

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 재활용 쓰레기 분리 배출 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 재활용 쓰레기 배출 시간 준수를 당부하려고
- ③ 재활용 쓰레기 분리수거 요일 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 재활용 쓰레기 관련 주민 회의 결과를 알려주려고
- ⑤ 재활용 쓰레기 분리수거 관련 공청회 참석을 요청하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 적합한 조리 도구 사용은 요리를 쉽고 즐겁게 해 준다.
- ② 요리 동영상을 참고하면 누구나 요리를 할 수 있다.
- ③ 같은 재료라도 조리법에 따라 음식 맛이 달라진다.
- ④ 조리 도구는 훌륭한 인테리어 소품이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 조리 도구를 청결하게 관리하는 것이 중요하다.

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

- ① 꽃꽂이 강사 - 수강생 ② 택배 기사 - 수령인
- ③ 웨딩 플래너 - 예비 신부 ④ 꽃 판매 상인 - 사진작가
- ⑤ 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가

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



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

- ① 물 가져가기 ② 안내 방송하기
- ③ 카메라 설치하기 ④ 배터리 충전하기
- ⑤ 구급상자 챙기기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$117 ② \$130 ③ \$135 ④ \$150 ⑤ \$161

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 다른 주문처를 찾고 있는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 더 좋은 품질을 위해서
- ② 더 빠른 배송을 위해서
- ③ 더 싼 가격을 위해서
- ④ 무료 배송을 위해서
- ⑤ 대량 주문을 위해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Delizia에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 창업 연도 ② 창업자 ③ 예약 방법
- ④ 장소 협찬 영화 ⑤ 야외 정원

9. Nest Cave Boat Tour에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 보트당 최대 탑승 인원은 10명이다.
- ③ 동굴의 역사에 관해 들을 수 있다.
- ④ 동굴 내에서 사진 촬영을 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사전에 예약을 해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 사다리를 고르시오.

Stepladders

	Model	Price	Height (cm)	Load Capacity (kg)	Foldable
①	A	\$55	90	80	○
②	B	\$65	130	90	×
③	C	\$75	150	110	○
④	D	\$85	180	150	×
⑤	E	\$105	210	200	○

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

- ① Actually, it leads to the basement of the store.
- ② Please connect me with the marketing department.
- ③ No, the menswear is on the fifth floor of the store.
- ④ Well, the department store opens at 10 in the morning.
- ⑤ Not exactly. This is the direct number of the department.

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

- ① Of course. She'll be very happy to see you.
- ② Thank you for the ride. Say hello to Daniel.
- ③ How nice! I'll call and thank her for the ride.
- ④ Never mind. I'll take a bus to the baseball field.
- ⑤ Hurry up. You'll be late for baseball practice again.

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

Man: _____

- ① Great. It'll be really nice if we sing together.
- ② Thank you. I had a great time in your choir.
- ③ Think twice. It's not easy to sing in a choir.
- ④ Actually, I'm not a big fan of classical music.
- ⑤ Never mind. The choir practice has been canceled.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm afraid I can't go with you this time.
- ② I'm glad you've done the farm work in time.
- ③ Unfortunately, there are no more apples to pick.
- ④ Thank you for the apples you sent me last week.
- ⑤ You'll enjoy it. It's hard work but very rewarding.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Katrina가 Simon에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Katrina: _____

- ① Let's go bicycle riding as often as possible.
- ② Go to the hospital before the pain gets worse.
- ③ You shouldn't do risky things while riding a bicycle.
- ④ I'll let you know the repair shop that I often go to.
- ⑤ You're brave to ride a bicycle with no hands.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① colors to help animals protect themselves
- ② English animal expressions and their meanings
- ③ animal sounds expressed in different languages
- ④ classroom animal games and activities for children
- ⑤ animals that appear frequently in children's stories

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① snail ② horse ③ hawk
- ④ monkey ⑤ snake

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Emily Dashwood,

I write to thank you for your recent orders and also to make a suggestion which I feel certain will be agreeable to you. We are now in the height of the fruit and green groceries season. Among the specially good things that I have on hand at present are some potatoes of exceptional quality. In the fruit line, raspberries and blackberries are now at their best, and I have the best. Other good things will follow, and I will take care to let you know all about them.

Very respectfully,
John Pippin

- ① 상품 선호도를 조사하려고
- ② 새로운 마케팅 전략을 제안하려고
- ③ 판매 상품에 대한 정보를 제공하려고
- ④ 판매 계약 연장에 대해 논의하려고
- ⑤ 농산물 축제에 초대하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was waiting outside when the exam grades were posted on the bulletin board. I was perspiring. My heart started beating fast. What if I failed? A swarm of students rushed forward to see the exam results. Fortunately, I was tall enough to see over their heads. The minute I saw the results, all my anxiety disappeared. I walked quickly back to my dormitory and phoned my father. "Dad," I mumbled in a haze. "You won't believe this, but I passed the exams." My father was speechless. Finally he said, "Son, that is good news. I frankly never thought you'd do it." I was overjoyed as if I were walking on the cloud.

- ① anticipating → disappointed ② worried → delighted
- ③ surprised → calm ④ curious → envious
- ⑤ bored → excited

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Political decisions and management decisions about how much of any given species can be harvested are often based on the amount of money there is to be made. Profit leads to economic growth, which is the goal of many politicians and business leaders. But the problem with seeking continuous economic growth is that our economy is not separate from our environment. Everything in our economy comes from our environment. We extract resources from the world around us, consume them as products we eat or use, and then dump the waste back into the Earth. Our Earth is a finite ecosystem, which means there is only so much that we can take from the natural world to feed our economy, and only so much waste that the Earth can absorb, before natural processes stop functioning properly. The constant effort to extract more and more resources is actually an ecological impossibility over the long term. Our survival depends on learning to live within the limits of ecosystems.

- ① 기술 혁신을 통해 천연자원의 한계를 극복해야 한다.
- ② 환경의 한계를 무시하고 경제 성장을 추구해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 인간 사회의 번영을 위해 지속적으로 성장을 추구해야 한다.
- ④ 친환경 제품의 생산과 소비에 실질적인 혜택이 주어지야 한다.
- ⑤ 환경 문제에 대처하기 위해서는 국제적인 연대를 강화해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 compel Time to give money in advance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When anticipating the effects of time, we should mentally forecast what they are likely to be; we should not practically stop them from happening, by demanding the immediate performance of promises which time alone can fulfill. The man who makes his demand will find out that there is no worse or stricter usurer than Time: and that, if you compel Time to give money in advance, you will have to pay a rate of interest much higher than any usurer would require. It is possible, for instance, to make a tree burst forth into leaf, blossom, or even bear fruit within a few days, by the application of unslaked lime and artificial heat: but after that the tree will wither away. So a young man may abuse his strength—It may be only for a few weeks—by trying to do at nineteen what he could easily manage at thirty, and Time may give him the loan for which he asks; but the interest he will have to pay comes out of the strength of his later years; indeed, it is part of his very life itself.

*usurer: 고리대금업자 ** unslaked lime: 생석회(生石灰) *** wither away: 시들어 죽다

- ① pass on your responsibilities to someone else
- ② seek premature results before the time is right
- ③ aim to predict the success or failure of your work
- ④ ask for enough time to get your work done successfully
- ⑤ want to get paid for tasks you've completed ahead of schedule

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you think, you are using your imagination to create an image or picture in your mind of an event rather than the real thing. If you are driving home from a football match, reviewing the game in your mind, you are merely imagining what the game was like. The game is no longer real; it's now only in your mind, in your memory. It was real once, but not any longer. Similarly, if you are thinking about how bad your marriage is, you are considering it in your mind. It's all in your imagination. You are literally 'making up' your relationship. The thoughts you are having about your relationship are just thoughts. This is why the old saying, 'Things aren't as bad as they seem' is almost always true. The reason things 'seem so bad' is because your mind is able to recreate past events, and preview upcoming events, almost as though they were happening right in front of you, at that moment — even though they're not. To make matters worse, your mind can add additional drama to any event, thereby making that event seem even worse than it really is, or was, or will be.

- ① 상상력을 발휘하면 창의적인 해결책을 생각해 낼 수 있다.
- ② 여러 사건 간의 복잡한 인과 관계를 파악하면 통찰력이 생긴다.
- ③ 상상은 사건의 본질을 정확히 파악하는 데 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ④ 생각을 많이 하는 것보다 무엇이든 일단 시작하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 상상은 상황을 더 안 좋아 보이게 할 수 있는 마음속 생각일 뿐이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The unquestioned assumption that any and all scientific knowledge —and associated technology— contributes to sustainability derives from faith in the importance of objective knowledge for solving global problems. Scientists obtain power and become the priests of our era to the extent that they provide a special form of knowledge that can be used to do such wonderful things. And we often consider that the final test of scientific knowledge: we can do things with its results, such as applying it to reverse the decline of an endangered species. Regardless, we know now that the linear view of the relation between science and social outcomes is flawed. Science may allow us to do things, but we can assess its contribution to sustainability only by incorporating broader contextual and socio-ecological questions. We typically think of sustainability as doing something out there in the world, when in fact we may need to first reassess the way we are setting the problem.

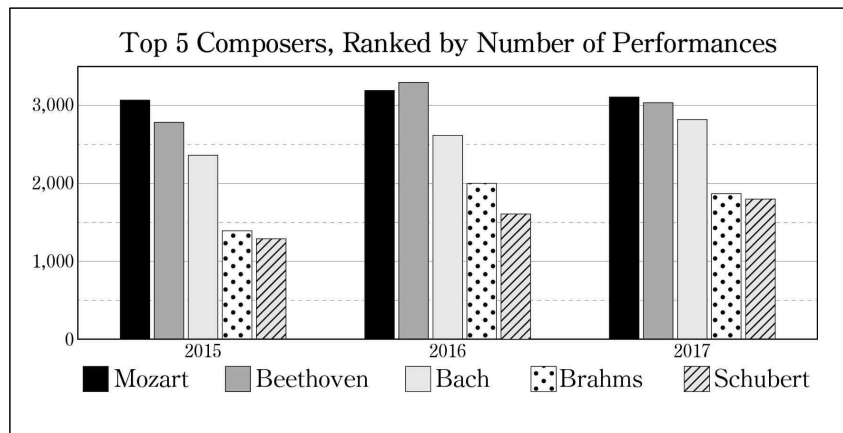
- ① concern about biodiversity loss and its impact on humanity
- ② constant scientific progress central to a sustainable future for all
- ③ requirements for science to solve problems of economic development
- ④ different scientific methods to justify the usefulness of technological innovation
- ⑤ necessity of integrating socio-environmental factors into science to achieve sustainability

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Galileo rolled the balls down the inclined plane, he didn't merely look and see what happened. He very carefully measured the distance traveled and the time it took to travel that distance. From these measurements, he calculated the speed of travel. What he came up with was a mathematical equation relating numerical quantities. We can imagine that when he observed the moons of Jupiter, he didn't merely see some spots at various different places from night to night: he kept track of where the spots were, compared their positions from night to night, and perhaps did some calculations intended to compute what path they were traveling, to find out that their change in apparent position was consistent with their being bodies moving around Jupiter. Similarly, in my hypothetical bird experiment I imagined myself as a budding junior scientist weighing the stuff I put into the cage and calculating percentages by weight of what was eaten. It's obvious: numbers are important to science. Scientists measure and calculate; they don't just observe.

- ① Not Normal: The Uncertainties of Scientific Measurements
- ② The Fantasy of Accurate Calculation in Scientific Research
- ③ Who Is Responsible If a Scientist's Work.
- ④ Is Used for Harm? What Is More Important in Science, an Experiment or a Theory?
- ⑤ True Scientific Activity: Pairing Measurements with Observations

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the top five composers ranked by the number of performances in concerts worldwide from 2015 to 2017. ① In 2015 and 2017, Mozart was the most performed composer, with more than 3,000 performances each year. ② For all three years, the least performed composer was Schubert, whose music was performed less than 2,000 times each year. ③ The three composers whose rankings in the number of performances remained the same throughout the whole period were Beethoven, Brahms, and Schubert. ④ As for the two composers, Bach and Schubert, the number of performances steadily increased from 2015 to 2017. ⑤ The gap in the number of performances between Beethoven and Bach was the largest in 2016 and the smallest in 2017.

26. Herbert Shelton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Herbert Shelton was born on October 6, 1895 in Wylie, Texas. As a child, Shelton took an interest in animals, especially their habits when sick as compared to when well. Shelton attended Bernarr Macfadden's College of Physcultopathy in Chicago and interned at Crane's Sanatorium in Elmhurst, Illinois. In 1921, he graduated from the American School of Naturopathy with a Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine. Shelton claimed that cooking food denatures it, and that a healthy body has the ability to restore itself from illness without medical intervention. Although heavily criticized by his contemporaries for advocating fasting over medical treatment, Shelton's work served as an early influence for the raw food movement. A pacifist, Shelton was jailed in 1917 for making an anti-draft statement in public during the height of World War I. By 1972, at the age of 77, Shelton became bedridden from Parkinson's disease. He died thirteen years later.

* anti-draft: 징병 반대의

- ① 병에 걸린 동물의 습성에 관심을 가졌다.
- ② Crane's Sanatorium에서 인턴으로 일했다.
- ③ 의학적 치료보다 단식을 옹호했다.
- ④ 1917년에 투옥되었다.
- ⑤ 파킨슨병을 앓다가 77세에 사망했다.


27. Wingstar Drone에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wingstar Drone

Please read this manual carefully before drone operation.

Description

- Control distance: about 100 meters
- Flying time: about 20 minutes
- Charging time: about 100 minutes
- Transmitter battery: four AAA batteries



Drone Operation and Battery Care

- It's suitable for experienced drone users aged 14 years and older.
- Please use only original Wingstar parts and accessories.
- Store batteries at room temperature between 5°C and 27°C.
- Check the battery and connections after every crash.
- Do not overcharge the battery.

- ① 비행시간은 약 20분이다.
- ② 송신기에는 네 개의 AAA 건전지가 필요하다.
- ③ 드론 사용 경험이 없는 초보자에게 적합한 제품이다.
- ④ 드론 배터리는 5°C에서 27°C 사이의 실온에서 보관해야 한다.
- ⑤ 추락 후에는 드론 배터리 및 연결 상태를 점검해야 한다.

28. Grace Foundation Logo Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Grace Foundation Logo Design Contest

As Grace Foundation turns 20 in 2022, we invite you to be part of our history! Design a logo that best portrays our journey of hope and despair, love and loss, grief and joy!

Fee: \$30 (students: \$20)

Prizes: 1st (\$1,000), 2nd (\$800), 3rd (\$500)

Period: 1 April 2021 - 31 May 2021

Design Theme: 20 Years of Humanitarian Action

Additional Information

- The entry should be submitted in PDF format.
- Winners will be notified via email.
- The winning design will be used in all 20th anniversary materials throughout 2022.

- ① 학생의 참가비는 30달러이다.
- ② 모든 입상자에게 1,000달러씩 수여한다.
- ③ 대회는 3개월간 진행된다.
- ④ 출품작은 PDF 형식으로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 입상자는 전화로 개별 통보한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Discrimination occurs on two levels: institutional and individual. On the institutional level, discriminatory practices are embedded in the social structures of a society, whereas on the individual level, discrimination takes place ① during direct interactions among individuals or groups. Unlike individual discrimination, which tends to be overt, intentional, and direct, institutional discrimination is often covert and unintentional, and this invisibility makes ② them much harder to detect. Standardized testing in schools, for example, may exclude certain ③ historically marginalized groups from succeeding in academic settings. Although the government may not have intentionally established testing standards that ④ are culturally or class biased, in practice these standards tend to have a disproportionate negative effect on ethnic minority students. Furthermore, institutional discrimination often has a generational or cyclical impact on certain ethnic minority groups and therefore its consequences are as severe, if not more so, than for those ⑤ suffering individual discrimination.

* embed: 묻다, 끼워 넣다 ** overt: 공공연한 *** marginalize: (사회적으로) 소외시키다

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

People often have different definitions of education, as the nature of education is somewhat fluid. Nearly 600 years ago the printing press ① changed the way much of education occurred. Students began reading information, coupled with the information a teacher would share. To ensure that the student had retained the information, a test or paper was often required to make an ② assessment of that retention. This downloading of information is known as the banking model, and what the banking model does is it ③ reduces the student from being a critical and independent thinker to being a receptacle for facts. The process of the banking model ④ raises the power and control of the teacher while failing to recognize that students are more than simply unthinking blank slates. The concept, then, is placed squarely into the minds of students, who are taught that they are subservient and beholden to the keeper of information. As a result, students have ⑤ considerable control over their own thinking and their own education.

* subservient: 부차적인 역할을 하는, 보조적인 ** beholden: 신세를 진

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When he was a Harvard student, world-famous cellist Yo-Yo Ma played often at concerts in and around Boston. He became very popular, and one day when one of his concerts was sold out, he gave a free concert for those who were unable to obtain tickets—he sat in the theater lobby and played Bach cello suites. Later in his career, when he was an international success, he still would often _____. For example, many guest cello soloists play in the first half of a concert, then they are finished for the night. However, Mr. Ma would sometimes play as part of the orchestra in the second half of the concert—doing this with the Philadelphia Orchestra was especially enjoyable for him. He says, “It is an honor to play the back stands of the Philadelphia Orchestra. It’s incredible the way those players listen, the knowledge they have. I admire it so much. And I feel the thrill of being part of something that’s greater than the sum of its parts—being accepted as part of the team.”

- ① give more than required
- ② correct his unexpected mistakes
- ③ seek freedom in his performance
- ④ focus on the basics of playing music
- ⑤ teach people how to play instruments

32. We are all familiar with battles between reason and desire. Socrates asks whether there are thirsty people who don't wish to drink. Indeed there are. (A sign on a faucet that reads "nonpotable water, do not drink" won't take away a person's thirst, but she won't want to drink there.) Yet there is something paradoxical about this: the word "thirsty" means "wishes to drink." So we are imagining people who wish to drink and do not wish to drink. How could that be? "It is obvious that the same thing will not be willing to do or undergo opposites in the same part of itself, in relation to the same thing, at the same time. So, if we ever find this happening in the soul, we'll know that _____."

In other words, since no one thing can both wish to drink and not wish to drink (in the same way at the same time), no one thing can have both of those two characteristics: we thus manage this by being more than one: one part of the soul wishes to drink, and another does not wish to drink.

* faucet: 수도꼭지 ** nonpotable: 마실 수 없는

- ① what we end up doing is the better action
- ② we aren't dealing with one thing but many
- ③ our actions are rarely caused by our reason
- ④ doing one thing leads to doing another thing
- ⑤ thought and action can work together in harmony

33. Media executives understand that they must think of their audiences as consumers who buy their products or whom they sell to advertisers. The complaining individual might be successful in getting the content changed or even removed if he or she convinces the media executives that they might otherwise lose a substantial portion of their target market. But an individual's concern will garner little attention if it is clear that _____. The editors from Cosmopolitan magazine, which aims at 20-something single women, for example, are not likely to follow the advice of an elderly-sounding woman from rural Kansas who phones to protest what she feels are demeaning portrayals of women on covers of the magazine that she sees in the supermarket. Yet the magazine staff might well act favorably if a Cosmopolitan subscriber writes with a suggestion for a new column that would attract more of the upscale single women they want as readers.

* garner: 받다, 얻다 ** demeaning: 비하하는 *** subscriber: 구독자

- ① the issue is beyond the media outlet's control
- ② other consumers do not agree with the person
- ③ the person does not belong in the target audience
- ④ the concern has already been addressed by others
- ⑤ advertisers do not see the value of customer complaints

34. The idea that appreciating the sublime in nature depends more on cultural background than appreciating beauty does not mean that the appreciation for the sublime was initially a cultural construct that became a societal norm. Instead, it is deeply embedded in human nature: it involves an intrinsic tendency that we expect everyone to have, that is, the capacity to be moved by (practical) ideas or moral sentiments. This innate predisposition forms the basis for expecting others to agree on our views on the sublime. We might criticize someone for lacking taste if they are unaffected by a natural scene we find beautiful, and similarly, we might deem them devoid of deeper sensitivity if they are untouched by what we consider sublime. We assume that everyone possesses both taste and the capacity for deeper emotional responses if _____.

- ① they have a strong aesthetic sense.
- ② they have a deep understanding of art.
- ③ they are culturally attuned at all.
- ④ they are well-educated.
- ⑤ they have a natural inclination for beauty.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If you wanted to be entertained in a theater before the nineteenth century, you could not avoid the fact that you were at some level participating in a dialog, a conversation, either with your fellow members of the audience, or with the actors. ① The idea of the audience sitting in the dark and watching the stage in silence is a new thing. ② Prior to the nineteenth century, the audience were lit and often extremely vocal and active, even leaping on stage to fight with the cast. ③ In the nineteenth century, many working people were poor and could not afford to attend the theatre or have the time to join social groups, as they had families and children to look after. ④ It was the actor David Garrick in the eighteenth century who pioneered the idea that an audience should shut up and listen. ⑤ The passive and reverential silence in which today's actors can indulge themselves is a new phenomenon, as, of course, is the cinema, where our surrogates on the screen can unfold their stories unaware of our responses.

* reverential: 경건한 ** indulge oneself: 만끽하다 *** surrogate: 대리인

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

36.

Much alarm and handwringing have occurred over the idea that the Internet allows you to lock yourself in an information bubble and see only facts that support your views.

- (A) That was about it. We were all beholden to the views of a very few people. The Internet allows every statement to be fact-checked, every falsehood challenged. Anything you want to know is just a few keystrokes and a few clicks away.
- (B) Well over 100,000 web searches are performed each second, and at their heart, they each represent a person who wants to know something they don't currently know. It is the great democratization of knowledge, which is an unquestionably good thing.
- (C) I am sure this happens, but it would do us good to remember the alternative. In 1980, for instance, you got your daily dose of information from your local paper and your choice of any of three network news shows, which ran for an hour, all covering the same basic stories.

[3점]

* handwringing: (걱정으로 인한) 손떨림 ** beholden: 갚힌, 신세를 진
*** dose: 분량

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

37.

As students move into adolescence, they are developing capabilities for abstract thinking and understanding the perspectives of others. Even greater physical changes are taking place as the students approach puberty.

- (A) But adolescence marks the first time that a conscious effort is made to answer the now–pressing question: "Who am I?" The conflict defining this stage is identity versus role confusion. Identity refers to the organization of an individual's drives, abilities, beliefs, and history into a consistent image of self.
- (B) So, with developing minds and bodies, young adolescents must confront the central issue of constructing an identity that will provide a firm basis for adulthood. They have been developing a sense of self since infancy.
- (C) It involves deliberate choices and decisions, particularly about work, values, ideology, and commitments to people and ideas. If adolescents fail to integrate all these aspects and choices, or if they feel unable to choose at all, role confusion threatens.

* adolescence: 청소년기 ** puberty: 사춘기

- 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.

In order to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated, or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded.

Wind direction is usually measured through the use of a simple vane. (①) This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by without obstruction. (②) The direction is recorded, but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow—a lot! (③) Sometimes the wind can blow from virtually every direction within a minute or two. (④) Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. (⑤) It's also important to remember that the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

* vane: 풍향계 ** spindle: 회전축

39.

The Oval Office in the White House is a good example of a place with enormous historic significance.

Architectural spaces become memorable through the architectural characteristics that define them. Qualities of scale, appropriateness for people, aesthetics, and visual impact are among the many components that give a place its character and feel. (①) The purpose of a space can make it a place. (②) The unique oval shape of this splendid room makes it memorable and gives it a special importance without being ostentatious. (③) Incidentally, George Washington had two rooms at Mount Vernon altered to include bowed ends so he could greet guests while standing in the middle as they circled around him. (④) Thomas Jefferson designed two oval meeting rooms in the main floor of the Rotunda at the University of Virginia. (⑤) Oval rooms were seen as being democratic because no person could be placed at a more important position in the room than anyone else.

* splendid: 훌륭한 ** ostentatious: 대단히 호사스러운

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

The theory of reasoned action maintains that a person's decision to engage in a purposeful activity depends on several factors, of which some are situational and some are mediated by personal dispositions or characteristics. At the core of the theory is the idea that when people engage in a given behavior it is because they formed an intention to do so and have reasons for their decision to actualize their intentions. Because of this, much of our behavior can be characterized as "reasoned action." Fishbein and Ajzen suggested that behavioral intentions are controlled by two factors: attitude toward an act and the normative component. Attitude toward an act is influenced by the beliefs that people have about the consequences of performing an act. The normative component is controlled by our beliefs about what valued others (i.e., people important in our lives) expect us to do. For some behaviors we rely more on our attitude toward an act, whereas for other behaviors we may rely more on the normative component for guidance on how to behave.



The theory of reasoned action explains that our behaviors result from the rational decisions to _____(A)_____our pre–formed behavioral intentions, which are influenced by beliefs about the _____(B)_____ of the behaviors and the expectations of valued others.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | evaluate | | purposes |
| ② | modify | | purposes |
| ③ | modify | | outcomes |
| ④ | realize | | outcomes |
| ⑤ | realize | | contexts |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Not surprisingly, usage of unsafely designed and insecurely implemented software presents some risks. After distributed software reaches user sites, installation and administration of system and application software, when improperly performed, may adversely affect performance and proper functioning of such software. Due to the complexity as well as due to inadequate documentation of these systems, users (a) hardly understand effects of their attempts to “properly” use such systems. Consequently, users (b) disregard “trial and error” methods in learning to work with new features, rather than trying methodologically to understand which functions may have which effects, and which precautions should be taken to avoid unwished side-effects. This somewhat “explorative” way to use systems rather often leads to a (c) risky attitude with potentially harmful effects, e.g., by clicking on unknown attachments without due care.

Software manufacturers often argue that failure of software is mainly caused by (d) improper actions of users. But in many—if not most—cases, the human-computer interface (e.g., the display of functions and operations on the screen, or the handling of input devices such as mouse and keyboard) is inadequately designed and users are not properly supported by help functions (which when existing in many cases are so complex that users are further misled). While users are primarily interested in doing their work, one must admit that they rather often tend to (e) forget about any precaution and even sometimes bypass security measures when thinking that their work performance is reduced.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Are the Real Cause of Software Failures?
- ② How to Avoid Unsuccessful Software Implementation?
- ③ Cyber Security: The Digital Dilemma for Manufacturers
- ④ What Can We Expect from New Software Developments?
- ⑤ Social Responsibility Impacts on Software Development Processes

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 답하십시오.

(A)

One day my father hired three young men to harvest the crop. At the end of the day (a) he gathered them around to pay them. “What do I owe you, John?” my dad asked the first young man he had hired. “Fifty-five dollars, Mr. Burres,” John said. Dad wrote him a check for fifty-five dollars. “What do I owe you, Michael?” (b) he asked the second young man who had worked the same number of hours as John. “You owe me seventy-five dollars,” Michael said.

(B)

Again my father was surprised. (c) He asked for clarification. “And how did you arrive at that figure?” The third young man, like the other two, had been hired for the same job and had put in equal time. “Well,” said Nathan, “I didn’t charge you for the lunch break since your wife prepared and served lunch. I didn’t have gas expenses since I came with my buddies. So the actual number of hours worked brings my pay to thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents.” My father wrote him out a check for one hundred dollars.

(C)

Dad then looked at the three young men—stricken silent by my father’s actions—all of whom were a bit bewildered by the differing amounts on their individual check. “I always pay a man his worth, boys. Where I come from we call that equal pay for equal worth.” (d) He looked benevolently at the three young men and in his typical fatherly style added, “The values in a man create the value of a man.”

(D)

With a look of surprise, my dad asked quietly, “How do you figure that, Michael?” “Oh,” said Michael, “I charge from the time I get into my car to drive to the job site, until the time I get back home, plus gas mileage and meal allowance.” “Meal allowance—even if we provide the meals?” my dad said. “Yup,” replied Michael. “I see,” said my dad, writing him a check for the seventy-five dollars (e) he requested. “And what about you, Nathan?” Dad inquired. “You owe me thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, Mr. Burres,” Nathan said.

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 Burres 씨는 농작물 수확을 위해 젊은이들을 고용했다.
- ② Michael은 John보다 더 많은 품삯을 요구했다.
- ③ Nathan은 점심 식사를 제공받지 못했다.
- ④ 젊은이들은 수표에 적힌 액수를 보고 약간 어리둥절했다.
- ⑤ Michael은 일터로 가는 시간을 품삯 계산에 포함했다.

* 확인 사항

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