

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 학교 실내 체육관의 임시 폐쇄를 안내하려고
- ② 학교 실내 체육관의 방과 후 이용을 권장하려고
- ③ 학교 실내 체육관 개관 10주년 기념식에 초대하려고
- ④ 학교 실내 체육관 시설 보수를 위한 의견을 모으려고
- ⑤ 학교 실내 체육관 이용 후 운동 기구 정리를 당부하려고

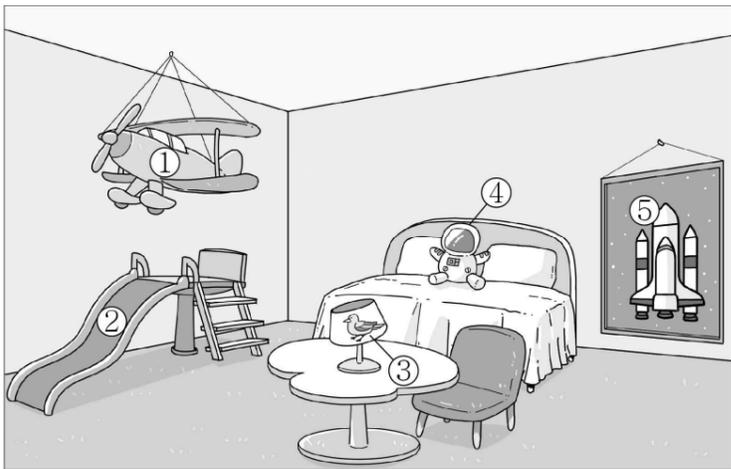
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주위 환경과 대비되는 색의 등산복을 입는 것이 안전하다.
- ② 얇은 옷을 여러 겹 입으면 기온 변화에 대비할 수 있다.
- ③ 등산로를 벗어나 산행하면 자연을 훼손할 위험이 있다.
- ④ 등산복을 고를 때 방수 기능이 있는지 확인해야 한다.
- ⑤ 등산 전에 하는 준비 운동은 부상의 위험을 줄인다.

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

- ① 사진작가-모델 ② 휴대 전화 판매원-손님
- ③ 제품 디자이너-제조업자 ④ 노트북 수리 기사-의뢰인
- ⑤ 택배 배달원-고객 센터 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 도서관에 데려다주기 ② 에세이 검토해 주기
- ③ 프린터 설치해 주기 ④ 출력물 가져다주기
- ⑤ 수리 센터에 연락해 주기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$36 ② \$39 ③ \$47 ④ \$52 ⑤ \$55

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 내일 봉사 활동에 같이 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 봉사 활동 장소가 너무 멀어서
- ② 독감 예방 주사를 맞지 않아서
- ③ 가족과 저녁 식사를 해야 해서
- ④ 참여 가능한 나이가 되지 않아서
- ⑤ 스포츠 프로그램에 참여해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Nari Island 패키지 여행에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여행 기간 ② 방문 장소 ③ 최소 출발 인원
- ④ 이동 수단 ⑤ 가격

9. Afterschool Math Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 다음 주 월요일부터 3일간 진행된다.
- ② 9개의 활동 중 3개까지 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 모든 활동의 예상 소요 시간은 같다.
- ④ 강연에 참석한 학생에게 강연자의 책이 무료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 구내식당에서 특별한 간식과 음료가 제공된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구매할 자외선 칫솔 소독기를 고르시오.

UV Toothbrush Sanitizers

	Model	Number of Slots	Built-in Battery	Drying Function	Price
①	A	3	×	×	\$39
②	B	4	○	○	\$48
③	C	4	×	×	\$40
④	D	5	○	×	\$50
⑤	E	6	○	○	\$54

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

- ① Yes. You should stop watering it for a while.
- ② No, thanks. I can't keep a plant at home.
- ③ I agree. Those colorful leaves look nice.
- ④ Sure. I think gardening is a good hobby.
- ⑤ No. It's easy to grow plants indoors.

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

- ① I'm afraid I handed in my paper late.
- ② If so, applying hand cream might help.
- ③ Be careful when you use fabric scissors.
- ④ Well, the gloves are too big for my son.
- ⑤ Let's bring a paper grocery bag this time.

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

Man: _____

- ① Okay. Let me go over to collect the boxes.
- ② Good idea. I hope they listen to our suggestion.
- ③ I see it differently. Those towels can be reused.
- ④ Never mind. I can go to the post office by myself.
- ⑤ Not really. Students must clean their own bedroom.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Don't worry. I can help you create a virtual lecture hall.
- ② Don't you remember? We've rented the same place.
- ③ Not yet. I need to sign up for a conference soon.
- ④ No way. Metaverse is not just for online games.
- ⑤ Why not? The audience loved your presentation.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jane이 David에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jane: _____

- ① I'm sure you can play the solo part beautifully.
- ② It's all my fault. I should have been more careful.
- ③ How about giving your solo part to someone else?
- ④ Too bad. We should postpone our concert for a week.
- ⑤ I will do my best to participate in the Spring Concert.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons national flags have simple designs and colors
- ② geographical features affecting the national identity
- ③ common colors and their meanings in national flags
- ④ most frequently used symbols in national flags
- ⑤ differences in color preference across cultures

17. 언급된 색이 아닌 것은?

- ① red ② blue ③ white
- ④ black ⑤ green

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was a pleasure meeting you at your gallery last week. I appreciate your effort to select and exhibit diverse artwork. As I mentioned, I greatly admire Robert D. Parker's paintings, which emphasize the beauty of nature. Over the past few days, I have been researching and learning about Robert D. Parker's online viewing room through your gallery's website. I'm especially interested in purchasing the painting that depicts the horizon, titled *Sunrise*. I would like to know if the piece is still available for purchase. It would be a great pleasure to house this wonderful piece of art. I look forward to your reply to this inquiry.

- ① 좋아하는 화가와의 만남을 요청하려고
- ② 미술 작품의 구매 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ③ 소장 중인 미술 작품의 감정을 의뢰하려고
- ④ 미술 작품의 소유자 변경 내역을 확인하려고
- ⑤ 기획 중인 전시회에 참여하는 화가를 홍보하려고

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

On opening day, Isabel arrives at the cafe very early with nervous anticipation. She looks around the cafe, but she can't shake off the feeling that something is missing. As she sets out cups, spoons, and plates, Isabel's doubts grow. She looks around, trying to imagine what else she could do to make the cafe perfect, but nothing comes to mind. Then, in a sudden burst of inspiration, Isabel grabs her paintbrush and transforms the blank walls into landscapes, adding flowers and trees. As she paints, her doubts begin to fade. Looking at her handiwork, which is beautifully done, she is certain that the cafe will be a success. 'Now, success is not exactly guaranteed,' she thinks to herself, 'but I'll definitely get there.'

- ① calm → surprised ② doubtful → confident
- ③ envious → delighted ④ grateful → frightened
- ⑤ indifferent → uneasy

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The more people have to do unwanted things the more chances are that they create unpleasant environment for themselves and others. If you hate the thing you do but have to do it nonetheless, you have choice between hating the thing and accepting that it needs to be done. Either way you will do it. Doing it from place of hatred will develop hatred towards the self and others around you; doing it from the place of acceptance will create compassion towards the self and allow for opportunities to find a more suitable way of accomplishing the task. If you decide to accept the fact that your task has to be done, start from recognising that your situation is a gift from life; this will help you to see it as a lesson in acceptance.

- ① 창의력을 기르려면 익숙한 환경에서 벗어나야 한다.
- ② 상대방의 무리한 요구는 최대한 분명하게 거절해야 한다.
- ③ 주어진 과업을 정확하게 파악한 후에 일을 시작해야 한다.
- ④ 효율적으로 일을 처리하기 위해 좋아하는 일부터 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 원치 않는 일을 해야만 할 때 수용적인 태도를 갖춰야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 helping move the needle forward가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Everyone's heard the expression *don't let the perfect become the enemy of the good*. If you want to get over an obstacle so that your idea can become the solution-based policy you've long dreamed of, you can't have an all-or-nothing mentality. You have to be willing to alter your idea and let others influence its outcome. You have to be okay with the outcome being a little different, even a little *less*, than you wanted. Say you're pushing for a clean water act. Even if what emerges isn't as well-funded as you wished, or doesn't match how you originally conceived the bill, you'll have still succeeded in ensuring that kids in troubled areas have access to clean water. That's what counts, that *they* will be safer because of your idea and your effort. Is it perfect? No. Is there more work to be done? Absolutely. But in almost every case, helping move the needle forward is vastly better than not helping at all.

- ① spending time and money on celebrating perfection
- ② suggesting cost-saving strategies for a good cause
- ③ making a difference as best as the situation allows
- ④ checking your resources before altering the original goal
- ⑤ collecting donations to help the education of poor children

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Brands that fail to grow and develop lose their relevance. Think about the person you knew who was once on the fast track at your company, who is either no longer with the firm or, worse yet, appears to have hit a plateau in his or her career. Assuming he or she did not make an ambitious move, more often than not, this individual is a victim of having failed to stay relevant and embrace the advances in his or her industry. Think about the impact personal computing technology had on the first wave of executive leadership exposed to the technology. Those who embraced the technology were able to integrate it into their work styles and excel. Those who were resistant many times found few opportunities to advance their careers and in many cases were ultimately let go through early retirement for failure to stay relevant and update their skills.

* hit a plateau: 정체기에 들다

- ① 다양한 업종의 경력이 있으면 구직 활동에 유리하다.
- ② 직원의 다양한 능력을 활용하면 업계를 주도할 수 있다.
- ③ 기술이 발전함에 따라 단순 반복 업무가 사라지고 있다.
- ④ 자신의 약점을 인정하면 동료들로부터 도움을 얻기 쉽다.
- ⑤ 변화를 받아들이지 못하면 업계에서의 적합성을 잃게 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

What consequences of eating too many grapes and other sweet fruit could there possibly be for our brains? A few large studies have helped to shed some light. In one, higher fruit intake in older, cognitively healthy adults was linked with less volume in the hippocampus. This finding was unusual, since people who eat more fruit usually display the benefits associated with a healthy diet. In this study, however, the researchers isolated various components of the subjects' diets and found that fruit didn't seem to be doing their memory centers any favors. Another study from the Mayo Clinic saw a similar inverse relationship between fruit intake and volume of the cortex, the large outer layer of the brain. Researchers in the latter study noted that excessive consumption of high-sugar fruit (such as mangoes, bananas, and pineapples) may cause metabolic and cognitive problems as much as processed carbs do.

* hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마 ** carb: 탄수화물 식품

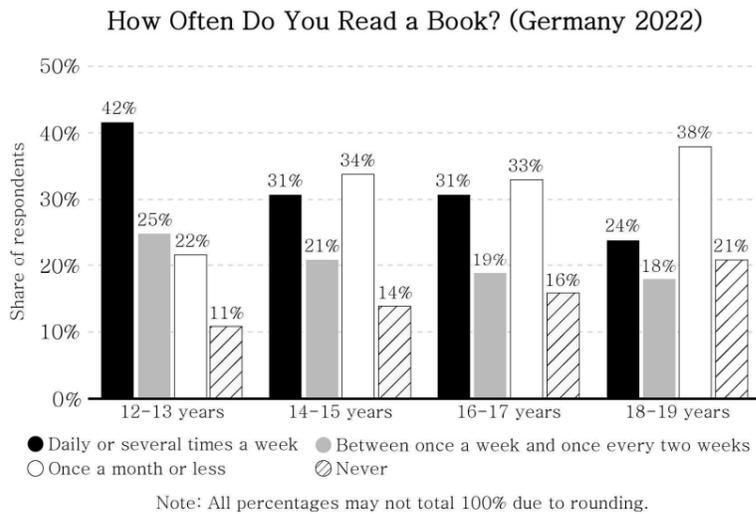
- ① benefits of eating whole fruit on the brain health
- ② universal preference for sweet fruit among children
- ③ types of brain exercises enhancing long-term memory
- ④ nutritional differences between fruit and processed carbs
- ⑤ negative effect of fruit overconsumption on the cognitive brain

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Winning turns on a self-conscious awareness that others are watching. It's a lot easier to move under the radar when no one knows you and no one is paying attention. You can mess up and be rough and get dirty because no one even knows you're there. But as soon as you start to win, and others start to notice, you're suddenly aware that you're being observed. You're being judged. You worry that others will discover your flaws and weaknesses, and you start hiding your true personality, so you can be a good role model and good citizen and a leader that others can respect. There is nothing wrong with that. But if you do it at the expense of being who you really are, making decisions that please others instead of pleasing yourself, you're not going to be in that position very long. When you start apologizing for who you are, you stop growing and you stop winning. Permanently.

- ① Stop Judging Others to Win the Race of Life
- ② Why Disappointment Hurts More than Criticism
- ③ Winning vs. Losing: A Dangerously Misleading Mindset
- ④ Winners in a Trap: Too Self-Conscious to Be Themselves
- ⑤ Is Honesty the Best Policy to Turn Enemies into Friends?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows how often German children and young adults read books in 2022 according to age groups.

① In each age group except 12 to 13-year-olds, those who said they read books once a month or less accounted for the largest proportion. ② Of the 12 to 13-year-old group, 42% stated they read daily or several times a week, which was the highest share within that group. ③ In the 14 to 15-year-old group, the percentage of teenagers who read daily or several times a week was three times higher than that of those who never read a book in the same age group. ④ In the 16 to 17-year-old group, those who read between once a week and once every two weeks were less than 20%. ⑤ More than one fifth of the age group of 18 to 19 years responded that they never read any book.

26. Julia Margaret Cameron에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

British photographer Julia Margaret Cameron is considered one of the greatest portrait photographers of the 19th century. Born in Calcutta, India, into a British family, Cameron was educated in France. Given a camera as a gift by her daughter in December 1863, she quickly and energetically devoted herself to the art of photography. She cleared out a chicken coop and converted it into studio space where she began to work as a photographer. Cameron made illustrative studio photographs, convincing friends and family members to pose for photographs, fitting them in theatrical costumes and carefully composing them into scenes. Criticized for her so-called bad technique by art critics in her own time, she ignored convention and experimented with composition and focus. Later critics appreciated her valuing of spiritual depth over technical perfection and now consider her portraits to be among the finest expressions of the artistic possibilities of the medium.

* chicken coop: 닭장

- ① 인도에서 태어나고 프랑스에서 교육받았다.
- ② 딸로부터 카메라를 선물로 받았다.
- ③ 친구들과 가족 구성원에게 연극 의상을 입히고 촬영했다.
- ④ 능숙한 사진 기술로 자기 시대 예술 비평가에게 인정받았다.
- ⑤ 정신적 깊이에 가치를 둔 점을 훗날 높이 평가받았다.

27. Have a Good Night App에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Have a Good Night App

This smart app helps you have a refreshing sleep!

FEATURES

- **Sounds for Sleep**
- Providing relaxing sounds for sleep
- **Sleep Recorder**
- Recording sounds such as coughing or snoring while sleeping
- **Sleep Pattern Tracker**
- Checking and analyzing the user's sleep pattern
- **Stress-Free Alarm Tones**
- Adjusting alarm tones to the user's sleep pattern

PRICE

- **Basic version:** Free
- **Premium version (extra soundtracks):** \$30 per year

[Click HERE to Download the App!](#)

- ① 수면을 위한 편안한 소리를 제공한다.
- ② 자는 동안 기침이나 코를 고는 소리를 녹음한다.
- ③ 이용자의 수면 패턴을 확인하고 분석한다.
- ④ 수면 패턴에 따라 알람음을 조정한다.
- ⑤ 기본 버전은 1년에 30달러이다.

28. 2023 Online Talent Show에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2023 Online Talent Show

Show off your amazing talents!

- **Categories:** singing, dancing, playing instruments
- **How to Enter**
- Record a 3-minute video of your talent and send it to talent@westhigh.edu.
- Submit the entry between March 27 and March 31.
- **How We Select a Winner**
 1. All the videos will be uploaded on the school website on April 5.
 2. Students and teachers will vote for their favorite video.
 3. The video that receives the most votes will win.

* The winning video will be played at the school festival.

For more information, please visit www.westhigh.edu.

- ① 참가 부문은 노래와 춤을 포함한 네 가지이다.
- ② 비디오의 길이에 제한이 없다.
- ③ 제출 기간은 3월 27일부터 7일 동안이다.
- ④ 학생들만 우승작 선정 투표에 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 우승한 비디오는 학교 축제에서 상영될 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Human beings like certainty. This liking stems from our ancient ancestors ① who needed to survive alongside saber-toothed tigers and poisonous berries. Our brains evolved to help us attend to threats, keep away from ② them, and remain alive afterward. In fact, we learned that the more ③ certain we were about something, the better chance we had of making the right choice. Is this berry the same shape as last time? The same size? If I know for certain it ④ is, my brain will direct me to eat it because I know it's safe. And if I'm uncertain, my brain will send out a danger alert to protect me. The dependence on certainty all those millennia ago ensured our survival to the present day, and the danger-alert system continues to protect us. This is achieved by our brains labeling new, vague, or unpredictable everyday events and experiences as uncertain. Our brains then ⑤ generating sensations, thoughts, and action plans to keep us safe from the uncertain element, and we live to see another day.

* saber-toothed tiger: 검치호(검 모양의 송곳니를 가진 호랑이)

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

Robert Blattberg and Steven Hoch noted that, in a changing environment, it is not clear that consistency is always a virtue and that one of the advantages of human judgment is the ability to detect change. Thus, in changing environments, it might be ① advantageous to combine human judgment and statistical models. Blattberg and Hoch examined this possibility by having supermarket managers forecast demand for certain products and then creating a composite forecast by averaging these judgments with the forecasts of statistical models based on ② past data. The logic was that statistical models ③ deny stable conditions and therefore cannot account for the effects on demand of novel events such as actions taken by competitors or the introduction of new products. Humans, however, can ④ incorporate these novel factors in their judgments. The composite—or average of human judgments and statistical models—proved to be more ⑤ accurate than either the statistical models or the managers working alone.

* composite: 종합적인; 종합된 것

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

31. Free play is nature's means of teaching children that they are not _____. In play, away from adults, children really do have control and can practice asserting it. In free play, children learn to make their own decisions, solve their own problems, create and follow rules, and get along with others as equals rather than as obedient or rebellious subordinates. In active outdoor play, children deliberately dose themselves with moderate amounts of fear and they thereby learn how to control not only their bodies, but also their fear. In social play children learn how to negotiate with others, how to please others, and how to manage and overcome the anger that can arise from conflicts. None of these lessons can be taught through verbal means; they can be learned only through experience, which free play provides.

* rebellious: 반항적인

- ① noisy ② sociable ③ complicated
④ helpless ⑤ selective

32. Many early dot-com investors focused almost entirely on revenue growth instead of net income. Many early dot-com companies earned most of their revenue from selling advertising space on their Web sites. To boost reported revenue, some sites began exchanging ad space. Company A would put an ad for its Web site on company B's Web site, and company B would put an ad for its Web site on company A's Web site. No money ever changed hands, but each company recorded revenue (for the value of the space that it gave up on its site) and expense (for the value of its ad that it placed on the other company's site). This practice did little to boost net income and _____ —but it did boost reported revenue. This practice was quickly put to an end because accountants felt that it did not meet the criteria of the revenue recognition principle.

* revenue: 수익 ** net income: 순이익

- ① simplified the Web design process
② resulted in no additional cash inflow
③ decreased the salaries of the employees
④ intensified competition among companies
⑤ triggered conflicts on the content of Web ads

33. Scholars of myth have long argued that myth gives structure and meaning to human life; that meaning is amplified when a myth evolves into a world. A virtual world's ability to fulfill needs grows when lots and lots of people believe in the world. Conversely, a virtual world cannot be long sustained by a mere handful of adherents. Consider the difference between a global sport and a game I invent with my nine friends and play regularly. My game might be a great game, one that is completely immersive, one that consumes all of my group's time and attention. If its reach is limited to the ten of us, though, then it's ultimately just a weird hobby, and it has limited social function. For a virtual world to provide lasting, wide-ranging value, its participants must _____ . When that threshold is reached, psychological value can turn into wide-ranging social value. [3점]

* adherent: 추종자 ** threshold: 기준점

- ① be a large enough group to be considered a society
- ② have historical evidence to make it worth believing
- ③ apply their individual values to all of their affairs
- ④ follow a strict order to enhance their self-esteem
- ⑤ get approval in light of the religious value system

34. It seems natural to describe certain environmental conditions as 'extreme', 'harsh', 'benign' or 'stressful'. It may seem obvious when conditions are 'extreme': the midday heat of a desert, the cold of an Antarctic winter, the salinity of the Great Salt Lake. But this only means that these conditions are extreme *for us*, given our particular physiological characteristics and tolerances. To a cactus there is nothing extreme about the desert conditions in which cacti have evolved; nor are the icy lands of Antarctica an extreme environment for penguins. It is lazy and dangerous for the ecologist to assume that _____ . Rather, the ecologist should try to gain a worm's-eye or plant's-eye view of the environment: to see the world as others see it. Emotive words like harsh and benign, even relativities such as hot and cold, should be used by ecologists only with care. [3점]

* benign: 온화한 ** salinity: 염도

- ① complex organisms are superior to simple ones
- ② technologies help us survive extreme environments
- ③ ecological diversity is supported by extreme environments
- ④ all other organisms sense the environment in the way we do
- ⑤ species adapt to environmental changes in predictable ways

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Human processes differ from rational processes in their outcome. A process is *rational* if it always does the right thing based on the current information, given an ideal performance measure. In short, rational processes go by the book and assume that the book is actually correct. ① Human processes involve instinct, intuition, and other variables that don't necessarily reflect the book and may not even consider the existing data. ② As an example, the rational way to drive a car is to always follow the laws. ③ Likewise, pedestrian crossing signs vary depending on the country with differing appearances of a person crossing the street. ④ However, traffic isn't rational; if you follow the laws precisely, you end up stuck somewhere because other drivers aren't following the laws precisely. ⑤ To be successful, a self-driving car must therefore act humanly, rather than rationally.

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

36.

Like positive habits, bad habits exist on a continuum of easy-to-change and hard-to-change.

- (A) But this kind of language (and the approaches it spawns) frames these challenges in a way that isn't helpful or effective. I specifically hope we will stop using this phrase: "break a habit." This language misguides people. The word "break" sets the wrong expectation for how you get rid of a bad habit.
- (B) This word implies that if you input a lot of force in one moment, the habit will be gone. However, that rarely works, because you usually cannot get rid of an unwanted habit by applying force one time.
- (C) When you get toward the "hard" end of the spectrum, note the language you hear — *breaking* bad habits and *battling* addiction. It's as if an unwanted behavior is a nefarious villain to be aggressively defeated.

* spawn: 낳다 ** nefarious: 사악한

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

37.

A common but incorrect assumption is that we are creatures of reason when, in fact, we are creatures of both reason and emotion. We cannot get by on reason alone since any reason always eventually leads to a feeling. Should I get a wholegrain cereal or a chocolate cereal?

- (A) These deep-seated values, feelings, and emotions we have are rarely a result of reasoning, but can certainly be influenced by reasoning. We have values, feelings, and emotions before we begin to reason and long before we begin to reason effectively.
- (B) I can list all the reasons I want, but the reasons have to be based on something. For example, if my goal is to eat healthy, I can choose the wholegrain cereal, but what is my reason for wanting to be healthy?
- (C) I can list more and more reasons such as wanting to live longer, spending more quality time with loved ones, etc., but what are the reasons for those reasons? You should be able to see by now that reasons are ultimately based on non-reason such as values, feelings, or emotions. [3점]

- 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 the electric organ the muscle cells are connected in larger chunks, which makes the total current intensity larger than in ordinary muscles.

Electric communication is mainly known in fish. The electric signals are produced in special electric organs. When the signal is discharged the electric organ will be negatively loaded compared to the head and an electric field is created around the fish. (①) A weak electric current is created also in ordinary muscle cells when they contract. (②) The fish varies the signals by changing the form of the electric field or the frequency of discharging. (③) The system is only working over small distances, about one to two meters. (④) This is an advantage since the species using the signal system often live in large groups with several other species. (⑤) If many fish send out signals at the same time, the short range decreases the risk of interference.

39.

For others, whose creativity is more focused on methods and technique, creativity may lead to solutions that drastically reduce the work necessary to solve a problem.

Creativity can have an effect on productivity. Creativity leads some individuals to recognize problems that others do not see, but which may be very difficult. (①) Charles Darwin's approach to the speciation problem is a good example of this; he chose a very difficult and tangled problem, speciation, which led him into a long period of data collection and deliberation. (②) This choice of problem did not allow for a quick attack or a simple experiment. (③) In such cases creativity may actually decrease productivity (as measured by publication counts) because effort is focused on difficult problems. (④) We can see an example in the development of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) which enables us to amplify small pieces of DNA in a short time. (⑤) This type of creativity might reduce the number of steps or substitute steps that are less likely to fail, thus increasing productivity. [3점]

* speciation: 종(種) 분화 ** polymerase chain reaction: 중합 효소 연쇄 반응

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

A young child may be puzzled when asked to distinguish between the directions of right and left. But that same child may have no difficulty in determining the directions of up and down or back and front. Scientists propose that this occurs because, although we experience three dimensions, only two had a strong influence on our evolution: the vertical dimension as defined by gravity and, in mobile species, the front/back dimension as defined by the positioning of sensory and feeding mechanisms. These influence our perception of vertical versus horizontal, far versus close, and the search for dangers from above (such as an eagle) or below (such as a snake). However, the left-right axis is not as relevant in nature. A bear is equally dangerous from its left or the right side, but not if it is upside down. In fact, when observing a scene containing plants, animals, and man-made objects such as cars or street signs, we can only tell when left and right have been inverted if we observe those artificial items.

* axis: 축



Having affected the evolution of our (A) perception, vertical and front/back dimensions are easily perceived, but the left-right axis, which is not (B) in nature, doesn't come instantly to us.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① spatial | | significant |
| ② spatial | | scarce |
| ③ auditory | | different |
| ④ cultural | | accessible |
| ⑤ cultural | | desirable |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Creative people aren't all cut from the same cloth. They have (a) varying levels of maturity and sensitivity. They have different approaches to work. And they're each motivated by different things. Managing people is about being aware of their unique personalities. It's also about empathy and adaptability, and knowing how the things you do and say will be interpreted and adapting accordingly. Who you are and what you say may not be the (b) same from one person to the next. For instance, if you're asking someone to work a second weekend in a row, or telling them they aren't getting that deserved promotion just yet, you need to bear in mind the (c) group. Vincent will have a very different reaction to the news than Emily, and they will each be more receptive to the news if it's bundled with different things. Perhaps that promotion news will land (d) easier if Vincent is given a few extra vacation days for the holidays, while you can promise Emily a bigger promotion a year from now. Consider each person's complex positive and negative personality traits, their life circumstances, and their mindset in the moment when deciding what to say and how to say it. Personal connection, compassion, and an individualized management style are (e) key to drawing consistent, rock star-level work out of everyone.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Know Each Person to Guarantee Best Performance
- ② Flexible Hours: An Appealing Working Condition
- ③ Talk to Employees More Often in Hard Times
- ④ How Empathy and Recognition Are Different
- ⑤ Why Creativity Suffers in Competition

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)

It was a hot day in early fall. Wylder was heading to the school field for his first training. He had just joined the team with five other students after a successful tryout. Approaching the field, (a) he saw players getting ready, pulling up their socks and strapping on shin guards. But they weren't together. New players were sitting in the shade by the garage, while the others were standing in the sun by the right pole. Then Coach McGraw came and watched the players.

* shin: 정강이

(B)

'Wow,' thought Wylder. From his new location on the grass, he stretched out his legs. He liked what he was hearing. A new sense of team spirit came across (b) him, a deeper sense of connection. It was encouraging to hear Coach talk about this, to see him face the challenge head-on. Now his speech was over. The players got up and started walking on the field to warm up. "Good job, Coach. That was good," Wylder said to McGraw in a low voice as he walked past him, keeping (c) his eyes down out of respect.

(C)

McGraw continued to point, calling each player out, until he was satisfied with the rearrangement. "Okay, this is how it's going to be," he began. "We need to learn how to trust and work with each other. This is how a team plays. This is how I want you to be on and off the field: together." The players looked at each other. Almost immediately, McGraw noticed a change in their postures and faces. (d) He saw some of them starting to smile.

(D)

Coach McGraw, too, saw the pattern—new kids and others grouping separately. 'This has to change,' he thought. He wanted a winning team. To do that, he needed to build relationships. "I want you guys to come over here in the middle and sit," he called the players as he walked over. "You!" McGraw roared, pointing at Wylder. "Come here onto the field and sit. And Jonny! You sit over there!" He started pointing, making sure they mixed together. Wylder realized what Coach was trying to do, so (e) he hopped onto the field.

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 Wylder는 다섯 명의 다른 학생과 팀에 합류했다.
- ② Wylder는 잔디 위의 새로운 자리에서 다리를 쭉 폈다.
- ③ McGraw는 재배열이 마음에 들 때까지 선수들을 불러냈다.
- ④ McGraw는 선수들의 자세와 얼굴의 변화를 알아차렸다.
- ⑤ McGraw는 선수들에게 운동장 밖으로 나가라고 말했다.

* 확인 사항

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