

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 No. He won't be able to come.
- ② Exactly. That's why I'm on a diet.
- ③ Of course. That would be so great.
- ④ I agree. Baking is difficult to learn.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. The cookies are all sold out.

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

- ① It took me two months to learn to drive.
- ② I'm at the parking lot of the city library.
- ③ I don't know how much fuel I need.
- ④ You could rent this blue car.
- ⑤ I'll arrive there by 10 a.m.

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

- ① 글쓰기 특강 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 보고서 작성 지침을 안내하려고
- ③ 발표 대회 유의 사항을 전달하려고
- ④ 모둠 프로젝트의 주제를 발표하려고
- ⑤ 학술 연구 공모전 일정을 공지하려고

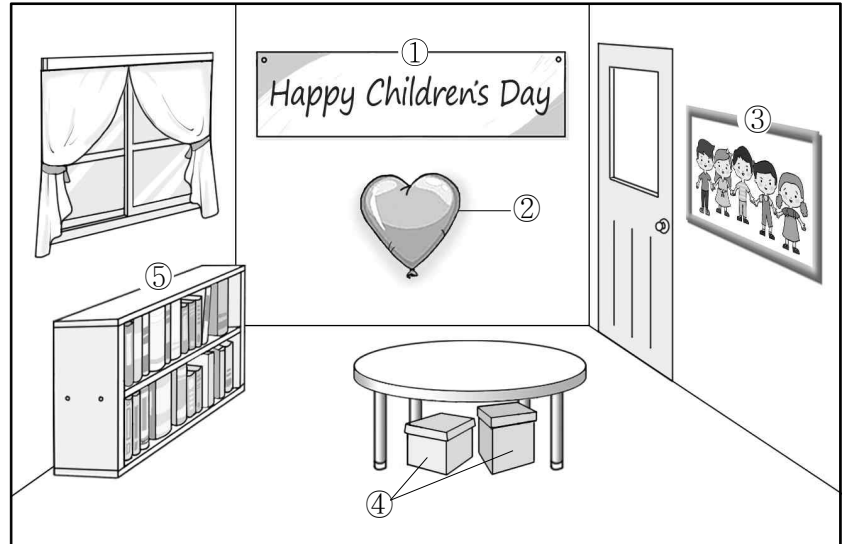
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개인 정보 자료 유출의 심각성
- ② 반려동물 등록제의 장점
- ③ 동물원 환경 개선의 필요성
- ④ 멸종 위기 동물 보호 방안
- ⑤ 생명 윤리 교육의 중요성

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

- ① 꽃집 직원 - 고객
- ② 식물학자 - 기자
- ③ 숲 해설사 - 학생
- ④ 의사 - 환자
- ⑤ 전자 제품 판매원 - 택배원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 의자 배열하기
- ② 조명 확인하기
- ③ 카메라 설치하기
- ④ 프로젝터 연결하기
- ⑤ 배터리 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 재즈 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 피아노 레슨을 받아야 해서
- ② 취업 면접을 보러 가야 해서
- ③ 아르바이트를 해야 해서
- ④ 남동생들을 돌봐야 해서
- ⑤ 결혼식에 참석해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$40
- ② \$63
- ③ \$66
- ④ \$70
- ⑤ \$72

10. 대화를 듣고, Hampton Soccer Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 기간
- ③ 강사
- ④ 모집 인원
- ⑤ 참가 비용

11. Auburn Green City Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 5월 29일부터 6월 1일까지 열릴 것이다.
- ② 올해의 주제는 재활용이다.
- ③ 개막식에서 유명한 음악가들이 공연할 것이다.
- ④ 다양한 체험 활동이 준비되어 있다.
- ⑤ 야간에도 행사가 있을 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 수강할 서핑 강좌를 고르시오.

One Day Surfing Lesson

	Lesson	Beach	Level	Group Size	Suit Rental
①	A	Sunrise	Beginner	5	○
②	B	Manson	Intermediate	2	×
③	C	Longport	Intermediate	2	○
④	D	Northwest	Advanced	5	○
⑤	E	Greenpoint	Advanced	2	×

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I've already made some amazing friends here.
- ② You're right. I think I should join the campus newspaper.
- ③ Trust me. I can teach you how to write a good article.
- ④ Correct. You shouldn't go to too many school events.
- ⑤ Sorry. Our school newspaper team is already full.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Exactly. It's important for you to take pictures more often.
- ② Yes. You'll get a college graduation photo album next week.
- ③ Sure. You'll be able to win an award for nature photography.
- ④ Right. I'll hire the same professional photographer as last year.
- ⑤ Thanks. She can help me to learn about majoring in photography.

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

David: _____

- ① You should use fun activities to get the kids to participate in class.
- ② You don't have to do too many extracurricular activities in school.
- ③ You need to know that playing games is not helpful for kids.
- ④ Why don't you motivate the kids to study by themselves?
- ⑤ How about encouraging kids to respect each other more?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods to celebrate birthdays around the world
- ② mistaken ideas about global birthday traditions
- ③ traditional dessert recipes around the globe
- ④ common traits of holiday foods worldwide
- ⑤ histories of world famous healthy dishes

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Australia ② Russia ③ Sweden
- ④ China ⑤ England

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently purchased a home and moved into the Belrose neighborhood. I see neighborhood children, elderly neighbors in wheelchairs, and residents in general being forced to walk in the middle of the street due to the lack of sidewalks. This causes a very clear safety hazard. There is a large population of children in this neighborhood and this number will continue to grow as the population of the whole city continues to increase and more homeowners move into this area. Basic public infrastructure such as sidewalks should be a right for all residents in this area so that they can walk safely and not be threatened by sharing the streets with cars. Thank you for your concern and consideration.

Sincerely Yours,
Tina Gregory

- ① 지역 주민의 안전을 위해 인도 확충을 요구하려고
- ② 지역 주민을 위한 안전 교육 프로그램을 신청하려고
- ③ 지역 인구 증가로 인한 대중교통 노선 확대를 건의하려고
- ④ 인구 유입으로 인한 주택 부족 문제의 해결책을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 어린이 보호 구역 속도 제한 법규 개정의 필요성을 주장하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Alex의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Alex heard the principal's door open. Mrs. McKay looked enormous as she stared down at him. He could feel his heart pounding in his chest. His hands clasped together in fear. He tried to hold the tears back. "Come into my office, young man," Mrs. McKay said. Alex could tell that she already knew all the terrible things he had done. His legs were shaking so much it was hard to walk. He was taking short, fast breaths, but it felt like his lungs were empty. He needed more oxygen. There were tears forming in the corner of his eyes and one of them trickled down his cheek. He anxiously stared at her.

- ① furious and jealous ② scared and nervous
- ③ bored and indifferent ④ relaxed and refreshed
- ⑤ satisfied and grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's probably worth mentioning that Socrates was put to death for his beliefs — and for spreading those beliefs too widely to the youth of Athens. So it's safe to say that challenging established thinking doesn't always sit well with people. But I'd argue it's not only a good idea to harness constructive conflict, it's critical to the decision-making process. You can't effectively set a strategy or decide direction if you're unwilling to grapple with tough questions and have some disagreement over ideas. Thoughtful leaders thrive on disagreement because it gives them the information they need to improve their ideas before they reach the world. We all have our own personal threshold of comfort around conflict. Some people thrive on lively debate; others find it deeply stressful. But if the boss can't be challenged safely, then no one can. I believe it's your job as a leader to invite good criticism. By constructively harnessing disagreements within your team, you improve ideas and fuel productivity.

*harness: 활용하다 **grapple with: ~을 해결하려고 노력하다 ***threshold: 한계점

- ① 리더는 팀원에게 자신의 의견을 강요해서는 안 된다.
- ② 리더는 팀원들이 반대하는 일은 가급적 하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 리더는 건설적인 갈등과 건전한 비판을 적극적으로 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 리더는 팀원들이 갈등에 대해 느끼는 정도의 차이를 인정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 리더는 팀원 간의 갈등을 일으킬 수 있는 원인을 사전에 파악해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 **some runners are running into headwinds**가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Antiracist educator and author Debby Irving uses an often-cited headwinds and tailwinds metaphor to explain the invisibility of the systemic, group-level differences that treat different groups of people differently. Headwinds are the challenges — some big, some small, some visible, some invisible — that make life harder for some people, but not for all people. When you run against a headwind, your speed slows down and you have to push harder. You can feel the headwind. When you have a tailwind pushing you, it is a force that propels you forward. It is consequential but easily unnoticed or forgotten. In fact, if you are like me when I jog with a tailwind, you may glow with pride at your great running time that day, as if it were your own athletic prowess. When you have the tailwind, you will not notice that some runners are running into headwinds. They may be running as hard as, or even harder than, you, but they will appear lazier and slower to you. When some of them grow tired and stop trying, they will appear self-destructive to you.

*prowess: 기량, 훌륭한 솜씨

- ① your success is due to the help of others
- ② you should keep pace with other runners
- ③ some people enjoy overcoming challenges
- ④ others may not be cooperative and sociable
- ⑤ there are some people facing adverse social conditions

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like in the early days of industrialization, workers today are no longer reaping the gains of progress. Worse, many have been left behind in the backwaters of progress. In the same way that opportunity dried up for middle-income artisans as a consequence of the industrialization process, the age of automation has meant diminishing opportunities for the American middle class. Like the victims of the early factories, many Americans have adjusted to the computerization of work by unwillingly shifting into lower-paying jobs or have failed to adjust and dropped out of the workforce completely. And similar to the victims of the factories, the losers to automation have primarily been men in the prime of life. Up until the 1980s, manufacturing jobs allowed ordinary working men to attain a middle-class lifestyle without going to college. As employment opportunities in manufacturing receded, a path of upward mobility was closed to many citizens.

*artisan: 장인 **recede: 줄다

- ① 설비의 자동화는 초기 비용이 많이 들지만 결국에는 기업에 더 큰 이익을 제공한다.
- ② 자동화로 인해 미국 중산층 남성의 일자리가 줄고 경제적 지위가 저하되었다.
- ③ 중산층이 두터운 사회가 지속적이고 안정적으로 발전할 가능성이 크다.
- ④ 초기 자동화는 모든 유형의 작업에 적용되는 데는 한계가 있었다.
- ⑤ 청년 세대의 실업은 장기적으로 중산층의 몰락을 초래할 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We do not have an environmental problem so much as we have a *story* problem. Or so says David Korten, who argues that the grave environmental challenges we face today have been set in motion by the predominating cultural lens of what he calls the “sacred money and markets story.” This has been a story with catastrophic outcomes, contends Korten. Is there a way to fix it? Korten thinks there is: intervene. *Change the Story, Change the Future*, Korten proclaims in his book on creating more sustainable and just earth economies. Intervening in the “sacred money and markets story” and supplanting it with the “sacred life and living earth story” as the prevailing story of our time, he argues, will result in changing the human cognition and behavior that got us into our current environmental mess. Change the story, and we will climb our way out of destruction and despair and begin the repair and recovery of life systems on the planet. Permit the dominant “sacred money and markets story” instead to proceed on its current trajectory uninterrupted, with *no* effective intervention, and we seal our own doom.

*catastrophic: 파멸적인 **trajectory: 궤도

- ① the difficulty in defining a shared cultural lens
- ② a pessimistic vision of the human-earth partnership
- ③ a narrative solution for addressing our environmental ills
- ④ an ideal approach to understanding the dynamics of social transformation
- ⑤ an urgent need for media intervention as a way to restore free-market morality

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagination often seems unbounded and without constraint. However, if this were the case then it would be *more* likely to generate falsehoods than truths. Imagination must be constrained in order to provide knowledge. On the other hand, if we want to generate any new knowledge, what we imagine cannot be entirely “up to us,” as it must go beyond what we already know. The knowledge-generating capacity of the imagination can be explained by suggesting that some constraints on the imagination are fixed and within our control, allowing for exploratory activity within these constraints. For example, if one wants to know whether a sofa will fit through a door, one must constrain one’s imagination to keep the relevant shapes and sizes and the laws of physics fixed, while allowing for exploration of various possible ways of manipulating the sofa.

- ① Knowledge and Imagination Go Hand in Hand
- ② Using Imagination to Depart from Immediate Reality
- ③ Imaginative Exploration for Knowledge Within Limits
- ④ Behaving in Accordance with Certain Social Expectations
- ⑤ Free Associations of Concepts in an Act of Mental Creation

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Organic Farming Area in Europe, 2012 and 2017

Country	Organic Farming Area (ha)		2012-2017 (% change)
	2012	2017	
Spain	1,756,548	2,082,173	18.5
Italy	1,167,362	1,908,570	63.5
France	1,030,881	1,744,420	69.2
Germany	959,832	1,138,272	18.6
Poland	655,499	494,978	-24.5
United Kingdom	590,011	497,742	-15.6
Hungary	130,607	199,683	52.9
Croatia	31,904	96,618	202.8
Total	6,322,644	8,162,456	

The table above shows the organic farming area in hectares for selected European countries in 2012 and 2017 and the percentage change. ① The total organic farming area of those countries was larger in 2017 than in 2012. ② In both years, Spain had the largest organic farming area, followed by Italy and France, and it was the only country that had more than two million hectares of organic farming area in 2017. ③ Poland and the United Kingdom showed a reduction in organic farming area in 2017 compared to 2012, and the organic farming area of Poland was smaller than that of the United Kingdom in 2017. ④ Hungary showed an increase of organic farming area in 2017 compared to 2012, and the organic farming area of Hungary in 2017 was over three times larger than that of Croatia in 2017. ⑤ Even though Croatia ranked the lowest with the smallest organic farming area both in 2012 and 2017, it recorded the biggest percentage change.

26. Daniel H. Burnham에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Daniel H. Burnham, one of America's most important architects, was born in 1846 in Henderson, New York, and moved to Chicago, Illinois, at the age of eight. In his high school days, Burnham excelled in both athletics and art. He applied to Harvard and Yale but could not pass the admission test for either university. Burnham started his architectural career working under William L. Jenney, Father of the American Skyscraper. Soon he met his business partner John Root, and together they built the Masonic Temple Building, which was the tallest building of its time in Chicago. He contributed to urban development in many cities, such as building the triangular Flatiron for New York and developing the plan for Union Station in Washington D.C. Even though his plans for the development of San Francisco and Manila were not realized, he extensively contributed to the development of Chicago. By the time he died, his company had become the most significant architecture firm in the world.

- ① 고등학교 시절 운동과 예술에 뛰어났다.
- ② 하버드대와 예일대에 지원했으나 입학시험을 통과하지 못했다.
- ③ William L. Jenney 밑에서 일하며 건축 분야의 경력을 시작했다.
- ④ John Root와 당시 시카고에서 가장 높은 건물을 건축했다.
- ⑤ 샌프란시스코와 마닐라 개발에 대한 계획을 실현시켰다.

27. 2020 Summer Curling Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020 Summer Curling Camp

2020 Summer Curling Camp for teens is a four-day camp filled with fun, friendship and curling.

- Date: August 5-8, 2020
- What to Expect:
 - On-ice and in-class sessions with excellent coaches
 - Four different groups depending on the participant's level of skill
- Registration Fee:
 - Early Bird: \$500 (Registered before March 31, 2020)
 - Regular Price: \$525
 - Rental fees for curling gear except gloves are included.
- Cancellation policy:
 - A full refund will be provided if you cancel two weeks before the camp starts.



Registration must be done online at www.curlingcamp.ca.

- ① 참가자 실력에 따른 네 개의 다른 그룹이 있다.
- ② 조기 등록 할인 혜택이 있다.
- ③ 장갑 대여비가 등록비에 포함된다.
- ④ 캠프 시작 2주 전에 취소하면 전액을 환불받는다.
- ⑤ 등록은 온라인으로 해야 한다.

28. Doggy Day Out에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Doggy Day Out

Doggy Day Out is a great occasion for animal lovers, featuring various services and competitions.

When: May 3, 2020 (10 a.m. - 3 p.m.)

Where:

- Central Park on Olympic Way
- We provide free parking.

What:

- A scenic walk, grooming and a photo zone are available for a small fee. Part of all profits will be donated to local animal shelters.
- A doggy fashion contest will be held. A panel of judges will award the winner a \$100 cash prize.

Note:

- Your dog must be fully vaccinated at least one week in advance. We require you to submit the written proof of vaccination on arrival.
- This event will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

Visit www.doggyday.org for more information.

- ① 주차 공간은 유료로 제공한다.
- ② 모든 수익금을 동물 보호소에 기부할 것이다.
- ③ 반려견 의상 대회 우승 시 사료를 상품으로 제공한다.
- ④ 행사 1주일 전까지 반려견 예방 접종 증명서 제출을 요구한다.
- ⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소될 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

When we are young, we see our parents as people who always know the answers. That's probably why as soon as we can think ① independently, around the ages of 4-5, we start asking a lot of questions. Parents try to answer these questions in a way that a young mind can comprehend. However, when it comes to ② learning lessons about money, our parents' answers to these questions get written into a money blueprint. Even worse, a passing comment about money in the kitchen or at the dinner table can have a lasting effect. For example, a common phrase ③ used by parents in response to a child's request for something is "No, we can't afford that." Think for a moment about ④ what a young mind might interpret that. The message could be interpreted as "we don't have enough money" or "there isn't enough money." These beliefs about money can lead to an entire life designed around making sure there is always enough money through an obsession around work. It could lead to someone feeling deprived and a propensity for overspending in adulthood ⑤ to avoid the feeling of deprivation.

*obsession: 집착 **propensity: 경향

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

The idea that zebra stripes work to ① confuse predators while the zebra is in motion is a relatively early theory. This is a plausible possibility; zebras have the high-contrast patterning generally thought to promote dazzle effects, and as herd animals they might benefit from an interaction between dazzle effects and confusion effects ② created when targeting individuals in groups. They also have visually oriented lions and hyenas as their main predators, and as large animals that live in the open, they might find camouflaging via other mechanisms ③ difficult. The motion dazzle hypothesis has been studied in zebras by modelling the motion signals created by moving zebra stripes. This analysis shows that zebra stripes create strong motion signals in directions other than the true direction of movement, ④ supporting the hypothesis that zebra stripes make movement processing difficult. While most recent work focuses on whether zebra stripes function as protection against biting insects rather than mammalian carnivores, this idea is not necessarily mutually ⑤ compatible with the dazzle hypothesis. Rather than (or in addition to) lions and hyenas, stripes may target the motion processing of much smaller but no less fitness-reducing flies instead.

*dazzle: 현혹 **camouflage: 위장하다 ***carnivore: 육식 동물

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

31. It is interesting to reflect on the possible connection between increasing individualism and rising mental ill-health. This is discussed at length in Oliver James' s book *Affluenza*, in which he points out that the United States, the world' s most individualist society, is also on the top of the league for mental disorders (as recorded by the World Health Organization' s World Mental Health Survey). Several other countries that rate highly on individualism also figure highly in this league table. Comparing just 14 countries, including New Zealand (2nd), France (4th) and the Netherlands (7th), James defines 'affluenza' as "the placing of a high value on money, possessions, appearances (physical and social) and fame" , and he attributes this to what he calls "selfish capitalism ". It could certainly be argued that the relative importance attached to _____ factors related to self-esteem is particularly important in cultures where "selfish capitalism " is strong.

- ① genetic ② contextual ③ educational
- ④ materialistic ⑤ international

32. Sensors are opening vast new windows on the cosmos. Thanks to the constant advance of sensors and effectors in the form of adaptive optics, discovery of extrasolar planets moved from science fiction to commonplace with breathtaking speed. In the near future, sensor advances will allow us to analyze exoplanetary atmospheres and look for signatures of civilization. The same trends will open new horizons for amateur astronomers, who will soon enjoy affordable technical means to match the *Kepler* space telescope in planet-finding skills. Sensors are thus as much about _____ as the creation of ever more powerful instruments. The *Kepler* satellite imaged a field of 115° , or a mere 0.25 percent of the sky. Planet-finding amateurs using digitally empowered backyard scopes could put a serious dent in the 99.75 percent of the sky yet to be examined.

*effector: 이펙터(영상이나 음성 신호 등을 전기 신호로 바꿔 다양한 효과를 연출하는 장치)
optics: 광학 *dent: (초기 단계의) 진척, 영향

- ① doing in-depth research
- ② analyzing an alien civilization
- ③ democratizing amateur science
- ④ replacing professional instruments
- ⑤ generating more credible evidence

33. Basic manners fit into the category of fundamentally important social phenomena we tend to overlook. When I moved to Vancouver from California, one of the first things that struck me was that the natives, when exiting public buses through the back door, always shouted out a loud and cheerful Thank you! to the bus driver. It initially struck me as a bit excessive, but I've since come to see it not only as an expression of a fundamentally more pleasant populace but also as a ritual that probably helps to create more pleasant people. The bus driver, whether she realizes it or not, feels better having been thanked; she is now more inclined to drive courteously, or to remain at the stop that extra second to allow someone running late to hop on the bus. This behavior ripples out across my rainy city in subtle waves, _____ like wind blowing over the grass.

*populace: 대중 **courteously: 친절하게 ***ripple: 파문처럼 퍼지다

- ① inclining people toward virtue
- ② reminding people of social exclusion
- ③ occurring outside of the routine of everyday life
- ④ making people more emotionally critical of others
- ⑤ changing the power relations between service users and providers

34. It matters to us how things are _____. It matters when something you want is not there. In a variety of circumstances, it matters that a drink is sugar-free. A migraine sufferer might want any pudding as long as it is not chocolate. Anyone with an allergy or intolerance will have a similar type of negative preference. It could matter to someone that a particular train does not stop in Wakefield, if they were planning to get off there. Bereavement matters too. When a loved one is no longer around, the feeling of their absence is profound. Some fear their own non-existence more than anything else. In other cases, things not being a certain way can be entirely mundane. Someone might regret not being six-feet tall or not being a better chess player. But some cases of what is not are of great, even cosmic importance. It matters enormously that the planet Earth is not closer to the sun than it is. It is likely that there would be no human life on the planet if it were.

*migraine: 편두통 **bereavement: 사별 ***mundane: 평범한, 세속적인

- ① And it matters much more what things are.
- ② Indeed, how you eat and drink is important.
- ③ But how things are not can be equally important.
- ④ In fact, what you think is what makes things matter.
- ⑤ Naturally, how things are is influenced by what you want.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

'Mindreading' refers to the cognitive ability to attribute psychological states to other people. It is distinct from 'social cognition' which has the broader referent base of 'the cognitive structures that facilitate our ability to navigate the social world'. Social cognition is a broader category than mindreading because it is possible to successfully interact with other people without attributing psychological states to them. ① One might have a perfectly successful social interaction with another by responding to their behaviours, without giving any thought to the psychological states that caused them. ② Alternatively, one might anticipate the behaviours of another person based on social protocols about how one ought to behave in a particular situation, for example, at a pedestrian crossing or waiting in line to get on a bus. ③ Such social protocols extend to how we expect people in different roles to behave, for example, the behaviours we expect of a bus driver and a fellow passenger. ④ To be a social agent, we have to predict behaviour, and we need to mindread to be a good behaviour predictor. ⑤ These are all instances of interacting with others which do not obviously involve reasoning about their psychological states.

*protocol: 관습, (군대·궁전 등의) 의례

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

36.

The problem of free will has real-world implications for our self-understanding, our interpersonal relationships, and our moral and legal practices. The assumption that we have free will lurks behind the justification of many of our everyday attitudes and judgments.

- (A) For instance, when someone morally wrongs us, not only do we experience resentment and moral anger; we typically feel that we are *justified* in doing so, since we assume that, absent any excusing conditions, people are free and morally responsible for what they do and are therefore appropriate targets for such responses.
- (B) The US Supreme Court, for instance, has asserted: "A 'universal and persistent' foundation stone in our system of law, and particularly in our approach to punishment, sentencing, and incarceration, is the 'belief in freedom of the human will and a consequent ability and duty of the normal individual to choose between good and evil.'"
- (C) We also typically assume that when individuals "act of their own free will," they *justly deserve* to be praised and blamed, punished and rewarded for their actions since they are morally responsible for what they do. Similar assumptions are made in the criminal law.

*lurk: 잠재하다 **incarceration: 감금, 투옥

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

37.

An aeronautical engineer who sets about the task of developing a new airplane will start by performing theoretical analyses involving thrust, lift, and drag. Next, she will build models and run experiments.

- (A) Furthermore, as new computational requirements emerged, they had to be implemented with the current hardware. There is no switching from analog to digital along the way.
- (B) And most important, as the plane is built, its components will be assembled, adjusted, and tested while the plane is safely on the ground. Evolution has no such luxury. As a species evolves it always has to be done "in flight." Every sequential modification has to be fully functional and competitive.
- (C) The neuroscientist David Linden has described the human brain as the progressive accumulation of evolutionary kludges, or quick-and-dirty fixes. During brain evolution, new structures were placed on top of the older functional structures, leading to redundancy, waste of resources, unnecessary complexity, and sometimes competing solutions to the same problem.

[3점]

*aeronautical: 항공학의 **kludge: 클루지(컴퓨터 속어) (호환성 없는 요소로 이루어진 장치 혹은 못쓰게 된 프로그램) ***redundancy: 불필요한 중복

- 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, this is not to say that Facebook identities are completely divorced from who the person is offline.

Self-presentation and/or impression management have been long identified as motivators for SNS use. (①) Specific to image sharing, Facebook users choose certain profile pictures to portray themselves as attractive or fun-loving, as popular, or to show their relationship status, which aim to create a particular image of the individual and to shape others' impressions of them. (②) Instagram users also report posting images to express themselves or present a particular image to others. (③) In line with this, Facebook users also report untagging themselves from images posted by others if those photos are unattractive or portray them doing something they don't want others to know about. (④) Researchers compared self-ratings of individuals' actual personality and their idealized self with ratings made by observers of their Facebook profile. (⑤) Observer ratings corresponded more closely with actual personality than idealized personality, suggesting that although people can use social media to influence others' perceptions of them, the images presented are not wildly different from their actual selves.

39.

Similarly, a given organization participates in a variety of relations depending on the identity of its specific partners and competitors.

Researchers like Blau, Scott, and Evan acknowledge that the concept of organization set was developed by analogy from Robert K. Merton's concept of role set. (①) Merton noted that a single position such as "mother" is associated with not one, but a cluster of different roles depending on the identity of the counterpositions. (②) Thus, a mother has specific role obligations toward her children, others toward the father, still others toward the child's teachers, and so on. (③) For example, a small grocery store will relate in one manner with its suppliers, another with its customers, yet another with city officials, and so on. (④) The fundamental idea is a simple one, but its implications are quite rich. (⑤) One is led to ask questions regarding, for example, the relative size of the organization set, the extent to which one group of role partners is aware of the demands made by another, and the extent to which expectations held by partners coincide.

*organization set: 조직 집합

[3점]

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

There are arguments about why faith in 'more education' might be misplaced. The entrepreneur Peter Thiel offers the most provocative version of that case. He claims that higher education is a 'bubble', arguing that it is 'overpriced' because people do not get 'their money's worth' but go to college 'simply because that's what everybody's doing'. Thiel does not deny that those who are better educated tend to earn more on average. Instead, he is suspicious that we never get to see the counterfactual: how these students would have done without their education. His sense is that many of them would have earned just as much, and that universities are 'just good at identifying talented people rather than adding value'. Thiel now offers \$100,000 grants to young students who choose to 'skip or stop out of college' to start companies instead. The Thiel Foundation, which manages the grants, points out that its recipients have started sixty companies worth a combined total of over \$1.1 billion.

*provocative: 도발적인

According to some people like Thiel, getting a higher education may help students make more money on average, but it is not necessarily (A)_____ compared to what is earned by those who (B)_____ to start a business without a college education.

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① costly | refuse |
| ② cost-effective | opt |
| ③ promising | neglect |
| ④ exclusive | wish |
| ⑤ socio-friendly | fail |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To illustrate the connection between thought and feeling, consider a soft drink dispenser in a self-service restaurant. Our particular model has a row of labeled buttons at the top and spouts underneath that dispense the desired beverage if the corresponding button is pushed. In our case, the buttons (a)represent our interpretations—*Wrong, Unfortunate, Terrible, Right* and *Shameful* (or “*I am wrong*”). Should I, in any given situation, arrive at the interpretation that something is wrong and consequently push the soda fountain button for “*I am wrong*,” then the machine would (b)ideally dispense the corresponding beverage, namely anger. As long as I have awareness of pushing a certain button, the buttons are labeled correctly and they are properly connected to the corresponding beverage container, the machine will (c)function without a hitch. Unfortunately, most of us are unaware of the connections between interpretations on the mental level and our corresponding reactions on the emotional level, however. Because of this, we often behave like people who continuously push buttons on a soda machine and watch in desperation as the cup (d)overflows. We do not notice that we are pushing the button since we are completely unaware of its existence. We are (e)sensitive to the fact that a particular interpretation is made before anger, for example, arises in our system—namely, “*This is wrong*.” When we become aware of this interpretation, it is like suddenly watching our own thumb continuously push the soda button despite the fact that we have already filled up our cup or would actually prefer lemonade or water instead.

*dispenser: 자판기, 디스펜서 **spout: (주전자 등의) 주둥이 ***hitch: 문제, 장애

41. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Are We Aware of Our Emotional Reactions?
- ② Control Your Emotions with Rational Thinking
- ③ Make Your Anger a Force for New Challenges
- ④ Have Enough Channels to Express Your Feelings
- ⑤ Emotional Control: An Important Factor for a Good Social Life Incompatibility

42. 밑글 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)

Every May was the entrance examination period for a famous art school. On the first day's sketch test, Professor Wells noticed great potential in a boy named Jack. During the second day's color test, when (a) he walked past the boy, something special caught his attention. Every paint was labeled, and there was a small piece of paper written in the boy's half-hidden paint box: *apples are red, pears are bright yellow*. This talented student must be color blind!

(B)

The room was full of paintings and sculptures. Professor Wells said, “Once, my dream was to be a basketball player.” Jack was puzzled. “Why did you stop playing basketball?” Wells gently rolled up his left trouser leg—(b) his left leg was an artificial limb. “Even if we cannot realize our original dream, we will eventually open another door to our dreams.” Wells told Jack to close his eyes and touch a sculpture, and Jack did so. “An artist's hands are a second pair of eyes. Try to see with them as well.”

(C)

After that day, Professor Wells never saw Jack again. It was not until six years later that he saw a report in the newspaper about a recent exhibition of modern art. The article said “This young sculptor was unable to attend art school due to his color blindness. But with inspiration shared by a mentor, (c) he replaced the eyes that could not distinguish colors with his own hands and has become a star in the field of sculpture.” The sculptor was Jack.

(D)

After the art school announced the list of newly-admitted students, Professor Wells found Jack looking longingly through the school gate. It was the same boy who had captured (d) his attention on the test. Wells greeted him. “I'm Professor Wells, and I teach oil painting here.” “My name is Jack,” replied the boy, “and I was rejected.” Seeing that the boy was heartbroken, (e) he invited him to a small workshop of his own.

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. 밑글 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 밑글의 Wells 교수에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 입학시험에서 한 소년의 잠재력을 알아차렸다.
- ② 한때 농구 선수를 꿈꿨다.
- ③ 눈을 감고 조각 작품을 만져 보았다.
- ④ 현대 미술 전시회에 대한 신문 기사를 읽었다.
- ⑤ 예술 학교에서 유화를 가르친다.

※ 확인 사항

답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.