

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

출수형

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

◎ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? ( / 11 문제)  
 ◎ **읽어 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!  
 ◎ **요지전략** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)  
**순서전략** : 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)  
 ◎ 주어진 시간은 15분. 자 그럼 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하시고 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.  
 ◎ 자! 시작.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

While awaiting the birth of a new baby, North American parents typically furnish a room as the infant's sleeping quarters. For decades, child-rearing advice from experts has (A)  encouraged / been encouraged the nighttime separation of baby from parent. For example, a study recommends that babies be moved into their own room by three months of age. "By six months a child (B)  who / whom regularly sleeps in her parents' room is likely to become dependent on this arrangement," reports the study. Yet parent-infant 'co-sleeping' is the norm for approximately 90 percent of the world's population. Cultures as (C)  diverse / diversely as the Japanese, the Guatemalan Maya, and the Inuit of Northwestern Canada practice it.

- |                   |            |                 |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| (A)               | (B)        | (C)             |
| ① encouraged      | ..... who  | ..... diverse   |
| ② encouraged      | ..... whom | ..... diversely |
| ③ encouraged      | ..... who  | ..... diversely |
| ④ been encouraged | ..... who  | ..... diverse   |
| ⑤ been encouraged | ..... whom | ..... diverse   |

[24~28] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. For the most part, we like things that are familiar to us. To prove the point to yourself, try a little experiment. Get the negative of an old photograph that shows a front view of your face and have it developed into a pair of pictures — one that shows you as you actually look and one that shows a reverse image so that the right and left sides of your face are interchanged. Now decide which version of your face you like better and ask a good friend to make the choice, too. If you are like most people, you should notice something odd: Your friend will prefer the true print, but you will prefer the reverse image. Why? Because you both will be responding favorably to the more familiar face — your friend to \_\_\_\_\_ and you to the reversed one you find in the mirror every day. [3점]

\* negative: [사진] 원판

- ① his own true face                      ② other people's faces
- ③ the one the world sees              ④ the negative of his own face
- ⑤ the one more recently photographed

27. The human auditory system \_\_\_\_\_. A psychologist named Richard Warren demonstrated this particularly well. He recorded a sentence and cut out a piece of the sentence from the recording tape. He replaced the missing piece with a burst of static of the same duration. Nearly everyone who heard the altered recording could report that they heard both a sentence and static. But a majority of people could not tell where the static was! The auditory system had filled in the missing speech information, so that the sentence seemed uninterrupted. Most people reported that there was static and that it existed apart from the spoken sentence. The static and the sentence formed separate perceptual streams due to differences in the quality of sound that caused them to group separately. \* static: 잡음(雜音)

- ① recognizes incorrect pronunciation
- ② plays an important role in speaking
- ③ has its own version of perceptual completion
- ④ reacts differently according to different languages
- ⑤ analyzes auditory and visual cues at the same time

28. Not all authors trusted that the theater audience would automatically understand their plays in the intended manner. Thus, they repeatedly attempted to make it clear to their public that visiting the theater was not merely for the purpose of entertainment, but rather to draw lessons from the play offered onstage. It was, therefore, important for the viewer \_\_\_\_\_ so as to facilitate interpretation of the content. This idea was developed by Bertolt Brecht with his 'epic theater,' which used alienation as a strategy to prevent the identification of the public with the figures of the drama. Through scattered narration and commentary throughout the play, for example, the viewers are invited to take a step back from the performance. In this way, they are given hints to better understand the play while the conclusion is left open so as to leave them to draw their own conclusions. [3점]

- ① to imitate the actor's performance
- ② to learn about the play beforehand
- ③ to identify himself with the actors on the stage
- ④ to bridge the gap between himself and the actors
- ⑤ to create a distance from the actions on the stage

40. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, now that the economy is characterized more by the exchange of information than by hard goods, geographical centrality has been replaced by attempts to create a sense of cultural centrality.

Now, as always, cities are desperate to create the impression that they lie at the center of something or other. ( ① ) This idea of centrality may be locational, namely that a city lies at the geographical center of England, Europe, and so on. ( ② ) This draws on a well-established notion that geographical centrality makes a place more accessible, easing communication and communication costs. ( ③ ) Cultural centrality usually demonstrates itself as a cry that a city is at the center of the action. ( ④ ) This means that the city has an abundance of cultural activities, such as restaurants, theater, ballet, music, sport, and scenery. ( ⑤ ) The suggestion is that people will want for nothing in this city.

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. Young children rarely think of their art as personal property. Often they throw it away or give it away. This suggests that much of the value of art for a child consists in making it. Interestingly, art in tribal societies is frequently abandoned after it has served its purpose. The focus is on the magical, expressive, and social value of the

act of making. Some contemporary artists share this feeling, but they are also caught up in the system of art exhibition, the selling of their art, and the requirements of an art market. This results in a tension in the art world that is largely unresolved — the tension between art as a satisfying mode of expression and art as a precious collectible object, between the experience of making and the experience of owning.

- ① Art in Tribal Societies
- ② Conflicting Views on Art
- ③ Traditional vs. Contemporary Art
- ④ Using Art for Children's Education
- ⑤ Modern Art Museums: Magical Places

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

Many years ago, psychologists performed an experiment in which they put a number of people in a room, alone except for a ring toss set. It was one of those children's toys with a short wooden post held upright on the floor and a bunch of round rings. The subjects were left alone to amuse themselves as best they could. As expected, with time to kill, they began trying to toss the rings around the post. What the psychologists discovered was that most of the people moved far enough away from the post so that tossing the rings around it was challenging but not so difficult as to be totally frustrating. In other words, they deliberately positioned themselves between frustration on the one hand and boredom on the other. The process of alternately producing and relieving tension was what made the activity stimulating.



Subjects tended to make a ring toss activity stimulating by producing just enough ( A ) through varying the distance to the post so as to ( B ) frustration and boredom.

- |                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| (A)                       | (B) |
| ① tension ..... create    |     |
| ② tension..... balance    |     |
| ③ competition... multiply |     |
| ④ energy ..... hide       |     |
| ⑤ energy ..... increase   |     |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

On the wall of our dining room was a framed quotation: "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man." It inspired in me countless childhood daydreams about meeting new people from exotic places. I was a child who desperately wanted to connect with others. We did live 'by the side of the road' — on Route 9 between Keene and Portsmouth — but in a place so remote it was extremely difficult to be a 'friend to man.'

(B)

Why couldn't others also benefit from that value? I could save people the trouble of going into the store by making my produce accessible at the side of the road, and that would provide value, too. Surely I could convince people to pay half of what the grocery store charged and to feel lucky about the bargain. Suddenly, I saw a connection between those bumpy vegetables on our table and the quotation on the wall; I found a way to satisfy my longing for \_\_\_\_\_. These homely fruits and vegetables would become my golden apples.

(C)

One day when our family drove into town, I focused intently on the big, paper, grocery store signs advertising the same type of produce that we grew: 'carrots, 50 cents a bunch,' 'tomatoes, 99 cents a pound.' Meanwhile, I thought of how the type of 'imperfect' produce we ate for dinner, just as healthy as that sold at the store, was often tossed on the compost heap or left in the ground.

\* compost heap: 퇴비 더미

(D)

The unattractive produce such as crooked carrots and odd-looking tomatoes was not valuable to the grocery store, where only 'perfect' produce was sold. But I knew they would have value to people who would chop them into salads or soups, can them, or use them to make pies, because that is what our family did with them. They were fresh and clean and came straight from the good earth.

46. 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① (B)—(C)—(D)      ② (B)—(D)—(C)      ③ (C)—(B)—(D)
- ④ (C)—(D)—(B)      ⑤ (D)—(C)—(B)

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① new friends                      ② family reunions
- ③ mass production                ④ farm reconstruction
- ⑤ complete independence

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A friend of mine and his wife were in Hawaii, standing on a beach, watching a beautiful sunset — hardly able to believe how magnificent the sight was. A woman approached them and overheard my friend's wife say, "I can't believe how beautiful this is." While walking away from the spectacular display, the woman said, "You should have seen it in Tahiti."

When your attention is not on the present moment but on something else, you will tend to \_\_\_\_\_, as the Tahiti traveler did, or you will wonder about future experiences instead of enjoying the present one, and regret past experiences because they are already over. But as you learn to bring your attention back to the here and now, life will come alive again, providing the enjoyment and satisfaction it was meant to. Thus, when you live in the present moment, one of the nice things that happens to you is that ordinary, everyday life takes on a new significance. Taking walks, watching a sunset, gardening, reading a book, all begin to feel special. When your attention is brought back to the here and now, you engage in life rather than think about life.

49. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① think about future events in your life
- ② concentrate better on the event at hand
- ③ compare even good experiences with others
- ④ be totally satisfied with the ongoing event
- ⑤ share the moment with your loved ones

50. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Living Today to the Fullest    ② Traveling to Exotic Places
- ③ What Are Friends for?        ④ Releasing Your Hidden Power
- ⑤ Creating Future-Oriented Attitudes

※ 확인사항

- ◎ 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습  
확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △,  
불 확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
- ◎ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
- ◎ 점수 (        /        개)
- ◎ 틀린 문제 :  
0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
- ◎ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.