

**㉑ 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

- ① Well, you should check out the class.
- ② Yes, the biology class isn't easy at all.
- ③ Sorry, I think I kept the book too long.
- ④ Sure, I don't need it until next Monday.
- ⑤ Thanks, I didn't expect you'd return it so fast.

**㉒ 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

- ① I'm afraid you have the wrong list.
- ② If you like, I can introduce you to her.
- ③ My new colleague has been so nice to me.
- ④ In that case, you need to change the client list.
- ⑤ Your office is on the fifth floor of that building.

**㉓ 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

- ① 체육관 내부 시설을 안내하려고
- ② 체육관 개관일 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 체육관 이용의 불편함을 지적하려고
- ④ 체육관 건설의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 체육관 이름 공모 참여를 요청하려고

**㉔ 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

- ① 근무 환경 개선의 중요성
- ② 소규모 팀 구성의 효율성
- ③ 동료 간 갈등을 해결하는 요령
- ④ 리더십이 팀 성과에 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 부서 간 효율적인 정보 공유 방안

**㉕ 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.**

- ① 소설가 - 교사
- ② 평론가 - 기자
- ③ 영화감독 - 학생
- ④ 시나리오 작가 - 배우
- ⑤ 출판사 직원 - 도서관 사서

**㉖ 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.**



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

- ① 간식 준비하기                      ② 보고서 제출하기
- ③ 응원 도구 가져오기                ④ 시청에 데려다 주기
- ⑤ 경기 시간 확인하기

10 대화를 듣고, 인턴십 프로그램에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 근무 기간                      ② 회사 규모                      ③ 모집 인원
- ④ 지원 분야                      ⑤ 지원 자격

08 대화를 듣고, 여자가 사용하던 휴대전화를 바꾼 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 고장이 자주 나서
- ② 이용 요금이 비싸서
- ③ 학업에 방해가 되어서
- ④ 최신 기능을 사용하고 싶어서
- ⑤ 개인정보 유출 위험이 있어서

11 Lewis Art Center Video Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전국 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 동영상의 길이는 3분 이내가 되어야 한다.
- ③ 동영상은 영어나 스페인어로 제작해야 한다.
- ④ 출품작은 이메일로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 세 편의 우수작을 선정하여 시상한다.

09 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$20                      ② \$25                      ③ \$30
- ④ \$35                      ⑤ \$40

12 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 기부 프로그램을 고르시오. [3점]

Dream Kids Charity

	Option	Category	Project	Amount
①	A	Overseas	Education	\$ 400
②	B	Overseas	Medical Care	\$ 600
③	C	Overseas	Education	\$ 600
④	D	Domestic	Medical Care	\$ 200
⑤	E	Domestic	Medical Care	\$ 400

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

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

- ① Don't worry. I bought a new backpack.
- ② Thank you for giving me the shopping list.
- ③ I wonder if he can lend me his hiking boots.
- ④ Great! Your brother seemed to enjoy the trip.
- ⑤ It'll be great if he does! Then I can save my money.

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

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

- ① Dr. Jenkins asked me to give an example.
- ② I'll definitely look into attending that lecture.
- ③ He's going to talk about future election trends.
- ④ I think you should have participated in the election.
- ⑤ I lost interest in politics after listening to his lecture.

**①⑤ 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Grace가 Mina에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

Grace: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Can I borrow your travel guidebook?
- ② It's always better to be safe than sorry.
- ③ You did enough. Relax and enjoy the view.
- ④ Please double-check if everything is all right.
- ⑤ I'm so nervous now. Please wish me good luck.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

**①⑥ 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① to recruit people to work on art projects
- ② to thank sponsors for their financial support
- ③ to give people tips on how to buy works of art
- ④ to encourage people to invest in the art industry
- ⑤ to inform project creators how to receive funding

**①⑦ 프로젝트 분야로 언급되지 않은 것은?**

- ① 디자인                      ② 영화                      ③ 음악
- ④ 사진                        ⑤ 출판

⑩ 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A plan was announced to install a new 400-acre landfill at Corcolle. Corcolle is an area of immense cultural and natural value not only for Italy but for all of humanity. To speak only of the most obvious site that requires our watchful and eternal protection, we note that Hadrian's Villa is only a short distance from the proposed landfill. This unique UNESCO World Heritage Site is visited each year by hundreds of thousands of tourists from around the world. It is unthinkable that it or its immediate surroundings should suffer degradation of the kind that the proposed landfill clearly represents. Even the Province of Rome and the Ministry of Cultural Property and Activities have expressed their concerns. We appeal to the Ministry of the Environment to announce immediately that the proposed project for a landfill at Corcolle will once and for all be abandoned to protect Hadrian's Villa.

- ① 정부의 관광산업 육성 정책을 비판하려고
- ② 유적지 복원을 위한 모금 활동을 홍보하려고
- ③ 지역 관광단지 개발에 대한 투자를 권유하려고
- ④ 유적지의 UNESCO 문화유산 지정을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 문화유산 주변 매립지 건설 계획 철회를 촉구하려고

⑩ 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people choose to adopt a new pet when their old pet passes away. This is their way of replacing a loss with a gain. We are faced with two choices whenever trouble surfaces: we can dwell on the moment and maintain the pain it causes or we can choose to act against it. Acting against adversity means cultivating positivity in whatever way you can. If you've lost your job, seek not one but two. If you've recently separated from your significant other, take time to rediscover your personal needs and improve your natural abilities. Most important is not allowing yourself to fall victim to your circumstances; you have the ability to counteract negativity with positivity. Choose, instead, to outsmart your challenges by productively working against them. That we hold the power to influence our circumstances is a very reassuring thought.

- ① 매사에 최악의 상황에 대비하라.
- ② 적극적인 태도로 역경을 극복하라.
- ③ 직관보다는 이성적 판단을 믿어라.
- ④ 과거에 대한 지나친 집착을 버려라.
- ⑤ 자신의 모습을 있는 그대로 인정하라.

**㉔ 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?**

By nearly all insider and expert accounts, we are or will be at peak oil somewhere between now and the next five years. Even if we did not have profound concerns about climate change, we would need to be looking for different ways to power our civilization. How fortunate we are to have a safe nuclear facility a mere ninety-three million miles away. I hope I live to see the full flourishing of solar technology. Concentrated solar power to superheat steam, electric mobility and electricity storage are part of this new quest. My hope is that architects will be drawn to designing gorgeous arrays and solar towers in the desert. Could it be possible that in two or three decades we will look back and wonder why we ever thought we had a problem when we are bathed in such a sweet rain of photons?

\* photon: 광양자(光量子), 빛의 입자

- ① 태양열 발전 기술의 개발이 필요하다.
- ② 기후 변화로 인한 사막화에 대비해야 한다.
- ③ 핵시설의 안전사고 예방 조치를 강화해야 한다.
- ④ 화석연료의 사용 제한이 산업 발전을 저해한다.
- ⑤ 건축물 설계 시 에너지 효율성을 고려해야 한다.

**㉕ 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Some species of prey are brightly colored all over, and do not show any tendency towards crypsis. It is a little puzzling that such prey have coloring that makes it very easy for predators to detect them. The puzzle is largely solved when it is realized that such prey are often distasteful. Evidence that it is useful for distasteful prey to be easily detected or conspicuous was reported by Gittleman and Harvey. Chicks were presented with breadcrumbs which had been made distasteful. Initially, the chicks ate more of the breadcrumb prey when they were easily detected rather than hard to detect. However, the conspicuous or easily detected prey were eaten much less than the cryptic prey later on. Presumably chicks find it easier to avoid distasteful prey when it is conspicuous than when it is cryptic.

\* crypsis: 은폐

- ① Why Are Colorful Prey Delicious?
- ② How Do Eye-Catching Prey Survive?
- ③ The Principles of Feeding Chicks at Home
- ④ How Can Animals Distinguish Edible Prey?
- ⑤ Cryptic Animals: Masters of Deceptive Coloration

### ㉔ 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

You probably know that you can't tickle yourself. Although you might be able to tickle a total stranger, your brain also strongly discourages you from doing something so socially awkward. These facts offer insight into tickling's evolutionary purpose, says Robert R. Provine, the author of the book *Laughter: A Scientific Investigation*. Tickling, he says, is partly a mechanism for social bonding between close companions and helps strengthen relationships between family members and friends. Laughter in response to tickling kicks in during the first few months of life. "It's one of the first forms of communication between babies and their caregivers," Provine says. The face-to-face activity also opens the door for other interactions.

- ① positive impacts of laughter on communication
- ② harmful influence of tickling on new-born babies
- ③ effects of physical contact on cognitive development
- ④ role of tickling in building bonds between close relations
- ⑤ importance of verbal interaction between parents and babies

### ㉕ The Great Green Bike Ride에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### The Great Green Bike Ride

The Great Green Bike Ride is an annual fantastic two-wheeled weekend adventure event to raise funds for local environmental conservation.

■ **Date:** Saturday 27 - Sunday 28, September 2014

■ **Route**

Day 1 - City Hall to the Central Forest: 85 miles

Day 2 - Explore the Central Forest: 35 miles

■ **Event Fee:** \$50 and FREE for children under 12

■ **Bike Reservation**

Reserve your free bikes prior to the event day at [www.greatgreenbike.org](http://www.greatgreenbike.org). You can only use our bikes if you make a reservation.

■ **Overnight Stay**

We offer a delicious BBQ dinner and a place to stay.

- ① 지역 환경 보존 기금을 마련하기 위한 행사이다.
- ② 둘째 날의 자전거 주행거리는 35마일이다.
- ③ 12세 미만의 어린이는 무료로 참가할 수 있다.
- ④ 행사 당일에 자전거 대여 예약이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 저녁 식사와 숙소를 제공한다.

### ㉔ short-horned lizard에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Short-horned lizards are small, flat, round lizards that have short, stubby horns. They are found in the deserts and semi-arid environments of North and Central America. During hot weather, they are most active during the morning hours and less active in the afternoon. Short-horned lizards prefer soft, sandy soils, near rocks where they can blend in with the background. They can quickly burrow into loose soil to hide. Their color varies from red-brown to yellow-grey, depending upon their surroundings, since their color provides them with camouflage. Their underside is white or light gray, without spots. When threatened, they are capable of blowing up their bodies up to twice their normal size. And if this proves insufficient, they shoot blood from their eyes to confuse their predators. The blood can travel a distance of up to three feet.

\* semi-arid: 반건조 기후의

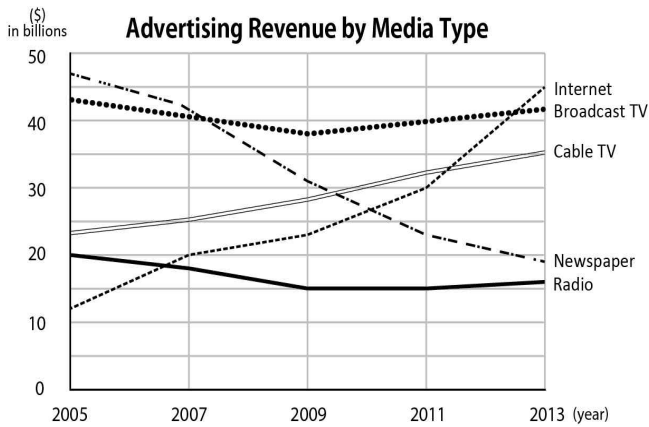
- ① 날씨가 더울 때는 오후에 가장 활동적이다.
- ② 바닥에 딱 붙어 몸을 숨길 수 있는 딱딱한 토양을 선호한다.
- ③ 몸의 아랫면에 흰색이나 밝은 회색의 반점이 있다.
- ④ 몸을 평소 크기의 3배까지 부풀릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 눈에서 피를 쏘아 포식자를 교란시킨다.

### ㉕ Olaudah Equiano에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Olaudah Equiano was born in the area that is now southern Nigeria. He was kidnapped with his younger sister at the age of 11, sold by local slave traders and shipped to the British colony of Virginia. He was bought by a Royal Navy officer, Michael Pascal. Equiano traveled the oceans with Pascal for eight years, during which time he learned to read and write. Later Equiano was sold to the prominent merchant Robert King. While working for him, Equiano earned money by trading on the side. In three years, with his master's permission, Equiano bought his freedom for the price of 40 pounds. Equiano then spent much of the next 20 years traveling the world. Coming to London, he became involved in the movement to abolish slavery. In 1789 he published his autobiography, which became immensely popular and made Equiano a wealthy man. It depicts the horrors of slavery and influenced the establishment of the Slave Trade Act of 1807.

- ① 11세에 여동생과 함께 납치되었다.
- ② 해군 장교 밑에서 지내는 동안 글을 배웠다.
- ③ 주인으로부터 도망쳐 자유의 몸이 되었다.
- ④ 노예제 폐지 운동에 참여했다.
- ⑤ 자서전이 인기를 끌어 부유해졌다.

26 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows trends in advertising revenue by media type from 2005 to 2013. ① Between 2005 and 2007, the amount of advertising revenue earned by newspapers was the largest among the five media types. ② However, the newspaper ad revenue had continuously dropped since 2005 and ranked the second from the bottom in 2013, next to the ad revenue of radio. ③ Since 2005, the Internet ad revenue had noticeably increased, and in 2013 it surpassed the previously leading ad revenue source, broadcast TV. ④ The ad revenue of cable TV had increased steadily since 2005 and became more than twice that of radio in 2009. ⑤ Between 2009 and 2013, unlike the other four media types, the radio ad revenue changed little, remaining around 15 billion dollars.

27 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Language is one of the primary features that distinguishes humans from other animals. Many animals, including dolphins, whales, and birds, ① do indeed communicate with one another through patterned systems of sounds, scents, and other chemicals, or movements. Furthermore, some nonhuman primates ② have been taught to use sign language to communicate with humans. However, the complexity of human language, its ability to convey nuanced emotions and ideas, and its importance for our existence as social animals ③ setting it apart from the communication systems used by other animals. In many ways, language is the essence of culture. It provides the single most common variable ④ by which different cultural groups are identified. Language not only facilitates the cultural diffusion of innovations, it also helps to shape the way we think about, perceive, and ⑤ name our environment.



㉔ 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We live in an age of constant interaction, and yet more of us are claiming we are “lonely” than ever before. Loneliness has nothing to do with how many people are physically around us, but has everything to do with our failure to get what we need from our relationships. Virtual personalities online and characters on television (A) [ fulfill / neglect ] our natural emotional- needs artificially, and hence occupy the blurry margins in which our brains have difficulty distinguishing real from unreal. The more we rely on these personalities and characters to get a sense of (B) “ [ isolation / connectedness ],” the more our brains encode them as “relevant.” This means our brains can be tricked, and the irony is that we are complicit in the deception. As need-driven animals, we seek out the paths of (C) [ least / most ] resistance to get what we need, and electronic immersion provides the most accessible, nonchemical path yet invented.

\* complicit: 공범인, 공모한

- ① fulfill - isolation - least
- ② fulfill - connectedness - least
- ③ fulfill - connectedness - most
- ④ neglect - isolation - most
- ⑤ neglect - connectedness - most

㉕ 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Two brothers were convicted of stealing sheep. They each were branded on the forehead with the letters ST for “sheep thief.” One brother was so embarrassed by this branding that he ran away; he was never heard from again. ① The other brother, filled with regret, chose to stay in the village and try to make amends for his offenses. Whenever there was work needing to be done, ② the sheep thief came to help with a lending hand. Never accepting pay for his good deeds, ③ he lived his life for others. Many years later, a traveler came through the village. Sitting at a sidewalk cafe, the traveler saw an old man with a strange brand on his forehead seated nearby. He noticed that all the villagers who passed ④ the man stopped to share a kind word or to pay their respects. Curious, the stranger asked a resident of the village what the letters stood for. ⑤ The villager replied, “I don’t know. It happened so long ago... but I think it stands for ‘saint.’”

**㉠ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

Teams made up of diverse specialists are infamous for their inability to get things done. Despite the best-laid plans of the managers who assemble such teams, the differences among members frequently lead to poor communication, conflict, and confusion. Members new to one another simply don't understand when and how to communicate. Some groups never master this; and even in groups that do, the process takes time, slowing progress toward team goals. \_\_\_\_\_ can help a group overcome this obstacle: Once a team has learned when and how to communicate on one project, it can carry those skills over to the next. Research shows that many teams struggle to make use of the knowledge each individual brings to the task, because their members don't know who has what information. Discovering this knowledge can take time and effort; the more frequently the same individuals work together, the better an organization performs. [3점]

- ① Familiarity                      ② Motivation
- ③ Expertise                        ④ Leadership
- ⑤ Competition

**㉡ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

One of our brains' especially frustrating habits is to focus on getting a reward, and then experience a feeling of loss once we get it. This cycle can spin us into a loop of wanting, getting, and regretting. Awareness that you are caught in the cycle is essential. If you are bidding on items online and find yourself compelled to keep bidding up the price of an item beyond its value or what you intended to spend, force yourself to become aware that what you are doing is no longer in your best interest. The action part is harder because you have to abandon the target. If you don't, you cannot expect merely thinking rationally to correct the problem, because it rarely ever does. We are master justifiers, and almost any rational reason given for stopping an action can be taken apart in minutes or less. Action in this case is absolutely necessary: \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① abandon rationality
- ② stick to your plans
- ③ stop and walk away
- ④ jump at the chance
- ⑤ let your heart lead you

㉔ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Renowned investor and Berkshire Hathaway CEO Warren Buffett once said, "You can determine the strength of a business over time by the amount of agony they go through in raising prices." Buffett and his partner, Charlie Munger, realized that as customers form routines around a product, they come to depend upon it and become less price-sensitive. The duo have pointed to consumer psychology as the rationale behind their famed investments in companies like See's Candies and Coca-Cola. Buffett and Munger understand that \_\_\_\_\_. For example, in the free-to-play video game business, it is standard practice for game developers to delay asking users to pay money until they have played consistently and habitually. Once the compulsion to play is in place and the desire to progress in the game increases, converting users into paying customers is much easier. Selling virtual items, extra lives, and special powers is where the real money lies. [3점]

① companies should diversify their investments  
 ② quality is valued more than price by consumers  
 ③ rational decisions are more persuasive than habits  
 ④ customers are often easy to lose but hard to regain  
 ⑤ habits give companies greater flexibility to increase prices

㉕ 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To be persuaded by a message, you must pay attention to that message. This simple fact has led to the development of numerous procedures designed to attract attention, such as printing signs upside down or backwards, using vivid colors, and using unusual music and sounds. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, unless the sights and sounds are the message, the story does not end here. The audience must attend to the message that accompanies these attention-getters. Therefore, the message itself must be powerful enough to command attention. If we continue to attend to the unusual sights and sounds and never hear the message, persuasion will not occur. If the music is too catchy, (B)\_\_\_\_\_, we may remember the music and not the product that is being advertised.

- ① However - for example  
 ② However - nonetheless  
 ③ For instance - that is  
 ④ For instance - therefore  
 ⑤ Moreover - on the other hand

㉔ 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I looked back, it was almost on me. I forced myself to keep running, my heart beating wildly. But it kept on coming, more determined than ever to catch me. I ran into a small hut near the end of the village, hoping I could find protection there; but the hut was empty and that horrible, nightmarish creature grew closer with every step. When I saw its looming shadow in the doorway, I flattened myself against the far wall. It came toward me, my screams for help growing louder with every step it took. Finally, it was but mere inches from my face. I closed my eyes and prayed for a quick death. It reached slowly with its massive claws toward me and said, "I got you!"

- ① satisfied      ② ashamed      ③ frightened
- ④ irritated      ⑤ delighted

㉕ 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Though efficiency is a great virtue, it is not the only economic goal of interest to the society. Economic fairness is also crucial. ① Fairness refers to the distribution of income and well-being, as well as to the ways that government treats its citizens. ② Most people would regard as unfair a market equilibrium in which some individuals are super-rich while others are dying of extreme poverty. ③ In such a circumstance, most people would regard it as fair for the government to tax the super-rich in order to provide basic resources for the poor. ④ Fairness to the future, therefore, involves the idea that the living generation must be protectors of the earth's resources for the generations that will come later. ⑤ Indeed, a solid 63 percent of Americans agree that "It is the responsibility of government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves."

**㉞ 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.**

The same media that serve and reflect the rise of personal preference - movies, television, photography, music, advertising, art, and others - often produce place images. ① Place, portrayer, and medium interact to produce the image, which, in turn, colors our perception of and beliefs about places and regions we have never visited. ② The images may be inaccurate or misleading, but they nevertheless create a world in our minds that has an array of unique places and place meanings. ③ Our decisions about tourism and migration can be influenced by these images. ④ Today, the development of tourism and housing for wealthy non-locals threatens the survival of the native culture and language. ⑤ For example, through the media, Hawaii has become in the American mind a sort of earthly paradise, a tourist destination with happy, invariably good-looking natives who live in a setting of natural beauty.

**㉟ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

Here's a fascinating social experiment. Select one hundred people at random in New York City and ask them each to list all their friends, so you can figure out their average number of friends. Then, in turn, ask their friends how many friends they have.

(A) The explanation lies in the realization that there is a bias in the question being asked, since you are more likely to know popular people and less likely to know unpopular ones.

(B) That is also why people at your local gym tend to be fitter than you, because you do not encounter the relatively out-of-shape ones who rarely turn up.

(C) You will find that the latter's average number of friends is higher. Sociologist Scott Feld of Purdue University drew attention to this apparent paradox.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

㉠ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The tank was a British invention. Early in the war inventors came to the army leaders with the idea but the army rejected it as impractical.

(A) More than half of them broke down before they got to the German trenches. They were not very reliable. It was not until a year later that tanks actually achieved great success. They blasted through enemy lines so quickly that the infantry could not keep up.

(B) They caused alarm among the Germans and raised the morale of the British troops. Surely this was the weapon that could achieve a breakthrough! However, these first machines only moved at walking pace.

(C) However, Winston Churchill, head of the navy, thought the idea had potential and his department funded its development. Two years later the tanks were used for the first time at the Battle of the Somme. They advanced ahead of the infantry, crushing defences and spraying the enemy with machine-gun fire.

\* trench: 참호    \*\* infantry: 보병(대)

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

㉡ 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Therefore, the keyboard design strategy was to position the most frequently used keys as far apart as possible to minimize the possibility that the keys would stick together.

Most of the key positions in the keyboard layout on computers today are the result of the design of the keys for the typewriter. ( ① ) The early typewriter characters were positioned at the end of a long piece of metal and struck the paper through a ribbon when the user pressed the key on the keyboard. ( ② ) When the typist typed too fast, the keys would get caught on each other. ( ③ ) That design makes no sense for the computer keyboard since there are no mechanical arms striking anything, only electronic signals. ( ④ ) However, the early designers of computers determined that adhering to current keyboard layouts would make typists more comfortable with the computer. ( ⑤ ) The result is a keyboard layout that maximizes finger movement instead of minimizing it.

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

Participants in a laboratory study were asked to listen to a pair of very loud, unpleasant noises played through headphones. One noise lasted for eight seconds. The other lasted sixteen. The first eight seconds of the second noise were identical to the first noise, whereas the second eight seconds, while still loud and unpleasant, were not as loud. Later, the participants were told that they would have to listen to one of the noises again, but that they could choose which one. Clearly the second noise is worse—the unpleasantness lasted twice as long. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of people chose the second to be repeated. Why? Because whereas both noises were unpleasant and had the same irritating peak, the second had a less unpleasant end, and so was remembered as less annoying than the first.



According to an experiment, what influences subjects' decisions about which noise to listen to again is not the (A)\_\_\_\_\_ of the noise, but how they felt at the (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

- ① length - last moment    ② length - peak  
③ loudness - start        ④ loudness - last moment  
⑤ pleasantness - peak

**[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.**

In a 1996 research project led by Roy Baumeister at Case Western Reserve University, scientists had two groups of people sit down in separate rooms. On the table in the rooms were two bowls, one was of fresh chocolate chip cookies and the other contained radishes. The first group was told that they could eat as many of the cookies that they wanted but that they were to avoid the radishes at all costs. The second group was told the opposite. After a while the scientists came back in and asked the participants to wait. Each group was given an “easy” puzzle to solve while they waited. The puzzle actually had no solution but the scientists wanted to see how long each group would attempt to find the solution. The results were that the people who had to resist the cookies only spent 8 minutes on the puzzle while the other group spent an average of 19 minutes on it. Why? It appears that willpower is finite. The people who were told to resist the cookies had \_\_\_\_\_ for the day.

Think about it. Have you ever had a task you normally do in the morning and forgotten about it? Then, when you remember, you say that you are going to do it as soon as you get home? But, you don't. That's because you have spent the willpower

that you have been allotted for the day. So, if you are wanting to accomplish a specific goal, it is best if you set aside some time in the morning, before your daily routine begins, and get something done on it while you still have your full store of willpower for the day.

**㉠ 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① Is Your Willpower Limitless?
- ② Unlock Your Infinite Potential!
- ③ Carrots and Sticks Don't Work
- ④ Mind Tricks to Keep You Patient
- ⑤ Willpower: The Greatest Human Strength

**㉡ 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]**

- ① reduced their anxiety    ② planned their task
- ③ used up their reserve    ④ satisfied their appetite
- ⑤ expanded their capacity



**[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.**

(A) His head lowered, an exhausted but determined young man chanted over and over to himself, "You can do this. You can do it, you can do it." His sneakers slapped the asphalt. It was a very tired patter. Looking up, the youth searched for a glimpse of the finish line. "It's somewhere up there," (a) he told himself. It was far off in the distance. Even so, Chris Burke had his heart set on reaching it. With great effort, he, too, crossed the finish line.

(B) When at last the reporter turned to the camera to make concluding remarks, Chris instantly stepped forward and thrust out his hand to receive a congratulatory handshake. "Oh, boy!" (b) he shouted, unable to restrain his obvious joy. "I just want to tell you what a thrill this was and how happy I am to have come in third!" The reporter was startled but had little choice but to respond to the charismatic and enthusiastic athlete, wanting his turn at recognition. "Yes... tell us about it," (c) he stammered.

(C) By the time he did, photographers and reporters had already gathered around the young man who had taken first place. Cameras flashed; microphones stretched forward to absorb the winner's words. With a smile stretching from ear to ear, Chris proudly stood next to the winner. (d) He wrapped

his arm around the young man—someone he had never met prior to this event. Beaming, Chris patiently waited for the reporter to complete his interview with the victor.

(D) "Wow!" said Chris. "Thank you for asking me to be interviewed. I'm just very happy to be here. Of course, I finished in third place. Third place, not bad! Not bad, huh?" He turned his animated face for all the world to see—this was national television—and he said, "Thank you all for sharing in this very special time with me. It's time to celebrate!" Then (e) he lined up for hugs and handshakes alongside the winner. Chris was fourteen years old at the time. He had Down syndrome and this was the Special Olympics. There were only three runners in the entire race.

**㉓ 위 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)

**㉔ 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?**

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

**㉕ 위 글의 Chris에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

- ① 경주를 완주했다.  
② 리포터에게 먼저 악수를 청했다.  
③ 우승자와 경기 전에 만난 적이 있다.  
④ 인터뷰가 전국으로 방송되었다.  
⑤ 14세에 스페셜올림픽에 참가했다.