

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

- ① Of course! We have to buy some toys.
- ② Okay. We'll reschedule the charity bazaar.
- ③ Too bad. We aren't gathering donations now.
- ④ Why not? Your donation will be a great help.
- ⑤ Sorry. My toys have already been given away.

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

- ① I'm not sure. Let me check if it does.
- ② I agree. Yoga helps you stay flexible.
- ③ Sorry. I'm not interested in sports.
- ④ No, thanks. Your gym is too far.
- ⑤ Right. Yoga is hard to learn.

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

- ① 졸음운전 예방법을 소개하려고
- ② 자동차 안전기준 강화를 촉구하려고
- ③ 올바른 의약품 보관법을 설명하려고
- ④ 장시간 운전 시 휴식의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 약 복용 후의 운전에 대해 주의를 당부하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 재활용 대상 품목과 방법을 늘려야 한다.
- ② 환경보호를 위해 작은 일이라도 실천해야 한다.
- ③ 무분별한 일회용품 사용이 환경오염의 주범이다.
- ④ 환경오염의 심각성에 대한 인식 교육이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 많은 사람이 환경운동에 조직적으로 참여해야 한다.

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

- ① 사진사 - 학생                      ② 건축 설계사 - 교장
- ③ 인쇄소 직원 - 작가                ④ 편집 디자이너 - 교사
- ⑤ 인테리어 디자이너 - 집주인

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 텐트 대여하기                      ② 캠핑장 답사하기
- ③ 축구장 예약하기                  ④ 회의 일정 공지하기
- ⑤ 회원들에게 전화하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Lakeside Musical Festival에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 가족 여행을 가야 해서
- ② 어울리는 배역이 없어서
- ③ 연습 일정이 맞지 않아서
- ④ 다른 공연에 참가해야 해서
- ⑤ 할아버지 병간호를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$36            ② \$45            ③ \$72            ④ \$80            ⑤ \$90

10. 대화를 듣고, Monet Tour에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 이동 수단                      ② 소요 시간                      ③ 집합 장소
- ④ 기념품                          ⑤ 참가비

11. Green Farm's Fun Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 연령대가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 일요일 오전 10시에 시작한다.
- ③ 참가자는 동물에게 직접 먹이를 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 점심이 무료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 12세 이하 어린이의 참가비는 10달러이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구매할 제품을 고르시오.

Air Fryers

	Model	Capacity (liters)	Price	Type of Basket	Customer Rating
①	A	5.7	\$105	Removable	★★★★★
②	B	5.2	\$80	Removable	★★★★★
③	C	5.0	\$70	Removable	★★★★
④	D	4.7	\$65	Fixed	★★★★
⑤	E	3.5	\$50	Fixed	★★★

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

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

- ① Sure. I'll try to enjoy the process of studying itself.
- ② Yes, I'm glad the math exam was rescheduled.
- ③ Well, I'd better prepare for the exam sooner.
- ④ Right. I shouldn't forget about my final goal.
- ⑤ Sorry. I'm not a big fan of solving puzzles.

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

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

- ① Great! I'll look up which pet shop to visit.
- ② Exactly! That's why we shouldn't abandon pets.
- ③ Well, we should think twice before adopting a cat.
- ④ Really? Let's ask her if we can have one of them.
- ⑤ Thanks. My kids will be happy if you give us a cat.

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

Sarah: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Why don't you ask him to be your music tutor?
- ② I suggest you reconsider signing up for tutoring.
- ③ I think you can start by learning basic vocabulary.
- ④ Let's look for someone who can help Minsu with math.
- ⑤ Why not use songs to encourage him to learn English words?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① food traditions during the holidays
- ② holiday crafts across the globe
- ③ origins of major holidays
- ④ traditional ways to preserve foods
- ⑤ foods with a high number of calories

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① United Kingdom      ② Peru      ③ Greece
- ④ Sweden      ⑤ Cuba

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Brandon,

Last week I returned to Chipchester after ten relaxing days on your 'Barbados Escape Tour'. Except for the swimming pool, the facilities at the Barbados Sun Resort were excellent, and equal to your usual high standard. Unfortunately, for the whole of my time at the Barbados resort, extensive repairs were being carried out at the swimming pool and it could not be used. It is not my nature to complain, but I do feel that the use of a pool is very important to an English tourist who cannot enjoy swimming in England because of the unpleasant weather. I believe it is your responsibility to inform guests about repairs that may negatively affect their stays. I hope this kind of inconvenience will not happen again.

Yours sincerely,  
Chris Bauer

- ① 숙소 예약을 확인하려고
- ② 여행 일정 변경을 요청하려고
- ③ 수영장 이용 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 만족스러운 여행 상품에 대해 감사하려고
- ⑤ 수영장을 이용하지 못한 것을 불평하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

My father's face was stern as he watched me slowly climb down from the kitchen roof. "Explain yourself, son." His commanding voice was so full of authority it made me stand up straight like a tin soldier. What could I say in my own defence? I replied, "We don't have a Christmas tree. All I wanted was to make one. I am truly sorry, Father." My heart was racing so fast I could barely hear myself talking. I waited for my father to calculate the severity of punishment. And then he looked away for a moment, and I realized his stern look had melted from his face, and there was a smile on his lips. He came closer. I relaxed as he stroked my head and affectionately said, "Well done, my boy. Well done!"

- ① bored → excited      ② nervous → relieved
- ③ indifferent → grateful      ④ comforted → confused
- ⑤ irritated → sympathetic

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

*Reaffirming friendships* is central in the lives of children. Organized sports provide contexts for making friends, but friendships are difficult to nurture when children see each other only at adult-controlled practices and games. Additionally, making friends with opponents is seldom considered in organized sports. Therefore, youth teams should be neighborhood- and school-based whenever possible. Pregame warm-ups should mix players from both teams, and players should introduce themselves to the person they line up with as each quarter or half begins. Unless children learn that games cannot exist without cooperation between opponents, they will have no understanding of fair play, why rules exist, why rule enforcement is necessary, and why players should follow game rules. Without this understanding, children don't have what it takes to maintain fair play at the same time that they strive for competitive success. When this occurs, youth sports are *not* worth our time and effort.

- ① 적당한 경쟁의식은 단체 스포츠에 꼭 필요하다.
- ② 교육 과정의 단체 스포츠 활동 시수가 늘어나야 한다.
- ③ 청소년 스포츠 활동은 지역 사회와의 연계를 고려해야 한다.
- ④ 청소년 스포츠는 상대와의 협력을 배울 수 있도록 운영해야 한다.
- ⑤ 학교 체육은 엘리트 체육이 아닌 생활 체육 위주로 이루어져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the chocolate cake is better for you than the salad 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Don't you hate when you go to a buffet and everything tastes too good? You take great care to eat a healthy bountiful salad before you dig into the meats, vegetables, and side dishes. Much later, as you sit back in your chair and rub your stomach to find room, there is none. Those delicious delicacies prepared for dessert will go untouched. If you had only started with the sweet temptations, some of the other dishes could have been passed up without remorse. There are times in life when you have to do just that. Instead of waiting until your work is done to see if you will have time for relaxing, take the time first. Don't wait for after work to see a movie, catch the early morning show and go to work late. There will always be deadlines and commitments, but there is only one sunrise and sunset every day. Take the time to enjoy them and you won't be sorry. Believe it or not, sometimes the chocolate cake is better for you than the salad. Start with the good stuff and everything else will fall into place.

\*bountiful: 많은 \*\*remorse: 후회

- ① Follow your desires when there are many things to do.
- ② Don't worry about having to make your own decisions.
- ③ Always think twice before acting to stay out of trouble.
- ④ Commit yourself to producing rather than enjoying things.
- ⑤ Embrace uncertainty to open yourself up to new opportunities.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Large teams are notorious for needing multiple steps to make most decisions. Aligning calendars often takes time, and once you get everyone into a room (or, more likely, on a call), several attendees need to be brought up to speed. Some attendees will not have read the requisite material, and others will have been sent as substitutes for key decision-makers who could not make the time (and these substitutes will not be able to make any critical decisions without conferring with their boss). We've all attended these sorts of meetings. They rarely result in decisions – and they usually lead to additional meetings. A small team can deal with these issues much more easily. Fewer people need to be present to make decisions, and those present are typically much more involved in the details of the problem, so they don't need a meeting to ramp up before they can contribute. In a word, a smaller team can be more effective, as communication is easier and decision-making can be accomplished more quickly.

\*ramp up: 늘어나다

- ① 효율적인 회의 진행은 진행자의 역량에 달려 있다.
- ② 회의에서 결정을 내리는 데는 소규모 팀이 효율적이다.
- ③ 팀원들 사이의 공감 형성이 회의 진행을 매끄럽게 한다.
- ④ 여러 팀이 협업하면 어려운 문제도 쉽게 해결할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 팀원들이 모두 참가하도록 회의 일정을 잡는 것은 매우 어렵다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We cannot test for consciousness. This simple fact has been used to argue that consciousness doesn't even merit being considered a legitimate field of science. Science, it is argued, is objective, whereas consciousness is defined as subjective experience. How can there be a scientific study of consciousness? As the philosopher John Searle relates, years ago a famous neurobiologist responded to his repeated questions about consciousness by saying, "Look, in my discipline it's okay to be interested in consciousness, but get tenure first." Searle continues by noting that in this day and age, "you might actually get tenure by working on consciousness. If so, that's a real step forward." The bias against a scientific inquiry into consciousness seems to be thawing, with the realization that while consciousness is subjective experience, that subjective experience either objectively happens or not. Pain is also subjectively experienced, but it is objectively real.

\*tenure: 종신 제직권 \*\*thaw: 누그러지다, 부드러워지다

- ① research effort across disciplines to prove consciousness
- ② increasing distrust in the theories of human consciousness
- ③ growing acceptance of consciousness as a scientific field of study
- ④ the complex relationship between consciousness and pain processing
- ⑤ evidence for the impossibility of objective experiments on consciousness

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

On February 1, 1960, four African American students entered a Greensboro Woolworth's store to buy school supplies. If their money was good enough to buy school supplies, why not a cup of coffee, they reasoned. At 4:30 p.m., they sat at the "whites only" lunch counter, intending to place an order. The four young men sat at the counter until closing but were never served. The next day more students sat at the counter – they too were never served. As news of the "sit-in" spread, students returned to the Greensboro Woolworth's and to other lunch counters across the South. White and Black American students alike from New York to San Francisco began picketing Woolworth's in support of the "Greensboro Four." This one act by four students was the pivotal step in propelling forward what became known as the American civil rights movement.

\*pivotal: 중추적인

- ① Discrimination Just Leads to More Discrimination
- ② The Greensboro Four: The Beginning of a Big Wave
- ③ What the American Civil Rights Movement Left Behind
- ④ Distrust: A Major Obstacle to the Civil Rights Movement
- ⑤ The Wisdom of the Greensboro Four Changed Business Practices

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Worldwide Wearable Technology Retail Market Value  
(USD, Millions)

Type \ Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Smart Glasses	1,200	5,400	11,760	19,890	31,070
Smart Watches	2,864	11,125	23,067	39,903	62,223
Fitness & Activity Trackers	2,099	2,534	3,247	4,336	5,722
Heart Rate Monitors	1,860	2,012	2,140	2,217	2,227
Total	8,023	21,072	40,215	66,347	101,242

· Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

The table above shows the worldwide wearable technology retail market value from 2014 to 2018. ① The retail market value of each type of technology increased during the five years, and the total wearable technology retail market value increased more than ten times from 2014 to 2018. ② Of the four types of wearable technology listed, the retail market value of Smart Glasses was the smallest in 2014, but it increased more than four times in 2015. ③ While the retail market value of Smart Watches increased the most between 2014 and 2018, that of Heart Rate Monitors increased the least. ④ The retail market value of Fitness & Activity Trackers was the second largest in 2014, and it was the second smallest every year after that. ⑤ Though the retail market value of Smart Watches was the largest in 2018, it was less than half the total retail market value of wearable technology for that year.

26. Charles Grant Allen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles Grant Allen was born near Kingston, Ontario, Canada. His father was a minister and his mother the daughter of a French nobleman. Allen was educated at home as a child. After his family returned to Europe, he attended King Edward's School in Birmingham, England. He got married in 1868 and graduated from Oxford University three years later. His wife's health was frail, and Allen held various teaching positions to help pay for her medical care. He was a professor of logic at Queens College in Jamaica for several years, then in 1876 returned to England and began writing for the London *Daily News*. During the 1880s Allen began publishing his fiction such as *Strange Stories*, *The Devil's Die*, and his best-known work, *The Woman Who Did*. A versatile writer, Allen also published books of poetry, philosophical essays, and popular science.

\* versatile: 다재다능한

- ① 어렸을 때 집에서 교육을 받았다.
- ② 결혼하고 3년 후에 대학을 졸업했다.
- ③ 아내의 의료비를 대기 위해 가르치는 일을 했다.
- ④ 1876년에 영국을 떠나 자메이카에서 논리학을 가르쳤다.
- ⑤ 1880년대에 자신의 소설을 출판하기 시작했다.

27. Portable Photo Printer에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

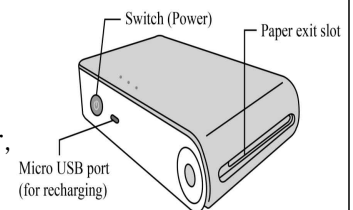
### Portable Photo Printer

#### Features:

- This product comes with a free, downloadable app that helps you print photos from your smartphone.
- You can also print photos from your smartphone without the app by using the Bluetooth function.
- Once the device is fully charged, you can print up to 30 photos in a row.
- Photo files less than 10MB can be printed.

#### Caution:

- Only use the AC adaptor supplied with this device.
- When operating in cold weather, the device may not print.
- When a paper jam occurs, do not pull the paper out. Turn the device off and on again; the paper will be ejected automatically.



- ① 앱 없이도 스마트폰에 있는 사진을 인쇄할 수 있다.
- ② 완전히 충전되면 사진을 연속 30장까지 인쇄할 수 있다.
- ③ 10MB보다 작은 용량의 사진 파일을 인쇄할 수 있다.
- ④ 추운 날씨에 작동 시 인쇄가 안 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 용지가 걸리면 전원을 끄고 수동으로 빼내야 한다.

28. 2019 Summer Junior Chef Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### 2019 Summer Junior Chef Camp



This exciting camp for budding chefs ages 7-14 will give your child hands-on experience in a modern kitchen.

- Registration fee: \$65/person (including lunch each day)
- When: August 12-15, 2019 (9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)
- Where: Steven Nigra Center for Creative Arts

<b>Monday, August 12, 2019</b> <i>Wes McFee, instructor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• french toast and sausage</li> <li>• design your own place mat</li> </ul>	<b>Tuesday, August 13, 2019</b> <i>Salvatore Mannino, instructor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italian pizza</li> <li>• create a recipe book</li> </ul>
<b>Wednesday, August 14, 2019</b> <i>Lauren Repholz, instructor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kabob and picnic pasta salad</li> <li>• design your own apron</li> </ul>	<b>Thursday, August 15, 2019</b> <i>Penny Rivenburg, instructor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cupcake and fruit juice</li> <li>• create a recipe book</li> </ul>

For more information, visit [www.jcc2019.org](http://www.jcc2019.org).

- ① 14세 미만의 어린이는 참가할 수 없다.
- ② 등록비는 점심 값을 포함하지 않는다.
- ③ 7월 중순에 4일간 진행된다.
- ④ 캠프 기간 중 매일 다른 강사가 가르친다.
- ⑤ 요리책 만들기 활동은 수요일과 목요일에 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Feeling at home is a biological phenomenon because feelings themselves are the product of the human mind and body. Feelings and emotions evolved over the course of millions of years of evolution ① to help us regulate and monitor our internal state in relation to the external environment. Anger, fear, sadness, and the other emotions and feelings prime the body for action and help the mind make decisions about ② what we should or should not do. The feelings we associate with home are ③ built on a cognitive foundation that we inherited from our ancestors. A feeling for home coupled with the inclination and ability to build a shelter for our bodies ④ makes for a profound biocultural adaptation. This adaptation helps people survive in all manner of environments, far from the African woodlands and savannas ⑤ which the human evolutionary journey first started some six million years ago.

\*prime: 준비시키다

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

There are fascinating effects of group size. In a dyad or triad, the host usually has the edge over the visitor; the host is ① more likely to get his or her own way. Thus, a businessperson can strike a better deal by inviting the other person to his or her office. But such territorial dominance – the so-called home court advantage – may disappear if the group is ② smaller than a triad. In public places, a large group may also ③ inhibit an individual from helping someone in distress. More than 50 studies have shown consistently that people are less likely to help a victim if others are around than if they are alone with the victim. A major reason is that the knowledge that others are present and available to respond allows the individual to ④ shift some of the responsibility to others. The same factor operates in “social loafing”: As the size of a group performing a certain task ⑤ increases, each member tends to work less hard.

\*dyad: 한 쌍 \*\*triad: 3인조

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

American industrialists and their European counterparts were taking capitalism to new levels of innovation and human improvement, resting in part on the cultural conditions that German sociologist and economist Max Weber called the Protestant ethic. The spirit of adventure and possibility was signified in the very physical spaces of America, a great stage that could nurture virtue and improvement. In 1893 historian Frederick Jackson Turner delivered his paper “The Significance of the Frontier in American History” at the American Historical Association. Whether or not his thesis that the frontier was the key factor in America’s uniquely innovative and democratic character was accurate, the idea itself captured the imagination of generations of scholars and the educated public, becoming very nearly a self-fulfilling account. Like Charles Peirce, the philosopher of science, Turner was deeply influenced by evolutionary theory. According to his thesis, the seventeenth-century settlers were in effect forced to take an \_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward their situation, as the old European ways would not do.

\*frontier: 접경지대, (미국 서부 개척지의) 변경 \*\*thesis: 논지

- ① emotional ② ambiguous ③ experimental ④ unfavorable ⑤ easygoing

32. In his famous book *Man’s Search for Meaning*, Viktor Frankl writes, “Man’s search for meaning is the primary motivation in his life.” He quotes Nietzsche’s words, “He who has a *why* to live for can bear with almost any how.” But then Frankl made a crucial, helpful point: It’s fruitless to try to think in the abstract about what life in general means. The meaning of one’s life is only discernible within the specific circumstances of one’s own specific life. In the concentration camp, he writes, “We had to learn ourselves and, furthermore, we had to teach the despairing men, that *it did not really matter what we expected from life, but rather what life expected from us*. We needed to stop asking the meaning of life, and instead to think of ourselves as those who were being questioned by life – daily and hourly. Our answer must consist, not in talk and meditation, but in \_\_\_\_\_.”

\*discernible: 인식할 수 있는

- ① a genuine listening attitude ② right action and right conduct ③ sincere cooperation with others ④ courage to rise against oppression ⑤ philosophical and logical reasoning

33. Gaining self-knowledge through reflected self-appraisals might seem to suggest that we have little say in how we see ourselves. But the idea here is that we internalize how we think others appraise us, not necessarily how others actually see us. In fact, our reflected self-appraisals often do not correlate highly with the appraisals that others actually make of us. Figuring out how and to what degree reflected self-appraisals influence people's sense of self can be tricky. For example, Amy's view of herself as a clumsy person could stem from her perception that her family and friends see her this way – but it's also possible that her view of herself as clumsy is actually what led her to perceive these reflected self-appraisals. Indeed, \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the other way around. The upshot, then, is that although other people influence our sense of self through reflected self-appraisals, their impact may not be as simple and direct as the looking-glass self, referring to the idea that we see ourselves as others see us.

\*appraisal: 평가 \*\*clumsy: 서투른 \*\*\*upshot: (최종적인) 결과

- ① socialization agents shape our sense of self
- ② reflected self-appraisals ask for self-reflection
- ③ self-views often affect reflected self-appraisals
- ④ social contexts shift our social self dramatically
- ⑤ our self-knowledge is misled by background knowledge

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Markets represent an institutional arena in which exchanges (buying and selling) of final goods and services and factors of production (labor, capital and natural resources) take place. Traditionally, economists group markets into two broad categories, namely product and factor markets. The *product market* is where the exchange of *final* goods and services occurs. In this market, demand and supply provide information about households and firms, respectively. The *factor market* refers exclusively to the buying and selling of basic resources, such as labor, capital and natural resources. In this submarket, demand imparts market information about firms and supply provides information about households. That is, households are the suppliers of labor, capital and natural resources, while firms are the buyers, and in turn use these items to produce final goods and services for the product market. Clearly, then, the roles played in the factor market by households and firms respectively \_\_\_\_\_.

\*arena: 장, 무대 \*\*impart: 나누어 주다

- ① can hardly be defined as mutually exclusive
- ② have the same influence on the product market
- ③ are the reverse of their roles in the product market
- ④ make the product market subject to stricter regulations
- ⑤ involve buying and selling basic resources in the factor market

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

All societies evolve rules of etiquette, good manners, and tact that specify what is or is not appropriate to say in any given situation. Most of us are, therefore, walking repositories of rules that were taught to us when young and that represent early layers of cultural socialization. ① We learn as part of our acculturation into the family that in the interests of getting along with each other, it is important to withhold some of our perceptions and feelings because to say them out loud might hurt or offend others. ② And if we hurt others, that permits them to hurt us back, which makes social life generally too dangerous. ③ We learn that some of these things can be said to friends and even more can be said to intimates. ④ To say that leadership is the management of culture is an excellent way to define the unique function of leadership. ⑤ However, the basic assumptions about why you cannot say certain things remain below consciousness, and the process by which you learned them is probably totally forgotten.

\*tact: 요령, 재치 \*\*repository: 저장소 \*\*\*withhold: 억제하다

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

36.

We know that negotiators often assume a situation is distributive and therefore competitive when indeed it is not necessarily so.

- (A) They sought to learn more about each other's needs with the goal of helping each other meet their needs. In the end, they realized that one negotiator needed the juice of the orange and the other needed only the rind. Their needs were not mutually exclusive, yet a traditional distributive bargaining approach would have resulted in impasse.
- (B) In the classic negotiation primer, Fisher and Ury give the example of two individuals fighting over a small number of oranges. Each needs the oranges for worthwhile purposes and there is no way to obtain additional oranges.
- (C) The negotiators begin using competitive strategies – trying to convince each other to give up or sell the oranges. Because their claims on the oranges were assumed to be mutually exclusive, no deal could be reached – more oranges for one negotiator meant fewer oranges for the other. Then they changed to an integrative bargaining strategy.

\*rind: 껍질 \*\*impasse: 교착 상태 \*\*\*primer: 입문서

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

37. I confess that one of the most suggestive theories that I learned of in my course on the economics of science at the London School of Economics and Political Science was that of the 'tournament model'.

- (A) Why? Because everyone knows the winners of the Tour de France, but nobody remembers the runners-up. In science, it means if anyone comes to a result or a patent second, if only by a few hours, it is of no use to him. Only the first has any glory.
- (B) They argued that a worker's performance (both evaluated and the incentive) can be modelled as a tennis tournament. There is only one prize: either you win and have everything or you lose and have nothing; glory is only for the first. And most US/UK experts who analyse the behaviour of science consider that this model fits the profession of a scientist like a glove.
- (C) It may be well known to many readers, but I was surprised that something that I thought was highly intuitive, such as human resource management, could be described in terms of an elaborate theory. The tournament theory was described in 1981 by economists Edward Lazear and Sherwin Rosen.

\*patent: 특허 \*\*intuitive: 직관적인

- 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.

They were successful, but problems rapidly developed with the power source.

For decades, nineteenth-century city dwellers had ridden horse-drawn passenger railways – also known as trams, tramways, trolleys, trolley cars, or streetcars – along regular routes marked out by steel railways in the roadbed. ( ① ) They picked up and dropped off passengers when flagged or at designated stops, and, unlike a private taxi carriage, didn't need to be pre-hired. ( ② ) John Stephenson, an Irish-American businessman, got them rolling first down the Bowery in New York City in 1832. ( ③ ) Horses have to be fed, which required massive supplies of hay and oats to be brought into the city, and once fed, horses created wastes that fouled the streets and made walking an unpleasant, unhealthy, and smelly business, especially during fly season. ( ④ ) Horses also die; a dead horse in a Manhattan street had to be moved to the river and dumped in. ( ⑤ ) Sanitation records from New York in 1880 showed fifteen thousand horses per year removed from city right-of-ways.

\*foul: 더럽히다 \*\*sanitation: 공중위생

39.

However, when choosing an outfit for a photoshoot, an influential blogger is guided not only by the profit motive but also, and primarily, by a sense of style.

The new system of fashion that has emerged from the digital revolution is largely centered, in marketing terms, on popular bloggers, who have unprecedented influence due to their massive numbers of subscribers. If an elite blogger (an "influencer") has more than half a million subscribers, his or her influence can be worth a significant amount of money: the value of a single post mentioning a particular brand is in the range of five figures. ( ① ) Obviously, this approach leads to limited ability to make independent critical judgments. ( ② ) Otherwise, the trust of subscribers may be lost. ( ③ ) For subscribers, their idol is not merely a guide to the latest fashion, but is the key to an aspirational lifestyle. ( ④ ) The direct personal contact between popular bloggers and their subscribers allows the former to be an intermediary between the brand and the consumer. ( ⑤ ) This role is not available to models, whose position makes no allowance for expressions of personal taste.

\*outfit: 의상, 복장 \*\*intermediary: 중재

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Thinkers of the eighteenth century puzzled over what contemporary aesthetics calls 'the paradox of negative emotion in art'. L'Abbe Dubos noted that, 'at the theatre, man finds more pleasure weeping than he does laughing', in that 'the art of poetry and the art of painting are never more appreciated than when they succeed in stirring in us a sense of profound grief'. He wondered about the nature of this apparently 'secret charm that draws us to artistic depictions of overwhelming events, while at the same time an internal tremor tells us that we are contradicting our own understanding of pleasure'. David Hume also underlines the strangeness of this pleasure that seems to contradict our human nature: 'It seems an unaccountable pleasure, which the spectators of a well-written tragedy receive from sorrow, terror, anxiety, and other passions that are in themselves disagreeable and uneasy. The more they are touched and affected, the more they are delighted with the spectacle'.

\*weep: 눈물을 흘리다 \*\*tremor: 진동

Thinkers of the eighteenth century, including l'Abbé Dubos and David Hume, thought that people derive (A)\_\_\_\_\_ from artistic works depicting tragic events, which appears to (B)\_\_\_\_\_ with human nature.

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| (A)              | (B)       |
| ① sadness        | coincide  |
| ② enjoyment      | conflict  |
| ③ enjoyment      | coincide  |
| ④ disappointment | correlate |
| ⑤ disappointment | conflict  |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Until the mid-1800s it was not clear to what extent the laws of physics and chemistry, which were formulated from the observed behavior of inanimate matter, could be applied to living matter. It was certainly (a) evident that on the large scale the laws were applicable. Animals are clearly subject to the same laws of motion as inanimate objects. The question of applicability arose on a more basic level. Living organisms are very complex. Even a virus, which is one of the simplest biological organisms, consists of millions of interacting atoms. A cell, which is the basic building block of tissue, contains on the average  $10^{14}$  atoms. Living organisms exhibit properties not found in inanimate objects. They grow, reproduce, and decay. These phenomena are so different from the (b) predictable properties of inanimate matter that many scientists in the early 19th century believed that different laws governed the structure and organization of molecules in living matter. Even the physical origin of organic molecules was in (c) question. These molecules tend to be larger and more complex than molecules obtained from inorganic sources. It was thought that the large molecules found in living matter could be produced only by living organisms through a "vital force" that could not be explained by the existing laws of physics. This concept was (d) proved in 1828 when Friedrich Wöhler synthesized an organic substance, urea, from inorganic chemicals. Soon thereafter many other organic molecules were synthesized without the (e) intervention of biological organisms. Today most scientists believe that there is no special vital force residing in organic substances. Living organisms are governed by the laws of physics on all levels.

\*inanimate: 무생물의 \*\*synthesize: 합성하다 \*\*\*urea: 요소(尿素)

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Lessons Learned from the Laws of Physics
- ② Why Physics Can't Tell Us What Living Matter Is
- ③ What Evidence Do We Have for the Origin of Life?
- ④ The Law of Physics Also Applies to Living Organisms
- ⑤ Physics vs. Biology: Two Understandings of How the Body Works

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

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) A wise king wanted his only son also to be a wise man before becoming his successor. The king was an extraordinary man who selected a very strange way. He summoned the prince one day and said, "You are no longer a prince and I am not going to make you my successor." He sent the son away from the kingdom and abandoned (a) him completely.

\*summon: 부르다

(B) But without paying any attention to them (b) he sat in the chariot and told the charioteer, "Take me to a place where I can have a good bath, find clothes worthy of me, shoes, ornaments... because I can go before the king only as a prince." He came as a prince. He said to his father, "Just tell me one thing: Why did I have to be a beggar for so many years?" The king said, "It was not done to harm you, but to give you experience of the extremes of life – the beggar and the king. And between these two, everybody exists."

\*chariot: 마차 \*ornament: 장신구

(C) Many years passed. Then, one day he was sitting in a busy street crying out for just a few coins to buy some food. Suddenly a golden chariot stopped before (c) him, and a man descended. The man said, "Your father has called you back. He is very old and dying, and (d) he wants you to be his successor." In a split second the beggar disappeared. The man was totally changed – his face became radiant, eyes reflecting the princely majesty. A great crowd gathered – people who before were ignoring his stretched-out hands for a few coins – there to show great respect.

\*radiant: 빛나는

(D) The prince was shocked, and he was left as a beggar in an alien land. The king gave strict orders that (e) he should not be allowed back into the kingdom. Over the years the prince really became a beggar and totally forgot his princehood. He was literally begging for food, clothes and shelter and gradually became accustomed to the condition he was 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. 위 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 왕은 외아들인 왕자를 왕국에서 쫓아냈다.
- ② 왕자는 자신이 거지 생활을 해야 했던 이유를 왕에게 물었다.
- ③ 황금 마차에서 내린 사람은 왕자에게 왕이 죽어 가고 있다고 말했다.
- ④ 왕자에게 깊은 존경심을 표하고자 군중이 모였다.
- ⑤ 왕자는 자신의 신분을 기억하면서 거지 생활에 적응하지 못했다.