

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

- ① I'm also collecting various types of pens.
- ② I'd like to thank you for giving me the pen.
- ③ There are a variety of stationery items there.
- ④ You can get one at the campus stationery store.
- ⑤ I'm sorry but I have no idea where my pen is.

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

- ① Then how about meeting at 2 p.m.?
- ② You can join our project team now.
- ③ Is the community center open this Saturday?
- ④ Our project assignment is due on Friday, right?
- ⑤ There are some programs for seniors at the community center.

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

- ① 아파트 관리비 납부를 독려하려고
- ② 아파트 관리비 인상에 대해 공지하려고
- ③ 아파트 무인 경비 시스템에 대해 홍보하려고
- ④ 아파트 관리비 납부 방법 변경에 대해 알리려고
- ⑤ 아파트 시설 개선 작업이 지연된 이유를 설명하려고

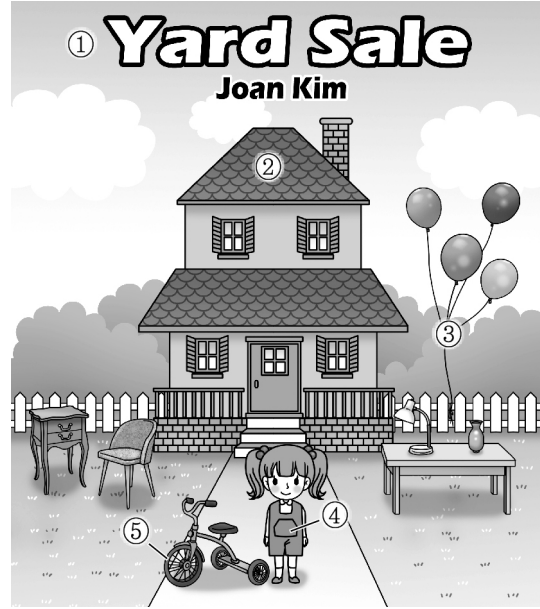
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자녀의 용돈을 적은 액수로 자주 주는 것이 효과적이다.
- ② 자녀가 스스로 용돈을 벌 수 있는 기회를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 자녀와 대화를 통해서 용돈의 용도를 결정하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 자녀의 나이에 따라 용돈의 액수를 조정하는 것이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 자녀의 용돈은 필요한 액수보다 약간 모자라게 줄 필요가 있다.

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

- ① 작곡가-연주자                      ② 기자-공연 기획자
- ③ 프로그램 진행자-출연자        ④ 음반 기획자-피아니스트
- ⑤ 경연대회 운영자-경연대회 참가자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 도시락 주문하기                      ② 소방차 시승하기
- ③ 소방서에 전화하기                  ④ 안내문 작성하기
- ⑤ 스쿨버스 운행 확인하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 백화점에 가려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 문화센터의 영화 강좌를 수강하려고
- ② 구입한 핸드백의 환불을 요구하려고
- ③ 할인 판매 중인 핸드백을 구입하려고
- ④ 영화배우와의 만남 행사에 참여하려고
- ⑤ 홈집이 있는 핸드백을 새것으로 교환하려고

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 계좌 이체할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$120    ② \$160    ③ \$240    ④ \$260    ⑤ \$280

10. 대화를 듣고, White Forest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 위치                                      ② 나무의 수                              ③ 이름의 유래
- ④ 입장료                                    ⑤ 산책 소요 시간

11. Guggenheim Museum Bilbao에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 건축가 Frank Gehry가 설계했다.
- ② Basque 정부는 미술관 건축에 자금을 댔다.
- ③ 1997년에 건물을 짓기 시작했다.
- ④ 길이가 100미터인 대형 작품을 소장하고 있다.
- ⑤ 개관 직후 관광 명소가 되었다.

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

Camping Chairs

	Type	Backrest & Armrests	Load Bearing Capacity (up to)	Foldable Side Table	Price
①	A	○	80 kg	○	\$38
②	B	○	110 kg	○	\$55
③	C	○	100 kg	×	\$35
④	D	×	110 kg	○	\$50
⑤	E	○	110 kg	×	\$40

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

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

- ① Don't worry, Dad. I'll keep it a secret.
- ② Honestly, it's time to clean the house.
- ③ In fact, I've already told her about the party.
- ④ Maybe throwing a party at home is not a good idea.
- ⑤ I'd love to, but I don't know where the vacuum cleaner is.

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

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

- ① Okay. I'll buy the same one that you bought.
- ② Are you sure? It seems to be of a low quality.
- ③ Well, I don't know why food waste is increasing.
- ④ Yes. I think this piece of equipment is better than that one.
- ⑤ You're right. So let's search for one that matches our kitchen.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Smith가 Jim에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ms. Smith: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Have you thought about who your audience will be?
- ② You need to make the background color much softer.
- ③ You should put your main point in a single sentence.
- ④ Why don't you make the image of the burger simpler?
- ⑤ I think the first draft is much better for the presentation.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① flowers used in perfumes and their effects
- ② benefits of having flowers in your study room
- ③ ways to arrange flowers in vases of various shapes
- ④ psychological effects of growing flowers indoors
- ⑤ different characteristics of natural and artificial flowers

17. 언급된 것이 아닌 것은?

- ① roses    ② violets    ③ jasmine    ④ lilies    ⑤ lavender

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Parker,

As you know, my wife is going to be relocating to Denver in a few months. I would very much like the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the possibility of continuing to work for the company from home, once our move is complete. After we move, I will be available to travel to the office when necessary and would be willing to maintain very close contact on the projects underway. I believe that my experience will continue to be an asset to the company and would appreciate the opportunity to continue to work with this fine team. I'm looking forward to discussing this possibility in person.

Best regards,  
Mike Markson

- ① 자율 출퇴근 제도의 조속한 시행을 촉구하려고
- ② 아내의 근무지 이동으로 인한 퇴사를 알리려고
- ③ 집 근처의 지사로 전근시켜 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 새로운 프로젝트를 맡을 팀의 구성을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 이사한 후에 재택근무를 할 수 있는지 논의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Leslie의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The sun was shining brightly on the street and people seemed relaxed to Leslie's eyes. But there was a definite quiver in Leslie's lower lip as he followed his mother down the long sidewalk to the front door of Dr. Penn's office building. This was going to be the worst summer of any that the 11-year-old boy had known. The time had come for him to face the reality that he would be fitted with braces to correct a misalignment of his teeth. The correction would hurt, he wouldn't be able to eat hard foods, and he thought he would be made fun of by his friends. He kept silent while going up to Dr. Penn's office.

\* braces: 치아 교정기

- ① nervous and worried                      ② pleased and satisfied
- ③ relaxed and relieved                      ④ expectant and hopeful
- ⑤ embarrassed and ashamed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

To get the most happiness, freedom, and control in life, choose a profession that's also a passion — a vocation that's also a vacation. If you do this, you don't have to have "work" at one extreme of the pendulum and "life" at the other extreme. Merge work and life to become one whole, where possible and practical. Enjoy working when you're at "home," and take holidays and social trips when you're at "work." "Work" longer and harder because you love doing it and want to make a difference and make something of yourself. Don't leave family at "home" and work at "work": involve your family and your hobbies in "work." Be more mobile, so that work and home and travel aren't so compartmentalized where it's assumed you're stressed at "work" and relaxed on holiday.

\* pendulum: (흔들리는) 추

- ① 사생활과 직장 일의 경계를 분명히 정하라.
- ② 공적인 일에 사적인 감정을 개입시키지 말라.
- ③ 일과 삶을 분리시키지 말고 하나로 통합시켜라.
- ④ 과도한 업무로 인한 스트레스를 미연에 방지하라.
- ⑤ 보수보다는 적성을 직업 선택의 기준으로 삼아라.

21. 밑줄 친 that situation이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We don't want people to live like us, Americans, anymore. We have to take the lead in redesigning and reinventing what living like us means — what constitutes the “American way” in energy and resource consumption terms. Because if the spread of freedom and free markets is not accompanied by a new approach to how we produce energy and treat the environment — Code Green — then Mother Nature and planet earth will impose their own constraints and limits on our way of life — constraints and limits that will be worse than Communism. That is why it is essential going forward that a Code Green strategy be included in America's gift bag to the world today, right along with the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. Because without it, we are not going to be free much longer — and neither will anybody else. There will be too many Americans — old-style Americans. And the earth can't handle that situation.

\* Bill of Rights: 권리장전

- ① an explosion of immigrants to the United States
- ② putting American interests first in foreign policies
- ③ increasing demands of an aging population in the U.S.
- ④ the spread of the environmentally unfriendly U.S. lifestyle
- ⑤ Americans' conservative attitudes towards technological developments

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Television, radio, and the Internet all make gazing out of the window to find out what the weather is like rather unnecessary. We have countless specialized services at our fingertips to let us know what is going on outside in the garden. There are regular updates for everything we could possibly imagine wanting to know about — from whether we're faced with rain or shine, to when birds will migrate or aphids hatch — and such information is readily available for anyone interested to look it up. But if you enjoy gardening and spending time in nature, you can manage perfectly well without these bulletins updating you constantly about the weather. We can gather most of the same information from clues around the garden, and from the animals and plants in our local area. Whether it's forecasting what's ahead or assessing current weather events or saying that a season has started or ended, you can read all of this data from your garden much more accurately than any newsreader from a teleprompter.

\* aphid: 진딧물

- ① 날씨에 작용하는 변수가 많아 정확한 예측이 어렵다.
- ② 날씨는 삶의 질에 큰 영향을 미치는 요소 중 하나이다.
- ③ 자연에 순응하는 삶을 통해 진정한 행복을 얻을 수 있다.
- ④ 정원을 가꾸는 작은 일에도 날씨에 대한 정보가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 주변의 자연에서 날씨에 대한 정보를 충분히 얻을 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is deeply frustrating to realize that not all praise is helpful: just when we thought we were getting it right, people are saying we could be getting it wrong. The good news is that it is not complicated to work out which styles and phrases are likely to support achievement and which sentiments can become confusing or burdensome and could cause problems. Effective relationships are always those that manage to keep a range of needs, styles, and goals in balance. The essence of constructive praise is that it is useful and encouraging: it provides relevant detailed information; it is believable so it is neither hollow nor false; and it may also show the way forward. Most important, the recipient should remain in full charge of his progress and be given opportunities to become confident in his ability to judge things for himself.

- ① factors preventing effective communication
- ② characteristics and functions of effective praise
- ③ role of praise in the formation of relationships
- ④ ways to resolve misunderstandings in communication
- ⑤ importance of a balance between praise and criticism

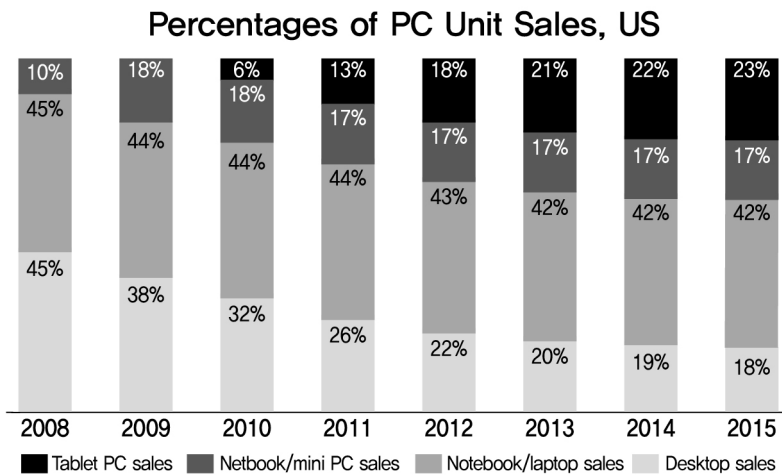
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a common misconception that the world's best runners come from Kenya. According to a study, however, the world's best runners do not come from all parts of Kenya but rather seem to emerge from discrete geographic regions and specific, somewhat small subpopulations within the country. In Kenya, a disproportionate number of international elite runners have grown up in the rural areas and are members of the Kalenjin tribe; as many as 70 percent of Kenyan elites are Kalenjin, even though Kalenjins make up just 4 percent of the total Kenyan population. In western Kenya, Kalenjins do not marry freely with members of other tribes and the existence of small, somewhat isolated populations of people can lead to genetic drift, which may cause certain variants of genes, including those related to performance, to increase dramatically in frequency. If such genetic variants have a major impact on endurance-running capacity, the subpopulations may produce unusually high numbers of outstanding endurance runners.

\* genetic drift: 유전적 변이

- ① Genes Can't Explain All Human Abilities
- ② Secrets That Make the Kalenjins the Best Runners
- ③ Want to Be the Best Runner? Live in a Rural Area
- ④ The Kalenjins: The Symbol of Overcoming Defects
- ⑤ Running: The Basics of Improving Physical Ability

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of PC unit sales in the US from 2008 to 2015. ① Between 2010 and 2014, the percentage of tablet PC sales gradually increased, while that of desktop sales decreased gradually. ② There was no change in the percentage of notebook/laptop sales from 2009 to 2011 and from 2013 to 2015. ③ Also, the percentage of netbook/mini PC sales showed no change between 2011 and 2015. ④ In 2013, the percentage of tablet PC sales was twice that of notebook/laptop sales. ⑤ From 2010 to 2015, netbook/mini PC sales recorded the smallest change in percentage among the four categories, while tablet PC sales showed the largest change in percentage.

26. Igor Stravinsky에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Although Igor Stravinsky showed an early talent for music, it was some time before he found his feet as a composer. His first great success came with the ballets he wrote for the Diaghilev company between 1910 and 1913. *The Firebird*, *Petrushka*, and *The Rite of Spring* made him the most talked-about composer in Europe. But many people were outraged by *The Rite of Spring* and thought it was simply a horrible noise. Stravinsky decided to leave Russia when the Russian Revolution broke out. He lived first in Switzerland and then in America. His music also took a new turn. It was no longer as wild as it had been in *The Rite of Spring*. It was all much simpler. He continued to experiment with new ways of writing music up until the end of his life. When he died, the world felt that it had lost one of the most courageous and adventurous musical explorers of all time.

- ① Diaghilev 발레단을 위해 작곡한 발레곡을 통해 첫 성공을 거뒀다.
- ② *The Rite of Spring*은 많은 사람들의 혹평을 받았다.
- ③ 러시아를 떠난 후에 스위스와 미국에서 거주했다.
- ④ 후기 음악은 이전의 음악보다 더 거칠고 복잡해졌다.
- ⑤ 생을 마감할 때까지 새로운 방식의 음악을 쓰고자 실험을 했다.

27. Amazing Animal Art Adventures에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Amazing Animal Art Adventures

Each day we will create art with amazing animals as our theme. Children will use various materials, including pastels, watercolors, and colored sand.

- **Location:** Silvermine Arts Center
- **Period:** May 10 – June 14 (every Friday for 6 weeks)
- **Time:** 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
- **Ages:** 4 to 6 year olds
- **Cost:** \$180 per child (includes materials)

#### Additional Information:

All children must be accompanied by an adult caregiver. We don't offer a pick-up and drop-off service.

The next session begins on July 5 and runs until August 9.

For more information, visit [www.silvermineart.org](http://www.silvermineart.org).

- ① 아이들이 사용할 재료는 파스텔로 한정된다.
- ② 매주 금요일 오후에 두 시간 동안 실시된다.
- ③ 수강료 180달러에 재료비가 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 집에서 태워오고 집까지 데려다주는 서비스가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 다음 번 수업은 8월에 시작된다.

28. Poster Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Poster Design Competition

Wright Council is hosting a poster competition around the theme of memories on the journey to or from school.

The posters can be created by young people, using any medium, and should be original, simple, and have a clear message.

- ◆ Email your A4-sized poster design with your name and age to [ron@wrightcouncil.org](mailto:ron@wrightcouncil.org) by June 7, 2019.
- ◆ The winning posters will be displayed at the annual Festival for Young People.
- ◆ Winning entries will be decided by a panel of judges, and the winners will be notified via email by July 21, 2019.

- ① 주제는 등학교 시의 추억에 관한 것이다.
- ② 표현 수단에 대한 제약이 없다.
- ③ 출품작의 포스터 크기가 정해져 있다.
- ④ 수상작들은 Festival for Young People에서 전시된다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 전화상으로 통보를 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Mary Anning was the daughter of a poor carpenter who lived in Lyme Regis, and that place in southern England was still ① being eroded by the sea. It was a brilliant place for Mary to hunt for fossils. Even as a young girl, she went fossil hunting, ② for good specimens could be sold to scientists and collectors. Mary and her brother Joseph used their local knowledge to develop a business collecting and selling fossils. In 1811 they found the skull, and then many of the other bones, of a strange creature. ③ Estimating to have been seventeen feet long, it was unlikely that it was anything that had ever been found before. It was displayed in Oxford and was soon named *Ichthyosaurus*, ④ which literally means “fish-lizard,” as it used fins to swim in water. Mary went on to find a number of other dramatic fossils, including ⑤ one that had some resemblance to a giant turtle but without any evidence that it had a shell.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Where chess is linear and direct, the ancient game of go is closer to the kind of strategy that will prove relevant in a world where battles are fought indirectly in vast, loosely connected areas. Its strategies are abstract and multidimensional, inhabiting a plane beyond time and space: the strategist’s mind. In this ① fluid form of warfare, you value movement over position. Your speed and mobility make it impossible to ② predict your moves; unable to understand you, your enemy can form no strategy to defeat you. Instead of ③ fixing on particular spots, this indirect form of warfare spreads out, just as you can use the large and disconnected nature of the real world to your advantage. Be like a vapor. Do not give your opponents anything ④ solid to attack; watch as they exhaust themselves pursuing you, trying to cope with your elusiveness. Only formlessness ⑤ forbids you to truly surprise your enemies — by the time they figure out where you are and what you are up to, it is too late.

\* go: 바둑 \*\* elusiveness: 붙잡기 어려움

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Suppose that you receive a blender, and you don’t need one. You could hold onto it until you find a more suitable owner, until your blender breaks, or until you have an opportunity to sell it. Or you could give it to a friend who doesn’t have one. Or you could donate it to a local soup kitchen. There is no right way to relate to a blender! There is only the way you do relate to it. And there is no way to know which parts of that relationship you’re neglecting or how it will change over time. Even if there was a universally correct choice you could make in every situation, you could never know if you’d made it. \_\_\_\_\_ hugs our every decision like the stratosphere hugs the Earth. It is as crucial a part of human existence as oxygen. You can never become smart enough to erase all doubt, so why try? Throw out your pens. Write your answers in pencil. Keep an eraser nearby.

\* soup kitchen: 무료 급식소 \*\* stratosphere: 성층권

- ① Routine                      ② Security                      ③ Simplicity
- ④ Uncertainty                ⑤ Innovation

32. A project such as energy independence would take decades to achieve. The patience and foresight necessary for long-range plans is generally not an American virtue. Consequently, representatives seeking reelection every two, four, or six years want to support programs that will bring them votes. They do not want to stick their necks out for a good cause that may conflict with their careers. Even more fundamentally, domestic problems often involve long periods in which costs gradually increase, with the benefits following much later. Think about energy independence. For a long time, sacrifices must be made to construct the necessary mines and plants. Benefits emerge only near the end of the process. The politician who must incur the costs (raise the necessary revenue and face the anger of those who are hurt as the projects are constructed) \_\_\_\_\_ when energy independence has been achieved. [3점]

\* incur: 초래하다, 발생시키다

- ① can easily change his or her perspectives
- ② is unlikely to be around to collect the credits
- ③ draws public attention before preparing projects
- ④ assesses his or her achievements for the project
- ⑤ weighs the value of the projects against their costs

33. The law of comparative advantage is just common sense.

If someone else is willing to supply you with a product at a lower cost than you can produce it for yourself, it makes sense to trade for it. You can then use your time and resources to produce more of the things for which you are a low-cost producer. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record-keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time they spend keeping records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, they would reduce their earnings if they spent a great deal of time keeping records rather than seeing patients. The relevant issue is not whether doctors are better record-keepers than the assistants they could hire, but

\_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

- ① how doctors use their time most efficiently
- ② how much money the assistants should be paid
- ③ why doctors treat record-keeping as a troublesome task
- ④ why record-keeping is necessary for managing a hospital
- ⑤ how doctors' services can be improved via record-keeping

34. Thinking is social; it occurs not only in specific situations, but in a given cultural milieu. The individual is as much a product of society as society is a product of the individual; a vast network of customs, manners, conventions, language, and traditional ideas lies ready to pounce upon every new-born child, to mould it into the image of the people among whom it has appeared. So rapid and thorough is the operation of this social heredity that it is often mistaken for physical or biological heredity. Some philosophers even believed that habits and forms of thought were native to the individual, whereas in all probability they are merely \_\_\_\_\_.

In general the role of instinct has been exaggerated, and that of early training underrated; the most powerful instincts, such as love and aggressiveness, have been considerably modified and controlled by social training; and there is no reason why other instincts, like those of acquisition and mastery, should not be similarly modified by social influence and education.

[3점]

\* milieu: 환경

- ① subjective categories, independent of objective perceptions
- ② unrelated to increasing sensory experiences with a specific language
- ③ not to be defined precisely in words, nor even in the parts of speech
- ④ formed by chance and lack the steady support of a great number of people
- ⑤ the product of the social transmission of mental habits from adults to children

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It is typical, if ironic, to find that luxury crops get much of the attention of plant breeders and agricultural developers, while the staple foods of the poor are neglected. ① The two great studies of the history of particular crops — Redcliffe Salaman's work on the potato and Sidney Mintz' on sugar — both point out that these began their European cycle of development as luxuries. ② Their luxury status and price made it worth the bother of developing them into the mass staples they eventually became. ③ Today, beef, turkey, and even sturgeon farming (sturgeon produce caviar) gets plenty of research action. ④ It is true that staple foods are considered nutritious, but they do not provide a full, healthy range of nutrients. ⑤ Conversely, staple foods of the poor, such as chickpeas or millets in Africa, have received little attention until recently and are still far behind luxuries like beef and wine in research efforts.

\* sturgeon: 철갑상어 \*\* millet: 수수

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

36.

Precipitation is formed by two processes. One way is that water droplets collide and form ever larger drops.

- (A) On the way down, they melt as the air gets warmer and the result is very large raindrops. From this you can conclude that the larger the droplets, the thicker the clouds must be, and the greater the quantity of rainfall per minute.
- (B) At the top of the cloud it is very cold, and here the water freezes. In no time at all, more water clings to the ice crystals, immediately freezing on contact. These ice crystals become too heavy to remain airborne and fall to the ground.
- (C) This is a very slow process and the result is a long-lasting drizzle, more typical of flatter clouds. Larger rain drops can only form in higher towers of cloud, because for this process ice comes into play.

\* precipitation: 강수(량)

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

37.

There is a close correlation between size and lifetime in living creatures. A large animal is a considerable investment of scarce resources and needs to have a long lifetime in order to be worth the investment in evolutionary terms.

- (A) Long periods of close interaction with family and community members lead to complex social relationships. Learning can be extensive, and groups can acquire considerable amounts of environmental knowledge which they can pass on to their close companions.
- (B) As a result, large animals tend to have small litters and to nurture their young with great care and attention. Small animals adopt a different strategy. They have large litters and short lifetimes.
- (C) There is a lower probability of survival for any individual, but this is counterbalanced by the larger number of young. The large size of humans is linked to their relatively long lifetimes and their extraordinarily long periods of childhood, during which they are cared for by their parents. This has many social consequences. [3점]

\* litter: 한 배에서 난 새끼들

- 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.

However, Boserup missed the point that, for intensification, capital must be available and society must be secure.

Economist Ester Boserup argued that population pressure would make people intensify their agriculture. ( ① ) She theorized that people, faced with more mouths to feed, would have to work harder, which does often happen. ( ② ) If capital is the missing factor, population growth leads to cheaper labor (or simply starvation) and persistently nonintensive land use — as in much of Latin America and Africa. ( ③ ) If society is not secure, the powerful seem always to respond to population pressure, or any other pressure, by taking from the weak. ( ④ ) Instead of agricultural intensification, one gets war, banditry, or savage oppression. ( ⑤ ) If population pressure alone were enough to cause intensification, Haiti and Bangladesh would be the most agriculturally developed nations, while Canada, Australia, and the United States would be the least.

\* banditry: 강도 행위

39.

One morning, elsewhere in town, I observed a road crew installing a new speed hump of built-up asphalt, and that evening I saw it being removed.

Designing a speed hump might not seem to be a very challenging engineering problem. ( ① ) After all, it is just a long mound of asphalt laid down across the road to make drivers reduce speed lest they ruin their car's shock absorbers or bump their heads on the ceilings. ( ② ) But the shape of that mound is crucial, and we have all observed that different kinds of speed humps have different effects on different vehicles moving at different speeds. ( ③ ) Perhaps the hump was so difficult to negotiate by any car at any speed that complaints were immediate. ( ④ ) After a few days, the hump's profile was redesigned and rebuilt in such a way that I now can drive across it at the posted speed limit without feeling either an uncomfortable rise or a sudden fall of my car and my stomach. ( ⑤ ) This is the way speed humps are supposed to work.

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

Providing people with more and better information is unlikely to improve matters. Scientists hope to dispel wrong views by better science education, and hope to sway public opinion on issues such as medical reform or global warming by presenting the public with accurate facts and expert reports. Such hopes are grounded in a misunderstanding of how humans actually think. Most of our views are shaped by communal groupthink rather than individual rationality, and we hold on to these views due to group loyalty. Bombarding people with facts and exposing their individual ignorance is likely to have the opposite result of what was desired. Most people don't like too many facts, and they certainly don't like to feel stupid. Don't be so sure that you can convince Tea Party supporters of the truth of global warming by presenting them with sheets of statistical data.

\* Tea Party supporter: 극우 반정부 운동 지지자



Because (A) groupthink plays a larger role in influencing people's views on issues than individual thoughts and opinions, providing people with relevant facts or data is likely to be (B).

- |   |             |       |                   |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------------|
|   | (A)         |       | (B)               |
| ① | communal    | ..... | convincing        |
| ② | communal    | ..... | counterproductive |
| ③ | logical     | ..... | misleading        |
| ④ | logical     | ..... | temporary         |
| ⑤ | traditional | ..... | demanding         |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The common understandings shared in familiar situations are called *norms*. Social norms are the standards of desired conduct in a transaction that enjoy a high degree of (a) consensus within a group or community. They define the range of acceptable behavior, providing a framework within which participants are expected to make their choices, regardless of personal feelings or preferences. Norms arise in any type of recurrent transaction. Rules of etiquette are found everywhere: how to address other people, how to show interest in them, how to minimize chances of offending them. The range of acceptable conduct is especially (b) wide in ritualistic observances. When the bride and groom are asked in a wedding ceremony whether they accept each other, for example, their views are not actually being asked for. Anything other than the (c) expected response would bring the transaction to a sudden halt. There are even countless norms outside of organized groups. Ewing Goffman calls these norms “situational properties” (common expectations that are shared within a community). Everyone, including total strangers, is expected to meet (d) minimum standards of conduct. One example of a conventional norm in our society is the pressure people feel not to disclose their undergarments. This does not arise from a (e) reluctance to display any part of the body; both men and women comfortably appear on beaches in swim trunks or bikinis. Yet it is considered in poor taste to appear in public with any part of one’s underwear visible. Thus, norms are standards in terms of which behavior is judged, by both the actor and the observers.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Social Norms Should Be Revised
- ② How to Establish a High Degree of Social Security
- ③ The Difference Between Social Norms and Etiquette
- ④ The Effects of Social Norms on Personal Preferences
- ⑤ Social Norms: Shared Standards of Acceptable Conduct

42. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Dr. Jatna Supriatna, a professor at the University of Indonesia, tried to help get 270,000 acres of Batang Gadis tropical forest set aside as a national park in 2004. (a) His strategy there was to influence the local Islamic school, the Mustaphawiya Madrassah, which had 7,500 students.

(B)

So Supriatna took him to the mine. He could see the impact with his own eyes. He came back and went straight to the bupati, the district head, and asked that the forest be protected. Added Supriatna, “If you influence the imam, (b) he will influence all the kids and all the kids will tell all the parents.” The bupati was very impressed with such a bottom-up environmental movement. So Supriatna started to work on him for a bigger project — to help turn Batang Gadis into a national park that no one could touch.

\* imam: 이맘 (이슬람 학교의 종교 지도자)

(C)

But they needed local allies. So (c) he explained to the imam that the river that his students depended upon to wash themselves before prayer five times a day was about to get very, very dirty. “You will not be able to do your ritual washing if this river is polluted,” said Supriatna. The imam was skeptical at first, and said, “This is just (d) your prediction. The river can’t be polluted.” Supriatna said, “Do you know there is mining starting upstream? Come with me. I will take you to the mine.”

(D)

He approached the school’s imam, its top spiritual leader, to explain to him that the river through his school property would get polluted with mine dumps if a proposed gold mine upstream in the Batang Gadis forest was to go ahead as planned. The mine had been licensed to dig right into the water catchment area, and Supriatna and (e) his team wanted to have it relocated.

\* catchment: 집수(集水), 저수지

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Supriatna는 이슬람 학교를 통해 자신의 의견을 피력하고자 했다.
- ② Supriatna는 이맘을 광산으로 데려갔다.
- ③ 이맘은 지역의 수장에게 숲이 보호되어야 한다고 요청했다.
- ④ 이맘은 강물이 오염될 것이라는 말을 처음부터 믿었다.
- ⑤ Supriatna는 강 상류에 위치할 금광을 다른 곳으로 옮기기를 원했다.

♣ 확인 사항

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