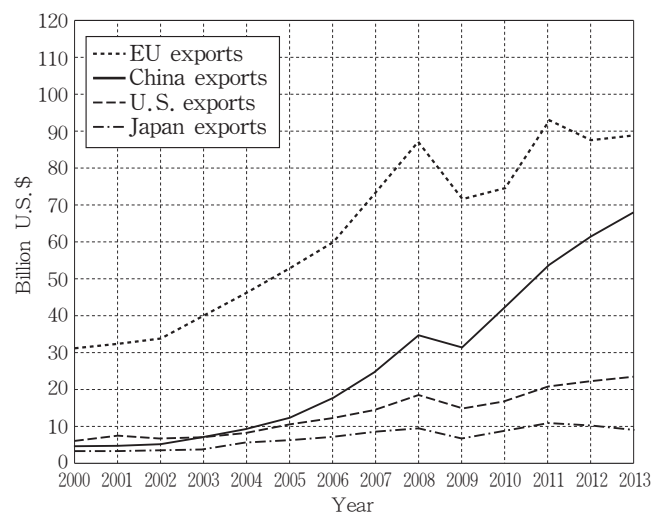
- ① Similarities of Poetry and Music
- ② Background Music as a Distraction
- ③ Stimulate Your Creativity with Music
- ④ Roles of Music in Stress Management
- ⑤ Poetry: The Best Expression of Emotion

23. We all know shopping makes us happier. When feeling down, shopping throws a blanket over our negative emotions. The Journal of Consumer Research recently published a paper illuminating the vicious connection between loneliness and shopping. After 6 years of research, Rick Pieters, the study’s author, explains loneliness often arises when our need for human interaction is stunted. Shopping in such a state can bypass the loneliness circuit, so to speak, providing the temporary solution. The problem with this approach is that compulsive shopping makes one increasingly materialistic. In this state of increased materialism, shoppers tend to judge their self worth by the value of the goods they purchase and own. Such people often become easily jealous by others’ possessions, forcing themselves to again turn to shopping. So, it’s best to put away the credit card and take a walk in the park.

- ① Travel to Shake off Your Blues
- ② Make a List before You Go Shopping
- ③ Physical Symptoms of Shopping Addiction
- ④ Stop Compulsive Gambling and Save Money
- ⑤ Don’t Use Shopping as Therapy for Loneliness

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Major Partners’ Exports to Sub-Saharan Africa
(2000 - 2013)



The graph above shows the exports of major trade partners of sub-Saharan Africa. ① From 2000 to 2013, the EU remained the largest exporter among the four partners, reaching its peak in 2011 during the period. ② From 2000 to 2002, the U.S. was the second most important exporter, but it was surpassed by China from 2004. ③ The exports of China showed a slump in 2009, but after that they showed a rapid increase and the exports of China in 2013 were about three times as much as those in 2009. ④ Japan stayed the least important exporter among the four partners, and its exports showed a gradual decline from 2011 to 2013. ⑤ In 2000, the gap between the exports of China and Japan was relatively small but in 2013, the gap became larger than 50 billion dollars.

25. Karen Blixen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Karen Blixen, a famous novelist, was born in 1885 in Denmark. She came to Kenya in 1914. Karen had to learn how to manage a coffee farm herself. She loved her work and life on the farm, but was even more captivated by the people there and the amazing country. Many beloved stories are about the very people who worked for her. She published her first book, *Seven Gothic Tales*, in 1934, and her best-known book, *Out of Africa* in 1937. She chose to write under the pen name Isak Dinsin in order to give herself freedom as a writer. She would write both in English and in Danish even though Danish was her native language. It was her life's ambition to tell beautiful stories, and it was through her stories that she dealt with the pain and sorrow in her own life. From 1934 to 1962 she wrote continuously and even after her death, her works were published.

- ① 케냐에서 커피 농장을 운영했다.
- ② 주변 사람을 소재로 소설을 썼다.
- ③ Isak Dinsin에게서 작가 수업을 받았다.
- ④ 영어와 덴마크어로 소설을 썼다.
- ⑤ 죽은 후에도 책이 출판되었다.

26. Portrait Drawing Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Portrait Drawing Workshop

Explore different approaches to portrait drawing while experimenting with different styles and materials.
Learn to use various shading techniques to create mood and atmosphere in your drawing.
This workshop is for people aged 13 and over. No prior experiences are necessary.

- **Date:** Saturday, June 13, 2015, 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
(Lunch break: 1 hour)
- **Cost:** \$30 per person (All materials are provided.)
- **Registration**
 - Internet registration opens: June 1, 2015
 - On-site registration opens: June 10, 2015
- **Additional notice**
 - Places are limited to 20 students, so early reservations are required.

For more information, call 890-444-3467 or visit www.inkellportrait@leedsmind.org.

- ① 13세 이하의 아이들을 위한 초상화 그리기 강습이다.
- ② 수강생은 반드시 사전 강습 경험이 있어야 한다.
- ③ 강습비는 30달러이며 재료는 각자 준비해야 한다.
- ④ 인터넷을 이용한 온라인 등록은 6월 10일부터 시작된다.
- ⑤ 강습 인원은 20명으로 제한되어 있다.

27. Camping Safari에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

3-Day Camping Safari in Australia

Highlights

- Explore Ayers Rock at sunset and at sunrise!
- See Australian Native's cave paintings on Day 2!
- Enjoy meals around the campfire!

Additional Information

- Not suitable for children under the age of 15 years
- Wear outdoor clothing suitable for the season.
- Wear comfortable, closed walking shoes.
- Operating hours are 6:00 a.m. till 7:00 p.m.
- We have experienced drivers and tour guides.

Changes and Cancellations Policy

- Cancellations notified 8 days or more prior to activity date
→ 50% refund is given by activity supplier.
- Cancellations notified less than 8 days prior to activity date
→ No refund is given by activity supplier.

Got a question? Visit our website Ayersrock.com, or call us for our FREE catalogue (123) 234-4455

- ① 3일 동안 야영을 하며 진행되는 여행이다.
- ② 두 번째 날에 동굴 벽화를 구경할 수 있다.
- ③ 참가 자격은 15세 이상으로 제한한다.
- ④ 경험 많은 운전기사과 안내원이 인도한다.
- ⑤ 캠프 시작 전 7일 이내에 취소하면 50퍼센트를 환불해 준다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

One of the most common emotions that people try to avoid is anger. When the state of anger is heightened, it can be difficult ① to address. It is these heightened states ② that are worth looking at in order to improve your management skills. Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in heightened situations, ③ helping minimize the impact of behaviors acted out in anger. A key step is to re-enter the conversation underneath the tone of the other person. If you imagine having a conversation with someone ④ in which one of you is whispering and the other person is shouting, the shouter is having by far the more uncomfortable experience. Individuals do not usually sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. So keep your volume down and your voice ⑤ even and others will start to reciprocate.

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Emilia had never been popular in school, and her parents very seldom let ① her have friends over, so her social life was limited. Her mother said that her own children making a mess of the house was enough for ② her to deal with. And she never liked any of Emilia’s friends when she met them. She always found fault with them for one reason or another, so Emilia stopped asking to invite them over. As a result, no one invited ③ her over after school. After school she just went home and helped her mother tend to the baby. She had friends at school, but her friendships didn’t extend past school hours. The drama of ④ her early school years was being the only child in fourth grade who didn’t get a valentine. She came home in tears, but her mother told ⑤ her not to be silly. That day, the baby had been her valentine.

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

Ego-defense mechanisms are psychological strategies we use to protect our self-concept from unpleasant emotions. We use this protective devices at various stages of life to (A) soften / strengthen the blows of harsh reality. Ego defenses typically originate during the early and middle childhood years, and later experiences during adolescence and adulthood reinforce some of these self-defense styles. At times external reality can (B) threaten / enhance our perception of being capable of dealing with stress, which creates anxiety. To reduce the anxiety temporarily, we develop ego-defense mechanisms that distort either sense of self or the realities of the world. We often carry these habitual responses into adulthood as a way to cope with anxiety. These distortions ultimately (C) inhibit / enable our capacity to develop and grow as normal human beings.

(A)		(B)		(C)
① soften	.....	threaten	.....	inhibit
② strengthen	.....	enhance	.....	inhibit
③ soften	.....	enhance	.....	enable
④ strengthen	.....	enhance	.....	enable
⑤ strengthen	.....	threaten	.....	inhibit

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Creativity and innovation are not the sole preserve of knowledge workers in glassy offices, professional artists and musicians, or of laboratory scientists. If necessity really is the mother of invention, you would surely expect to see most innovation where the needs are greatest. And no needs are greater than those of desperately poor people getting themselves and their families through each day alive and well. Whether we look at health or agriculture, we find that poorer traditional communities are often able to draw upon a huge body of knowledge passed on through many generations. The same applies to hunters and gatherers. Local knowledge, technologies and traditional cultural expressions can be highly evolutionary and even novel. In short, knowledge held within ‘traditional’ societies can be new as well as old. We should not be surprised by this. Traditional knowledge has always had _____ because they are the keys to survival in precarious environments. * precarious: 불안정한

- ① adaptive elements
- ② emotional properties
- ③ experimental factors
- ④ conservative systems
- ⑤ political considerations

32. One of the most common negotiating mistakes is to announce that you have found the solution to the problem. City planners unveil their project for a new waste-disposal site without having involved the residents of the surrounding neighborhood; in response, a citizens’ group immediately organizes to fight the project. Management announces an efficient work plan without having consulted its employees; the workers secretly sabotage the plan. The national budget director and the President’s chief of staff closet themselves with six congressional leaders and emerge with an agreed-upon set of budget cuts; members of Congress who weren’t involved criticize the agreement and reject it in the subsequent vote. So, too, your negotiating counterparts are likely to reject your proposal if _____. [3점]

* sabotage: 고의로 방해하다 ** closet: 밀실에 들어앉히다

- ① there isn’t any third party to intervene
- ② they have no role in shaping the proposal
- ③ you don’t believe in what they are saying
- ④ it’s loaded with ambiguity and uncertainty
- ⑤ they know the scale of the budget in advance

33. During the winter, relatively few new bees are hatched. In the warmer parts of the year, a hive is made up of not just adult females, but also male drones, young females, and bees of all ages doing different jobs; each of those jobs create different sounds. Newly hatched females are full-sized, but their wings do not become fully hardened into flight-worthy tools until the age of nine days. When they fan their floppy new wings for warmth and ventilation, the lack of wind resistance means their wings fan faster than the adults' wings, making a higher tone. Meanwhile, the oversized drones have bigger wings that flap more slowly, creating a lower tone. The guard bees, protecting the hive from bears and beekeepers, fly fast in a beeline buzz bomb, in order to have the most impact when they give a warning thump and then a sting; this creates a higher, more insistent tone. Perhaps the time to imagine you can hear Christmas carols is in the summer, when _____ . [3점] * drone : 수컷 벌

- ① there are more notes to hear
- ② the bee colonies are at war
- ③ more bees come out to find food
- ④ bees are growing faster than in the winter
- ⑤ bees compete to get better jobs in their hive

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

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's familiarity with its accuracy. Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. _____ (A) _____, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. _____ (B) _____ hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① For example | ..... | Conversely |
| ② Furthermore | ..... | Conversely |
| ③ However | ..... | Similarly |
| ④ Furthermore | ..... | Thus |
| ⑤ However | ..... | Thus |

35. 다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If we were to remove the concept of 'consistency' from the expected virtues of politicians, much political commentary would cease overnight. ① A lot of political criticism is on the basis that a politician is not consistent with his own ideas, or what he said two years ago, or his party line, or his electoral promises. ② A politician might reply, with reason, that he or she had a change of mind, or that changed circumstances require a change of opinion. ③ Commentators are unhappy with that because it removes one of the main frames of criticism. ④ Such commentators point out a few political studies that a human tendency to induce changes in the situation is not only universal but intrinsic. ⑤ Commentators would claim that the politician was elected on a certain basis and must stick to that.

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

36.

People are more influenced by the people to whom they are directly tied than by imaginary connections to celebrities. Networks science offers better ways to identify influential individuals by identifying centrally located hubs within the network.

- (A) In the latter case, these individuals might be identified because they were the poorest, say, or because they were known to be smokers already.
- (B) For example, if we were trying to reduce smoking in a high school or workplace, the conventional approach might be to either broadcast a message to everyone or work with a small group that was felt to be especially at risks.
- (C) But an alternative approach would be to identify the hubs in the social network and target them with stop-smoking messages. Early results with such approaches have shown success in fostering better diets or safer lifestyles.

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

37.

We categorize items based on their history. Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture.

- (A) It's a perfect replica, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill. It's because it is not made by the government.
- (B) "It's a lemon," you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It's just a lemon that has been abused.
- (C) But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend's color laser printer.

- 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 한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test.

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. (①) You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. (②) If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. (③) Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. (④) By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment. (⑤) In short, in order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment.

39.

However, over the course of time the bow tie has ceased to be an equally acceptable alternative to other forms of necktie (the standard long necktie), and is now a product for a special niche market.

The bow tie is closely related to the ordinary necktie, but unlike the necktie its bow still shows that it is descended from the neckcloth, its predecessor. (①) Until the nineteenth century neckwear for men consisted of square cloths folded once into a triangle and then knotted in various ways or tied with a bow. (②) The smaller and narrower those neckcloths became the more they resembled our present bow tie. (③) Its shape has hardly changed since around 1870. (④) There is one principal reason for this decline: most men do not know how to tie it — and anyone with the faintest idea about style knows that ready-made bow ties are unacceptable. (⑤) But a bow tie is still worn with a tuxedo, and on those occasions a man usually gets his wife or a friend to tie it. [3점]

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

In one experiment, the researchers set up a situation in which two people had a brief interaction. One of the participants, however, was actually a research assistant. In half the cases, the research assistant mirrored the posture and behaviors of the other participant. In other words, if the participant sat cross-armed and tapped her foot, the research assistant sat cross-armed and tapped her foot. In the other half cases, the research assistant didn't follow suit. The researchers found that the participants who had been mirrored liked the research assistant more and felt that the interaction was smoother than did participants whose behavior had not been mirrored. Similarly, many food servers have found that they receive larger tips when they repeat their customers' orders back to them exactly as the customer said.



_____ (A) _____ one's behaviors or words to those of the other party _____ (B) _____ the bonds between two people.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| ① Matching | | strengthens | |
| ② Comparing | | justifies | |
| ③ Matching | | diminishes | |
| ④ Comparing | | diminishes | |
| ⑤ Attributing | | strengthens | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Pierre Omidyar, the founder of eBay, has often said that he built that auction site on the assumption that “people are basically good,” meaning that most transactions on the site would go well if he let buyers and sellers find each other. This idea noble as it is, didn’t quite work for eBay — within weeks of its launch, so many transactions were spoiled by cheating that eBay began a reputation system wherein buyers and sellers could get a sense of one another’s honesty, promptness, and so on, based on reviews by other members. Ultimately members’ reputations mattered enough to keep fraud to a minimum. Buyers and sellers with long-term identities and reputations on the site were provided with an incentive not just to behave well but to be seen as behaving well. Paul Resnick, a social media researcher at the University of Michigan, studied eBay’s reputation system and concluded that sellers with a positive reputation, as reported by their customers, could command an 8 percent premium on price over sellers who’d just arrived on the site. Omidyar’s original idea — “People are basically good” — is true only with some commitment to governance structure.

EBay, CouchSurfing, PickupPal, and countless other sites that involve real effort or money, as well as real risk, have had to find ways to _____ their members in order to produce a larger good. The less catchy but more accurate lesson from eBay is “People will behave if they sense that there is long-term value in doing so, and short-term loss in not doing so.”

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Reputations Can Deliver False Messages
- ② Credible Dealers Are Not Always Successful
- ③ Incentives: More Reliable Than Noble Minds
- ④ Online Stores: Breeding Grounds of Identity Thieves
- ⑤ Concerns on the Governmental Control of E-Commerce

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① govern ② identify ③ recruit
- ④ support ⑤ deceive

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Annie was a very bright girl, who matured into an intelligent and faithful woman, and it came as no surprise to those who knew her when (a) she was accepted into Oxford University. There she majored in law, and when she graduated with a first-class degree she had her pick of law firms, all striving to gain her services. She settled on one of the most famous and most prestigious in London.

(B)

One day, as she traveled to work on the subway, (b) she sat opposite a woman with a tiny baby, no older than a few weeks, and she soon fell into conversation with her. While talking with her, Annie came to notice a look of pure joy on her face. Even though the woman was clearly exhausted from the severe demands of looking after her baby, it simply didn’t seem to matter to (c) her; and in that moment Annie knew what she had to do.

(C)

Very soon she gained her reputation as one of the best young minds in the country. She had it all — money, position, respect and a great future mapped out for (d) her. Except for one thing — she was unhappy. Although she now had everything she had aspired to and worked so hard for, she found that she wasn’t happy. Something was missing, some element that would make it all right.

(D)

To the surprise of all her colleagues, she quit her job, returned to university, and enrolled on a completely different course. Three years later, she graduated as a fully qualified midwife, and began working in a busy central London hospital. She worked long hours in a demanding job, but this time (e) she was happy in her work since every day she got to witness a miracle, the miracle of birth. Every single time she held a newborn baby and saw the look on its mother’s face, she felt elated and happy.

* midwife : 조산사, 산파

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. 위 글의 Annie에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 옥스퍼드 대학에서 법학을 전공했다.
- ② 지하철에서 어린 아이를 안고 있는 여성과 대화를 나누었다.
- ③ 원하는 모든 것을 가졌지만 행복을 느끼지 못했다.
- ④ 다니던 직장을 그만두고 다시 대학에 들어갔다.
- ⑤ 3년 동안 노력한 끝에 산부인과 병원을 개업했다.

♣ 확인 사항

답안지에 필요한 사항을 정확히 기입(표기)하였는지 확인하시오.