

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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 멸종 위기 동물을 소개하려고
- ② 동물원 관람 예절을 안내하려고
- ③ 어린이 동물 캠프를 홍보하려고
- ④ 신입 동물 훈련사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 야생 동물 보호를 독려하려고

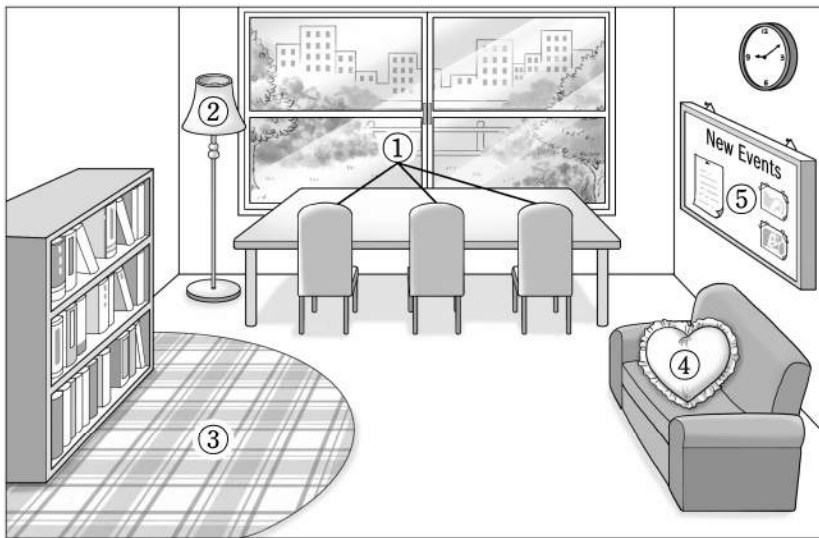
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 점심시간에 운동하는 것은 활력과 집중력을 높인다.
- ② 개인의 건강 상태에 따라 운동 강도를 조절해야 한다.
- ③ 부상 방지를 위해 올바른 자세로 운동하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 규칙적인 운동은 정서 안정에 도움을 줄 수 있다.
- ⑤ 과도한 아침 운동은 업무에 방해가 될 수 있다.

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

- ① 정기적인 학습 상담은 학습 능력을 높여 줄 수 있다.
- ② 메모하는 것은 과제를 관리하는 데 효율적인 방법이다.
- ③ 자신만의 암기법을 활용하면 성적을 향상시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 두뇌의 균형적인 발달은 메모하는 습관으로 촉진된다.
- ⑤ 실천 가능한 계획 수립이 과제 해결의 출발점이다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 간식 준비하기
- ② 유인물 출력하기
- ③ 학교 체육관 예약하기
- ④ 강사에게 연락하기
- ⑤ 배너 배송 일정 확인하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60
- ② \$63
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$75
- ⑤ \$80

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 콘서트 티켓을 예매하지 못해서
- ② 과학 토론 대회에 참가해야 해서
- ③ 아르바이트 대체 근무자를 찾지 못해서
- ④ 부모님과 함께 여행을 가야 해서
- ⑤ 축구 경기에 출전해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Raven Elliott의 책 사인회에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜
- ② 장소
- ③ 시작 시간
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 신청 방법

9. Grandhill Park Cleanup 행사에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 9월 30일에 열릴 것이다.
- ② 참가자들은 둘이서 짝을 이루어 쓰레기를 주울 것이다.
- ③ 유명 인사들이 참가할 것이다.
- ④ 모든 참가자들은 에코백을 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 참가자들은 쓰레기봉투와 장갑을 가져와야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 수강할 스포츠 프로그램을 고르시오.

After-school Sports Programs

	Program	Sport	Grade	Day	Equipment provided
①	A	Volleyball	All	Monday	○
②	B	Baseball	All	Tuesday	○
③	C	Soccer	3rd	Wednesday	×
④	D	Badminton	1st & 2nd	Thursday	×
⑤	E	Table tennis	2nd & 3rd	Friday	○

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

- ① Why don't you download the app first?
- ② I agree! We can open a new pizza place.
- ③ Really? I wonder why they don't deliver.
- ④ That's great! Can you order the pizza now?
- ⑤ Okay. I'll attend the meeting in person then.

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

- ① That's a good idea. You'd better take it.
- ② Sorry, but you're not allowed to go outside.
- ③ Cheer up. We'll take a trip to the mountains.
- ④ That's true. We saw a shooting star last night.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I can give you a ride to your school.

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

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

- ① Excellent! I'll see you at 7 p.m. on Sunday.
- ② I'd appreciate it if you could do that for me.
- ③ Why not? I want to pick them up right now.
- ④ Please remember to fix the zipper on time.
- ⑤ Well done! The repaired pants fit me well.

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

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

- ① I know what you mean. You can stay home.
- ② Absolutely. I would never go barefoot walking.
- ③ Sounds good to me. Let's try it this weekend!
- ④ It's my fault. I should've booked the event earlier.
- ⑤ I had a nice time there. You should do it.

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

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① No problem. We can reschedule our meeting.
- ② Don't be upset. I'll record the interview for you.
- ③ Calm down. Did you call the computer service center?
- ④ I see. We can exchange your laptop for a new one.
- ⑤ No way. Are you done editing the video clips?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

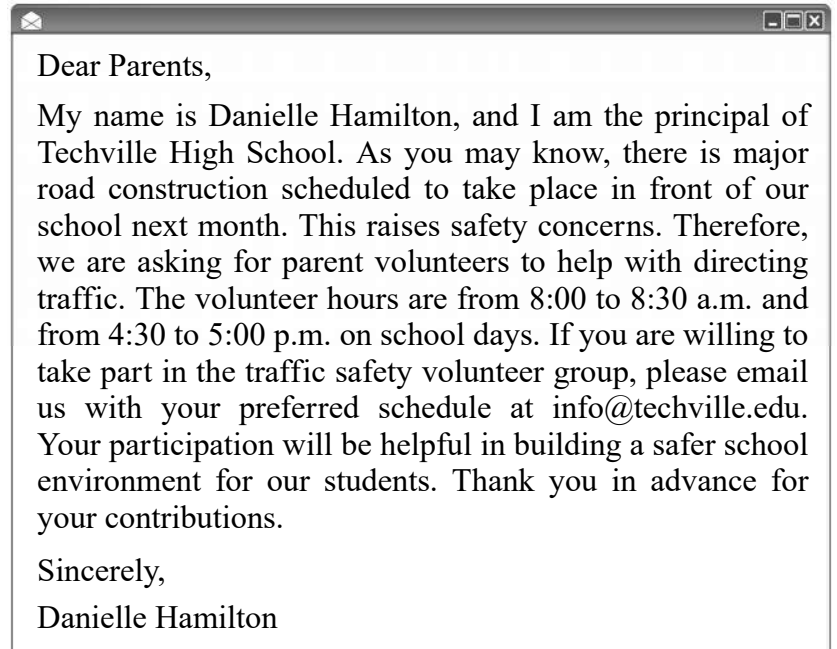
- ① survival strategies of endangered animals
- ② impacts of environmental changes on animals' diet
- ③ methods animals adopt to make up for lack of sleep
- ④ hunting patterns used by animals in the wild
- ⑤ factors that affect animals' sleep patterns

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① elephants            ② bats                    ③ sheep
- ④ lions                    ⑤ flamingos

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 교통안전 봉사 참여를 요청하려고
- ② 자원봉사 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ③ 학교 시설 공사에 대한 양해를 구하려고
- ④ 학교 앞 도로 공사의 필요성을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 등·하교 차량 안전 수칙 준수를 당부하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Nancy의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day trip to Midtown scheduled for today was canceled because the road leading there was blocked by heavy snow. "Luck just didn't run my way. Sightseeing in Midtown was why I signed up for this trip ..." Nancy said to herself, with a long sigh. She was thinking of all the interesting sights she wouldn't be able to enjoy. All of a sudden, there was a knock at the door. "News! We are going to the Pland Zoo near the hotel. We will meet in the lobby soon." It was the voice of her tour guide. She sprung off the couch and started putting on her coat in a hurry. "The Pland Zoo! That's on my bucket list! What a turn of fortune!" shouted Nancy.

- ① disappointed → excited      ② relieved → anxious
- ③ surprised → annoyed        ④ ashamed → grateful
- ⑤ indifferent → amazed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Confident is not the same as comfortable. One of the biggest misconceptions about becoming self-confident is that it means living fearlessly. The key to building confidence is quite the opposite. It means we are willing to let fear be present as we do the things that matter to us. When we establish some self-confidence in something, it feels good. We want to stay there and hold on to it. But if we only go where we feel confident, then confidence never expands beyond that. If we only do the things we know we can do well, fear of the new and unknown tends to grow. Building confidence inevitably demands that we make friends with vulnerability because it is the only way to be without confidence for a while. But the only way confidence can grow is when we are willing to be without it. When we can step into fear and sit with the unknown, it is the courage of doing so that builds confidence from the ground up.

\* vulnerability: 취약성

- ① 적성을 파악하기 위해서는 자신 있는 일을 다양하게 시도해야 한다.
- ② 자신감을 키우기 위해 낯설고 두려운 일에 도전하는 용기를 가져야 한다.
- ③ 어려운 일을 자신 있게 수행하기 위해 사전에 계획을 철저히 세워야 한다.
- ④ 과도한 자신감을 갖기보다는 자신의 약점을 객관적으로 분석해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 경험과 지식을 바탕으로 당면한 문제에 자신 있게 대처해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “The best is the enemy of the good.”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Gold plating in the project means needlessly enhancing the expected results, namely, adding characteristics that are costly, not required, and that have low added value with respect to the targets — in other words, giving more with no real justification other than to demonstrate one’s own talent. Gold plating is especially interesting for project team members, as it is typical of projects with a marked professional component — in other words, projects that involve specialists with proven experience and extensive professional autonomy. In these environments specialists often see the project as an opportunity to test and enrich their skill sets. There is therefore a strong temptation, in all good faith, to engage in gold plating, namely, to achieve more or higher-quality work that gratifies the professional but does not add value to the client’s requests, and at the same time removes valuable resources from the project. As the saying goes, “The best is the enemy of the good.”

\* autonomy: 자율성 \*\* gratify: 만족시키다

- ① Pursuing perfection at work causes conflicts among team members.
- ② Raising work quality only to prove oneself is not desirable.
- ③ Inviting overqualified specialists to a project leads to bad ends.
- ④ Responding to the changing needs of clients is unnecessary.
- ⑤ Acquiring a range of skills for a project does not ensure success.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to conform rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. These experiences are not new; many Europeans experienced exclusion and poverty during the first two waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Eventually, these immigrants transformed this country with significant changes that included enlightenment and acceptance of diversity. People of color, however, continue to struggle for acceptance. Once again, the challenge is to recognize that other cultures think and act differently and that they have the right to do so. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, immigrants will no longer be strangers among us.

- ① 이민자 고유의 정체성을 유지할 권리에 대한 공동체의 인식이 필요하다.
- ② 이민자의 적응을 돕기 위해 그들의 요구를 반영한 정책 수립이 중요하다.
- ③ 이민자는 미래 사회의 긍정적 변화에 핵심적 역할을 수행할 수 있다.
- ④ 다문화 사회의 안정을 위해서는 국제적 차원의 지속적인 협력이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 문화적 동화는 장기적이고 체계적인 과정을 통해 점진적으로 이루어진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The primary purpose of commercial music radio broadcasting is to deliver an audience to a group of advertisers and sponsors. To achieve commercial success, that audience must be as large as possible. More than any other characteristics (such as demographic or psychographic profile, purchasing power, level of interest, degree of satisfaction, quality of attention or emotional state), the quantity of an audience aggregated as a mass is the most significant metric for broadcasters seeking to make music radio for profitable ends. As a result, broadcasters attempt to maximise their audience size by playing music that is popular, or — at the very least — music that can be relied upon not to cause audiences to switch off their radio or change the station. Audience retention is a key value (if not the key value) for many music programmers and for radio station management. In consequence, a high degree of risk aversion frequently marks out the ‘successful’ radio music programmer. Playlists are restricted, and often very small.

\* aggregate: 모으다 \*\* aversion: 싫어함

- ① features of music playlists appealing to international audiences
- ② influence of advertisers on radio audiences’ musical preferences
- ③ difficulties of increasing audience size in radio music programmes
- ④ necessity of satisfying listeners’ diverse needs in the radio business
- ⑤ outcome of music radio businesses’ attempts to attract large audiences

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Before the web, newspaper archives were largely the musty domain of professional researchers and journalism students. Journalism was, by definition, current. The general accessibility of archives has greatly extended the shelf life of journalism, with older stories now regularly cited to provide context for more current ones. With regard to how meaning is made of complex issues encountered in the news, this departure can be understood as a readiness by online news consumers to engage with the underlying issues and contexts of the news that was not apparent in, or even possible for, print consumers. One of the emergent qualities of online news, determined in part by the depth of readily accessible online archives, seems to be the possibility of understanding news stories as the manifest outcomes of larger economic, social and cultural issues rather than short-lived and unconnected media spectacles.

\* archive: 기록 보관소 \*\* musty: 곰팡내 나는 \*\*\* manifest: 분명한

- ① Web-based Journalism: Lasting Longer and Contextually Wider
- ② With the Latest Content, Online News Beats Daily Newspapers!
- ③ How Online Media Journalists Reveal Hidden Stories Behind News
- ④ Let’s Begin a Journey to the Past with Printed Newspapers!
- ⑤ Present and Future of Journalism in the Web World



25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

College Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-year-olds by Race/Ethnicity in the U.S. in 2011, 2016, and 2021

Race/Ethnicity \ Year	2011	2016	2021
White	45%	42%	38%
Black	37%	36%	37%
Hispanic	35%	39%	33%
Asian	60%	58%	61%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	24%	19%	28%

Note: Rounded figures are displayed.

The table above shows the college enrollment rates of 18- to 24-year-olds from five racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. in 2011, 2016, and 2021. ① Among the five groups, Asians exhibited the highest college enrollment rate with more than 50% in each year listed in the table. ② Whites were the second highest in terms of the college enrollment rate among all the groups in all three years, while the rate dropped below 40% in 2021. ③ The college enrollment rates of both Blacks and Hispanics were higher than 35% but lower than 40% in 2011 and in 2021. ④ Among the years displayed in the table, 2016 was the only year when the college enrollment rate of Hispanics was higher than that of Blacks. ⑤ In each year, American Indians/Alaska Natives showed the lowest college enrollment rate.

26. Charles Rosen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles Rosen, a virtuoso pianist and distinguished writer, was born in New York in 1927. Rosen displayed a remarkable talent for the piano from his early childhood. In 1951, the year he earned his doctoral degree in French literature at Princeton University, Rosen made both his New York piano debut and his first recordings. To glowing praise, he appeared in numerous recitals and orchestral concerts around the world. Rosen's performances impressed some of the 20th century's most well-known composers, who invited him to play their music. Rosen was also the author of many widely admired books about music. His most famous book, *The Classical Style*, was first published in 1971 and won the U.S. National Book Award the next year. This work, which was reprinted in an expanded edition in 1997, remains a landmark in the field. While writing extensively, Rosen continued to perform as a pianist for the rest of his life until he died in 2012.

- ① 어려서부터 피아노에 재능을 보였다.
- ② 프랑스 문학으로 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 유명 작곡가들로부터 그들의 작품 연주를 요청받았다.
- ④ *The Classical Style*이 처음으로 출판되고 다음 해에 상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 피아니스트 활동을 중단하고 글쓰기에 매진하였다.

27. Brushwood National Park Tour Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Brushwood National Park Tour Program**

Walking in nature is a great way to stay fit and healthy. Enjoy free park walks with our volunteer guides, while appreciating the beautiful sights and sounds of the forest.

**Details**

- Open on weekdays from March to November
- Easy walk along the path for one hour (3 km)
- Groups of 15 to 20 per guide

**Registration**

- Scan the QR code to sign up for the tour.



**Note**

- A bottle of water will be provided to each participant.
- Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.
- Tours may be canceled due to weather conditions.

※ If you have any questions, please email us at brushwoodtour@parks.org.

- ① 자원봉사 안내자가 동행한다.
- ② 주말에 진행된다.
- ③ QR 코드를 스캔하여 신청한다.
- ④ 각 참가자에게 물이 한 병씩 제공될 것이다.
- ⑤ 날씨에 따라 취소될 수 있다.

28. WGHS Geography Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**WGHS Geography Photo Contest**

The event you've been waiting for all this year is finally here! Please join Wood Gate High School's 10th annual Geography Photo Contest.

**Guidelines**

- Participants should use the theme of the "Beauty of Rivers Crossing Our City."
- Submissions are limited to one photo per person.
- Files should not be larger than 50 MB.

**Schedule**

	When	Where
Submission	October 2 – October 8	Email: geography@woodgate.edu
Voting	October 11 – October 13	School Website: https://www.woodgate.edu
Exhibition	October 16 – October 20	Main Lobby

**Note**

- The top 10 photos selected by students will be exhibited.
- ※ For more information, visit the geography teacher's room.

- ① 처음으로 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 출품 사진 주제에 제한이 없다.
- ③ 100 MB 크기의 파일을 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 투표는 일주일간 실시된다.
- ⑤ 학생들이 선정한 사진들이 전시될 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Viewing the stress response as a resource can transform the physiology of fear into the biology of courage. It can turn a threat into a challenge and can help you ① do your best under pressure. Even when the stress doesn't feel helpful — as in the case of anxiety — welcoming it can transform ② it into something that is helpful: more energy, more confidence, and a greater willingness to take action. You can apply this strategy in your own life anytime you notice signs of stress. When you feel your heart beating or your breath quickening, ③ realizing that it is your body's way of trying to give you more energy. If you notice tension in your body, remind yourself ④ that the stress response gives you access to your strength. Sweaty palms? Remember what it felt like ⑤ to go on your first date — palms sweat when you're close to something you want.

\* physiology: 생리 기능

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

Why is the value of *place* so important? From a historical perspective, until the 1700s textile production was a hand process using the fibers available within a ① particular geographic region, for example, cotton, wool, silk, and flax. Trade among regions ② increased the availability of these fibers and associated textiles made from the fibers. The First Industrial Revolution and subsequent technological advancements in manufactured fibers ③ added to the fact that fibers and textiles were no longer “place-bound.” Fashion companies created and consumers could acquire textiles and products made from textiles with little or no connection to where, how, or by whom the products were made. This ④ countered a disconnect between consumers and the products they use on a daily basis, a loss of understanding and appreciation in the skills and resources necessary to create these products, and an associated disregard for the human and natural resources necessary for the products' creation. Therefore, renewing a value on *place* ⑤ reconnects the company and the consumer with the people, geography, and culture of a particular location.

\* textile: 직물

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the post-World War II years after 1945, unparalleled economic growth fueled a building boom and a massive migration from the central cities to the new suburban areas. The suburbs were far more dependent on the automobile, signaling the shift from primary dependence on public transportation to private cars. Soon this led to the construction of better highways and freeways and the decline and even loss of public transportation. With all of these changes came a \_\_\_\_\_ of leisure. As more people owned their own homes, with more space inside and lovely yards outside, their recreation and leisure time was increasingly centered around the home or, at most, the neighborhood. One major activity of this home-based leisure was watching television. No longer did one have to ride the trolley to the theater to watch a movie; similar entertainment was available for free and more conveniently from television.

\* unparalleled: 유례없는

- ① downfall
- ② uniformity
- ③ restoration
- ④ privatization
- ⑤ customization

32. Many people create and share pictures and videos on the Internet. The difficulty is finding what you want. Typically, people want to search using words (rather than, say, example sketches). Because most pictures don't come with words attached, it is natural to try and build tagging systems that tag images with relevant words. The underlying machinery is straightforward — we apply image classification and object detection methods and tag the image with the output words. But tags aren't \_\_\_\_\_. It matters who is doing what, and tags don't capture this. For example, tagging a picture of a cat in the street with the object categories “cat”, “street”, “trash can” and “fish bones” leaves out the information that the cat is pulling the fish bones out of an open trash can on the street.

- ① a set of words that allow users to identify an individual object
- ② a comprehensive description of what is happening in an image
- ③ a reliable resource for categorizing information by pictures
- ④ a primary means of organizing a sequential order of words
- ⑤ a useful filter for sorting similar but not identical images

33. An invention or discovery that is too far ahead of its time is worthless; no one can follow. Ideally, an innovation opens up only the next step from what is known and invites the culture to move forward one hop. An overly futuristic, unconventional, or visionary invention can fail initially (it may lack essential not-yet-invented materials or a critical market or proper understanding) yet succeed later, when the ecology of supporting ideas catches up. Gregor Mendel's 1865 theories of genetic heredity were correct but ignored for 35 years. His sharp insights were not accepted because they did not explain the problems biologists had at the time, nor did his explanation operate by known mechanisms, so his discoveries were out of reach even for the early adopters. Decades later science faced the urgent questions that Mendel's discoveries could answer. Now his insights \_\_\_\_\_. Within a few years of one another, three different scientists each independently rediscovered Mendel's forgotten work, which of course had been there all along. [3점]

\* ecology: 생태 환경 \*\* heredity: 유전

- ① caught up to modern problems
- ② raised even more questions
- ③ addressed past and current topics alike
- ④ were only one step away
- ⑤ regained acceptance of the public

34. Prior to photography, \_\_\_\_\_.

While painters have always lifted particular places out of their 'dwelling' and transported them elsewhere, paintings were time-consuming to produce, relatively difficult to transport and one-of-a-kind. The multiplication of photographs especially took place with the introduction of the half-tone plate in the 1880s that made possible the mechanical reproduction of photographs in newspapers, periodicals, books and advertisements. Photography became coupled to consumer capitalism and the globe was now offered 'in limitless quantities, figures, landscapes, events which had not previously been utilised either at all, or only as pictures for one customer'. With capitalism's arrangement of the world as a 'department store', 'the proliferation and circulation of representations ... achieved a spectacular and virtually inescapable global magnitude'. Gradually photographs became cheap mass-produced objects that made the world visible, aesthetic and desirable. Experiences were 'democratised' by translating them into cheap images. Light, small and mass-produced photographs became dynamic vehicles for the spatiotemporal circulation of places. [3점]

\* proliferation: 확산 \*\* magnitude: (큰) 규모 \*\*\* aesthetic: 미적인

- ① paintings alone connected with nature
- ② painting was the major form of art
- ③ art held up a mirror to the world
- ④ desire for travel was not strong
- ⑤ places did not travel well

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although organizations are offering telecommuting programs in greater numbers than ever before, acceptance and use of these programs are still limited by a number of factors. ① These factors include manager reliance on face-to-face management practices, lack of telecommuting training within an organization, misperceptions of and discomfort with flexible workplace programs, and a lack of information about the effects of telecommuting on an organization's bottom line. ② Despite these limitations, at the beginning of the 21st century, a new "anytime, anywhere" work culture is emerging. ③ Care must be taken to select employees whose personal and working characteristics are best suited for telecommuting. ④ Continuing advances in information technology, the expansion of a global workforce, and increased desire to balance work and family are only three of the many factors that will gradually reduce the current barriers to telecommuting as a dominant workforce development. ⑤ With implications for organizational cost savings, especially with regard to lower facility costs, increased employee flexibility, and productivity, telecommuting is increasingly of interest to many organizations.

\* telecommute: (컴퓨터로) 집에서 근무하다

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

36.

The intuitive ability to classify and generalize is undoubtedly a useful feature of life and research, but it carries a high cost, such as in our tendency to stereotype generalizations about people and situations.

- (A) Intuitively and quickly, we mentally sort things into groups based on what we perceive the differences between them to be, and that is the basis for stereotyping. Only afterwards do we examine (or not examine) more evidence of how things are differentiated, and the degree and significance of the variations.
- (B) Our brain performs these tasks efficiently and automatically, usually without our awareness. The real danger of stereotypes is not their inaccuracy, but their lack of flexibility and their tendency to be preserved, even when we have enough time to stop and consider.
- (C) For most people, the word stereotype arouses negative connotations: it implies a negative bias. But, in fact, stereotypes do not differ in principle from all other generalizations; generalizations about groups of people are not necessarily always negative.

\* intuitive: 직관적인 \*\* connotation: 함축

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



37.

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer.

- (A) In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.
- (B) Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that have experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production.
- (C) But if a plant does not have a caretaker to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability. [3점]

\* nutrient: 영양소 \*\* fertilizer: 비료 \*\*\* forage: 구하러 다니다

- 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.

Because the manipulation of digitally converted sounds meant the reprogramming of binary information, editing operations could be performed with millisecond precision.

The shift from analog to digital technology significantly influenced how music was produced. First and foremost, the digitization of sounds — that is, their conversion into numbers — enabled music makers to undo what was done. ( ① ) One could, in other words, twist and bend sounds toward something new without sacrificing the original version. ( ② ) This “undo” ability made mistakes considerably less momentous, sparking the creative process and encouraging a generally more experimental mindset. ( ③ ) In addition, digitally converted sounds could be manipulated simply by programming digital messages rather than using physical tools, simplifying the editing process significantly. ( ④ ) For example, while editing once involved razor blades to physically cut and splice audiotapes, it now involved the cursor and mouse-click of the computer-based sequencer program, which was obviously less time consuming. ( ⑤ ) This microlevel access at once made it easier to conceal any traces of manipulations (such as joining tracks in silent spots) and introduced new possibilities for manipulating sounds in audible and experimental ways.

\* binary: 2진법의 \*\* splice: 합쳐 잇다

39.

In the case of specialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work.

Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. ( ① ) All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. ( ② ) This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. ( ③ ) This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with its own challenges and affordances for artistic creation. ( ④ ) Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. ( ⑤ ) They are also interested in the success of an artist’s attempt — embodied in the artwork itself — to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools. [3점]

\* affordance: 행위유발성 \*\* exploit: 활용하다

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

Research for historical fiction may focus on under-documented ordinary people, events, or sites. Fiction helps portray everyday situations, feelings, and atmosphere that recreate the historical context. Historical fiction adds “flesh to the bare bones that historians are able to uncover and by doing so provides an account that while not necessarily true provides a clearer indication of past events, circumstances and cultures.” Fiction adds color, sound, drama to the past, as much as it invents parts of the past. And Robert Rosenstone argues that invention is not the weakness of films, it is their strength. Fiction can allow users to see parts of the past that have never — for lack of archives — been represented. In fact, Gilden Seavey explains that if producers of historical fiction had strongly held the strict academic standards, many historical subjects would remain unexplored for lack of appropriate evidence. Historical fiction should, therefore, not be seen as the opposite of professional history, but rather as a challenging representation of the past from which both public historians and popular audiences may learn.



While historical fiction reconstructs the past using \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ evidence, it provides an inviting description, which may \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ people’s understanding of historical events.

- |                 |            |                |            |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| (A)             | (B)        | (A)            | (B)        |
| ① insignificant | …… delay   | ② insufficient | …… enrich  |
| ③ concrete      | …… enhance | ④ outdated     | …… improve |
| ⑤ limited       | …… disturb |                |            |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One reason we think we forget most of what we learned in school is that we underestimate what we actually remember. Other times, we know we remember something, but we don't recognize that we learned it in school. Knowing where and when you learned something is usually called *context information*, and context is handled by (a) different memory processes than memory for the content. Thus, it's quite possible to retain content without remembering the context.

For example, if someone mentions a movie and you think to yourself that you heard it was terrible but can't remember (b) where you heard that, you're recalling the content, but you've lost the context. Context information is frequently (c) easier to forget than content, and it's the source of a variety of memory illusions. For instance, people are (d) unconvinced by a persuasive argument if it's written by someone who is not very credible (e.g., someone with a clear financial interest in the topic). But in time, readers' attitudes, on average, change in the direction of the persuasive argument. Why? Because readers are likely to remember the content of the argument but forget the source — someone who is not credible. If remembering the source of knowledge is difficult, you can see how it would be (e) challenging to conclude you don't remember much from school.

\* illusion: 착각

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Learned Nothing in School?: How Memory Tricks You
  - ② Why We Forget Selectively: Credibility of Content
  - ③ The Constant Battle Between Content and Context
  - ④ How Students Can Learn More and Better in School
  - ⑤ Shift Your Focus from Who to What for Memory Building
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In July, people in the city often escaped to relax in the mountains. Sean didn't yet know it, but he was about to have the experience of a lifetime. "When I look around, all I see is the work I haven't finished and the bills I haven't paid," he complained over the phone to his friend and doctor, Alex. Concerned about Sean, he said, "(a) You've been stressed for weeks. Come see me for medical treatment if things don't improve."

(B)

Having hiked for several hours, Sean was thrilled to reach the top of Vincent Mountain. As Toby started to bark, Sean turned around and found him running toward a large pond. "What a nice, quiet place," Sean whispered to himself. Among the trees, he could ease the stress of recent weeks. As night approached, however, the wind blew fiercely. Sean became nervous. Unable to sleep, (b) he called to his companion, "Come here, Boy!" He held the dog close in an effort to ignore the fear rushing in.

(C)

After what felt like the longest night of Sean's life, the sky finally turned a beautiful shade of pink, and the warm sun shone around him. He packed up his equipment, enjoying his last moments in the mountain air. Finding Toby energetically running next to the campsite, Sean said, "(c) You must be as excited as I am after surviving a night like that!" Sean went down the mountain with a renewed sense of joy, and he exclaimed, "My treatment worked like a charm!"

(D)

Upon hearing this offer, Sean replied, "Thanks, but (d) I know just the treatment I need." He told his friend about the Vincent Mountain hike he had read about. Alex anxiously warned, "Even in the summer, hiking can be dangerous. Don't forget your safety checklist." Following his friend's words, (e) he added protective gear to his camping equipment. Sean put on his hiking clothes and tied up his boots. He almost forgot his new hiking sticks as he walked out the door with his dog, Toby.

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 Sean은 친구 Alex에게 어려움을 토로했다.
  - ② Toby가 큰 연못으로 달려갔다.
  - ③ 밤이 되자 바람이 잦아들었다.
  - ④ Sean은 산을 내려오며 기쁨을 느꼈다.
  - ⑤ Sean은 Vincent Mountain 하이킹에 대해 읽은 적이 있다.

\* 확인 사항

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