

# 영어 영역

출수형

성명	
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수험 번호						-				
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.

돈 꾸면서도 살 건 사는데 꿈꾸며 사는 건 아까운지

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.



제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

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 영상 자료를 활용하는 공부법을 소개하려고
- ② 수면이 공부에 미치는 영향을 설명하려고
- ③ 학습 계획에 대한 조언을 전달하려고
- ④ 집중력 강화 훈련 과정을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 중간고사 일정 연기를 공지하려고

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

- ① 학생들의 사진을 올릴 때 주의할 점
- ② 비대면 학부모 간담회의 장점과 단점
- ③ 준비운동이 실전 경기에 미치는 영향
- ④ 설문지에 적힌 개인정보 관리의 중요성
- ⑤ 새로운 교복에 대한 학부모의 선호도 조사

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

- ① 영화배우 - 기자                      ② 무대감독 - 연극배우
- ③ 촬영 스태프 - 조명감독            ④ 의상 디자이너 - 택배 기사
- ⑤ 조명 수리 기사 - 건물 관리인

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 포스터 만들기                      ② 마스크 주문하기
- ③ 일기예보 확인하기                  ④ 학교 강당 개방하기
- ⑤ 부원들에게 연락하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$5      ② \$7      ③ \$9      ④ \$11      ⑤ \$13

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 역사 시험을 칠 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 정기검진을 받아야 해서
- ② 연습 경기에 참여해야 해서
- ③ 결승전의 날짜가 변경되어서
- ④ 교장 선생님과 면담이 있어서
- ⑤ 결승전 응원 연습에 참석해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Little Chef 요리 대회에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소                      ② 연령 제한                      ③ 대회 일자
- ④ 신청 방법                      ⑤ 기념품

9. Tiny Town에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 미국에서 가장 오래된 미니어처 공원이다.
- ② 사업가였던 George Turner에 의해 지어졌다.
- ③ 하나뿐인 아들을 위해 지은 공원이다.
- ④ 1921년에 대중들에게 개방되었다.
- ⑤ 작년에는 5월부터 9월까지 개장했다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 선반을 고르시오.

Simple Shelving Units

	Model	Price	Number of Shelves	Color	Wheel Fixer
①	A	\$99	2	Brown	×
②	B	\$129	3	White	×
③	C	\$149	4	Black	○
④	D	\$179	4	White	○
⑤	E	\$229	5	Silver	○

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

- ① I spilled it by mistake.
- ② We still have at least three.
- ③ You should drink more water.
- ④ Let's go camping this weekend.
- ⑤ Don't forget anything on the list.

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

- ① Really? I'm glad you liked my suggestion.
- ② I'm sorry. It is currently not working.
- ③ Indeed. She loved her new computer.
- ④ I agree. It is useful in various ways.
- ⑤ Good. That'll help her focus better.

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

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

- ① Why not? Let me help you check in.
- ② No. I prefer reading books on holiday.
- ③ Don't worry. Renovation will end shortly.
- ④ Thanks a lot. I will let my sister know that.
- ⑤ Yes. She must have checked before she left.

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

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

- ① Let's see. About ten tomatoes will be enough.
- ② Unfortunately, the tomatoes aren't ripe yet.
- ③ First, slice a cucumber into three pieces.
- ④ Sorry. I couldn't find where they were.
- ⑤ I would like to buy three of them.

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

Larry: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Can you lend me your tractor for the weekend?
- ② The roses around the fence look beautiful.
- ③ I went to a flower garden last weekend.
- ④ Please turn off the rock music at night.
- ⑤ I can help you dig it out if you want.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① various methods to overcome anxiety
- ② different messages from basic emotions
- ③ difficulties of managing emotions in crisis
- ④ consequences of losing control of emotions
- ⑤ necessity of understanding nonverbal messages

17. 언급된 감정이 아닌 것은?

- ① fear                      ② relief                      ③ guilt
- ④ joy                        ⑤ happiness

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mrs. Loper,

Exactly one year ago I began a small cloth diaper company out of my own home. Over the last year my business has grown significantly to the point where I now need to expand. I am very confident that there is a strong market for cloth diapers in New Parkland. I have many repeat customers and my client base is growing rapidly as word about my business spreads throughout the community. Unfortunately, my current budget does not match up to the projections for expansion. I am writing this letter to ask for a loan so that I can expand my business. The loan along with the money I already have saved up myself will allow me to purchase all the paperwork supplies and equipment. I have attached my business plan as well as all of the paperwork needed to apply for this loan. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,  
Angel Jones

- ① 사업 확장을 위한 대출을 요청하려고
- ② 대출금 상환을 위한 서류를 제출하려고
- ③ 사업장에 필요한 장비를 빌리려고
- ④ 새로운 사업 기획을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 대출 기한 연장을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Alex의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The once colorless and dull surrounding suddenly came alive and was trying their best to attract Alex's creativity but at the same time the harsh and de-motivating words of his classmates and teachers sprouted out from his dark side of his soul. He felt helpless. "Why so serious?" Caroline mumbled. "Nothing. I just want to quit sketching and just concentrate on academics", Alex said in low voice. "Oh, that's it!" Caroline smirked. "Don't take it too seriously. We're just seventeen. Let's take a deep breath." "Ok", Alex took a deep breath. "Now slowly exhale all your negativities, failures and de-motivating stuff", she exhaled followed by Alex. "Now eat your melted ice cream", she pointed towards Alex's bowl. "Oh, alright", Alex said and he knew deep inside that it's not the ice-cream but his fear to fail and take challenges melted that moment, relaxing his mind.

\* smirk: 능글맞게 웃다

- ① jealous → indifferent      ② relieved → confused
- ③ frightened → pleased      ④ relaxed → upset
- ⑤ hopeless → calm

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter - namely, CO2. But while reducing the CO2 level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play. While cutting CO2 will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO2 means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.

- ① 지구 온난화 문제 해결을 위한 CO2 배출 규제책을 마련해야 한다.
- ② CO2 감소를 통해 기온 상승으로 인한 열사병 발생을 막아야 한다.
- ③ 맹목적인 CO2 감축보다 기후 변화의 긍정적 측면을 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 지구온난화의 부정적인 측면을 최소화할 수 있는 정책을 수립해야 한다.
- ⑤ 단일 전략이 아닌 다양한 관점에서 지구온난화 해결책을 모색해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “their best audience”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in sites of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

- ① It is residents who give feedback to buildings.
- ② Architecture should be in line with city design.
- ③ We should stop talking and start listening to architects.
- ④ Buildings are not so much about practicality as beauty.
- ⑤ Professional critics are the best listeners in architecture.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance. The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. In fact, some research supports this thesis. Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

- ① 분노의 감정은 운동선수의 공격성에 도움을 준다.
- ② 운동 경기 중 화를 내는 것은 팀의 사기에 악영향을 준다.
- ③ 판단을 많이 내려야 하는 선수는 화를 내서는 안 된다.
- ④ 중요한 포지션에 있는 선수일수록 감정 조절을 잘해야 한다.
- ⑤ 분노의 감정은 선수의 역할에 따라 좋을 수도 나쁠 수도 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In his book *The 5000 Year Leap*, Skousen explains that throughout history, governments have typically been monarchies or aristocracies, with the occasional attempt at pure democracy. While each of these forms of government has their strengths, there are enormous dangers attached to each as well. For example, a monarchy with its strong center of power is useful for important central needs, such as war. On the other hand, an aristocracy, with its wealthy nobles, will be concerned with protecting the wealth and the development of the nation’s natural resources. Both of these areas of focus are important for a healthy nation. However, if not restrained, each can (and will) develop into an oppressive system. As for democracy, the masses may have their say, but the views of the minority have no voice, resulting in democracy spoiled by the rule of passion over reason.

\* monarchy: 군주제

- ① necessary conditions to establish a healthy nation
- ② limitations of authoritarian styles of ruling a country
- ③ possible risks of various government systems over benefits
- ④ reasons why democracy is considered the finest political system
- ⑤ complementing democracy with the strong power of government

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

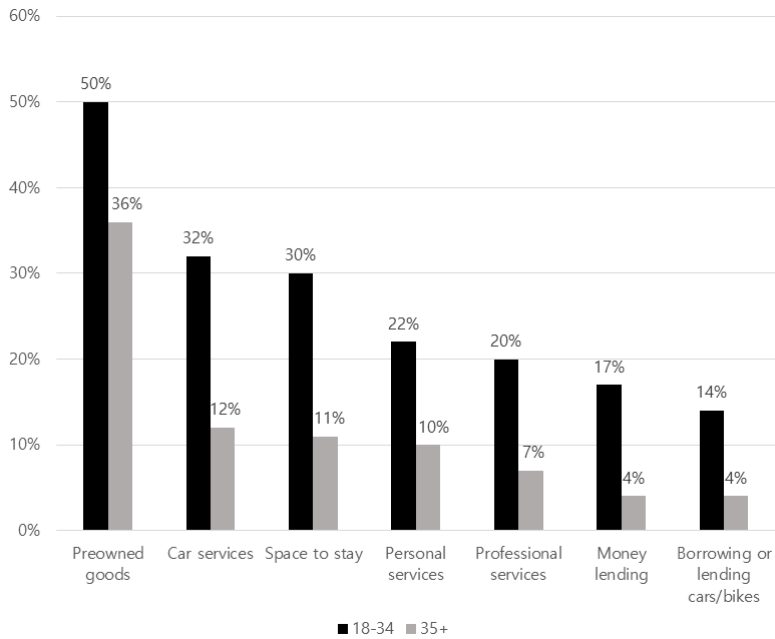
Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled “basic,” while more “applied” work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

\* convergence: 융합

- ① Don’t Be Fixated on Combining Different Disciplines
- ② The Fields of Science and Technology Will Never Be Friends
- ③ The Biotechnology: Future of Therapeutic Products for Disease
- ④ Should Distinction Between Science and Technology Be Made?
- ⑤ Technoscience: A Recent But Inappropriate Term for Knowledge

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Internet Users in North America**  
**Using Professional/Sharing Services by Age, March 2017**



The above table shows the result of a March 2017 survey of adult Internet users in North America who used professional/sharing services by two age groups. ① Respondents in the 18-34 age group participated in all of the surveyed professional/sharing services at a greater level than the older respondents. ② Half of the respondents in the younger group had experience of buying preowned goods, and one-fifth of them used professional services. ③ The younger group were more likely to use car services; 32% of respondents in the younger age group said they used car services, more than double of the respondents aged 35 and older in percentage point. ④ More than a third of respondents 35 years and up said they shopped on sites that sell preowned goods and more than half of respondents in the younger group did so. ⑤ Borrowing or lending cars/bikes was the service that showed the smallest difference in percentage point between the two age groups.

26. Herbert J. Gans에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Herbert J. Gans was born in Cologne, Germany in 1927. He left Nazi Germany for England in 1938. From England he came to United States in 1940 and became an American citizen in October 1945. After graduating from the College of the University of Chicago in 1947, he received his M.A. in Sociology and Social Science from Chicago in 1950, and his Ph.D. in Planning and Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1957. From 1950 to 1953 Gans worked as a planner in private and public agencies, including an architectural firm where he did social research to help plan two new towns. In 1953 he turned to academia. In 1971 he joined Columbia University, initially as Professor of Sociology. His research and teaching activities have been concentrated in various fields such as urban and community studies, social planning and social policy, equality, ethnicity, the news media, the mass media, and popular culture.

\* academia: 학계

- ① 영국에서 미국으로 넘어와 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ② 석사와 박사 모두 사회학으로 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 공익 추구를 위해 민간 기업에서는 근무하지 않았다.
- ④ Columbia University에서 사회학 교수로 일했다.
- ⑤ 매스미디어와 대중 문화 등 연구 범위가 다양했다.

27. International Essay Contest for Young People에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**International Essay Contest for Young People**

This annual essay contest is organized in an effort to harness the energy, creativity and initiative of the world's youth in promoting a culture of peace and sustainable development.

❖ **Guideline**

- ✓ Essays may be submitted by anyone up to 25 years old
- ✓ Essays must be 700 words or less in English, French, Spanish or German, excluding cover page.
- ✓ Entries may be submitted online or by postal mail.

❖ **Deadline**

- ✓ Entries must be received by June 15, 2020 (23:59 your local time).

❖ **Awards**

- ✓ 1st Prize: Certificate, prize of US\$900 and gift. 1 entrant.
- ✓ 2nd Prize: Certificate, prize of US\$450 and gift. 2 entrants
- ✓ 3rd Prize: Certificate and gift. 5 entrants

- ① 25세까지만 제출 가능하다.
- ② 글자 수는 표지를 포함하여 700 단어 이하로 제한된다.
- ③ 온라인과 우편 제출 둘 다 가능하다.
- ④ 각국 현지 시간 기준 6월 15일이 마감 기한이다.
- ⑤ 3등 상품에는 금전적 보상이 포함되지 않는다.

28. American Red Cross Lifeguard Course에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**American Red Cross Lifeguard Course**

The purpose of the American Red Cross Lifeguarding course is to provide entry-level lifeguard participants with the knowledge and skills to prevent, recognize and respond to aquatic emergencies.

◇ Prerequisites

- Must be 15 years old or more before the final scheduled session of this course.
- Swim 300 yards continuously demonstrating breath control.
- Tread water for 2 minutes using only the legs.

◇ Certification requirements

- Attend and participate in all class sessions.
- Demonstrate competency in all required skills and activities.

◇ Certificate Issued and Validity Period

- Certificates will be emailed within 4 weeks of course completion and will be valid for two years.

◇ Course materials

- The American Red Cross Lifeguarding Manual will be provided during class. A free digital copy of the book will be sent to participants.

- ① 15세 미만 참가자도 참여 가능하다.
- ② 팔과 다리를 사용하여 2분간 물 속을 걸어야 한다.
- ③ 1번 결석까지 자격증을 받을 수 있다.
- ④ 자격증은 과정이 끝난 당일 수여된다.
- ⑤ 매뉴얼 디지털 파일이 무료로 제공된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

As much as we want to believe that students learn everything we try to teach, we must admit that we aren't perfect as teachers. In fact, recognizing our fallibility is said to be one characteristic that separates great teachers of diverse students from those teachers who are just adequate. ① Recognize that you can make mistakes as a teacher and constantly strive to recover from those failings is significant. If you use preconcept and postconcept mapping exercises with your students and you discover that some of the gaps appearing at the beginning ② persisted until the end, then you have a couple of ways of responding. One thought ③ that too many teachers invoke is that the kids were lazy and didn't care. But for teachers who are able to accept their potential fallibility, the disappointment about the results translates into clearly ④ identified areas for improvement. As ⑤ odd as this may sound, when you suspect that you have the potential to enhance your teaching, assessment results can help clear up any confusion about where you might begin to make changes.

\* fallibility: 불완전함, 실수할 수 있음  
\*\* invoke: (생각 등을) 불러내다

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

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the passage of most physical objects. As a result, glass affords seeing through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The blockage of passage can be considered an anti-affordance - the ① prevention of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be ② discoverable - perceivable. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so useful in the normal window, also ③ displays its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people ④ injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling its ⑤ presence is required.

\* transparency: 투명(성) \*\* picture window: 전망창  
\*\*\* affordance: 행동 유도성(특정 행위를 하게 하는 사물의 특성)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. It is not common for both sides of a noise barrier to look identical because it is usually only one side of the barrier that is required to reflect or absorb noise. The difference between the two sides of a barrier should be determined on \_\_\_\_\_ as well as acoustic grounds: each side of the barrier should be designed to integrate with the landscape character and the backdrop against which it is to be viewed. Thus, the face of the barrier that may be facing a road corridor may include a pattern or have a bright colour, whereas the other face, which could stand opposite housing, may be treated in a more discreet fashion. Here, the façade may be plain and designed to merge in with neighbouring planting. Most barrier types can be designed with this in mind with the obvious exceptions of transparent barriers and many bio barriers. Planting on either side of the barrier should also be designed with each separate identity in mind.

\* corridor: 회랑 지대(주요 도로나 강을 따라 나 있는 좁고 긴 땅)  
\*\* discreet: 조심스러운, 신중한 \*\*\* façade: 정면

- ① practical                      ② scientific                      ③ functional
- ④ aesthetic                      ⑤ eco-friendly

32. The thing about maintaining a lawn is that the very action of cutting \_\_\_\_\_. Trees, for example, do very poorly if you repeatedly and regularly cut them down just above the ground. In fact, many plants cannot cope with being regularly felled. The bit of a plant that does the growing is called a meristem, and in plants such as tulips, begonias and carnations, the meristems are at the tips of the growing shoots. If you cut these plants off at the ground, you chop off the meristem, and they have to start the process of producing a shoot all over again. This regrowth can only happen at considerable energy cost to the plant. If you keep doing this, eventually the plant will give up the ghost and die. On the other hand, grasses keep their meristems tucked away at the base of the plant. If you chop off the leaves of a grass plant it merrily continues to grow from the bottom, unconcerned by the decapitation it receives. Grasses have evolved this system in response to being repeatedly eaten by herbivores. By regularly mowing a lawn, the only plants that can survive are grasses.

\* decapitation: 목 베기 \*\* give up the ghost: 멈추다  
\*\*\* meristem: 분열조직

- ① tempts insects to eat grasses
- ② encourages grasses to multiply
- ③ trims away unnecessary grasses
- ④ stimulates most of plants to grow
- ⑤ prevents herbivores from grazing

33. Back in the late 1960s Dave Laing wrote that rock-‘n’-roll was \_\_\_\_\_ . Laing noted the very “restricted sense in which rock-‘n’-roll as music can be described as new or revolutionary” and gave examples of how “many singers in the mid-fifties were able to ride high on the rock wave with only minimal changes in their customary style.” This is a point that has also been made by Dave Harker, who has referred to rock-‘n’-roll as musically a “caricatured version” of elements from the rhythm and blues and country traditions. Nelson George has also observed such continuities by highlighting how the term rock-‘n’-roll was introduced as a marketing concept often with the intended aim of concealing the music’s black origins, a tactic which made the “young white consumers of Cold War America feel more comfortable.” [3점]

- ① instrumental in eliminating racial discrimination
- ② free from the classical rules of music to follow
- ③ damaging to the revival of existing music styles
- ④ far from a radical break with preceding musical traditions
- ⑤ necessary to express a new way of thinking by the youth

34. In European cultures, the trend in food habits had always been towards sophistication in food preparation and consumption. In contrast to the European cultures, developments in early American food habits have been more towards simplification of meal preparation methods rather than sophistication and expansion. The European food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by the sophistication in cooking arts advanced by the chefs. In contrast, American food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by simplicity in preparation and efficiency in mass production. This was the reflection of the political system of the land. In early Europe, the political systems were feudalistic and ruled by the royal families. Here spending money on luxury goods to publicly display economic power was a norm and expected. The democratic political structures of America did not encourage indulgence in excessive food consumption by their national leaders since it \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* feudalistic: 봉건 제도의 \*\* indulgence: 사치, 도락

- ① led to the collapse of the nation
- ② symbolized concentration of power
- ③ was prohibited by measures of law
- ④ reflected enhancement of productivity
- ⑤ rejected a sophistication of food habits

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most employees want to do a good job, make a difference, and be valued for their efforts. Regardless of the situation, the company must take time to determine what employees need. Employee performance is often tied more to personal factors like being appreciated for doing a good job than to money. ① Recognizing accomplishments in a timely manner by a simple, sincere “Thank You” can go a long way in improving performance. ② The level of motivation in part will be determined by the time lapse between the occurrence and awarding the recognition. ③ For work performance, every now and then employers should check whether employees are wasting time away, due to failure of time management. ④ The closer the recognition to the occurrence, the greater will be the motivation, creating a positive environment that fosters improved performance. ⑤ Really listening to what employees are saying lets employees feel they are contributing, giving them a sense of worth.

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

36.

Noise is often thought to affect performance, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can attest. High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response.

- (A) Unfortunately, most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from laboratory experiments. Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to less controlled conditions in real work settings.
- (B) Simple or routine tasks, on the other hand, are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise increases performance on simple tasks. This enhancement effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person’s arousal level and therefore overcoming the boredom associated with the task.
- (C) However, the effects of noise on performance are far from clear-cut. In general, task performance is only impaired at very high noise intensities. Performance deficits are particularly obvious for difficult or demanding tasks.

\* attest: 입증하다

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



37.

Imagine a population of organisms in which each individual, when confronted by strangers, either randomly cooperates or not. If strangers meet and initially cooperate, then it is up, up, and away towards establishing a pattern of behavior in which cooperation becomes increasingly likely.

- (A) Those who behave only in immediately self-interested ways will do even worse. They will be stuck in the state of nature in which life is “nasty, brutal, and short.”
- (B) They may experience random incidents of cooperation, but since these will not increase the probability of cooperation, these organisms will not reap the benefits of sustained, mutually reinforcing cooperation.
- (C) My cooperating with you makes it more likely that you will cooperate with me, which makes it more likely that I will cooperate with you, and so on. This is the behavioral infrastructure that makes social institutions possible. Compare this with organisms that do not have the tendency to reciprocate.

\* brutal: 야만적인 \*\* reciprocate: 화답하다

- 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.

Yet it seems likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to recognize simple pieces.

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. ( ① ) We know that all normal humans inherit the ability to learn language - it is somehow “hardwired” in the human brain - but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of “singing.” ( ② ) Not all can attain professional proficiency; but then, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. ( ③ ) The world’s societies differ in the degree to which they encourage individuals to participate in music. ( ④ ) In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. ( ⑤ ) In many urban societies, musical participation is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals. [3점]

\* orator: 연설가

39.

Still, even though in each case the latter approach doesn’t make rational sense, it is the irrational choice that would probably make you happier.

Believing in what you desire to be true and then seeking evidence to justify it doesn’t seem to be the best approach to everyday decisions. ( ① ) For example, if you’re at the races, it is rational to bet on the horse you believe is fastest, but it doesn’t make sense to believe a horse is fastest because you bet on it. ( ② ) Similarly, it makes sense to choose a job you believe is appealing, but it’s irrational to believe a job is appealing because you’ve accepted the offer. ( ③ ) And the mind generally seems to opt for happiness. ( ④ ) In both these instances, the research indicates, it is the latter choice that people are likely to make. ( ⑤ ) The “causal arrow” in human thought processes consistently tends to point from belief to evidence, not vice versa. [3점] \* vice versa: 반대로도 그러한

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

A rough measure of people’s emotional state can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger). The results from six writing studies were somewhat unexpected. Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional upheavals, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment. Negative emotion words showed a different pattern. People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing — almost as if they were awash in their unhappiness. By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit — perhaps a sign that they were not acknowledging the emotional impact of their topic. The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life’s traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive.



While the use of positive emotions in a trauma essay showed a(an) \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ relationship with physical and mental health, neither excessive nor little use of negative words was beneficial, the latter implying that one does not \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the negative.

- |   |           |       |          |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|
|   | (A)       |       | (B)      |
| ① | linear    | ..... | overlook |
| ② | linear    | ..... | approve  |
| ③ | uncertain | ..... | accept   |
| ④ | inverse   | ..... | admit    |
| ⑤ | inverse   | ..... | ignore   |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One of the main postulates of Schopenhauer, the German philosopher, was (in agreement with Kant) that the world, as it appears on the surface, is the world of our (a) subjective imagination: We can know neither a sun nor an earth but only an eye that sees the sun and a hand that feels the earth. The world surrounding us only exists in relation to the perceiving individual.

In modern physics and also in modern brain research one classical question of philosophy keeps reappearing: What, actually, is reality? We have become (b) accustomed to considering reality as that which is made available to us by sensory input from our surroundings. We tend, however, to forget the extraordinary (c) flexibility and learning ability of the human brain — a fact emphasized by modern brain research. Reality is, then, a construct — the validation or rejection of hypotheses that we have established concerning the so called objective world. We create this reality not only by using our senses; we create a new reality in art. Cultural history is characterized by the continuing development of new artistic styles. These are necessarily contained by biological boundaries; however, the human mind attempts to (d) produce new art forms. These are initially found disturbing, but, with the passage of time, they become accepted. New realities are created that (e) prioritize the sensory impressions we receive from the outside world. In this way, art serves to extend our concepts of reality — within the limits of sensory perception and the processing abilities of the brain — and to incorporate new realms of experience.

\* a postulate: (이론의) 상정(想定) \*\* a construct: 생각 체계

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What You See and Feel Is Not Reality
- ② Art Exists within Biological Boundaries
- ③ What Makes Another Dimension of Reality?
- ④ Exploiting Our Senses: Key to Artistic Expression
- ⑤ Subjectivity Creates Different Interpretations in Art

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 답하시오.

(A)

Lord Krishna and Sudama were childhood friends. While Krishna thrived and prospered, Sudama didn't. He lead the life of a poor noble man, living in a small hut with his wife and kids. Most days, the kids wouldn't even get enough to eat from what Sudama got as aids. One day, his wife suggested that (a) he go and ask his friend Krishna for help.

(B)

Krishna and his friend spend time laughing and talking about their childhood but Sudama, overwhelmed by the kindness and compassion showed by his friend, is unable to ask Krishna for help. When (b) he returns home, Sudama finds that his hut has been replaced by a huge mansion and his wife and kids are dressed in fine clothes. Sudama realized how lucky he was to have a true friend like Krishna. He didn't even ask, but Krishna knew what Sudama wanted and gave it to (c) him.

(C)

Sudama requested the guards to at least inform Krishna that his friend Sudama has come to meet (d) him. The guard, although reluctant, goes and informs the lord. On hearing that Sudama was here, Krishna stops doing whatever he was doing and runs barefoot to meet his childhood friend. Krishna hugs Sudama, welcomes him to his house and treats him with utmost love and respect. Sudama, ashamed of the rice snacks he got for Krishna, tries to hide it. But the all-knowing Krishna asks Sudama for his gift and eats his favorite rice snacks that his friend brought for him.

(D)

Sudama was reluctant to seek favors, but he also didn't want his kids to suffer. So his wife borrows some rice from the neighbors to make some rice snacks that Krishna liked, and gave it to Sudama to take it to his friend. Sudama took it and set out to Dwaraka. He was amazed at the gold that was used to build the city. He reached the palace gates and was obstructed by the guards, who judged (e) him by his poor appearance.

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 Sudama의 아이들은 충분한 음식을 먹지 못했다.
- ② Sudama의 요청으로 Krishna는 도움을 주었다.
- ③ Krishna는 Sudama를 맨발로 나가 환영했다.
- ④ Sudama는 준비해 온 쌀과자를 숨기려 했다.
- ⑤ Sudama의 아내는 선물로 쌀과자를 준비했다.

\* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.



※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.