

제 3 교시

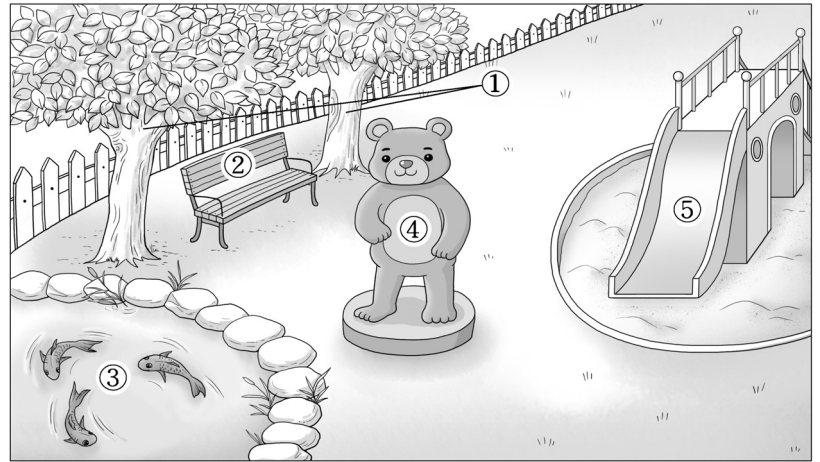
영어 영역

홀수형

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

- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - No, thanks. I'll have one later.
  - Sure. Take as many as you want.
  - Well, he's quite a diligent farmer.
  - Sorry, but apples aren't my favorite.
  - Good idea. Let's buy them at the market.
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - Don't worry. The forecast says it'll clear up soon.
  - You're too late. Your flight already departed.
  - Then, I'd like to get a refund for this ticket.
  - That's right. We can reschedule your meeting.
  - No problem. We'll change your seat to the aisle side.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 컴퓨터 사용 시 올바른 자세에 대해 조언하려고
  - 컴퓨터 사용 중 휴식의 필요성을 강조하려고
  - 컴퓨터 사용 관련 절전 요령을 설명하려고
  - 회사 내 컴퓨터 보안 강화 방침을 안내하려고
  - 직장 내 컴퓨터 개인 용무 사용 자제를 당부하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 교사는 수업 시 학생들의 개인차를 고려할 필요가 있다.
  - 원만한 교우 관계는 학습 동기를 강화시킨다.
  - 게임을 이용한 수업은 학습에 도움이 된다.
  - 효과적인 수업을 위한 게임 개발이 중요하다.
  - 조용한 학습 분위기가 수업 진행에 필수적이다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - 치과 접수원 - 환자
  - 보건 교사 - 학생
  - 심리 상담사 - 내담자
  - 약사 - 제약 회사 직원
  - 보험 설계사 - 고객

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



- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 학급 친구들 인터뷰하기
  - 조별 발표 순서 정하기
  - 인터넷 자료 검색하기
  - 발표 주제 선정하기
  - 과학 과제 제출하기
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 팀 회식에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
  - 아버지와 저녁 식사를 해야 해서
  - 어머니 병문안을 가야 해서
  - 해외 출장을 가야 해서
  - 팀 프로젝트 준비를 해야 해서
  - 아버지 생신 선물을 사러 가야 해서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
  - \$27
  - \$30
  - \$35
  - \$36
  - \$40
- 대화를 듣고, Young Inventors Challenge에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - 참가 연령
  - 지원 마감일
  - 대회 장소
  - 참가비
  - 우승 상품
- Sunnyvale Community Closet에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - 비영리 단체가 운영한다.
  - 기증받기 전에 기기가 작동하는지 점검한다.
  - 기기 보관을 위한 공간이 제한적이다.
  - 주말에는 오후 5시까지 연다.
  - 기증자에게 회원 카드를 발급한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 보러 가기로 선택한 아파트를 고르시오.

Apartments in Westford Village

Apartment	Number of Bedrooms	Walking Distance from Downtown	Floor	Monthly Rental Cost
① A	one	5 minutes	8th	\$600
② B	two	5 minutes	3rd	\$700
③ C	two	15 minutes	6th	\$650
④ D	three	15 minutes	4th	\$750
⑤ E	three	25 minutes	2nd	\$700

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

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

- ① That's too bad. The submission date has passed.
- ② Sure. They'll make a back-up file just in case.
- ③ Trust yourself. Your efforts will pay off.
- ④ It's not your fault. Wait for another chance.
- ⑤ No problem. The directors' meeting was canceled.

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

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

- ① Right. I'd like to send this package by express mail.
- ② Yes. I want to buy some stamps to put on this letter.
- ③ Great! Please give me the whole flower series now.
- ④ That's good. But those aren't the stamps you want.
- ⑤ Thanks! I'll go there now before they're sold out.

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

David: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm going to hire you as my speechwriter.
- ② You're the right person to give me advice.
- ③ I wouldn't make a single change if I were you.
- ④ You should've written the speech on your own.
- ⑤ I think it's better to soften the speech a little bit.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

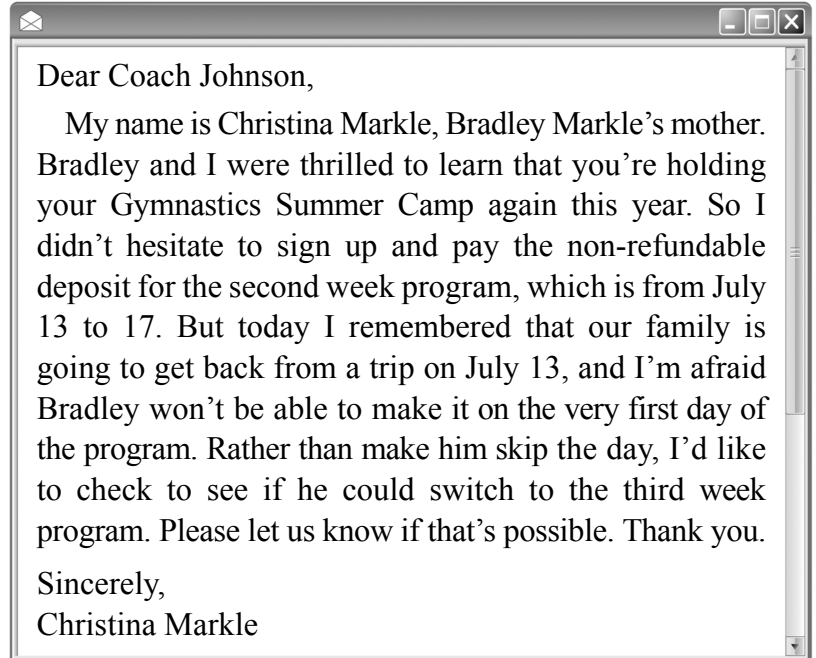
- ① avoiding insect bites in the wild
- ② distinguishing species of insects
- ③ insects' self-protection methods
- ④ means of saving endangered insects
- ⑤ a variety of insects' hunting techniques

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① ants                      ② butterflies              ③ beetles
- ④ grasshoppers            ⑤ bees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 캠프 참가를 위해 여행 일정을 조정하려고
- ② 캠프 참가 시기를 변경할 수 있는지 문의하려고
- ③ 캠프 등록 시 지불한 예치금 환불을 요구하려고
- ④ 캠프 일정이 분명하지 않은 것에 대해 항의하려고
- ⑤ 예약한 캠프 프로그램의 변경된 내용을 확인하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm leaving early tomorrow morning, finally! I've always wanted to explore the Amazon, the unknown and mysterious world. At this hour, the great Emerald Amazon Explorer should be at the port waiting for me to get on board. Freshwater dolphins will escort me on the playful river, and 500 species of birds, half a dozen species of monkeys, and numerous colorful butterflies will welcome me into their kingdom. I wish I could camp in the wild and enjoy the company of mosquitos, snakes, and spiders. I'd love to make the world's largest rainforest home. My heart swells as much as my chubby bags; yet, I'd better get some sleep since a long, tough journey is ahead of me.

- ① excited                      ② exhausted                      ③ frustrated
- ④ indifferent                      ⑤ relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Assertiveness may seem to some people to be uncharacteristic of counselors. If your picture of a counselor is someone who never disagrees, always "goes along," wants everything to be nice all the time, and only does what other people want him or her to do, this is not a picture of an assertive counselor. Being assertive does not have to mean being disagreeable. Being a counselor does not mean that you should simply be silent when someone tells a racist joke. An assertive counselor would find a way to call that person's attention to the fact that the joke is racist, explaining how it offended the hearer, and suggesting ways similar jokes could be avoided. Being assertive is a highly developed skill — it should fit nicely in the counselor's repertoire of techniques.

- ① 상담사는 상대방의 감정을 해치는 농담을 하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 상담사는 자기 생각을 분명하게 드러낼 줄도 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상담사는 항상 친절함 태도로 상담을 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 상담사는 정기적으로 상담 기술 교육을 받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 상담사는 상담 기록을 철저히 관리해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The negative effects of extrinsic motivators such as grades have been documented with students from different cultures. Although this matter is more complex than simply regarding all extrinsic rewards as controlling or diminishing learning, we agree with Richard Ryan and his colleagues that people across different cultures are likely to express more satisfaction with their lives when their primary goals are intrinsic rather than extrinsic. Another consistent research finding is that when a learning activity is undertaken explicitly to attain some extrinsic reward, people respond by seeking the least demanding way of ensuring the reward. Since there are three decades of evidence that dominating instruction with a system of controlling external rewards may contribute to inferior learning, using a pedagogy based on theories of intrinsic motivation appears to be a more reasonable and effective approach to enhancing learning among culturally diverse students.

\* pedagogy: 교수법

- ① 적절한 외적 보상이 삶의 만족도를 향상시킨다.
- ② 학습자의 외적 동기와 내적 동기의 균형이 필요하다.
- ③ 문화적 다양성을 고려한 교육 이론의 확립이 중요하다.
- ④ 내적 동기의 교육적 기능에 대한 실질적인 연구가 시급하다.
- ⑤ 내적 동기 부여가 문화적 배경이 다른 학생들의 교육에 효과적이다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Twin sirens hide in the sea of history, tempting those seeking to understand and appreciate the past onto the reefs of misunderstanding and misinterpretation. These twin dangers are temporocentrism and ethnocentrism. Temporocentrism is the belief that your times are the best of all possible times. All other times are thus inferior. Ethnocentrism is the belief that your culture is the best of all possible cultures. All other cultures are thus inferior. Temporocentrism and ethnocentrism unite to cause individuals and cultures to judge all other individuals and cultures by the “superior” standards of their current culture. This leads to a total lack of perspective when dealing with past and/or foreign cultures and a resultant misunderstanding and misappreciation of them. Temporocentrism and ethnocentrism tempt moderns into unjustified criticisms of the peoples of the past.

- ① distinct differences in the ways of recording history
- ② universal features discovered in different cultures
- ③ historians' efforts to advocate their own culture
- ④ pros and cons of two cross-cultural perspectives
- ⑤ beliefs that cause biased interpretations of the past

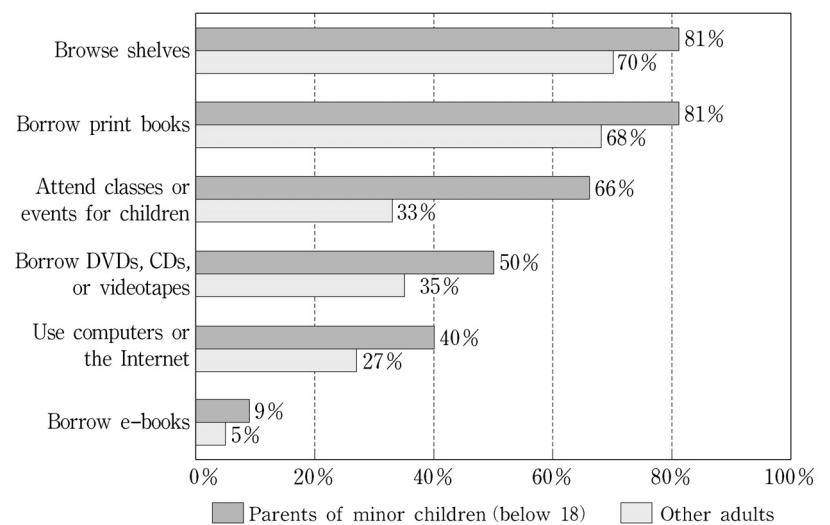
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we remark with surprise that someone “looks young” for his or her chronological age, we are observing that we all age biologically at different rates. Scientists have good evidence that this apparent difference is real. It is likely that age changes begin in different parts of the body at different times and that the rate of annual change varies among various cells, tissues, and organs, as well as from person to person. Unlike the passage of time, biological aging resists easy measurement. What we would like to have is one or a few measurable biological changes that mirror all other biological age changes without reference to the passage of time, so that we could say, for example, that someone who is chronologically eighty years old is biologically sixty years old. This kind of measurement would help explain why one eighty-year-old has so many more youthful qualities than does another eighty-year-old, who may be biologically eighty or even ninety years old.

- ① In Search of a Mirror Reflecting Biological Aging
- ② Reasons for Slow Aging in the Modern Era
- ③ A Few Tips to Guess Chronological Age
- ④ Secrets of Biological Aging Disclosed
- ⑤ Looking for the Fountain of Youth

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Library Activities of Parents of Minor Children and Other Adults



The above graph shows the results of a survey conducted in 2012. It compares the percentage of parents of minor children (hereafter, parents) and that of other adults in terms of their involvement in six library activities. ① Most notably, the percentage of parents is higher than that of other adults in all activity types. ② The percentage of parents who browsed shelves is the same as that of parents who borrowed print books. ③ The percentage gap between parents and other adults is largest in the activity of attending classes or events for children and is smallest in the activity of using computers or the Internet. ④ The percentage of other adults who browsed shelves is twice as high as that of other adults who borrowed DVDs, CDs, or videotapes. ⑤ Finally, the percentage of parents who borrowed e-books is less than 10% but is higher than that of other adults who did the same activity.



25. Protogenes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Known for his devotion to each of his paintings, Protogenes was an ancient Greek painter and a rival of Apelles. He was born in Caunus, on the coast of Caria, but lived most of his life in Rhodes. Little else is known of him. But there are some accounts of his paintings. The *Ialysus* and the *Satyr* were the most well-known among his works. Protogenes spent approximately seven years painting the *Ialysus*, a depiction of a local hero of a town in Rhodes. After remaining in Rhodes for at least 200 years, it was carried off to Rome. There later it was destroyed by fire. Protogenes worked on the *Satyr* during Demetrius Poliorcetes' attack on Rhodes from 305 to 304 B.C. Interestingly, the garden in which he painted the *Satyr* was in the middle of the enemy's camp. Protogenes is said to have been about seventy years of age when the *Satyr* was completed.

- ① 고대 그리스 화가였다.
- ② 일생의 대부분을 Rhodes에서 지냈다.
- ③ *Ialysus*를 그리는 데 대략 7년을 보냈다.
- ④ 적진과 멀리 떨어진 곳에서 *Satyr*를 그렸다.
- ⑤ *Satyr*를 완성했을 때는 약 70세였다고 전해진다.

26. 2015 Annual Teen Programmers Conference에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### 2015 Annual Teen Programmers Conference

November 21 & 22, 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Hosted by the Teen Programmers Association

Is the computer screen your universe? Then join our conference held at West State University's Brilliance Hall, and challenge yourself! Here you'll meet the leaders in modern computer science.

#### The conference includes:

- Lectures by renowned industry figures, including Warwick Meade
- 10 separate seminars on hardware / software, programming, and new applications
- Exhibitions of their latest products by 12 major firms

#### Ticket Prices:

- Total Pass: \$25 (includes buffet lunch)
- Lectures & Seminars Only: \$15
- Exhibitions Only: \$10



Booking is essential. Reserve your tickets at [www.tiinprogrammers.org](http://www.tiinprogrammers.org).

- ① 3일간 진행된다.
- ② 시청의 대강당에서 개최된다.
- ③ 12개의 개별 세미나가 열린다.
- ④ Total Pass에 점심 뷔페가 포함된다.
- ⑤ 예약하지 않아도 참가할 수 있다.

27. Virginia Art Show 2015에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Virginia Art Show 2015

We invite you to join us at the 20th Virginia Art Show, famed all along the east coast for the variety and quality of its exhibits. Works by famous artists such as Mabel Green, Theresa Peterson, and Ronald McKuen will be displayed. The Virginia Philharmonic will perform on the first day of the show.

Come and enjoy the fabulous drawings, sculptures, photographs, digital works, and the great music!

- Dates: November 1 – 30
- Hours: 10:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
- Place: Westchester Art Center
- Entrance Fees:
  - Adults: \$15 one day
  - Children: \$7 one day



*Free admission for Virginia residents*

For further information, please visit our website at [www.virginiaartshow.org](http://www.virginiaartshow.org).

- ① 스무 번째 개최되는 행사이다.
- ② 유명한 예술가의 작품이 전시된다.
- ③ 행사 첫날 Virginia Philharmonic의 공연이 있다.
- ④ 두 달 동안 열린다.
- ⑤ Virginia 주민의 무료입장이 가능하다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to ① their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood ② tossed into water floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is ③ exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it ④ causing them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole. The notion ⑤ that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese.

\* salient: 현저한, 두드러진

\*\* levity: 가벼움

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Atitlán Giant Grebe was a large, flightless bird that had evolved from the much more widespread and smaller Pied-billed Grebe. By 1965 there were only around 80 birds left on Lake Atitlán. One immediate reason was easy enough to spot: the local human population was cutting down the reed beds at a furious rate. This (A) [accommodation / destruction] was driven by the needs of a fast growing mat-making industry. But there were other problems. An American airline was intent on developing the lake as a tourist destination for fishermen. However, there was a major problem with this idea: the lake (B) [lacked / supported] any suitable sporting fish! To compensate for this rather obvious defect, a specially selected species of fish called the Large-mouthed Bass was introduced. The introduced individuals immediately turned their attentions to the crabs and small fish that lived in the lake, thus (C) [competing / cooperating] with the few remaining grebes for food. There is also little doubt that they sometimes gobbled up the zebra-striped Atitlán Giant Grebe's chicks.

\* reed: 갈대

\*\* gobble up: 게걸스럽게 먹다

- |   |               |           |             |
|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|
|   | (A)           | (B)       | (C)         |
| ① | accommodation | lacked    | competing   |
| ② | accommodation | supported | cooperating |
| ③ | destruction   | lacked    | competing   |
| ④ | destruction   | supported | cooperating |
| ⑤ | destruction   | lacked    | cooperating |

30. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

The dancers stood on a two-step elevated stage, so that there was a natural gap between those who came to dance and those who came to watch. The host randomly pulled the name of a well-known dancer, Linx, out of a hat. People cheered. According to the format, Linx had to "call out" another dancer to battle him on stage. Instead of deliberately choosing someone, however, ① he decided to select his opponent randomly by making himself into a human spin-wheel. He propelled himself into a backspin, covered ② his eyes, and extended his arm above his head. When his body finally stopped spinning, ③ his arm pointed away from the dancers on stage and directly at Dan Tres, standing among the spectators. The crowd erupted in "Ohhhhs!" because ④ he was an older family man who had not danced hip-hop in many years, while the much younger Linx was a nimble b-boy. Linx looked embarrassed, but nonetheless ⑤ he called out the respected elder to battle.

\* nimble: 동작이 날렵한

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements ever spread from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will spread into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently. [3점]

\* metric system: 미터법

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| ① categorization | ② innovation  |
| ③ investigation  | ④ observation |
| ⑤ specification  |               |

32. Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of \_\_\_\_\_. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter. [3점]

\* shiver: 떨다

- |   |
|---|
| ① a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands    |
| ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering       |
| ③ a biologically significant improvement of circumstances       |
| ④ judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially      |
| ⑤ a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability |

33. Research and development for seed improvement has long been a public domain and government activity for the common good. However, private capital started to flow into seed production and took it over as a sector of the economy, creating an artificial split between the two aspects of the seed's nature: its role as means of production and its role as product. This process gained pace after the invention of hybrid breeding of maize in the late 1920s. Today most maize seed cultivated are hybrids. The companies that sell them are able to keep the distinct parent lines from farmers, and the grain that they produce is not suited for seed saving and replanting. The combination guarantees that farmers will have to \_\_\_\_\_. In the 1990s the extension of patent laws as the only intellectual property rights tool into the area of seed varieties started to create a growing market for private seed companies. [3점]

\* maize: 옥수수

- ① buy more seed from the company each season
- ② use more chemical fertilizer than before
- ③ pioneer markets for their food products
- ④ increase the efficiency of food production
- ⑤ search for ways to maintain rural communities

34. Long before Walt Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass*, poets had addressed themselves to fame. Horace, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, and Keats all hoped that poetic greatness would grant them a kind of earthly immortality. Whitman held a similar faith that for centuries the world would value his poems. But to this ancient desire to live forever on the page, he added a new sense of fame. Readers would not simply attend to the poet's work; they would be attracted to the greatness of his personality. They would see in his poems a vibrant cultural performance, an individual springing from the book with tremendous charisma and appeal. Out of the political rallies and electoral parades that marked Jacksonian America, Whitman defined poetic fame in relation to the crowd. Other poets might look for their inspiration from the goddess of poetry. Whitman's poet sought \_\_\_\_\_. In the instability of American democracy, fame would be dependent on celebrity, on the degree to which the people rejoiced in the poet and his work. [3점]

\* rally: 집회

- ① a refuge from public attention
- ② poetic purity out of political chaos
- ③ immortality in literature itself
- ④ the approval of his contemporaries
- ⑤ fame with political celebrities

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Some people make few intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter, gather lines, and go gray.

- (A) They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives. What is the difference between these two groups of people?
- (B) But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and stick to routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes.
- (C) It's their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one.

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

36.

Sometimes, after punishment has been administered a few times, it needn't be continued, because the mere threat of punishment is enough to induce the desired behavior.

- (A) Avoidance training, however, doesn't always work in our favor. For instance, a child who has been repeatedly criticized for poor performance on math may learn to dodge difficult math problems in order to avoid further punishment.
- (B) Unfortunately, because of this avoidance, the child fails to develop his math skills and therefore improve the capabilities he has, and so a vicious cycle has set in. The avoidance must be unlearned through some positive experiences with math in order for this cycle to be broken.
- (C) Psychologists call this avoidance training because the person is learning to avoid the possibility of a punishing consequence. Avoidance training is responsible for many everyday behaviors. It has taught you to carry an umbrella when it looks like rain to avoid the punishment of getting wet, and to keep your hand away from a hot iron to avoid the punishment of a burn.

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



[37~38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

Surprised by the vision of an unfamiliar silhouette pushing into the house, these dogs were using their eyes instead of their noses.

Remember when you were little and you imagined that adults had infinite power? Surely someone who could drive the car, open the juice container, and reach the sink could make it stop raining. ( ① ) I think that's the same expectation that we have with respect to our dogs and their ability to smell. ( ② ) Because they are so good at using their noses, we assume that they can smell anything, anytime. ( ③ ) But dogs use other senses, too, and the brains of both humans and dogs tend to intensify one sense at a time. ( ④ ) Many owners have been snapped at by their dogs when they returned home with a new hairdo or a new coat. ( ⑤ ) Their noses may be remarkable, but they're not always switched on.

38.

Even so, it is not the money *per se* that is valuable, but the fact that it can potentially yield more positive experiences.

Money — beyond the bare minimum necessary for food and shelter — is nothing more than a means to an end. Yet so often we confuse means with ends, and sacrifice happiness (end) for money (means). It is easy to do this when material wealth is elevated to the position of the ultimate end, as it so often is in our society. ( ① ) This is not to say that the accumulation and production of material wealth is in itself wrong. ( ② ) Material prosperity can help individuals, as well as society, attain higher levels of happiness. ( ③ ) Financial security can liberate us from work we do not find meaningful and from having to worry about the next paycheck. ( ④ ) Moreover, the desire to make money can challenge and inspire us. ( ⑤ ) Material wealth in and of itself does not necessarily generate meaning or lead to emotional wealth. [3점]

\* *per se*: 그 자체로

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Food intake is essential for the survival of every living organism. The failure to detect spoiled or toxic food can have deadly consequences. Therefore, it is not surprising that humans use all their five senses to analyze food quality. ① A first judgment about the value of a food source is made on its appearance and smell. ② Food that looks and smells attractive is taken into the mouth. ③ The value of a particular food is an estimation of how good it is, based on its level of vitamins, minerals, or calories. ④ Here, based on a complex sensory analysis that is not only restricted to the sense of taste but also includes smell, touch, and hearing, the final decision whether to swallow or reject food is made. ⑤ Frequently, this complex interaction between different senses is inappropriately referred to as 'taste' although it should be better called flavor perception, because it uses multiple senses.

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

Performance must be judged in terms of what is under the control of the individuals being evaluated rather than those influences on performance that are beyond their control. There can be broad, influential factors, sometimes of an economic nature, that hold down the performance of everyone being judged. One example is in sales. If there is a general downturn in the economy and products or services are not being purchased with the same frequency as in the previous year, sales could be down, for example, by an average of 15%. This 15% (actually -15%) figure would then represent "average" performance. Perhaps the best salesperson in the year had only a 3% drop in sales over the previous year. Thus, "good" performance in this situation is a smaller loss compared to some average or norm group.



In performance evaluation, we should consider \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_ factors affecting the individual's performance rather than \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ figures only.

- | (A)            | (B)             |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ① contextual   | ..... put aside |
| ② contextual   | ..... rely on   |
| ③ controllable | ..... put aside |
| ④ positive     | ..... ignore    |
| ⑤ positive     | ..... rely on   |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We might describe science that has no known practical value as basic science or basic research. Our exploration of worlds such as Jupiter would be called basic science, and it is easy to argue that basic science is not worth the effort and expense because it has no known practical use. Of course, the problem is that we have no way of knowing what knowledge will be of use until we acquire that knowledge. In the middle of the 19th century, Queen Victoria is supposed to have asked physicist Michael Faraday what good his experiments with electricity and magnetism were. He answered, "Madam, what good is a baby?" Of course, Faraday's experiments were the beginning of the electronic age. Many of the practical uses of scientific knowledge that fill our world — transistors, vaccines, plastics — began as basic research. Basic scientific research provides the raw materials that technology and engineering use to solve problems.

Basic scientific research has yet one more important use that is so valuable it seems an insult to refer to it as merely functional. Science is the study of nature, and as we learn more about how nature works, we learn more about what our existence in this universe means for us. The seemingly \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge we gain from space probes to other worlds tells us about our planet and our own role in the scheme of nature. Science tells us where we are and what we are, and that knowledge is beyond value.

\* space probe: 우주탐사기(機)

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Does Basic Science Bring to Us?
- ② The Crisis of Researchers in Basic Science
- ③ Common Goals of Science and Technology
- ④ Technology: The Ultimate Aim of Basic Science
- ⑤ Michael Faraday, Frontiersman of the Electronic Age!

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① applicable      ② impractical      ③ inaccurate
- ④ priceless      ⑤ resourceful

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The midday sun was glorious. The high school grounds were filled with well-dressed people, posing in fancy dresses and suits for cheerful photographers. Congratulations, hugs, and laughter were contagious. Hannah looked at all the familiar faces that had been part of (a) her life for the last few years. Soon her mother would be joining them. She recalled the first day of school when she had stood in that same place, in the middle of many anxious freshmen, some of whom had become her closest friends.

(B)

"Hannah, you look so serious. What are you thinking about?" "Oh, Mom, just, you know." Her mother smiled. "You'll miss this place, won't you?" Hannah nodded. "Quick," her mother said, "stand over there ... and smile, Hannah. You have such a pretty smile." (b) She hurried out her cell phone, zoomed in on her daughter, and realized suddenly that she was looking at a young lady. "You're all grown-up," she whispered. Hannah took more photos with her teachers in the school garden. She wished all the memories would remain in her mind forever.

(C)

Hannah struggled with the many class hours, the endless assignments, and the exams. However, there were exciting events like sports days and school festivals. How could (c) she ever forget her second year! She had sung and danced with her friends in the festival, part of a sensational performance. After that, she had become more confident and active. Her thoughts wandering, Hannah vaguely heard her mother's voice. "Here you are!" Her mother hurried over, and gave (d) her a bundle of lilies and roses and a big hug.

(D)

That day was unusually foggy as if something mysterious were ahead. Hannah was nervous and trembling. The principal was energetically addressing them, talking of the challenges and thrills of high school life, but she could not concentrate. Later, a tall, strict-looking man introduced himself as (e) her homeroom teacher. The classroom was old, but neat and inviting. Hannah was seated in the fifth row, hallway side, even though she had wanted a window seat. High school life soon proved as challenging as the principal had predicted.

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. 윗글의 Hannah에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 다른 신입생들과 함께 운동장에 서 있었다.
- ② 학교 정원에서 선생님들과 사진을 찍었다.
- ③ 축제에서 노래를 부르고 춤을 추었다.
- ④ 교장 선생님의 말씀에 집중할 수가 없었다.
- ⑤ 교실에서 다섯 번째 줄 창가 자리에 앉았다.

\* 확인 사항

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