

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 반려견을 위한 공원 시설 개선 아이디어를 공모하려고
- ② 반려견과의 공원 산책 시 준수 사항을 안내하려고
- ③ 반려견의 감염병 발병 시 대처법을 소개하려고
- ④ 반려견을 동반한 공원 출입 자제를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 공원 시설 수리를 위한 휴관을 공지하려고

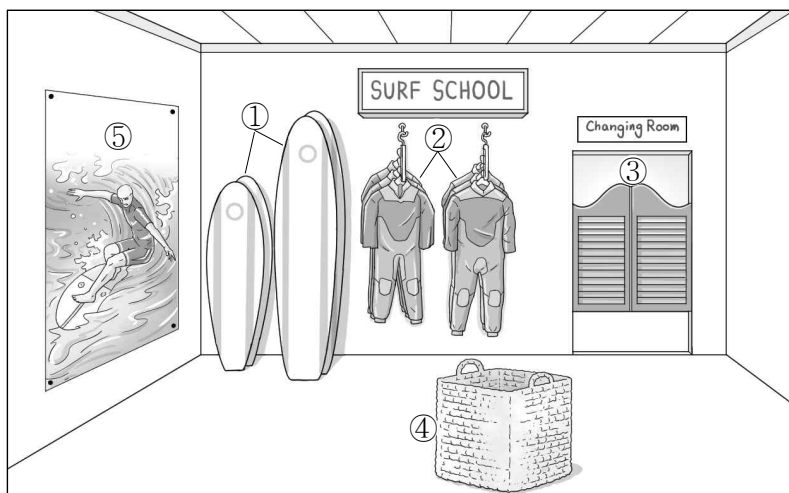
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 의뢰인의 취향을 존중하여 인테리어를 디자인해야 한다.
- ② 인테리어 작업은 전문가에게 맡기는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 인테리어 공사는 예산 안에서 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 집안의 색이 가족의 기분에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 주기적으로 가구를 재배치하는 것이 좋다.

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

- ① 자전거 수리공 - 고객 ② 스포츠 기자 - 사이클 선수
- ③ 건물 청소부 - 입주민 ④ 골동품 감정사 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 농기구 판매상 - 농장주

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 요리 강습 신청하기 ② 김치 조리법 전송하기
- ③ 김치 시식 후기 쓰기 ④ 채식 도시락 주문하기
- ⑤ 요리 재료 구매하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$25 ② \$30 ③ \$35 ④ \$40 ⑤ \$45

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 화상 회의에 참석하지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 회의 시간을 착각해서
- ② 휴대 전화가 고장 나서
- ③ 접속 비밀번호를 잊어서
- ④ 인터넷 접속이 불안정해서
- ⑤ 다른 회의에 참석해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Jazz Guitar Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주최 단체 ② 개최 장소 ③ 개최 시기
- ④ 우승 상금 ⑤ 참가비

9. The 10th International Hot Air Balloon Fiesta에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 다음 주 월요일부터 2주간 개최된다.
- ② 열기구 탑승 시각은 매일 오전 10시와 오후 5시이다.
- ③ 첫날 열기구 탑승권은 20% 할인된다.
- ④ 열기구는 다양한 국기로 장식된다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 실시간으로 스트리밍된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 캣 트리를 고르시오.

Multi-Level Cat Trees

	Model	Price	No. of Levels	Size	Assembly Required
①	A	\$65	5	Medium	○
②	B	\$85	4	Medium	×
③	C	\$75	5	Large	○
④	D	\$95	5	Large	×
⑤	E	\$105	4	X-Large	○

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

- ① Thanks. That would be a great help.
- ② Really? You'd better leave school early.
- ③ Okay. Then, let me call my doctor later.
- ④ I know how you feel. It must hurt a lot.
- ⑤ Oh, no. You should have been more careful.

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

- ① Definitely. Don't forget to wash it after emptying it.
- ② Look at the expiration date! We shouldn't buy this.
- ③ Yes. It's cheaper to buy it from an online store.
- ④ No. We shouldn't put too much ketchup on the food.
- ⑤ Sure. We can keep the ketchup at room temperature.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's a good idea. I'll sign up for a booth.
- ② I disagree. Camping equipment is overpriced.
- ③ Yes. I'm looking for a two-bedroom apartment.
- ④ I see it differently. Selling offline is much easier.
- ⑤ Thanks. But I can manage the packing on my own.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Oh, really? Good luck with your book search.
- ② I don't think so. Reading is not for everybody.
- ③ Hold on. Let me bring the books you requested.
- ④ Not at all. You should respect his taste in books.
- ⑤ Okay. I hope my son enjoys reading books there.

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

Josh: _____

- ① It's too bad that your phone is not working.
- ② Just turn off your phone when you go to bed.
- ③ Did you check out the latest model at the shop?
- ④ You're not allowed to use your phone during class.
- ⑤ Why don't you switch your phone to one like mine?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① chemical compositions of fatty acids
- ② benefits of various vegetable cooking oils
- ③ tips for choosing fresh vegetable cooking oils
- ④ roles of fatty acids in delaying the aging process
- ⑤ advantages of vegetable oils as a flavor enhancer

17. 언급된 기름이 아닌 것은?

- ① coconut oil ② olive oil ③ avocado oil
- ④ grapeseed oil ⑤ walnut oil

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am writing on behalf of Green Youth Center. We will be conducting a program titled "Arts For All." This program aims to spend time with young children and provide an art education program for them. In line with this, we would like to ask for your support for the program. We are expecting 50-80 children ages 5-8 years as participants. We would greatly appreciate donations such as art supplies, picture books, or any other materials that would be beneficial to children's art education. We sincerely thank you for your kind consideration in advance.

Best regards,
Rose Sanders, Program Coordinator

- ① 미술 교육 프로그램 운영에 조언을 구하려고
- ② 신설되는 교육 프로그램에 강사로 초빙하려고
- ③ 교육 프로그램 참가자에게 준비물을 안내하려고
- ④ 어린이를 위한 미술 프로그램 개선을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 미술 교육 프로그램을 위한 물품 기부를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Daddy hums as he packs our car with suitcases and a cooler full of snacks. We leave when the sky is still dark with sleep. Sister closes her eyes, but mine stay wide open. "Alan," Momma says after a while, "you better catch some sleep while you can." I try to rest, but can't stop smiling. Soon I'll get to see my great-grandma Granny and hang out with my cousins. But when I look at my hands, empty as the road in front of us, my grin fades. The anniversary celebration. I bet everyone will bring something to share except me. I have nothing prepared for Granny. I'm suddenly overwhelmed with worries.

- ① scared → relieved ② excited → anxious
- ③ bored → surprised ④ ashamed → thankful
- ⑤ amazed → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider people with disabilities. Often they are judged using criteria of competence that are biased in favor of nondisabled people. Compare, for example, an average blind person with an average sighted person. Who will be more competent in walking from one place to another? You might think that the sighted person will be more competent because the sighted person can see where he or she is going, but this is using an unfair criterion. If you think about competence based on the fairer criterion of who can best walk with the eyes closed, then the blind person will definitely be more competent. Such knowledge about people who are blind and, by extension, other socially marginalized people, can make us appreciate them and celebrate their unique abilities as they really are, rather than discriminate against, pity, or patronize them for some incompetence that does not exist except as a figment of our traditional, prejudiced imaginations. * marginalize: 소외시키다 ** patronize: 깔보는 듯한 태도로 대하다 *** figment: 꾸며낸

- ① 소외 계층이 겪는 어려움은 사회의 구조적 모순에 기인한다.
- ② 지금까지의 장애인 인식 개선 교육은 형식적인 경우가 많다.
- ③ 장애인의 입장을 고려하여 제도와 시설을 정비할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 사회 소외 계층의 정치·경제적 권리는 충분히 보장되지 못했다.
- ⑤ 편견 없이 장애인을 이해하면 그들의 능력을 제대로 인정할 수 있다.

21. 밑줄 친 "closing the loop"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The notion of a "circular economy"—in which materials circulate continuously, being used and reused time and time again—is an appealing vision. However, it is crucial to highlight just how far we are from that goal at present. Although most textiles are entirely recyclable, 73 percent of waste clothing was incinerated or went to landfills globally in 2015. Just 12 percent was recycled into low-value textile applications such as mattress stuffing and less than 1 percent was recycled back into clothing. Some would question how realistic the idea of "closing the loop" can be: the complexity of the fashion system means that there are multiple opportunities for materials to "leak" from the reuse cycle. Furthermore, it must be noted that fiber recycling is not without its own environmental footprint. Even the reuse of secondhand clothing has implications in terms of resource use and waste, particularly if items are transported over long distances, dry cleaned, and repackaged.

* textile: 직물 ** incinerate: 소각하다

- ① producing new fashion products every season
② sustainable textile recycling that has zero waste
③ a continuous effort to invent recyclable materials
④ creating and supplying only enough to meet demand
⑤ the end of exclusively producing certain fashion goods

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One thing that managers have to keep in mind is that they should mend fences after any fight. Opponents are not necessarily enemies. An opponent disagrees with you on the issue, of course, but enemies are ones with whom you also have a negative relationship. That makes it personal. You can often work with opponents and strategize toward mutually successful outcomes, but enemies are far more difficult and consequently far more dangerous. Try to keep opponents from becoming enemies, and work to turn enemies into mere opponents. Find points of agreement, and find ways you can legitimately support those who were your opponents. The subject of the fight will eventually recede, but you still need the relationships.

* legitimately 정당하게 ** recede (기억이) 희미해지다

- ① 말다툼을 더욱 깊게 상대방을 이해할 수 있는 기회로 삼아야 한다.
② 방어적인 태도를 취할수록 싸움에서 지기 쉽다는 점을 명심해야 한다.
③ 의견이 다른 사람과 긍정적 관계를 도모하여 적이 되지 않게 해야 한다.
④ 단순 반대자와 진정한 적을 구분하는 방법은 경험을 통해 습득해야 한다.
⑤ 말다툼에서 자신의 주장을 펴기 전에 먼저 반대자의 의견을 경청해야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Often ideological principles crystallize in laws, rules, and institutions that threaten to block deals. Nationalism requires that all resources belong to the state and that no one else may own them. Islamic fundamentalism prohibits interest payments on loans. Egyptian socialism demands that workers participate both in the management and the profits of an enterprise. Each of these principles can be an obstacle to deal making in particular cases. Yet, with some creativity, it is possible to structure a deal in such a way that the ideological principle is respected but business goes forward. For example, worker participation in management need not mean a seat on the company's board of directors, but simply an advisory committee that meets regularly with an officer of the company. And a petroleum development contract could be written in such a way that the ownership of oil is transferred not when the oil is in the ground but at the point that it leaves the flange of the well.

* crystallize: 구체화되다 ** flange: (철관 끝의) 테두리

- ① issues in sticking to original deal-making principles
② ideological barriers to universally accepted agreements
③ the impossibility of applying ideological principles universally
④ the critical role of business in breaking down ideological biases
⑤ the need to creatively design deals to navigate ideological hurdles

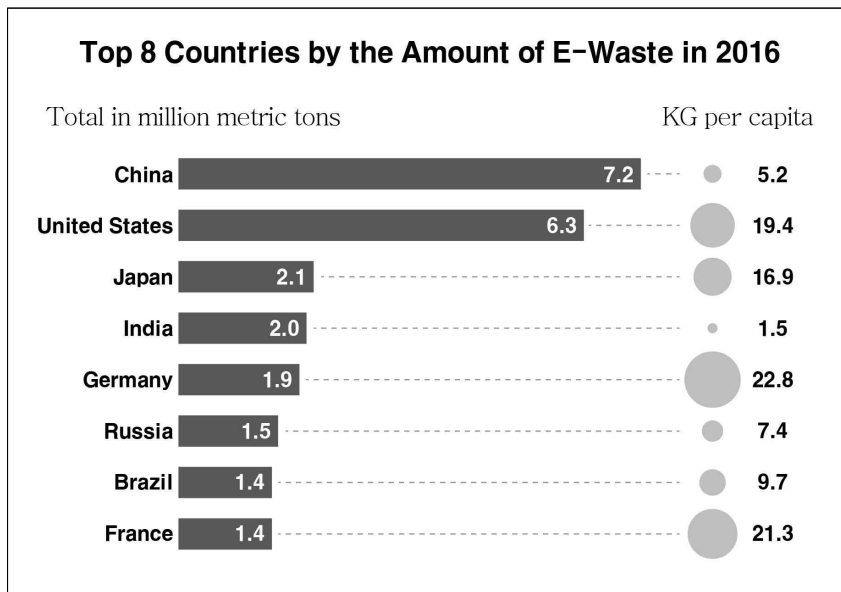
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ideally, when we make art or engage in any creative activity by ourselves, we recognize its value and make time and space for it in our lives. The boom in coloring books and coloring pages in the past few years is one such example. It takes away the challenging part of visual art-making and skills and provides us with a level of challenge that is relatively easy and manageable. Our studies with cancer patients and caregivers showed that solitary activities like coloring helped in meditative and reflective ways by taking us to a space of distraction away from everyday concerns. Such activities do not necessarily help us resolve our problems; rather, they provide a time to rest and a way to focus our attention elsewhere until such time as we can address them directly. When we make art by ourselves, it can help us self-regulate; feel a sense of mastery, control, and agency over our lives; and engage in reflective, validating, contemplative, or meditative practices.

* meditative: 명상의 ** contemplative: 사색하는

- ① The Healing Effects of Cooperatively Making Art
② Lone Involvement in Creative Activities: A Mental Toolbox
③ Coloring Books: A Newly Emerging Pastime for Caregivers
④ Challenging Tasks Are More Enjoyable Than Manageable Ones
⑤ The Myth of Meditation: Does It Really Improve Concentration?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the top eight countries by the amount of electronic waste (e-waste) generated in 2016. ① The two countries that generated the most e-waste in 2016 were China and the United States, each producing more than 6 million metric tons of e-waste. ② The combined amount of total e-waste of the bottom three countries—Russia, Brazil, and France—was less than that of the United States. ③ Among the eight countries, China was first in the total amount of e-waste, but its per capita e-waste production was the second smallest. ④ Though the amount of e-waste generated in India was larger than that in Japan just by 0.1 million metric tons, e-waste per capita in India was less than one tenth of that in Japan. ⑤ The amount of e-waste per capita was over 20 kg in two countries, with Germany leading France by 1.5 kg.

26. Roman Jakobson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Roman Jakobson was one of the greatest linguists of the 20th century. He was born in Russia and was a member of the Russian Formalist school as early as 1915. Jakobson taught in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars, where he was one of the leaders of the influential Prague Linguistic Circle. When Czechoslovakia was invaded by the Nazis, he was forced to flee to Scandinavia, and went from there to the United States in 1941. In 1943 he became one of the founding members of the Linguistic Circle of New York and acted as its vice president until 1949. He taught at numerous institutions from 1943 on, including Harvard University and MIT. Through his teaching in the United States, Jakobson helped to bridge the gap between European and American linguistics. Known as the father of modern structural linguistics, he elaborated sophisticated theories of language and communication that have had significant effects on such disciplines as anthropology, art criticism, and brain research.

- ① 1915년에 Russian Formalist 학파의 일원이었다.
- ② Prague Linguistic Circle의 지도자 중 한 명이였다.
- ③ 1941년에 미국에서 스칸디나비아로 이주했다.
- ④ 유럽과 미국 언어학 사이의 간극을 좁히는 데에 기여했다.
- ⑤ 현대 구조 언어학의 아버지로 알려져 있다.

27. Pottery Painting Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Pottery Painting Event

Instructors from O-Paint Pottery Studio will be traveling to our school for a fun family event of pottery painting!


All students and family members are welcome to paint. Please bring the whole family!

Event Information

- Time: 6 p.m. – 8 p.m. Friday, October 30, 2020
- Choice of pottery: mug, plate, vase (Choose one.)
- Fee: \$10 per person (\$2 will be donated to Waine Library.)

* After painting, pottery will be fired and returned within one week.

* All materials/paints are 100% non-toxic.



- ① O-Paint Pottery Studio의 강사가 학교에 와서 진행한다.
- ② 금요일 저녁에 2시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 도자기 품목 세 가지 중 하나를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 참가비 중 절반이 Waine 도서관에 기부된다.
- ⑤ 도자기를 구운 후 참가자에게 돌려준다.


28. Double Swan Hot Springs에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Double Swan Hot Springs

Soak your way to health and have your cares float away!

Water Temperatures:

- Hot springs: 40°C year round
- Swimming pools: 30–31°C in summer
32–33°C in winter



Hours:

- Monday: Closed
- Tuesday through Friday: 11 a.m. – 7 p.m.
- Saturday & Sunday: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Fees:

	One-Day Pass	10-Swim Pass
Adults	\$12	\$85
Children (3–12)	\$7	\$50
2 & Under	Free	
Double Swan residents: 50% off		

Notes:

- Visitors can bring their own Coast Guard approved life jackets.
- Swimming equipment rental is not available.

Reservations can be made at www.dshotsprings.com or by calling us at 719-980-3456.

- ① 수영장의 수온은 겨울보다 여름이 더 높다.
- ② 화요일에는 개장하지 않는다.
- ③ Double Swan 주민은 절반 가격에 이용할 수 있다.
- ④ 이용객은 수영 장비를 빌릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트를 통해서만 예약할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

It used to be thought that Neanderthals were dim-witted, slouching cavemen completely covered with hair. But this reputation is based on just one fossil, which modern scholarship has proved happens to be ①that of an old, diseased, and injured man. He was approximately forty or forty-five years old when he died very old for people at that time. Healthy Neanderthals probably walked erect. Objects ②were found at Neanderthal sites show that Neanderthals could make complex tools. The characteristics of their skulls suggest that they probably could speak, although perhaps not with the full range of sounds that modern humans make. Sites also show that they did not necessarily live in caves, but, if they did, they likely altered the caves to make them more ③livable. Sometimes they built shelters rather than ④settled in caves. In 1996, scientists digging at a Neanderthal site in Slovenia announced they had found ⑤what appeared to be a musical instrument, a flute made from a bear bone.

* dim-witted: 우둔한 ** slouching: 구부정한 자세로 앉은[선]

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

The alternative world provided by cyberspace is essentially an ideal private world in which each person controls the information that is revealed. In this world, the full identity of the person is not revealed, and the two people are physically ①remote from each other. Hence, it is much easier to keep private whatever areas the participants so wish. These circumstances do not lead the participants to remain completely ②mysterious —on the contrary, in many cases it leads the participants to reveal much more about themselves than they would usually do. When we can keep private that which seems to ③threaten us, we can be more open concerning other matters. The greater degree of openness ④generates a greater degree of emotional closeness as well. Accordingly, in online relationships we can find both greater privacy and greater closeness and openness this considerably ⑤maximizes the common conflict between openness and privacy.

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When kids feel forced to do things—or are too tightly regulated in the way they do things—they're likely to become less interested in what they're doing and less likely to stick with something challenging. In an intriguing experiment, parents were invited to sit on the floor next to their very young children—not even two years old who were playing with toys. Some of the parents immediately took over the task or barked out instructions ("Put the block in. No, not there. There!"). Others were content to let their kids explore, providing encouragement and offering help only when it was needed. Later, the babies were given something else to play with, this time without their parents present. It turned out that, once they were on their own, those who had _____ parents were apt to give up more easily rather than trying to figure out how the new toy worked.

* intriguing: 아주 흥미로운

- ① playful
- ② democratic
- ③ respectful
- ④ controlling
- ⑤ unconcerned

32. AI's effects on human knowledge are paradoxical. On the one hand, AI intermediaries can navigate and analyze bodies of data vaster than the unaided human mind could have previously imagined. On the other, this power—the ability to engage with vast bodies of data—may also _____. AI is capable of exploiting human passions more effectively than traditional propaganda. Having tailored itself to individual preferences and instincts, AI draws out responses its creator or user desires. Similarly, the deployment of AI intermediaries may also amplify inherent biases, even if these AI intermediaries are technically under human control. The dynamics of market competition prompt social media platforms and search engines to present information that users find most compelling. As a result, information that users are believed to want to see is prioritized, distorting a representative picture of reality. Much as technology accelerated the speed of information production and dissemination in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in this era, information is being altered by the mapping of AI onto dissemination processes.

* propaganda: 선전 ** deployment: 배치 *** dissemination: 전파, 보급

- ① establish standards for people to follow
- ② prohibit people from thinking creatively
- ③ ignore people's demands more thoroughly
- ④ generate data irrelevant to contemporaries
- ⑤ accentuate forms of manipulation and error

33. It is not a coincidence that children turn out like their parents. From the moment you come into the world, your mother and your father are your role models. As little girls grow, they try on their mother's clothes, put on her make-up, and pretend to be her. When little boys come of age, they play with their father's tools and try to build or fix something for real. The truth of the matter is that children look up to their parents as mentors. They praise them and hold them in high regard. The greatest compliment they can give their parents as they grow is to turn out just like them. If you stop to take a personal inventory, you may find that you are much like those that you emulate. A parent, a coach, a teacher, or a leader all leave their mark on the final package with your name on it. When you look in the mirror, you may _____ . [3점]

* take a personal inventory: 자신을 성찰하다 ** emulate: (஘모하는 대상을) 모방하다

- ① judge them on the basis of familiarity
- ② see one or all of them in the reflection
- ③ turn away from any weaknesses in them
- ④ feel uncomfortable with the person in the mirror
- ⑤ be disappointed with your images different from them

34. It is well established that the aerobic range of flight speeds for any bird is restricted. The well-established U-shaped function of aerodynamic power requirement as a function of flight speed has wide applicability. It shows that for most birds, slow flight, even for short periods, is not possible and this becomes more acute for birds with high wing loading and consequently higher average flight speeds. In essence, birds cannot readily slow down. Sustained slow flight for a bird which has a high average flight speed is costly or aerodynamically impossible and, hence, being able to reduce speed in order to _____ is unlikely to occur. In other words, when the environment restricts the information available (e.g. rain, mist, low light levels), birds cannot easily fly more slowly in order to compensate for lowered visibility. Thus if birds are to fly under non-ideal perceptual conditions, or visibility conditions change during a flight, they cannot act in the way that a careful car driver can and reduce their speed in order to gain information at a rate sufficient to match the new perceptual challenge. [3점]

- ① create a flight formation to use less energy in the air
- ② take advantage of the rising and descending air currents
- ③ modify the path to take a shorter route to their destination
- ④ inform its flightmates of the need to complement the extended flying time
- ⑤ match the rate of gain of information to increasing perceptual challenges

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Mechanisation speeded up vertical movement. Stairs and ramps were traditionally how you went up and down, so few buildings in frequent use exceeded five stories. ①The Otis Company, founded in 1853 in New York, changed all that with the invention of the safety elevator (safe because it locked the car in place should the cables fail) that made taller buildings possible. ②Escalators came later bringing greater capacity to move more people over shorter vertical distance: they made their debut, and were a sensation, at the 1900 Paris Exposition. ③ World Expositions were a chance for companies, countries and innovators to learn from each other and to be inspired by each other. ④With elevators and escalators, cities could now spread underground, with deep basements, subways, and tunnels, and upwards, with high-rise buildings, as well as outwards. ⑤The modern cityscape—of which Manhattan is still the iconic exemplar—was created.

* ramp: 램프(높이가 다른 두 도로나 건물 등의 사이를 연결하는 경사로)
** cityscape: 도시 경관 *** exemplar: 전형, 모범

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

36.

Life-forms work to evolve survival strategies but without necessarily being aware of the process. Consciousness is not a necessary condition of life, though it says much about the organism that happens to possess it.

- (A) At present we see a host of rudimentary survival mechanisms in computers: we may expect these to develop and new ones to emerge. It is inevitable, at the present stage of their development, that computer survival strategies owe virtually everything to human involvement in computer design.
- (B) Most biological species have evolved techniques and mechanisms for survival without reflecting on the fact, and this is what has happened so far with computer life-forms. We can speculate on how computers might ponder on their own survival but this is essentially a matter for the future.
- (C) However, as machine autonomy develops there will be a progressive reduction in the extent of human influence on computer evolution. Computers will come to think about their own position in the world and take steps to enhance their own security.

* rudimentary: 원시적인 ** ponder: 숙고하다

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

37.

Since at least the late nineteenth century and the rise of industrial cities, the history of urbanism and urban planning has been a history of expertise—political, administrative, and technocratic.

- (A) Degrees in hand, they were primed to lead both governments and businesses away from the era of laissez-faire and toward better outcomes for themselves and for workers and citizens. That meant safer food: safer water: better working conditions: safer and less expensive automobiles: expanded opportunities for education, leisure, and personal fulfillment: and so on.
- (B) Both fueled by and fueling that problem/solution, framework, the Progressive political movement of the early twentieth century relied heavily on trained and trusted experts, especially economists and other social scientists. Those experts were often educated in newly formed occupational disciplines and professional schools.
- (C) Cities came to be seen as solutions to demands, for wealth, health, safety, opportunity, and personal development, as society grew more economically, socially, and politically complex. Cities also came to be seen as posing new problems, often caused by their successes in meeting earlier social demands.

[3점] * technocratic: 기술 관료적

** prime: (사용할 수 있게) 준비시키다 *** laissez-faire: 자유방임주의

- 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.

When it comes to social activities, such as whom to date and what clubs to join, they are more likely to discuss them with peers.

The divergence between parental and peer values does not necessarily lead to a hostile confrontation between parents and teenagers. (①) In fact, most youngsters are just as friendly with parents as with peers. (②) They simply engage in different types of activities—work and task activities with parents, play and recreation with peers. (③) Concerning financial, educational, career, and other serious matters, such as what to spend money on and what occupation to choose, youths are inclined to seek advice from parents. (④) This reflects the great importance placed by the peer group on other-directed behavior, looking to others for approval and support as opposed to reliance on personal beliefs and traditional values. (⑤) Peer groups, in effect, demand conformity at the expense of independence and individuality.

* divergence: 차이 ** hostile: 적대적인 *** confrontation: 대립, 대면

39.

Even if not immediately intuitive, there are a (admittedly small) number of situations in which the ability to deliver painful stimulation comes in handy within mediated environments.

One important point related to the possibility of reproducing believable tactile sensations in virtual or machine-mediated environments lies in the role of "pain". (①) Certainly, a number of real interactions can never be entirely believable without the presence of painful stimulation. (②) However, one might wonder whether reproducing such kinds of stimulation would ever be of any use within virtual or mediated interactions. (③) Shouldn't a "virtual" world be, in some sense, "better" without pain? (④) In fact, numerous attempts have been made over the course of the last few years to reproduce these aspects of our perception as well. (⑤) This may occur in video games to increase the realism of the simulation or even more importantly in training programs for soldiers where pain is an occupational hazard and will need to be dealt with.

* intuitive: 직관적인 ** tactile: 촉각의 *** hazard: 위험

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

We come into the world ready to start relationships and, as we gain control of our body, we're keen to take part in games and tasks that involve working with others. In this way, we're so different from young chimps. Experiments have shown chimps can understand collaborative tasks perfectly well, but they only bother to take part if they can see how it will result in their getting a piece of fruit or some other reward. Humans, by contrast, often work together just for the joy of it. Experiments have shown that working with others affects children's behavior. Afterward, they're more generous in sharing any treats the experimenters give them—as if working with others has put them in a better mood. It seems unlikely that children's greater willingness to share is simply the result of learning that they should pay people for working with them, but the way we feel about everything is strongly influenced by the experiences that shaped the development of our brain. Our childhood observations of others don't just help us learn how to behave; they help us understand how we're supposed to feel.



While young chimps collaborate solely for their own (A), humans derive pleasure from working with others, and through such experiences, they feel better and become more (B).

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① benefit | | productive |
| ② benefit | | charitable |
| ③ learning | | secure |
| ④ learning | | hopeful |
| ⑤ interaction | | righteous |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In all social systems, it is true that people’s behavior is influenced by social rules and they are extraordinarily adaptable. One natural experiment involving baboons is instructive. A study in 2004 examined how a troop of baboons dominated by large and aggressive males changed after all those dominant males caught a disease and died. With only smaller, gentler males remaining, the culture of that troop underwent a (a)dramatic shift, moving from a social structure characterized by widespread bullying and fighting to one with much more peaceful grooming. Conflict was still there, of course, but it tended to be resolved with peaceful methods, and the fighting that did happen was more between (b)equally matched baboons, instead of a big one picking on a small one. Remarkably, the culture of that troop persisted even after all those original males had died off and were replaced by others coming in from outside. The new males were acculturated to the group norms, and learned to behave less (c)generously. Obviously, humans are not baboons. But it seems highly possible that this is basically (d)similar to why different human societies can have much different behavioral norms — consider premodern tribes who worshiped their ancestors and shared food in common, medieval peasants who accepted the divine right of kings and performed free labor for feudal lords, and people today who believe in democracy and corporate employment contracts. Human societies have much more complexity and choice than baboon societies, but the point is that behavioral norms are to a great degree the (e)product of culture and learning, not the other way around.
 * baboon: 개코원숭이 ** groom: (서로) 털 손질을 해 주다 *** feudal: 봉건 (시대의)

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Power of Social Pressure In Decision making
 - ② The Fluidity Human Behavior: Socially Constructed
 - ③ Silence Your Impulses and Achieve Inner Peace
 - ④ Why Do We Move Away from Our True Selves?
 - ⑤ Can We Base Self-Worth on Social Achievements?
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)

Louise checked her watch and began a last sweep of the paediatric ward she worked on. The hospital was always busy; there was very little time to think about anything other than what was right there in front of you. Louise paused in front of her favourite cubicle and looked in. “All set for the afternoon?” (a) she asked Hazel, who was six and had just come back to the ward.
 * paediatric: 소아과의

(B)

Hazel nodded and Louise left her alone. Louise grabbed her things from the staffroom and walked out, passing by the charity shop at the end of the ward. The teddy in the window immediately caught (b) her eye. It looked very similar to the one that Hazel was missing and it was a bargain at five pounds. She went straight in and bought it. Checking her watch, she walked briskly back to the ward.

(C)

When Louise returned, Hazel’s mum, Sarah, was outside the cubicle talking on her phone. Louise nodded and smiled at Sarah as she passed and ducked back into Hazel’s cubicle. “Now (c) I know this isn’t your bear, but I think this one will do just as good a job looking after you,” Louise said, handing it to Hazel who gasped. “Really?” Hazel’s face lit up as she looked at it. That smile made all the long hours and the hard tasks (d) she often had to deal with worth it.

(D)

Hazel was battling cancer and was in and out of the hospital, which broke Louise’s heart, but somehow she stayed positive throughout. Louise supposed she shouldn’t really have favourite patients, but Hazel was definitely hers. “Mum got me a new colouring book. She’s gone home to try and find my teddy. We think we might have lost it when I went for tests the other day.” Louise remembered the cute bear that Hazel usually had. “Oh, I’m sorry. I’m sure he’ll turn up. Enjoy your colouring and I’ll see (e) you when I’m next in?”

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 Louise는 Hazel의 병상을 들여다보았다.
 - ② 자선 상점의 곰 인형은 Hazel이 잃어버린 것과 비슷했다.
 - ③ Hazel은 Louise가 건넨 곰 인형을 보고 얼굴이 환해졌다.
 - ④ Hazel은 엄마가 칠하기 그림책을 사러 나갔다고 말했다.
 - ⑤ Louise는 Hazel이 지니고 있던 곰 인형을 기억했다.

* 확인 사항
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기) 했는지 확인하십시오.