

20. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하십시오.

Without guidance from their teacher, students will not embark on a journey of personal development that recognizes the value of cooperation. Left to their own devices, they will instinctively become increasingly competitive with each other. They will compare scores, reports, and feedback within the classroom environment — just as they do in the sporting arena. We don't need to teach our students about winners and losers. The playground and the media do (A) that for them. However, we do need to teach them that there is more to life than winning and about the skills they need for successful cooperation. A group working together successfully requires individuals with a multitude of social skills, as well as a high level of interpersonal awareness. While some students inherently bring a natural understanding of these skills with them, they are always in the minority. To bring cooperation between peers into your classroom, you need to teach these skills consciously and carefully, and nurture them continuously throughout the school years.

1. 위 글에서 밑줄 친 (A)가 가리키는 내용을 한글로 쓰시오.<sup>1)</sup>

2. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

- ① 학생들은 선천적으로 협동적이다.
- ② 스포츠와 학교 공부는 서로 다르다.
- ③ 협력은 후천적으로 교육될 필요가 있다.
- ④ 경쟁에서 이기지 못하는 학생들에게는 협동심이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 원만한 대인관계를 맺는 학생이 성적도 우수하다.

21. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하십시오.

The creative team exhibits paradoxical characteristics. It shows tendencies of thought and action that we'd assume to be mutually exclusive or contradictory. For example, to do its best work, a team needs deep knowledge of subjects relevant to the problem it's trying to solve, and a mastery of the processes involved. But at the same time, the team needs fresh perspectives that are unencumbered by the prevailing wisdom or established ways of doing things. Often called a "beginner's mind," this is the newcomers' perspective: people who are curious, even playful, and willing to ask anything — no matter how naive the question may seem — because they don't know what they don't know. Thus, bringing together contradictory characteristics can accelerate the process of new ideas.

3. 위 글에서 창의적 활동의 특징을 나타내는 영단어 2개를 찾아 쓰시오.<sup>3)</sup>

4. 위 글의 주제문이라 여겨지는 문장을 찾아 그 해석을 쓰시오.<sup>4)</sup>

5. 위 글에서 창의적 활동이 역설적이라고 한 이유를 설명하십시오.<sup>5)</sup>

22. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하십시오.

Too many officials in troubled cities wrongly imagine that they can lead their city back to its former glories with some massive construction project — a new stadium or light rail system, a convention center, or a housing project. With very few exceptions, no public policy can slow the tidal forces of urban change. We mustn't ignore the needs of the poor people who live in the Rust Belt, but public policy should help poor people, not poor places. Shiny new real estate may dress up a declining city, but it doesn't solve its underlying problems. The hallmark of declining cities is that they have too much housing and infrastructure relative to the strength of their economies. With all that supply of structure and so little demand, it makes no sense to use public money to build more supply. The folly of building-centric urban renewal reminds us that cities aren't structures; cities are people.

6. 위 글의 글쓴이가 주장하는 바를 한글로 쓰시오.<sup>6)</sup>

23. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하십시오.

Many marine species including oysters, marsh grasses, and fish were deliberately introduced for food or for erosion control, with little knowledge of the impacts they could have. Fish and shellfish have been intentionally introduced all over the world for aquaculture, providing food and jobs, but they can escape and become a threat to native species, ecosystem function, or livelihoods. Atlantic salmon are reared in ocean net-pens in Washington State and British Columbia. Many escape each year, and they have been recovered in both saltwater and freshwater in Washington State, British Columbia, and Alaska. Recreational fishing can also spread invasive species. Bait worms from Maine are popular throughout the country. They are commonly packed in seaweed which contains many other organisms. If the seaweed is discarded, it or the organisms on it can colonize new areas. Fishing boats, recreational boats, and trailers can pick up organisms at one location and move them elsewhere.

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?<sup>7)</sup>

- ① 경제적 목적을 위한 새로운 어패류의 도입에 대한 정보는 고유되어야 한다.
- ② 양식을 위한 새로운 어종의 도입은 음식과 일자리를 제공한다.
- ③ 사람들이 버린 양식용 어패류는 생태계에 위협이 된다.
- ③ 연어는 담수에서는 발견되지 않는다.
- ④ 미끼용 벌레를 싸고 있는 해초는 생태계 혼란의 예방에 도움이 된다.

8. 위 글에서 생태계에 영향을 미치는 인간의 대표적 활동 2 가지를 찾아 한글로 쓰시오.<sup>8)</sup>

9. 24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>9)</sup>

Before the fancy high-rises, financial headquarters, tourist centers, and souvenir peddlers made their way to Battery Park City, the area behind the World Trade Center was a giant, gross landfill. In 1982, artist Agnes Denes decided to return that landfill back to its roots, although temporarily. Denes was commissioned by the Public Art Fund to create one of the most significant and fantastical pieces of public work Manhattan has ever seen. Her concept was not a traditional sculpture, but a living installation that changed the way the public looked at art. In the name of art, Denes put a beautiful golden wheat field right in the shadow of the gleaming Twin Towers. For Wheatfield – A Confrontation, Denes and volunteers removed trash from four acres of land, then planted amber waves of grain atop the area. After months of farming and irrigation, the wheat field was thriving and ready. The artist and her volunteers harvested thousands of pounds of wheat to give to food banks in the city, nourishing both the minds and bodies of New Yorkers.

- ① The life of artist Agnes Denes.
- ② Obstacles for growing art in cities
- ③ New York! the biggest city!
- ④ How was living public art built in New York?
- ⑤ Reason we need art in a big city.

10. 29. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? <sup>10)</sup>

Organisms living in the deep sea have adapted to the high pressure by storing water in their bodies, some consisting almost entirely of water. Most deep-sea organisms lack gas bladders. They are cold-blooded organisms that adjust their body temperature to their environment, allowing them to survive in the cold water while maintaining a low metabolism. Many species lower their metabolism so much that they are able to survive without food for long periods of time, as finding the sparse food that is available expends a lot of energy. Many predatory fish of the deep sea are equipped with enormous mouths and sharp teeth, enabling them to hold on to prey and overpower it. Some predators hunting in the residual light zone of the ocean have excellent visual capabilities, while others are able to create their own light to attract prey or a mating partner.

- ① 심해 생명체는 물을 이용하여 고압에 적응한다.
- ② 모든 심해 생명체는 부레가 없다.
- ③ 많은 심해 생명체는 신진대사량이 낮다.
- ④ 많은 심해의 포식자들은 거대한 입을 가지고 있다.
- ⑤ 어떤 심해 포식자들은 뛰어난 시력을 가지고 있다.

30. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하시오.

Human innovation in agriculture has unlocked modifications in apples, tulips, and potatoes that never would have been realized through a plant's natural reproductive cycles. This cultivation process has created some of the recognizable vegetables and fruits consumers look for in their grocery stores. However, relying on only a few varieties of cultivated crops can leave humankind vulnerable to starvation and agricultural loss if a harvest is destroyed. For example, a million people died over the course of three years during the Irish potato famine because the Irish relied primarily on potatoes and milk to create a nutritionally balanced meal. In order to continue its symbiotic relationship with cultivated plants, humanity must allow for biodiversity and recognize the potential drawbacks that monocultures of plants can introduce. Planting seeds of all kinds, even if they don't seem immediately useful or profitable, can ensure the longevity of those plants for generations to come. A balance must be struck between nature's capacity for wildness and humanity's desire for control.

11. 위 글의 내용과 일치 하지 않는 것은?11)

- ① 인류는 특정 작물의 개량에 성공하였다.
- ② 개량에 성공한 작물은 소매점에서 쉽게 볼 수 있다.
- ③ 단일 작물 재배에 의존하는 것은 여러 위험성을 가진다.
- ④ 특정 작물의 생산성을 높이는 것은 미래 세대의 지속가능한 성장에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 인간은 생물의 다양성을 유지하면서 농업 혁신을 이루는 것이 바람직하다.

12. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?12)

- ① Solution to famine in poor countries.
- ② Necessity of innovation of food plants.
- ③ Influences derived from human's greedy in agriculture.
- ④ Strategies to innovate the world from agricultural evolution.
- ⑤ Problems of cultivating a few crops modified by innovation.

31. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하시오.

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life. For example, Brian Wansink, author of Mindless Eating, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a comparison to its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are likely again to choose the middle one, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

13. 다음에서 위 글의 주장에 부합하는 것을 선택하시오.13)

A는 8,10,12 온스 햄버거 중 10온스를 먹고, B는 10,12,14 온스 햄버거 중 12 온스를 먹었을 때, A B 두 사람의 만족도는 (다르다 / 같다). 그 이유는 각자의 만족도가 섭취한 햄버거의 (가격 / 절대량)에 있는 것이 아니고, 먹지 않고 포기한 햄버거들과의 비교에서 오는 (편향적인 / 상대적인) 것이기 때문이다.

14. 위 글의 주제문을 찾아 그 해석을 쓰시오.14)

32.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

**15. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?<sup>15)</sup>**

- ① 지식에 대한 철학자의 갈망은 더 정확한 답을 찾는 것이다.
- ② 철학자들의 확신은 더 나은 가능성을 발견하게 한다.
- ③ 철학적 대화에서 사람들은 서로에게 알지 못하는 것을 알려 준다.
- ④ 생각을 말고 표현하는 것은 지식과 이해에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 학생들은 옳다고 확신하는 것을 이야기 하는 것을 두려워 해서는 안된다.

33.

The most powerful emotional experiences are those that bring joy, inspiration, and the kind of love that makes suffering bearable. These emotional experiences are the result of choices and behaviors that result in our feeling happy. When we look at happiness through a spiritual filter, we realize that it does not mean the absence of pain or heartache. Sitting with a sick or injured child, every parent gets to know the profound joy that bubbles over when a son or daughter begins to heal. This is a simple example of how we can be flooded with happiness that becomes more intense as we contrast it with previous suffering. Experiences such as this go into the chemical archives of the limbic system. Each time you experience true happiness, the stored emotions are activated as you are flooded with even deeper joy than you remembered. Your spiritual genes are, in a sense, your biological treasure map to joy.

**16. 위 글의 내용과 일치 하지 않는 것은?<sup>16)</sup>**

- ① 강력한 감정적 경험은 우리가 행복하다고 느끼는 것을 끝나는 선택의 결과이다.
- ② 행복은 고통이나 아픔이 없는 상태를 의미하지 않는다.
- ③ 이전의 고통과 대조하여 현재의 고통이 덜 할 때 행복하다고 느낄 수 있다.
- ④ 행복한 경험은 변연계에 저장된다.
- ⑤ 저장된 행복한 경험은 불행을 경험할 때마다 활성화 된다.

34.

Deep-fried foods are tastier than bland foods, and children and adults develop a taste for such foods. Fatty foods cause the brain to release oxytocin, a powerful hormone with a calming, antistress, and relaxing influence, said to be the opposite of adrenaline, into the blood stream; hence the term “comfort foods.” We may even be genetically programmed to eat too much. For thousands of years, food was very scarce. Food, along with salt, carbs, and fat, was hard to get, and the more you got, the better. All of these things are necessary nutrients in the human diet, and when their availability was limited, you could never get too much. People also had to hunt down animals or gather plants for their food, and that took a lot of calories. It’s different these days. We have food at every turn – lots of those fast-food places and grocery stores with carry-out food. But that ingrained “caveman mentality” says that we can’t ever get too much to eat. So craving for “unhealthy” food may actually be our body’s attempt to stay healthy.

17. 위 글의 내용을 바탕으로 타당한 추론은?17)

- ① 인간의 역사는 음식이 항상 부족하였기 때문에 많이 먹는 것은 익숙하지 않다.
- ② 현대의 지나친 칼로리 소비는 현대인의 많은 스트레스가 한 원인이다.
- ③ 철수가 기름진 음식을 좋아하여 살이 찌는 것은 의지력이 부족하기 때문이다.
- ④ 민수가 치킨을 좋아하는 것은 건강을 지키려는 신체의 유전적 특성이다.
- ⑤ 짜고, 기름지고, 달콤한 음식은 현대인의 정신적 신체적 건강을 해치준 주요한 요소이다.

36. 다음 글을 읽고 각 물음에 답하십시오.

When trying to sustain an independent ethos, cultures face a problem of critical mass. No single individual, acting on his or her own, can produce an ethos. Rather, an ethos results from the interdependent acts of many individuals. This cluster of produced meaning may require some degree of insulation from larger and wealthier outside forces. The Canadian Inuit maintain their own ethos, even though they number no more than twenty-four thousand. They manage this feat through a combination of trade, to support their way of life, and geographic isolation. The Inuit occupy remote territory, removed from major population centers of Canada. If cross-cultural contact were to become sufficiently close, the Inuit ethos would disappear. Distinct cultural groups of similar size do not, in the long run, persist in downtown Toronto, Canada, where they come in contact with many outside influences and pursue essentially Western paths for their lives.

18. 위 글에서 이누이트 족이 다른 비슷한 규모의 토론토 집단과는 달리 민족 정신을 유지할 수 있는 중요한 원인으로 제시한 단어 두 개를 찾아 쓰시오. (동의어)18)

19. 37. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 19)

Heat is lost at the surface, so the more surface area you have relative to volume, the harder you must work to stay warm. That means that little creatures have to produce heat more rapidly than large creatures. They must therefore lead completely different lifestyles. An elephant's heart beats just thirty times a minute, a human's sixty, a cow's between fifty and eighty, but a mouse's beats six hundred times a minute - ten times a second. Every day, just to survive, the mouse must eat about 50 percent of its own body weight. We humans, by contrast, need to consume only about 2 percent of our body weight to supply our energy requirements. One area where animals are curiously uniform is with the number of heartbeats they have in a lifetime. Despite the vast differences in heart rates, nearly all mammals have about 800 million heartbeats in them if they live an average life. The exception is humans. We pass 800 million heartbeats after twenty-five years, and just keep on going for another fifty years and 1.6 billion heartbeats or so.

- ① 표면적이 많은 동물의 열 손실이 더 크다.
- ② 동물의 크기에 따라 생활방식은 다르다
- ③ 동물의 분당 심장 박동수는 보통 동물의 크기에 반비례한다.
- ④ 생존을 위한 몸무게 대비 음식 섭취비율은 큰 동물일 수록 크다.
- ⑤ 인간을 제외한 거의 모든 포유 동물의 평생 심장박동수는 같다.

20. 38. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 20)

Interest in ideology in children's literature arises from a belief that children's literary texts are culturally formative, and of massive importance educationally, intellectually, and socially. Perhaps more than any other texts, they reflect society as it wishes to be, as it wishes to be seen, and as it unconsciously reveals itself to be, at least to writers. Clearly, literature is not the only socialising agent in the life of children, even among the media. It is possible to argue, for example, that, today, the influence of books is vastly overshadowed by that of television. There is, however, a considerable degree of interaction between the two media. Many so-called children's literary classics are televised, and the resultant new book editions strongly suggest that viewing can encourage subsequent reading. Similarly, some television series for children are published in book form.

- ① 아동 문학에서 이데올로기는 중요하다.
- ② 아동 문학의 텍스트는 다른 것보다 작가의 사회적 의도와 영향력이 크게 반영 된다.
- ③ 현대는 TV 가 책보다 영향력이 더 크다.
- ④ 책과 TV 는 서로 많은 상호작용을 한다.
- ⑤ 책과 TV 는 아동 문학의 노출 형태로써 서로 경쟁적 관계에 있다.

21. 39. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 21)

The United Nations asks that all companies remove their satellites from orbit within 25 years after the end of their mission. This is tricky to enforce, though, because satellites can (and often do) fail. To tackle this problem, several companies around the world have come up with novel solutions. These include removing dead satellites from orbit and dragging them back into the atmosphere, where they will burn up. Ways we could do this include using a harpoon to grab a satellite, catching it in a huge net, using magnets to grab it, or even firing lasers to heat up the satellite, increasing its atmospheric drag so that it falls out of orbit. However, these methods are only useful for large satellites orbiting Earth. There isn't really a way for us to pick up smaller pieces of debris such as bits of paint and metal. We just have to wait for them to naturally re-enter Earth's atmosphere.

- ① Ways to expire period of use of satellites
- ② Technology to remove satellites from orbit.
- ③ Roles of satellites to research atmosphere.
- ④ Easily breakable debris of satellites
- ⑤ Challenge of eliminating satellites used up.

22. 40. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 22)

Music is used to mold customer experience and behavior. A study was conducted that explored what impact it has on employees. Results from the study indicate that participants who listen to rhythmic music were inclined to cooperate more irrespective of factors like age, gender, and academic background, compared to those who listened to less rhythmic music. This positive boost in the participants' willingness to cooperate was induced regardless of whether they liked the music or not. When people are in a more positive state of mind, they tend to become more agreeable and creative, while those on the opposite spectrum tend to focus on their individual problems rather than giving attention to solving group problems. The rhythm of music has a strong pull on people's behavior. This is because when people listen to music with a steady pulse, they tend to match their actions to the beat. This translates to better teamwork when making decisions because everyone is following one tempo.

- ① Workers listen to music when working
- ② Rhythmic music brings positive attitude.
- ③ Music is helpful when making decision.
- ④ Rhythm is better than melody when used in workplace.
- ⑤ Rhythmic Music induces cooperation in work.

41~42.

In this day and age, it is difficult to imagine our lives without email. But how often do we consider the environmental impact of these virtual messages? At first glance, digital messages appear to save resources. Unlike traditional letters, no paper or stamps are needed; nothing has to be packaged or transported. Many of us tend to assume that using email requires little more than the electricity used to power our computers. It's easy to overlook the invisible energy usage involved in running the network — particularly when it comes to sending and storing data.

Every single email in every single inbox in the world is stored on a server. The incredible quantity of data requires huge server farms — gigantic centres with millions of computers which store and transmit information. These servers consume massive amounts of energy, 24 hours a day, and require countless litres of water, or air conditioning systems, for cooling. The more messages we send, receive and store, the more servers are needed — which means more energy consumed, and more carbon emissions. Clearly, sending and receiving electronic messages in an environmentally conscious manner is by no means enough to stop climate change. But with a few careful, mindful changes, unnecessary CO2 emissions can easily be avoided.

**23.** 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>23)</sup>

- ① 이메일은 우리 생활에 필수적이다
- ② 이메일의 사용은 비교적 전기 소비량이 적은 것으로 여겨진다.
- ③ 이메일을 사용할 수 있는 것은 막대한 양의 서버가 있기 때문이다.
- ④ 이 메일 서버는 24시간 관리된다.
- ⑤ 환경적으로 의식 있는 방식으로 이메일을 보내는 것만으로도 기후 변화 멈추기에 충분하다.

**24.** 위 글에서 이메일이 환경에 악영향을 미치는 이유를 한글로 쓰시오<sup>24)</sup>

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- 1) 아이들에게 승자와 패자를 가르치는 것
  - 2) ③
  - 3) paradoxical / contradictory
  - 4) 창의적인 팀은 역설적인 특징을 보인다.
  - 5) 창의적 활동은 전문가적 지식과 초심자적 순수한 호기심이 동시에 필요하기 때문이다.
  - 6) 도시 재건을 위한 공공정책은 건설보다 사람에 중점을 두어야 한다.
  - 7) ②
  - 8) 양식 / 낚시
  - 9) ④
  - 10) ②
  - 11) ④
  - 12) ⑤
  - 13) 같다 / 절대량 / 상대적인
  - 14) 상대성은 여러 면에서 그리고 삶의 많은 다른 영역에 걸쳐 정신을 위한 일반적인 메커니즘으로 작용한다.
  - 15) ④
  - 16) ⑤
  - 17) ④
  - 18) insulation / isolation
  - 19) ④
  - 20) ⑤
  - 21) ⑤
  - 22) ⑤
  - 23) ⑤
  - 24) 엄청난 서버 관리를 위해 에너지가 소비되어 지구 탄소 배출을 늘리고 있기 때문이다.