

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 수험 번호

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

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

- ① 엘리베이터 고장 시 대처 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 당분간 엘리베이터 이용이 불가함을 알리려고
- ③ 몸이 불편한 친구들을 배려한 학생을 칭찬하려고
- ④ 계단을 이용할 때 유의해야 할 안전 수칙을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 몸이 불편하지 않은 학생들의 엘리베이터 이용 자제를 요청하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 가족과 함께 할 수 있는 취미를 가져야 한다.
- ② 일과 가정의 양립을 위한 정책을 마련해야 한다.
- ③ 업무로 인한 스트레스는 귀가 전에 풀어야 한다.
- ④ 근무 시간을 단축하여 여가 시간을 확보해야 한다.
- ⑤ 스트레스 해소를 위해 가족과 대화를 나누어야 한다.

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

- ① 소설가 - 영화감독
- ② 고객 - 문화 센터 직원
- ③ 작곡가 - 고등학교 교사
- ④ 뮤지컬 배우 - 토크 쇼 진행자
- ⑤ 가수 지망생 - 오디션 심사 위원

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



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

- ① 발표 자료 준비하기
- ② 피아노 연주 연습하기
- ③ 도서관에 책 반납하기
- ④ 요양원 봉사 활동 가기
- ⑤ 주문한 꽃 찾으러 가기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$300
- ② \$340
- ③ \$345
- ④ \$350
- ⑤ \$355

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 워크숍에 끝까지 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 치과 예약이 있어서
- ② 도서관에 들러야 해서
- ③ 친척 병문안을 가야 해서
- ④ 밀린 업무가 너무 많아서
- ⑤ 자녀를 태우러 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Survival Camp 2020에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 장소
- ③ 모집 인원
- ④ 활동
- ⑤ 참가 대상

9. 예술 철학 고급 과정에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수업을 듣기 위해서는 입문 강좌를 먼저 이수해야 한다.
- ② 예술의 철학과 본질을 탐구하는 수업이다.
- ③ 예술 비평 수업과는 다르다.
- ④ 특정 예술 작품을 분석하고 평가하는 데 초점을 둔다.
- ⑤ 맨 처음부터 예술과 예술가에 대한 심도 있는 질문을 탐구한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 이용할 우편 서비스를 고르시오.

Mailing Options

| Options | Maximum Weight | Delivery Time | Starting Price | Extra Service |
|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| ① A | 70 lbs | 2-3 days | \$25.50 | Insurance |
| ② B | 70 lbs | 3-4 days | \$7.35 | Insurance |
| ③ C | 13 lbs | 3-4 days | \$3.66 | X |
| ④ D | 3.5 lbs | 3-4 days | \$0.50 | X |
| ⑤ E | 70 lbs | 4-8 days | \$2.75 | Insurance |

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

- ① Please look again. I'm sure I gave it to you.
- ② You're right. Eye ointments are more effective than pills.
- ③ Sure. Just drop off your prescription and come back later.
- ④ I'm sorry, but you can't purchase it without a prescription.
- ⑤ Don't worry. This ointment is safe to use with contact lenses

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

- ① I see. I'll go check the shelf now.
- ② All right. I'll be back next week then.
- ③ Yes. You'd be a great magazine editor.
- ④ Okay. I'll take it now before it sells out.
- ⑤ Too bad. You should have gotten here earlier.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's okay. I'm not interested in Korean history anyway.
- ② Okay. Then, let's come back this afternoon for the lecture.
- ③ No problem. We can open an exhibition on some other topics.
- ④ I agree. I'll go cancel my registration for the lecture then.
- ⑤ Right. Let's find a lecture offered during the vacation then.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm sorry. I'll lend you some board games next time.
- ② You're right. You should be careful when you go surfing.
- ③ Don't worry. You can book another hotel on the Internet.
- ④ Good. The bad weather helped strengthen your family bonds.
- ⑤ Never mind. The weather forecast was right most of the time.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Melanie가 Oliver에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Melanie: _____

- ① You'd better tell Steve about your unhappiness.
- ② I think you should consider your generation gap.
- ③ Why don't you take an interest in what Steve likes?
- ④ Parents need to share their feelings with other adults.
- ⑤ How about signing Steve up for some fun activities?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① countries with identical national flowers
- ② misconceptions about national identities
- ③ unexpected meanings of national flowers
- ④ the importance of having national symbols
- ⑤ reasons why national heritage should be preserved

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① England ② India ③ Egypt
- ④ Belgium ⑤ France

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Greetings,
 Are you ready to kick off the outdoor recreation season? We sure are. We look forward to providing you with the best service possible, and helping to make your next outdoor trip more exciting than ever! And we have important information to share. Many reservation fees on Recreation.gov will be increasing in the next few weeks. These increases are variable depending on the type of reservation and are a result of an increased cost of providing online, call center and field location services. Most of the increases range from 50 cents to \$1.00 and may be reflected when making camping, cabin or day-use reservations on Recreation.gov. The lottery and permit locations will experience an increase of up to \$4.00 or more, which more accurately reflects the cost of creating these more complex recreation opportunities.
 Enjoy your outdoor adventures!
 Janelle Smith
 Recreation.gov | USDA Forest Service

- ① 야외 활동 장비를 판매하려고
- ② 새로운 숙박업소를 홍보하려고
- ③ 도박장 출입 자제를 당부하려고
- ④ 예약 수수료 인상을 고지하려고
- ⑤ 야외 레크리에이션 활동을 장려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'Brian'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Facing Brian was a wolf, a big male, his head covered with fresh blood. He was holding a large piece of meat with a bone in the center in his mouth and he didn't growl or look at Brian with anything but mild curiosity. Brian froze in place and couldn't move a bit. They stood that way, Brian with no weapon and nothing in his mind, and the wolf holding the meat, and then the wolf turned and trotted off to the left and was gone. But he had come from the right, Brian though - somewhere to the right - and as he watched, another wolf came by from the right with another piece of meat, though slightly smaller, and trotted easily off to the left, following the first one. And Brian was alone. He stood, waiting, and when no more wolves came he relaxed his shoulders, which had been straining.

- ① curious → lonely ② confused → proud
- ③ scared → relieved ④ excited → ashamed
- ⑤ anxious → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A doctor may disagree, but calluses are actually something to be proud of. They show that you've done some heavy lifting, or walked a tough road. When you're facing a challenging time, imagine that you are building resilience and be open to the potential for growth. During a tough breakup, for example, trust that all those times you start crying when someone casually asks "How are you?" will help you be more real with people even when you aren't heartbroken. Or, imagine that the time-management skills you have to develop during a crunch time at work will help you get more done with less stress when everything calms down. It doesn't mean you have to suffer your way through; it just means you can stop resisting and start trusting that you will be able to adjust - and that those adaptations will serve you well in the future.

* callus: 굳은살 ** crunch time: 극도의 긴장이 필요한 때

- ① 다양한 활동을 소화하도록 시간을 운용하라.
- ② 운동을 통해 빠르게 회복하는 능력을 길러라.
- ③ 다른 사람의 어려움에 대해 진정으로 공감하라.
- ④ 의사의 조언을 구해 자신에게 맞는 운동을 하라.
- ⑤ 어려운 시기를 적응 능력을 기르는 계기로 삼아라.

21. 밑줄 친 it, too, is not the whole story가 다음 글에서 의미 하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a power to positive thinking. But any truth, separated from its complementary truth, is a half-truth. The truth embodied in the concept of self-efficacy can encourage us not to resign ourselves to bad situations, to persist despite initial failures, to exert effort without being overly distracted by self-doubts. But lest the pendulum swing too far toward this truth, we had best remember that it, too, is not the whole story. If positive thinking can accomplish anything, then if we are unhappily married, poor, or depressed, we have only ourselves to blame. For shame! If only we had tried harder, been more disciplined, less stupid. Failing to appreciate that difficulties sometimes reflect the oppressive power of social situations can tempt us to blame people for their problems and failures, or even to blame ourselves too harshly for our own. Ironically, life's greatest disappointments, as well as its highest achievements, are born of the highest expectations. The bigger we dream, the more we might attain — and the more we risk falling short.

* self-efficacy: 자기효능감 * * pendulum: (시계의) 추

- ① it is easy to blame others for bad results
- ② failures are the stepping stones to success
- ③ we need to have greater control over ourselves
- ④ positive thinking has much greater power than expected
- ⑤ social situations are also significant factors of successes or failures

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

With no apparent use-value, the work of art seems to acquire its exchange-value simply by the expression in money of the art-lover's desire. The miracle is that these objects can achieve prices higher than those of any other human products. This well-known paradox suggests a problem with the distinction of the aesthetic realm from that of the everyday. And a moment's thought suggests that art as actual thing exists nowhere but within the "everyday life" from which its cultural construction separates it. The artist must pay rent on the studio, buy paint, seek dealers and buyers; his or her product, if it succeeds in entering the stream of art, will find a place in a home, a museum, a reproduction in a book or postcard. The work of art, to have a chance of entering that stream, must show its kinship to other things called art and so to the social world in which artists and art have their places.

- ① 예술은 일상적인 삶과 연관될 때 가치를 발한다.
- ② 예술품의 가치는 역사적 배경과 함께 판단해야 한다.
- ③ 예술품 감상은 반복되는 삶의 지루함을 해소시켜 준다.
- ④ 예술품의 상업적 가치와 예술적 가치는 상관관계가 없다.
- ⑤ 창작자와 시민이 함께 주도하는 문화 공동체가 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans have an instinctive love of living things, not only their fellow human beings but all life forms. As with any psychological condition, it can take either of two forms, healthy or unhealthy (or pathological). We humans are psychologically healthy when we feel a sense of kinship with and affection for the natural world. But when our love of nature is frustrated we experience psychological difficulties such as the mental stress and anxiety brought about by witnessing environmental degradation, the disappearance of entire species, and other modern maladies. According to a 2009 study, there are many and measurable emotional costs of environmental decline. These include feelings of despair, anxiety, grief, emotional numbness, and "a sense of being overwhelmed or powerless." Ecopsychology posits that our innate affection for nature has been largely lost, or at least impaired, in the unnatural or artificial setting of cities and suburbs, and that this loss causes feelings of frustration, grief, powerlessness, and the like.

* pathological: 병적인 * * malady: 병폐
* * * posit: 사실로 받아들이다

- ① individual differences in innate affection for nature
- ② impact of environmental decline on human psychology
- ③ behavioral problems caused by an unhealthy environment
- ④ immeasurable economic costs of environmental decline
- ⑤ healthy artificial environments for psychological well-being

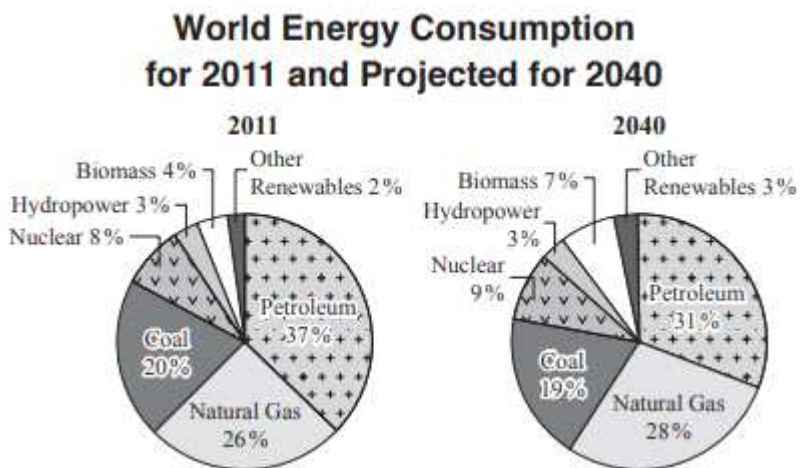
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When a baby is born it is slapped on the back and made to cry — this much is virtually universal; but from that point on each person's life, attitudes, religion, politics — indeed, most of his world view — are shaped largely by his environment. Each person is an individual, but an individual influenced by family, community, country, and even language. Certainly no culture is composed of herds of clones who have been defined by their environment; nevertheless, each culture is fashioned by pervading and prevailing tenets — whether they are conscious or subconscious, spoken or tacit. When a person who has been nurtured by one culture is placed in juxtaposition with another, his reaction may be anger, frustration, fright, curiosity, confusion. If the encounter is occasioned by study of another language, the reaction may be all the stronger because he is faced with two unknowns simultaneously. Such a predicament may be very threatening, and until the threat is removed, language learning may be blocked.

* tenet: 주의(主義), 교리 * * tacit: 암묵적인
* * * juxtaposition: 병렬

- ① Crying Babies: Almost Universal
- ② We Are All Unique, Stop Comparing!
- ③ All Babies Aren't Born the Same Size
- ④ Language Competence: Nature or Nurture?
- ⑤ Culture: Part of Living Including Language Learning

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The two pie charts above show past world energy consumption for 2011 and projected world energy consumption for 2040. ① In 2011, the combined share of “Petroleum”, “Natural Gas”, and “Coal” accounted for more than three quarters of world energy consumption, and the share of each fuel is expected to decrease except for “Natural Gas” in 2040. ② “Petroleum” is expected to remain the most consumed fuel, even with its share projected to fall from 37 percent in 2011 to 31 percent in 2040. ③ “Biomass” accounted for 4 percent of world energy consumption for 2011, ranking fourth. ④ By 2040, the consumption of “Other Renewables” and “Nuclear” is expected to increase by 1 percentage point, respectively. ⑤ “Hydropower” was the second least consumed energy source at 3 percent in 2011 and is expected to account for the same share in 2040.

26. Little Sable Point Light에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Little Sable Point Light stands 107 feet tall in Silver Lake State Park. It is a simple lighthouse that reflects the tall cylindrical structure so common to Michigan lighthouses. It is one of the oldest brick lighthouses on Lake Michigan. Its red brick tower is topped by a black cast-iron parapet with arc-shaped supports. In 1874 it was considered one of the loneliest stations for a keeper because there was no village nearby. But, for anyone seeking solitude and space in the middle of unsurpassed beauty it was an ideal assignment. The keeper’s house was demolished during the 1950s. Although no longer manned, the tower still sends its light out into the night. The lighthouse is open to the public on weekends during the summer.

* parapet: 난간

- ① 높이가 107피트이다.
- ② Lake Michigan에서 가장 오래된 벽돌 등대 중 하나이다.
- ③ 1874년에 등대지기에게 가장 외로운 근무지 중 하나로 여겨졌다.
- ④ 현재는 밤에 빛을 내보내지 않는다.
- ⑤ 여름 동안 주말에 대중에게 개방된다.

27. 2020 Student Research Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020 Student Research Competition

2020 Student Research Competition offers undergraduate and graduate students a unique opportunity to experience the research world, present their research results, and compete for prizes.

◆Who is eligible?

- Participants should be either undergraduate or graduate students.
- Only individual research is accepted. Team projects will not be accepted. The competition will have separate undergraduate and graduate categories, and consist of three rounds.
- A research outline submission (Submit a 2-page outline online.)
- A poster presentation
- A research talk

◆Prizes

In each category (undergraduate and graduate), the first place winners will receive \$500; second and third place winners will receive cash prizes of \$300 and \$200, respectively.

For more information, please visit our website at www.studentresearchcomp.com.

- ① 참가자는 대학생이거나 대학원생이어야 한다.
- ② 팀 프로젝트는 받지 않는다.
- ③ 세 라운드로 구성된다.
- ④ 개요를 작성해 온라인으로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 각 부문 3등상 수상자는 300달러를 받는다.

28. Sky Apollo에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sky Apollo

Flight Technique & Tips

- Great flight in weak wind environments, even better when there is no wind.
- To lift off Sky Apollo, the helicopter’s head must face the wind.

OPERATION

- Position the helicopter on a level surface and at least 1 meter away from the pilot before lift-off.
- Never attempt to fly without the antenna of the transmitter fully extended. If the transmitter is used while the antenna is not fully extended, the radio wave may not reach the helicopter, causing it to crash.

CONTROLLING

- For beginner pilots, it is highly recommended to focus exclusively on learning to use the left control stick first.
- Also, it is important for beginner pilots to learn to keep the helicopter at a constant altitude of around 1 meter

- ① 강한 바람이 불 때 더 멋진 비행을 할 수 있다.
- ② 헬리콥터의 앞부분이 바람을 등진 상태로 이륙시켜야 한다.
- ③ 이륙 전에 조종사는 헬리콥터와 1미터 이내에 있어야 한다.
- ④ 송신기의 안테나를 완전히 편 채로 비행을 시도해야 한다.
- ⑤ 초보 조종사는 오른쪽 제어 스틱 사용법을 먼저 숙지해야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The flood of inventions that followed the Civil War utterly transformed life, transferring human attention and energy from the mundane to ① soaring skyscrapers and airplanes. When electricity made it ② possible to create light with the flick of a switch instead of the strike of a match, the process of creating light was changed forever. When the electric elevator allowed buildings to extend vertically instead of horizontally, the very nature of land use ③ being changed, and urban density was created. When small electric machines attached to the floor or held in the hand replaced huge and heavy steam boilers ④ that transmitted power by leather or rubber belts, the scope for replacing human labor with machines broadened beyond recognition. Transportation among all the Great Inventions is noteworthy for achieving 100 percent of ⑤ its potential increase in speed in little more than a century, from the first primitive railroads replacing the stagecoach in the 1830s to the Boeing 707 flying near the speed of sound in 1958.

* mundane: 평범한

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

We need to distinguish between competitive and noncompetitive equality of opportunity. The latter ensures that all people have an ① equal chance to fulfill their *independent* life projects. To use an athletic analogy, all can have the opportunity to acquire swimming certificates. In contrast, ② competitive equality of opportunity means only that we all have an equal chance to take part in a race — a swimming competition — where there are unequal prizes. In this more typical case, there are ex post unequal rewards, and this is where inequality of ③ outcome enters the picture. It is the ④ absence of a highly unequal distribution of prizes that leads us to attach so much weight to ensuring that the race is a fair one. And the prize structure is largely ⑤ socially constructed. Our economic and social arrangements determine whether the winner gets a garland or \$3 million (the top prize in the U.S. Open Tennis tournament in 2014).

* ex post: 사후의 ** garland: 화환

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Ethics itself is not primarily concerned with the description of the moral systems of different societies. That task, which remains on the level of descriptions, is one for anthropology or sociology. In contrast, ethics deals with the justification of moral principles (or with the impossibility of such a justification). Nevertheless, ethics must take note of the variations in moral systems, because it has often been claimed that this variety show that morality is simply a matter of what is customary and that it thus is always relative to particular societies. According to this view, no moral principle can be valid except in the societies in which it is held. Words such as good and bad just mean, it is claimed, “approved in my society” or “disapproved in my society,” and so to search for an objective, or rationally justifiable, ethics is to search for what is, in fact, a(n) _____.

- ① ability ② reality ③ custom
- ④ idea ⑤ illusion

32. When lions are sleeping they are affecting the evolution of gazelles exactly as much as they do when they are awake and chasing them. Their connection to the evolution of the gazelle is not defined by their motives—selfish or otherwise— it is defined by the whole consequence of all their actions and non-actions from moment to moment. It is influenced by their whole “presence” in the ecosystem, not by any one motive they may have or by any one action or group of actions they may take. In the lab, if you do not add the heat then the gas stays the same, it does not expand. Doing nothing has no consequences for the gas. In the savanna, if you do not chase the gazelle then it has time to feed or give birth unmolested. If you do not do the weeding, an English garden does not stay the same; given enough neglect, it turns into a forest. If you make no effort to be nice, people may grow to hate you. In the real world _____.

* unmolested: 방해받지 않는

- ① unselfish actions are virtually non-existent
- ② it is only our actions that lead to results
- ③ being present in a place has no meaning
- ④ our non-actions have enormous consequences
- ⑤ motives are more important than actions

33. In the ancient world, astronomy reached what from a modern perspective _____ than any other natural science. One obvious reason for this is that visible astronomical phenomena are much simpler and easier to study than the things we can observe on the Earth's surface. The ancients did not know it, but the Earth and Moon and planets all spin at nearly constant rates, and they travel in their orbits under the influence of a single dominant force, that of gravitation. In consequence, the changes in what is seen in the sky are simple and periodic: the Moon regularly waxes and wanes, the Sun and Moon and stars seem to revolve once a day around the celestial pole, and the Sun traces a path through the same constellations of stars every year. Even with crude instruments these periodic changes could be and were studied with a fair degree of mathematical precision, much greater than was possible for things on Earth like the flight of a bird or the flow of water in a river. [3점]

* wax and wane: 차고 이지러지다 ** celestial pole: 천구의 극
*** constellation: 별자리

- ① was based on more simple and basic principles
- ② was a much higher level of accuracy and sophistication
- ③ was founded on imagination and produced more myths
- ④ lost its status as a melting pot of intellectual elaborations
- ⑤ was a larger academic magnet with positive and negative poles

34. "Business ethics" is widely regarded as an oxymoron. The only way to be a good soldier in an unjust war is to disobey orders, or maybe even to desert. Many people believe, along similar lines, that the only way to maintain one's ethical integrity in business is not to go into business. The reasons for this are not hard to find. Students are still routinely taught in their introductory economics classes that in a market economy, when engaged in market transactions, individuals act out of self-interest — whether it be by maximizing profits as producers, or by maximizing satisfaction as consumers. This sets up an almost indissoluble link in people's minds between "profit-maximization" and "self-interest." As a result, anyone who thinks that the goal of business is to maximize profits will also tend to think that business is all about self-interest. And since morality is widely regarded as a type of constraint on the pursuit of individual self-interest, it seems to follow quite naturally that _____ . [3점]

* oxymoron: 모순 어법

- ① ethics classes do indeed teach ethics
- ② markets have learned to expect surprises
- ③ profits have kind of become a technical term
- ④ business is fundamentally amoral, if not immoral
- ⑤ consumers are loss averse rather than risk averse

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The forms and dimensions of windows have their history. In the primitive hut, one minimal opening served as entrance, view towards the outside world, source of light and ventilation. One or two more modest openings were sometimes added. ① Much later came the glazed window which offered the user the choice between opening and closing it without having to be plunged into darkness. ② Until now, the form of windows has been to a certain extent dependent on building techniques for controlling interior lighting and temperature. ③ The lighting efficiency of a window is several times greater when it is near the ceiling than when it is near the ground. ④ Artificial lights are available in a wide variety of shapes, sizes, colors of light emitted, and levels of brightness. ⑤ Thus the most economical window would be positioned near the ceiling, if it did not also have to take into account view and spatial articulation.

* articulation: 이음매, 관절

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

36.

We can identify one very important difference between the way property rights and patent rights are implemented. This difference concerns the "notice function" of property.

- (A) Because of this, only rarely does someone invest millions of dollars constructing a building that encroaches on someone else's land without permission. Far more typically, would-be investors "clear" the necessary rights before investing.
- (B) An efficient property system notifies non-owners of property boundaries. For example, land rights have a well-developed and efficient system to notify third parties of boundaries.
- (C) They locate markers, check land deeds, conduct surveys, and so forth, in order to determine the adjacent boundaries. They then either negotiate rights to the needed land or design the building to avoid encroachment.

* encroach: 침해하다 ** land deed: 대지[토지] 권리증

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

37.

Scientific evidence suggests strongly that it is not possible to explain evolution by means of mutations. We know that mutations are almost inevitably defects which make survival less likely.

- (A) This shows that mutations do not break across the species barrier and demonstrates the stability of the genetic structure. It is easy to use a word such as mutation to give credibility to a theory but when we look at the detail we find it has no substance.
- (B) However, even when huge numbers of mutations have been produced in fruit flies, all the mutations have been fruit fly mutations. Wallace Johnson gives the example of one mutation which had a foot where the nose should be but it was the foot of a fruit fly not that of a butterfly or a wasp.
- (C) In addition, the body has mechanisms to repair mutations when they occur. Scientists in the laboratory have induced mutations in living things by subjecting them to radiation. Some animals such as the fruit fly reproduce very rapidly and scientists have been able to speed up the mutation rate by 15,000 per cent. [3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

38.

However, there are still significant barriers to deepening the linkages of culinary tourism.

Interest in culinary tourism is growing among consumers and restaurateurs. (①) These include the quality of delivery and service, the cost disconnect, and creating linkages. (②) In Door County, for example, there was a lack of centralized and organized means to collect and distribute local food to area food retail establishments. (③) This limited the willingness of food retailers to source greater amounts locally. (④) Restaurateurs were willing to increase their locally-sourced food if it were as cost-effective and simple to acquire as industrial food. (⑤) Other communities that wish to promote culinary tourism might consider establishing such centralized means (such as a website) of connecting local food with local food retail, therefore improving the fit between supply and demand within the local economy.

* culinary tourism: 음식 관광

39.

From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy.

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. (①) This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. (②) Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. (③) To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. (④) Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. (⑤) Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed. [3점]

* dichotomy: 이분법 * * disentangle: 떼다, (엮인 것을) 풀다 * * * post hoc: 사후의

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

In rapid serial visual presentation experiments, people were asked to note whether a particular type of scene occurs in a sequence of photographs presented at a very high rate (3 to 10 photos per second). For example, they were asked, "Is there a picnic scene somewhere in the sequence you're about to see?" People could detect scenes in response to such questions with an accuracy well above chance, suggesting that the gist of a scene can be extracted within a fraction of a second. Furthermore, in these experiments, little about the other scenes in the sequence was retained in memory. This was demonstrated by having participants complete a recognition memory test after just viewing a sequence of 16 photographs. Participants were shown a group of 32 photos consisting of the 16 photos just seen, along with 16 new photos, randomly intermixed. They were permitted to look at each photo as long as they liked and then were asked to say whether it was old or new. In this task, participants performed near chance.



___ (A) ___ exposure to a scene allowed the participants to get its gist, but didn't give them any significant ___ (B) ___ perception of specific elements in the scene.

- (A)
- (B)
- (A)
- (B)
- ① Brief ... enduring
- ② Brief ... widespread
- ③ Random ... widespread
- ④ Repetitive ... painful
- ⑤ Repetitive ... enduring

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of the most talked about influences on language today is the growing use of SMS, or texting. Texting and the abbreviated language of text messages became popular in many European countries in the late 1990s, a couple of years before they became (a) commonplace in the United States. Yet, the United States quickly caught up, and by 2007, Americans sent a whopping 362 billion texts. As texting has become larger parts of our lives, many people have been quick to suggest that the abbreviated language used in these technologies is having a (b) harmful effect on language. Some social commentators and educators have claimed that texting is keeping kids from learning spelling, grammar, and writing skills. Yet, others argue that (c) fears about the negative influence of texting on language are largely exaggerated and unsupported by scientific data. There is scientific evidence to suggest that certain textisms, or abbreviations commonly used in SMS (such as CUL8R for see you later), are becoming absorbed into everyday English. But, haven't we always used abbreviations in English? After all, even the middle-aged and seniors are likely to know what RSVP, XOXO, and FYI represent. British linguist David Crystal also points out that despite the apparent (d) uniqueness of textisms, they do not make up the bulk of the language used in SMS applications. Rather, most SMS communications are largely composed of conventional words and phrases that are peppered with textisms here and there. Crystal also points out that although trillions of text messages are sent worldwide each year, this number pales in comparison to the number of conventional, grammatically (e) correct communications we are exposed to each year.

* textism: 문자 메시지에 쓰이는 약어

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Is Textism Ruining Our Language?
 - ② Is Text Messaging Favored by Teens?
 - ③ The Future of SMS and Text Messaging
 - ④ What Textism Can Do for Our Creative Lives
 - ⑤ The Effects of Text Messaging on Academic Performance
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Princess, a solid Boxer, had been given to Rita when she was ten weeks old, and Rita immediately bonded with (a) her, petting her, feeding her, teaching her basic commands, and letting her sleep on Rita's bed. The two were always together and within arm's reach. The only time they were apart was when Rita was learning to swim. Princess had a fear of water that was so extreme that she couldn't even touch the water.

* Boxer: 복서 (개의 한 품종)

(B)

Upon hearing Rita's cry, her mother rushed to the railing, shouting for help, from the entrance of the store a hundred feet or so away. Princess was looking at the water and trembling in fear. (b) She stood there staring at the water — the one thing that had nearly taken her life. Her love for Rita overpowered her fear and she leapt out through the same open space in the railing and plunged into the water. Once in the water, Princess quickly found Rita and slowly dragged her to the shore to her grateful mother.

(C)

Princess' fears stemmed from her puppyhood when (c) she almost drowned twice. These early traumas made water the only thing that Princess truly feared. When (d) she came close to a body of water, she would try to pull back and seemed emotionally distressed. Would she ever be able to overcome this fear? She had a chance one late afternoon when Rita's mother took them to a shopping mall.

(D)

It was located along the edge of a lake and featured a wooden boardwalk which was built along the shore. While her mother headed to a store, Rita and Princess began to play on the boardwalk. Suddenly, a boy riding a bicycle slipped on the damp wooden surface, hitting Rita at an angle, which propelled her through an open section of the guard rail. (e) She let out a scream of pain and fear as she fell into the water. She then continued to cry for help and struggle to get out.

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 Rita는 수영을 배울 때를 제외하고 Princess와 항상 함께했다.
 - ② Princess가 사고를 당하자 Rita의 어머니는 도움을 요청했다.
 - ③ Princess는 Rita에 대한 사랑으로 물에 대한 두려움을 극복했다.
 - ④ Rita의 어머니는 Rita와 Princess를 쇼핑몰에 데려갔다.
 - ⑤ Rita와 Princess는 호숫가 산책로에서 놀고 있었다.

* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.