

제3교시

영어 영역



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

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

- ① Well, I've got many e-mails from students.
- ② Of course. I'll tell you where the cafeteria is.
- ③ Sure. You just download the school menu app.
- ④ All right. I'll print the menus for our classmates.
- ⑤ I'm sorry, but our school menus should be changed.

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

- ① Right. It was a perfect sales report.
- ② I'd appreciate it if you read my report.
- ③ Don't worry. You'll do better next time.
- ④ Well, let me show you how to find the errors.
- ⑤ I see. I'll check it and correct the errors right away.

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

- ① 학교의 동아리 활동 게시판의 수리 일정을 알리려고
- ② 동아리 활동이 좀 더 활성화되도록 학생들을 격려하려고
- ③ 학교 관련 건의사항은 학교 행정실에 해줄 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 새 동아리는 학교 행정실에 등록해야 한다는 것을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 학교의 허가를 받고 게시판에 광고물을 부착할 것을 당부하려고

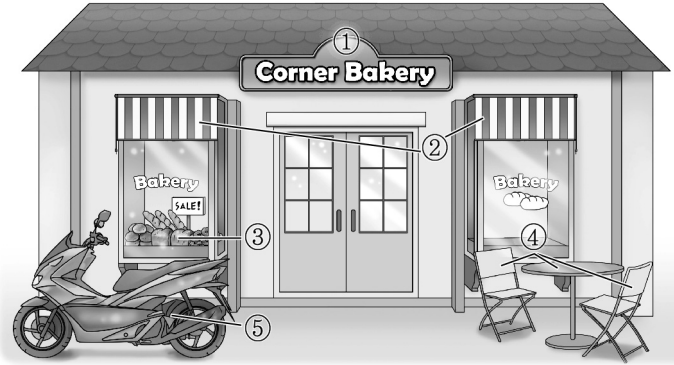
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 독후감을 쓰는 것을 습관화할 필요가 있다.
- ② 책을 읽은 후에 서문을 다시 읽어보는 것이 유익하다.
- ③ 책을 구매하기 전에 작가의 이력을 먼저 확인해야 한다.
- ④ 책을 읽는 내내 작가의 집필 의도를 염두에 두어야 한다.
- ⑤ 다른 사람의 서평과 자신의 독후감을 비교해 보는 것이 좋다.

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

- ① 교사 — 교장
- ② 보육 교사 — 학부모
- ③ 의사 — 보호자
- ④ 여행사 직원 — 고객
- ⑤ 상담사 — 상담 의뢰인

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



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

- ① 자전거 상태 확인하기
- ② 자전거 헬멧 구입하기
- ③ 자전거 여행 코스 검색하기
- ④ 수리점에 자전거 맡기기
- ⑤ Jane에게 자전거 안전수칙 설명하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Oregon으로 이사하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 가족으로부터 독립해서 살려고
- ② 조용한 시골 생활을 즐기고 싶어서
- ③ 딸의 피부병 치료에 도움을 주려고
- ④ 자연환경이 좋은 곳에 살고 싶어서
- ⑤ 아들이 Oregon 대학에 진학하게 되어서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$45
- ② \$65
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$75
- ⑤ \$80

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 런던 여행에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 체류 기간
- ② 숙박 장소
- ③ 관광 명소
- ④ 여행 경비
- ⑤ 식사

11. Brooklyn Book Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 뉴욕에서 규모가 가장 큰 도서 축제이다.
- ② 축제 행사는 3일간 진행된다.
- ③ 300명이 넘는 저자들이 참여할 예정이다.
- ④ '저자와의 대화' 행사 참여는 예약이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 100달러를 기부하면 가방과 책을 선물로 받는다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 공연을 고르시오.

Ballet Performances

	Genre	Time	Theater	Principal Dancers
①	Classical	3 p.m.	Queens	Eva McGee & Aran Dyke
②	Classical	8 p.m.	Royal	Sarah Lamb & Tom Green
③	Romantic	3 p.m.	City	Kate Bell & Ron Brown
④	Romantic	5 p.m.	Royal	Jane Archer & Jules Cane
⑤	Modern	5 p.m.	City	Maggie Pane & Mike Ethan

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

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① That's good information. I'll follow your advice.
- ② Doing yoga is totally different from what I imagined.
- ③ Let me teach how to massage your body on your own.
- ④ Stretching exercises will make your body more relaxed.
- ⑤ Just follow as I do. But it'll hurt both of your legs a little.

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

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I think *Snow White* is too easy for me to read.
- ② Don't worry. I can read this book until tomorrow.
- ③ The original story was more boring than the animation.
- ④ Sorry, but I'm not in the mood to go to see an animation.
- ⑤ Then the animators showed their male-dominated ideas in the details.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jeremy가 Steve에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jeremy: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① That's all right. I can handle it alone.
- ② Don't worry. We can reschedule the picnic.
- ③ I think you may need more time to prepare.
- ④ I hope you're right. I'll check the facts again.
- ⑤ Thank you very much for your help with this event.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① common things that artistic jobs share
- ② experiencing future jobs through volunteer activities
- ③ the importance of visiting art exhibitions when young
- ④ helping children find the right sports for their aptitude
- ⑤ the influence of artistic activities on children's career paths

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① art curator      ② actor      ③ lawyer
- ④ violinist      ⑤ nurse

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Parents,

I am writing to let you know that our school is participating in a study of the Milwaukee School Choice Program. Enclosed is a letter from the study's director that explains the study in more detail. Your child was selected to participate in this important study. This means that your child will be given the Milwaukee Benchmark Assessment in the next few weeks. Testing is voluntary and the results will not be released to anyone outside of the research team. If you do not want your child tested, please return a copy of the enclosed Study Removal Form to school no later than December 8th. If you have any questions, please feel free to call the school.

Sincerely,

Principal, Teresa Blanchard

- ① 지역사회 봉사활동에 학부모의 참석을 요청하려고
- ② 진로 탐색 행사에 자녀를 참여시키도록 독려하려고
- ③ 진로 지도를 위해 부모와 자녀의 진로희망을 조사하려고
- ④ 학교의 연구 내용을 외부로 유출하지 말 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 자녀를 대상으로 한 연구에 대해 참가 동의 여부를 확인하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Nancy의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Silently Nancy paced the room, waiting for the call. Twenty minutes passed, then thirty. It seemed like an eternity. At one point, she went over to the street-side window and lifted one slat on the blinds. She saw the ominous black car waiting patiently below. A shiver of terror ran down her spine. If it was indeed the police, they would surely be tapping her calls. She would have to be careful what she said if she wanted to stay out of prison. But then again, she thought, surely her conversations would demonstrate her innocence? She didn't want to put this theory to the test. She doubted very much she'd be given the benefit of the doubt. \* slat: 긴 널빤지 조각

- ① irritated and upset      ② bored and indifferent
- ③ relieved and satisfied      ④ frightened and uneasy
- ⑤ excited and anticipating

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever been in a situation where you needed to tell another man something but the look on his face told you it was going to be a rough conversation? I have. I had to tell a friend of mine that he was making decisions that didn't appear to bring him closer to his goals. So I began the conversation by pointing out many of the things that he was doing well. I complimented him on how hard he was working. Then, when I talked to him about my concerns, he was receptive and even implemented some of my suggestions. This tells you that a compliment can open a man up in a way that few things can. Believe me, had I gone in there with my six shooters out and guns blazing, the outcome would've been drastically different.

- ① 아무리 가까운 사이일지라도 말을 가려서 해야 한다.
- ② 구체적인 사실에 근거하지 않은 칭찬은 효과가 없다.
- ③ 과도한 칭찬은 오히려 대인관계에 해를 끼칠 수 있다.
- ④ 칭찬은 꺼내기 어려운 말을 시작할 때 좋은 수단이 된다.
- ⑤ 상대방을 설득하기 위해서는 정확한 근거를 제시해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Developing career maturity in teens does not mean forcing them to decide on the “one best” career for them at the age of eighteen and locking them into this decision. The goal is to help them make a tentative choice that is informed — meaning based on some logical process and reality. The hope is that much of the narrowing down process will take place during the high school years and not while incurring great expenses in college or enduring disappointments in the labor market. Many teens will change their minds later, but if they make good decisions in the first place, their new interests should relate to the originals. Also, many teens will find it impossible to narrow their interests and choices to just one career focus. If so, some logical nexuses between these multiple career interests are necessary.

\* nexus: 결합

- ① effects of career education on occupation satisfaction
- ② the importance of informed career choices in high school
- ③ how to narrow teens’ career interests to one career focus
- ④ reasons why high school career education doesn’t succeed
- ⑤ the necessity of preparing teens for the fast-changing future

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Studies have shown that impaired smell is an even stronger predictor of cognitive decline in currently healthy adults than memory problems. Identifying impaired smell is especially useful for forecasting the progression from mild cognitive impairment (MCI) to full-blown Alzheimer’s. According to the Alzheimer’s Association, approximately 15 to 20 percent of people over 65 have MCI. About half of them go on to develop Alzheimer’s. Among Parkinson’s patients, loss of smell occurs more often than the most common type of tremor. It can precede the classic motor signs of the disease by several years, and smell tests have been shown to do a better job than motor function tests when it comes to distinguishing Parkinson’s patients from healthy controls. In fact, not having trouble with smell is often enough to rule out the disease. “If a person scores very well on a smell identification test, then you can be pretty sure they’re not going to have Parkinson’s, at least within the next four years,” says neurologist and researcher G. Webster Ross.

\* tremor: (몸의) 떨림

- ① Are Weaker Senses the Only Problem for the Old?
- ② Where Is the Limit to Predicting Cognitive Problems?
- ③ There Is No Way to Avoid Being Sick as You Get Older
- ④ Cognitive Illnesses: Shared Problems of the Whole Society
- ⑤ Trouble in Smelling: A Surer Sign of Cognitive Impairment

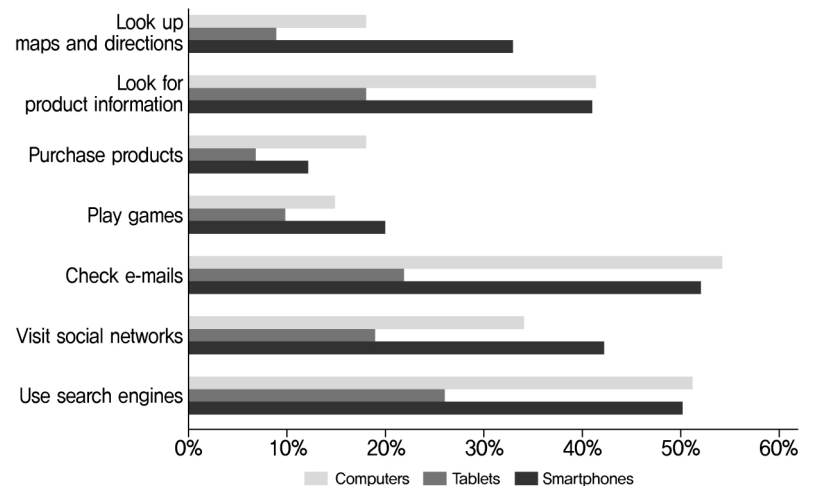
23. The significance of humor has been diminished by the myth that each nation has a distinct sense of humor, a myth invented to strengthen the exclusive loyalty that growing nations demanded. The humor of strangers has never been a secret language impossible for outsiders to appreciate. Humor all over the world makes fun of the same sort of targets. For example, the jokes of Nasreddin, the fourteenth-century Turkish Sufi, have been endlessly reproduced across half the world from Budapest to Beijing and adopted by Afghans, Iranians, and Uzbeks as their own. They even inspired the music of Shostakovich, and they are still laughed at today. There is nothing arcane in the story of the emperor Tamerlane meeting Nasreddin in the bath-house and asking him, “If I were a slave, how much would I be worth?” “Fifty pence,” said Nasreddin. “But,” retorted the emperor, “this towel I am wearing is alone worth that.” “Yes, of course, that is my offer for the lot.”

\* arcane: 불가해한, 비밀의 \*\* lot: (경매용) 품목

- ① Humor May Hurt Relationships
- ② Humor: A Mental Fitness Indicator
- ③ Humor: Not Exclusive, but Universal
- ④ Humor as a Language Memory Tool
- ⑤ Why Humor Is the Hardest Thing to Translate

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Online Activities Americans Do at Least Weekly on Their Devices (2015)




The above graph shows online activities Americans did at least weekly on their devices in 2015. ① More than half of Americans used computers or smartphones to check their e-mails, while less than a tenth of Americans used their tablets to purchase products. ② The percentage of Americans who used smartphones for search engines was about twice as high as that of Americans who used tablets for search engines. ③ To look for product information, nearly the same percentage of Americans used either computers or smartphones. ④ The gap between the percentage of smartphone users and computer users was the largest in the online activity of visiting social networks. ⑤ The lowest percentage of online activity Americans used on computers was to play games.

25. Denis Diderot에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As a young man, Denis Diderot chose to study law. Soon his wide interests in mathematics, philosophy, and literature led him to become a teacher and translator. In 1745 Diderot was put in charge of producing a French encyclopedia. Gathering a brilliant team of scholars around him, Diderot used this opportunity to support the use of reason rather than religion as the best way of understanding and improving society. In 1750 he was briefly sent to prison for these attacks upon religious beliefs. The first volume of his encyclopedia appeared in 1751, and the last came out in 1772. The ideas developed within it did much to prepare its readers for the massive reaction against old ideas and practices that developed during the French Revolution, five years after his death.

- ① 수학, 철학, 문학에 관심이 많아 교사이자 번역가로 활동했다.
- ② 프랑스 어 백과사전을 만드는 작업의 책임을 맡았다.
- ③ 종교적 신념에 관한 문제로 인해 감옥에 갇히기도 했다.
- ④ 1772년에 백과사전의 마지막 권을 펴냈다.
- ⑤ 프랑스 혁명 동안에 구시대의 사상에 직접 맞서 싸웠다.

26. Rhode Island Lighthouse Tours에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



### Rhode Island Lighthouse Tours

Join our Rhode Island Lighthouse Tours and enjoy many historical sights. You'll view up to 10 active and inactive lighthouse sites.

- Starting in Providence, this 3.5-hour tour includes a stop and a tour of Pomham Rocks Lighthouse.
- Proceeds of lighthouse tours are used to support the restoration and preservation of Pomham Rocks Lighthouse.

■ **2017 Tour Dates:** July – September, the last Saturday of every month

■ **Price:**  
 \$50 for Save the Bay members  
 \$55 for non-members


■ **Departure Location and Parking:**  
 100 Save the Bay Drive, Providence, Rhode Island

*\*Plenty of free parking is available.*

- ① 현재 운영 중이거나 운영이 중단된 등대 10곳을 보게 된다.
- ② 총 3시간 30분이 걸리며 Pomham Rocks 등대도 들른다.
- ③ 수익금은 Pomham Rocks 등대의 복원 후원금으로 사용된다.
- ④ 7월부터 9월까지 매월 마지막 일요일에 실시된다.
- ⑤ Save the Bay 회원이 아닐 경우 참가비는 55달러이다.

27. Bookface Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

## Bookface Photo Contest



Become someone ELSE! The contest is for ALL AGES!

- **WHAT TO DO**
  1. Replace your face with a book's cover, then snap a picture.
  2. Email your BOOKFACE picture to amy@smithpubliclibrary.com by November 11th, including your age/grade & contact info.  
One ENTRY per person per age group.
  3. Vote by *liking* your favorite entry on Smith Public Library's main web page until December 1st.  
One LIKE per day.
- **TIP**  
Get friends involved (hold the book, take the picture, or pose with you).
- **PRIZES**
  - Children's Division 1st Place: \$50 Gift Card
  - Teen Division 1st Place: \$50 Gift Card
  - Adult Division 1st Place: \$50 Gift Card

- ① 참가 연령에 제한이 있다.
- ② 출품작은 12월 1일까지 이메일로 보내야 한다.
- ③ 1인당 사진을 3장까지 출품할 수 있다.
- ④ 출품작을 제작하는 데 친구를 참여시킬 수 있다.
- ⑤ 연령 집단별로 2등까지 상품권을 준다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Many people who hoard objects refuse help because they don't believe they can really change. This is particularly true for people with severe hoarding problems ① who have acquired and saved for thirty or forty years or more. The idea of clearing a home filled with decades of possessions is indeed ② overwhelmed. The task would likely take many days, if not weeks, of effort by many people. People who hoard tell you that they've tried to solve their hoarding problem. They remember ③ working many hours each day organizing, moving, or going through their possessions with the goal of clearing their homes, yet their homes largely remained the same. They feel hopeless that any real change can happen, and they give up. Other people who hoard objects ④ accept help clearing out their possessions, but soon find that the problem creeps back. As they grow older, it becomes harder and harder to try again, and they become more and more hopeless that any real and ⑤ sustained change is possible.

\* hoard: (물건을 몰래) 쌓아두다

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

Sometimes when we become anxious about life and frightened for no reason at all, it is the fear that is protecting us. The fear is connected to our hidden memory of pain and is a means of safeguarding us. Fear is a greater ① challenge than anxiety because it is what most of us habitually try to run away from or avoid feeling. Consequently, we develop another brain reaction to try to halt our fears. This reaction may result in us adopting ② diverse techniques to avoid being hurt. These techniques could be to resist, compromise, use aggression and even attack people, conform, hold back, speak too much, or not speak at all. We adopt such strategies as attempts to ③ overcome our fears. Unfortunately, such strategies serve only to ④ increase our fears and we end up achieving the opposite. Life becomes a constant battle of running away from fear, which results in even more fear, of course, and we ⑤ remove more fears in the process. The more we run, the stronger the fear; if we fight the fear, it gets even stronger.

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Mark Sorial was rejected by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the investment banking arm of the World Bank, for a job in Cairo. After the rejection, he asked the IFC why he was turned down. He was told that a senior IFC official didn't think ① he had the required technical skills. So ② he wrote a letter to the official. "I realize that your team has made its decision regarding my candidacy, but I am hoping you will give me a chance should this position or another become available," Mark humbly wrote. But Mark went further, and this is a key step: ③ he offered to take a test to demonstrate his technical skills. In other words, he was persistent, but not pushy. Within a couple of months, a problem developed with the other candidate. The IFC took Mark up on his offer of a test. ④ His results were great and exceeded the expectations of the skeptical senior IFC official. ⑤ He decided to hire Mark as an associate investment officer in Cairo.

\* candidacy: 지원, 입후보

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Did you know that when ice cream sales rise, so do property crime rates? What do you think causes the two events to occur together? The explanation is that property crime peaks in the summer because of warmer weather, more people on vacations (leaving their homes vacant), teenagers out of school, and so on. It just happens that ice cream sales also peak in those months because of the weather. It is a case of a third variable causing both to occur. Or what if there were a positive correlation between sales of cigarette lighters and the incidence of cancer? The suspect might well turn out to be the omitted variable (the so-called "smoking gun"): the cigarette. Or what if research revealed that parents who bought parenting books were "better" parents? Does that prove the books work? Or is it possible that people who would buy books on parenting tend to be "better" parents? That is, it might be about the parents, not the book. \_\_\_\_\_ is tricky stuff. Be careful. [3점]

- ① Grouping                      ② Prejudice                      ③ Evaluation
- ④ Causality                      ⑤ Judgment

32. Not all daydreams are equally effective at inspiring useful new ideas. In his experiments, Professor Jonathan Schooler distinguishes between two types of daydreaming. The first type occurs when people notice they are daydreaming only when prodded by the researcher. Although they've been told to press a button as soon as their minds start to wander, these people fail to press the button. The second type of daydreaming occurs when people catch themselves during the experiment. They notice they're daydreaming on their own. According to Schooler's data, individuals who are unaware that their minds have started wandering don't exhibit increased creativity. The point is that it is not enough to just daydream. Letting your mind drift off is the easy part. The hard part is \_\_\_\_\_. Even when you start to daydream, you must be able to interrupt yourself and notice a creative thought. [3점]

\* prod: (손가락이나 뺨쪽한 것으로) 쿡 찌르다

- ① maintaining awareness
- ② holding on to new ideas
- ③ sharing your state of mind
- ④ concentrating on what you see
- ⑤ keeping your imagination inactive

33. Some types of persuasive communications are believed in the end to be self-persuasive. If a particular communication provokes thoughts in the person that are in the direction of supporting the communication, then the person will move towards being influenced by the message. Conversely, if the message provokes anti-thoughts, then the person will move against it. So, the precise wording or style of a persuasive message does matter. \_\_\_\_\_ are also very important. For example, one is far more likely to persuade an intelligent audience with a balanced presentation that produces both sides of the argument than with a one-sided case. However, no matter how well contrived and persuasive a communication might be, if the receiver of it is already set to produce counter-arguments, then it is much less likely to succeed. Generally speaking, what is crucial is how much involvement a person has in an issue. Changing attitudes is no easy matter, particularly if they are well entrenched in the way that prejudiced attitudes are. [3점]

- ① The processes of gaining the clarity of the message
- ② The simple and direct actions of the message sender
- ③ Cultural barriers which block the free flow of the message
- ④ The characteristics of the intended receiver of the message
- ⑤ The varieties of message sources used in integrated communications

34. Suppose the school cafeteria is offering “free” lunches today. Although the lunch is free to you, is it really free from society’s perspective? The answer is no, because some of society’s scarce resources will have been used in the preparation of the lunch. The issue is whether the resources that went into creating that lunch could have been used to produce something else of value. Clearly, the scarce resources that went into the production of the lunch — the labor and materials — could have been used in other ways. They had an opportunity cost and thus were not free. Do not confuse “free” with a zero money price. A number of goods — free ways, free beaches, and free libraries, for instance — do not cost consumers money, but they are still scarce. Few things are free in the sense that \_\_\_\_\_. So what does a free lunch really mean? It is, technically speaking, a “subsidized” lunch — a lunch using society’s scarce resources, but one that the person receiving it does not have to pay for personally. [3점]

- ① they use none of society’s scarce resources
- ② they can be exchanged without loss of value
- ③ anybody can have them if they want to do so
- ④ their prices cannot be in the interest of the public
- ⑤ they don’t add something valuable into the market

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Washing one’s car at home is actually likely to have a greater effect on the environment than using a professional car wash, the industry of which has actually made significant strides in reducing its environmental impact. ① Professional car washes often use water reuse systems — cleaning and recycling the water used to wash cars to reduce water waste. ② In some cases this is required by local regulations, but in many others it is simply practical and has been in use long before the current push for greater environmental awareness. ③ Car washes also use high-pressure devices that minimize the amount of water needed to wash a car compared with the traditional sponge, bucket, and hose method you may use in your driveway. ④ Wiping down your car with a waterless car wash spray is advised as water can sometimes hurt your bodywork and leave marks if you go about it the wrong way. ⑤ Furthermore, surface water contamination is less common with professional car washes.

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

36.

In a world full of watchful eyes and loose mouths, people are bound to get caught doing uncooperative things. For one who does get caught, the worst-case scenario can be pretty bad: no one wants to have anything to do with you for the rest of your life.

- (A) Anyone can say, “I’m sorry.” It would be much more convincing if your face were to involuntarily turn an unusual color — say, bright red — providing a credible signal that you are genuinely displeased with your own behavior.
- (B) Indeed, it seems that *embarrassment* was designed to play precisely this kind of signaling role, restoring one’s social standing by signaling a genuine desire to behave differently in the future. This signal seems to work.
- (C) How might one avoid such a fate? It would help if there were some way to convince “everyone” that, in the future, you will be a better cooperator. You could say that you’re sorry, but that, by itself, is not very convincing.

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

37.

There is no question that self-interest is a powerful force that motivates people to produce goods and services. But self-interest can include mercy. Think of the late Mother Teresa, who spent her life caring for others.

- (A) That is, self-interest to an economist is not a narrow monetary self-interest. The enormous amount of money and time donated to victims of Hurricane Katrina is an example of self-interest too — the self-interest was to help others in need.
- (B) One could say that her work was in her self-interest, but who would consider her actions selfish? Similarly, workers may be pursuing self-interest when they choose to work harder and longer to increase their charitable giving or save for their children’s education.
- (C) However, our charitable actions for others are influenced by cost. We would predict that most people would be more charitable when the tax deductions are greater or that you may be more likely to offer a friend a ride to the airport when the freeway was less congested. In short, the lower the cost of helping others, the more help we can expect to be offered. [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.

Contingency, of course, disagrees with other potential ways of explaining human behavior in the past.

Historians are concerned with *contingency* — the free will of humans to shape their own destinies. As historian David Hackett Fischer notes, people’s choices matter. ( ① ) It is the historian’s task to explain the way people are driven to break free from their circumstances and the social and cultural forces that hold them in place. ( ② ) History is thus told as a narrative — an often exciting and heroic one — of individual choices made by humans through time. ( ③ ) Fatalism and determinism are philosophical or religious systems that teach that human behavior is controlled by forces — fate or the order of the universe — that are outside the control of humans. ( ④ ) Actually it is undeniable that we are all products of the macro-level cultural or structural contexts that have shaped the world into which we have been born. ( ⑤ ) Any proponent of contingency would accept that, but in the end historians are in the business of explaining why people — as active human agents — have behaved in the past in the way that they did. [3점]                      \* contingency: 우연성

39.

Where we err, however, is in estimating the *duration* of the positive or negative feelings that such events evoke.

Many of our intuitive theories about the impact of events on our emotional lives are mistaken. However, sometimes they are mistaken in a rather special way. ( ① ) We often hit the nail on the head when it comes to predicting the type of impact an event will have on us and the intensity of that impact. ( ② ) For example, we may correctly predict that winning the lottery would thrill us more than locating a long-lost sock, or that the loss of a limb would horrify us more than a run in our nylons. ( ③ ) Research shows, for example, that the thrill of winning the lottery, and the horror of acquiring a physical handicap, both diminish more quickly than expected. ( ④ ) Indeed, after only a few months, people who have experienced either one or the other are barely distinguishable in terms of their overall happiness. ( ⑤ ) In technical jargon, our *affective forecasts* exhibit a *durability bias*, for both positive and negative events.                      \* err: 실수를 범하다

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

Members of groups using a space daily may perceive that particular messages are being presented, but visitors may not “hear” the same ones. Think about an open office workplace design. If a corporation has a history of encouraging and rewarding group work, that open office design can be seen by the people using it as a wonderful tool that helps them reach important objectives. It communicates to them that their employer respects their contribution to the firm’s success. People working at a company that rewards individual work might see the same open-plan workspace as a symbol of how little their employer respects them and their contribution to the success of the firm. Visitors to either space might feel that the executives of the firms involved do not trust their employees and feel they need to continually supervise them.



The office workplace design performs the function of conveying the work (A) of an organization to employees, the contents of which might be (B) by outsiders.

- | (A)          | (B)                 |
|--------------|---------------------|
| ① load       | ..... appreciated   |
| ② load       | ..... misunderstood |
| ③ division   | ..... imitated      |
| ④ atmosphere | ..... appreciated   |
| ⑤ atmosphere | ..... misunderstood |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The idea that general cognitive skills might be losing rather than gaining economic value strikes most people as strange. None of us have ever known a world in which that happens. But evidence suggests that it may be happening now. Researchers at the University of British Columbia and York University even believe they've pinpointed the moment: "In about the year 2000, the demand for cognitive tasks that are associated with high educational skill underwent a reversal," they wrote. As evidence, the researchers show that the employment rate among the most skilled and educated U.S. workers, which had been rising for decades, peaked around 2000 and has been declining ever since. This wasn't just an effect of the recession that began in 2008; the decline was very pronounced well before it. \_\_\_\_\_ the findings, separate statistics show that inflation-adjusted wages for U.S. college graduates have stagnated since 2000. The researchers also checked how much brainpower was actually required by the jobs that college graduates held. They found that this also peaked around 2000 and has been falling since; by 2012 it was slightly lower than it had been in 1980. College graduates were still getting jobs — we'll always find work to do — but those jobs have been requiring less brain work since about 2000. \* stagnate: 정체[침체]하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Why Is the Employment Rate Decreasing?
  - ② Economic Crisis: Its Causes and Solutions
  - ③ Is College Education Performing Its Function?
  - ④ Jobs Are Requiring Less and Less Brainpower
  - ⑤ Cognitive Skills: The Driving Force of Technology

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Concealing      ② Reinforcing      ③ Contradicting
  - ④ Transforming      ⑤ Underestimating

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There lived a girl named Melanie. She wanted to be a ballerina. One day, Melanie's parents took her to a local dance academy. Upon meeting the dance instructor, her parents requested to admit Melanie to the academy. The instructor asked Melanie to give an audition. The little girl showed some of her favorite dance steps. However, the instructor didn't seem interested in (a) her performance. "That's okay. You can leave now!" the instructor said. Melanie was shocked to hear this. Her parents couldn't understand this gesture, either.

(B)

One day, the ballet teacher in Melanie's school got late and the principal asked Melanie to take care of the ballet class. She had to keep an eye on the girls so that they weren't seen roaming around the school. Once inside the ballet room, Melanie couldn't control herself. (b) She started off with teaching some steps to the girls and kept on dancing for some time. Unaware of time and the people around her, Melanie was lost in her own little world of dancing.

(C)

"The girl is just average. (c) She does not have the talent to become a ballerina," the instructor said. Disappointed, they returned home, as tears rolled down Melanie's cheeks. With crushed confidence and a hurt ego, Melanie never attempted to dance again. She completed her studies and went on to become a teacher in school. However, whenever (d) she happened to pass by the school's ballet room, memories of her childhood danced before her eyes. She would also remember the harsh words of the dance instructor who let her down.

(D)

Just then, the ballet teacher entered the classroom and was shocked to see the incredible skill of Melanie. "What a performance! You are a true ballerina!" the teacher said with a sparkle in (e) her eyes. Melanie was embarrassed to see the teacher in front of her. "Sorry, Ma'am!" she said. "For what?" the teacher asked. "You do not know what an incredible dancer you are!" The teacher asked Melanie to accompany her as a trainer and since then, her potential has begun to shine. Today, she is a renowned ballerina.

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 Melanie에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 부모님을 따라 무용 학원에 갔다.
  - ② 교장 선생님께서 발레 반을 잠시 맡아달라는 부탁을 받았다.
  - ③ 무용 학원 강사의 부정적인 말에 실망하지 않았다.
  - ④ 학교 교사로서 근무하게 되었다.
  - ⑤ 춤을 추는 모습이 발레 선생님의 눈에 띄었다.

♣ 확인 사항  
 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.