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 새로 부임한 교직원을 소개하려고
② 시설 안전 포스터 공모전을 홍보하려고
③ 학교 복도에서 뛰지 말 것을 당부하려고
④ 학교 엘리베이터 수리 일정을 공지하려고
⑤ 엘리베이터 사용 실태 조사를 안내하려고

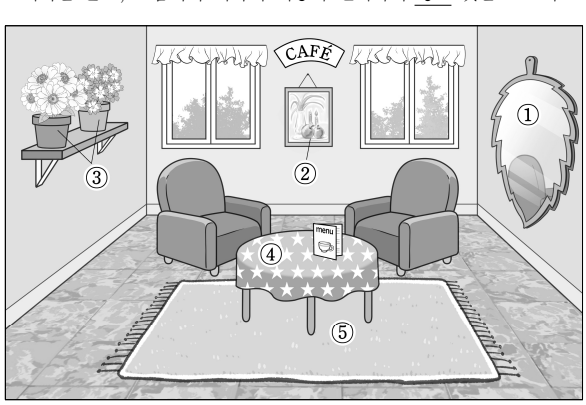
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 과도한 양의 단백질 섭취는 건강에 좋지 않다.
② 칼슘 보충을 위해 채소를 많이 섭취해야 한다.
③ 회사 구내식당에서 식사하는 것이 경제적이다.
④ 갑작스러운 운동량 변화는 신체에 부담이 된다.
⑤ 도시락을 싸 오면 음식물 쓰레기를 줄일 수 있다.

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

① 학생에게 실생활에 필요한 역량을 키워 줄 필요가 있다.
② 학생 인성 교육을 위해 충분한 상담 지식을 갖추어야 한다.
③ 학생을 잘 이해하려면 그 학생의 관심사를 파악해야 한다.
④ 효과적인 수업을 하려면 교사 간의 많은 대화가 필수적이다.
⑤ 학생 이름을 부르는 것은 그 학생과의 좋은 관계 형성에 기여한다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 유인물 만들기
② 점심 주문하기
③ 버스 대절하기
④ 입장권 예약하기
⑤ 문자 메시지 보내기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① $45 ② $50 ③ $54 ④ $63 ⑤ $70

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Kenton Biotech Career Fair에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

① 마케팅 특강을 들어야 해서
② 생명과학 실험을 해야 해서
③ 요양원 자원봉사를 해야 해서
④ 역사 시험 공부를 해야 해서
⑤ 뮤지컬 오디션에 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Dallers City Sharks의 우승 축하 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 경품
④ 입장료 ⑤ 반입 금지 물품

9. Williamton Hotel Internship에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① 8주간 이어질 것이다.
② 근무 시간 동안 유니폼을 입고 있어야 한다.
③ 회의가 월요일 아침마다 있을 것이다.
④ 업무에는 음식 서비스와 테이블 세팅이 포함될 것이다.
⑤ 종료 후 참가 인턴 중 절반이 호텔에 고용될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 전자 도어 록을 고르시오.

Electronic Door Locks

	Model	Price	Case Material	Color	Fingerprint Recognition
①	A	$100	Plastic	Red	×
②	B	$120	Steel	Gold	×
③	C	$170	Aluminum	Black	×
④	D	$190	Plastic	Blue	○
⑤	E	$220	Aluminum	Silver	○

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

① No problem. The dentist recommended this toothbrush.
② Thanks. I'll be able to get to my appointment on time.
③ Sounds great. I'll make an appointment for 3 o'clock.
④ How unfortunate. The clinic is closed for lunch.
⑤ Never mind. You can pay the parking fee later.

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

① Good idea. That way, we won't forget to buy what we need.
② All right. Keep a daily record of how many calories you eat.
③ Too bad. Next time, bring a bag when you buy groceries.
④ Sorry. I should've checked where the onions were from.
⑤ That's true. We need to clean out the refrigerator often.

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

Man: _____

① Excuse me. You're not allowed to cook here.
② Thanks for refunding my class registration fee.
③ Excellent. Everyone's going to like your videos.
④ Okay. I'll wait until then to sign up for that class.
⑤ I prepared some Italian food for my students last week.

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

Woman: _____

① Don't worry. You'll learn to ride a bike quickly.
② That'll be nice. I hope that'll enhance my confidence.
③ Yes. You haven't been physically active at all these days.
④ Terrific. I'm glad you got a good score on the presentation.
⑤ Not really. I prefer watching team sports to individual sports.

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

Roger: _____

① We'd better take our dogs for a check-up on a regular basis.
② You'll have to spend a lot of money on feeding the puppies.
③ I must ask my roommate if it's okay for me to adopt a puppy.
④ I'll gladly look after your pets while you're on your trip.
⑤ You should get to know the dogs before adopting them.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① features that allow certain animals to achieve high speeds
② effects of environmental changes on animal behaviors
③ difficulties that the fastest animals have in common
④ reasons for certain species' faster growth over others
⑤ hunting patterns of animals genetically close to humans

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

① cheetah ② falcon ③ iguana
④ swordfish ⑤ dragonfly

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Valued Members,

We have exciting news here at Royal Ocean Cruises! To thank you for your loyalty, we are thrilled to offer you an exclusive promotion! Make a reservation for any cruise departing within the next six months and enjoy a 15% discount. Additionally, we are offering a free specialty dining package and a $20 coupon to use at the onboard gift shop. To take advantage of this offer, simply go to our website and enter the promotion code 'ROC25'. We look forward to welcoming you back aboard for another unforgettable journey. Thank you for your continued loyalty and support.

Sincerely,
Cindy Robins
Customer Relations Manager

① 식사 메뉴 변경 사유를 설명하려고
② 여행 후기 작성 참여를 독려하려고
③ 여행 일정 변경 사항을 공지하려고
④ 여행 상품 판촉 행사를 안내하려고
⑤ 고객 감사 행사 아이디어를 공모하려고

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

The whole morning had been chaotic. Sophie's day began with her alarm clock failing to ring, which had thrown her into an intense rush. After terrible traffic, her taxi finally arrived at the airport, where she was met with endless security lines. Sophie kept glancing at her watch with each second feeling like an hour. Worried that she could not get to the boarding gate in time, she rushed through the crowds of people. Just then, she heard an announcement saying that her flight had been "delayed." Letting out a deep sigh, she finally felt at ease. With an unexpected hour to spare, she would have time to relax and browse the airport shops before her journey.

① calm → delighted ② pleased → indifferent
③ anxious → relieved ④ joyful → disappointed
⑤ bored → satisfied

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Truth is essential for progress and the development of knowledge, as it serves as the foundation upon which reliable and accurate understanding is built. However, one of the greatest threats to the accumulation of knowledge can now be found on social media platforms. As social media becomes a primary source of information for millions, its unregulated nature allows misinformation to spread rapidly. Social media users may unknowingly participate in creating and circulating misinformation, which can influence elections, cause violence, and create widespread panic, as seen in various global incidents. As creators and consumers, it is our responsibility to take on a greater role in the enhancement of fact-checking protocols in order to ensure accuracy. It is critical that participants safeguard the reliability of information, supporting a more informed and rational public community.

① 소셜 미디어 플랫폼을 운영할 때 사용자의 의견을 반영해야 한다.
② 디지털 창작물의 저작권 보호에 관한 사회적 합의를 도출해야 한다.
③ 소셜 미디어 사용자는 정보의 정확성과 신뢰성 확보를 위해 힘써야 한다.
④ 광범위한 지식을 축적하기 위해 다양한 정보의 유통을 촉진해야 한다.
⑤ 소셜 미디어 기업은 개인 정보 보호를 위한 대책을 세워야 한다.

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21. 밑줄 친 from their *verandas*가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Around the turn of the twentieth century, anthropologists trained in the natural sciences began to reimagine what a science of humanity should look like and how social scientists ought to go about studying cultural groups. Some of those anthropologists insisted that one should at least spend significant time actually observing and talking to the people studied. Early ethnographers such as Franz Boas and Alfred Cort Haddon typically traveled to the remote locations where the people in question lived and spent a few weeks to a few months there. They sought out a local Western host who was familiar with the people and the area (such as a colonial official, missionary, or businessman) and found accommodations through them. Although they did at times venture into the community without a guide, they generally did not spend significant time with the local people. Thus, their observations were primarily conducted from their *verandas*.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** ethnographer: 민족지학자

① seeking to build long-lasting relationships with the natives
② participating in collaborative research with natural scientists
③ engaging in little direct contact with the people being studied
④ cooperating actively with Western hosts in the local community
⑤ struggling to take a wider view of the native culture examined

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even though there is good reason to consider a dog a sentient being capable of making choices and plans — so that we might suppose 'it could have conceived of acting otherwise' — we're unlikely to think it is wicked and immoral for attacking a child. Moral responsibility is not some universal concept like entropy or temperature — something that applies equally, and can be measured similarly, everywhere in the cosmos. It is a notion developed specifically for human use, no more or less than languages are. While sentience and volition are aspects of mind and agency, morals are cultural tools developed to influence social behaviour: to cultivate the desirable and discourage the harmful. They are learnt, not given at birth. It's possible, indeed likely, that we are born with a predisposition to cooperate with others — but only within human society do we come to understand this as *moral* behaviour.

* sentient: 지각력이 있는 ** volition: 의지

① 도덕성은 자신의 선택에 대해 책임을 진다는 개념이다.
② 동물과 인간을 구별하는 중요한 특징은 분별력과 언어이다.
③ 도덕성은 학습되는 문화적 도구로서 인간 사회에만 나타난다.
④ 동물과 인간은 공통적으로 다른 개체와 협력하는 경향이 있다.
⑤ 문화적 도구로서의 도덕성은 개체의 의사 결정에 영향을 미친다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It is much more natural to be surprised by unusual phenomena like eclipses than ordinary phenomena like falling bodies or the succession of night into day and day into night. Many cultures invented gods to explain these eclipses that shocked, frightened, or surprised them; but very few imagined a god of falling bodies — to which they were so accustomed that they did not even notice them. But the reason for eclipses is ultimately the same as that of the succession of night and day: the movement of celestial bodies, which itself is based on the Newtonian law of attraction and how it explains why things fall when we let them go. For the physicist, understanding the ordinary, the habitual, and the frequent thus allows us to account for the frightening and the singular. As such, it was thus necessary to ask "Why do things fall?" and to have Newton's response to understand a broad range of much more bizarre phenomena occurring at every level of the universe.

* eclipse: 일식, 월식 ** celestial: 천체의 *** bizarre: 이상한

① widespread preference for mythical explanations over scientific ones
② limitations of Newtonian law in explaining eclipse phenomena
③ influence of scientific interpretations on perceptions of reality
④ need to pose questions about the usual to understand the unusual
⑤ difficulty of drawing general conclusions from unusual phenomena

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

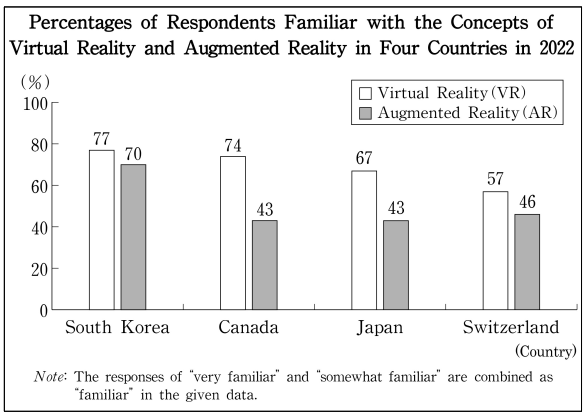
There are good reasons why open-office plans have gained currency, but open offices may not be the plan of choice for *all* times. Instead, the right plan seems to be building a culture of change. Overly rigid habits and conventions, no matter how well-considered or well-intentioned, threaten innovation. The crucial take-away from analyzing office plans over time is that the answers keep changing. It might seem that there is a straight line of progress, but it's a myth. Surveying office spaces from the past eighty years, one can see a cycle that repeats. Comparing the offices of the 1940s with contemporary office spaces shows that they have circled back around to essentially the same style, via a period in the 1980s when partitions and cubicles were more the norm. The technologies and colors may differ, but the 1940s and 2000s plans are alike, right down to the pillars running down the middle.

* rigid: 굳은 ** pillar: 기둥

① Why Are Open-office Plans So Cost-efficient?
② How to Incorporate Retro Styles into Office Spaces
③ An Office Divided: Why Partitions Limit Productivity
④ Office Designs: What Goes Around Comes Around
⑤ Tips for Managing Contemporary Office Spaces

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25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentages of respondents who were familiar with the concept of virtual reality (VR) and those who were familiar with the concept of augmented reality (AR) in four countries in 2022. ① For each country, the percentage of respondents familiar with VR was greater than the percentage of respondents familiar with AR. ② The country with the highest percentage of respondents familiar with AR was South Korea. ③ The country with the largest gap between the percentage of respondents familiar with VR and that of respondents familiar with AR was Canada. ④ In Japan, the percentage of respondents familiar with VR was greater than 60%. ⑤ The percentage of respondents familiar with VR and that of respondents familiar with AR were lower in Switzerland than in Japan, respectively.

* augmented reality: 증강 현실

26. György Kepes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

György Kepes was an artist and educator born in Selyp, Hungary in 1906. He studied painting at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest, Hungary. Then, he studied design and film in Berlin, Germany. He went to the United States in 1937, and about a decade later, he started teaching visual design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He founded the Center for Advanced Visual Studies at MIT to form a community composed of artists and scientists. His exhibition in 1951 titled *The New Landscape* became the basis of his book *The New Landscape in Art and Science*, which was published several years later. In the book, he presented images that were not previously available, captured by the latest scientific devices. In 1995, a museum to house his works was established in Eger, Hungary. He was a great pioneer in connecting art and technology.

① 헝가리에서 그림을 공부했다.
② 1937년에 MIT에서 시각 디자인을 가르치기 시작했다.
③ 그의 전시회를 기반으로 책이 출판되었다.
④ 그의 작품을 소장하기 위한 박물관이 설립되었다.
⑤ 예술과 기술을 연결하는 데 있어서 위대한 개척자였다.

27. University of Teverley Campus Visit Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

University of Teverley Campus Visit Day

Do you want to see if the University of Teverley is the right fit for you? Come to our annual campus visit event for prospective students on Thursday, September 26th.

Participants
- 3rd-year high school students only

Meeting Time & Place
- The auditorium at the Student Center at 9:30 a.m.

Schedule
- 10:00 a.m.: Presentation on the admissions process
- 10:30 a.m.: Campus tour
- 12:00 p.m.: Free lunch provided at the students' cafeteria
- 1:00 p.m.: Q&A with the student tour staff

※ After the event, a T-shirt with our university logo will be given out as a gift.

Registration
- Register by 6 p.m., September 17th, on our website, www.teverley.edu.

① 고등학교 3학년 학생만 참여할 수 있다.
② 입학 절차에 관한 소개가 예정되어 있다.
③ 점심은 무료로 제공되지 않는다.
④ 티셔츠가 선물로 주어질 것이다.
⑤ 등록은 학교 웹사이트에서 한다.

28. 2024 Green Future Webtoon Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2024 Green Future Webtoon Contest

Showcase your creativity and artistic talents by creating a webtoon that captures your vision of a cleaner environment.

Theme: Renewable energy for a green future

Submission Details
- Submissions will be accepted from October 1st to November 30th.
- Submissions should be uploaded to our website.
- Each participant is allowed to submit only one webtoon.

Prizes

	Number of winners	Prize money (per winner)
1st prize	1	$3,000
2nd prize	2	$2,000
3rd prize	3	$1,000

- The winners will be decided by the selection committee and will be announced on December 30th.

※ For more information, visit our website, www.grnftr.org.

① 주제는 농업 기술의 미래이다.
② 출품은 11월 30일부터이다.
③ 각 참가자는 두 개의 웹툰을 제출할 수 있다.
④ 2등상은 세 명에게 주어진다.
⑤ 수상자는 선정 위원회에서 결정될 것이다.

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29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Victorian England is characterised by the full development of the Industrial Revolution. England became the first industrial nation in the world and, by 1850, the first nation to have more people ① employed in industry than in agriculture. Expanding trade coincided with the growth of the Empire and brought great wealth to Britain, but this wealth was not ② evenly distributed. Many enterprising individuals (the 'self-made men') rose from humble origins to positions of wealth and influence, but large sections of the working class ③ were forced into the overcrowded slums of large cities where they worked long hours for low wages in unhealthy conditions. The manufacturing towns of the north of England provided some of the worst examples and ④ inspired such socially conscious novels as Kingsley's *Alton Locke*, Gaskell's *Mary Barton*, and Dickens's *Hard Times*. In the south there was London, already the largest city in the world, showing all the crime, evil, and misery ⑤ whose result from overpopulation and unplanned growth.

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

We all like to think of ourselves as rational actors, careful and considered in our thinking, capable of sound and reliable judgments. We might believe that we generally consider different points of view and make ① informed decisions. We are, in fact, "predictably irrational," as psychologist Dan Ariely titled his book on the topic. All of us engage in automatic, reflexive thinking, typically taking the ② easier path and conserving mental effort. Although we each may have the subjective impression that we are careful thinkers, we often make snap judgments or no real judgments at all. In addition, numerous biases inhibit or override reflective, deliberative thought; intuitive theories can also interfere with ③ acceptance of accurate scientific explanations. Understanding more about how our minds work and how biases may operate can make us each ④ less subject to fallacious reasoning, more rational, and more aware of the problems in others' thinking. Learning to understand the built-in ⑤ rationality of our mental processes can also help us improve our ability to inform others more effectively.

∗ intuitive: 직관적인 ∗∗ fallacious: 오류가 있는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There has been a lot of discussion on why moths are attracted to light. The consensus seems to hold that moths are not so much attracted to lights as they are _____ by them. The light becomes a sensory overload that disorients the insects and sends them into a holding pattern. A hypothesis called the Mach band theory suggests that moths see a dark area around a light source and head for it to escape the light. Another theory suggests that moths perceive the light coming from a source as a diffuse halo with a dark spot in the center. The moths, attempting to escape the light, fly toward that imagined "portal," bringing them closer to the source. As they approach the light, their reference point changes and they circle the light hopelessly trying to reach the portal. Everyone is familiar with moths circling their porch lights. Their flight appears to have no purpose, but they are, it is believed, trying to escape the pull of the light.

∗ moth: 나방 ∗∗ consensus: 합의 ∗∗∗ diffuse: 널리 퍼진

① warmed ② trapped
③ targeted ④ protected
⑤ rejected

32. One of the factors determining the use of technologies of communication will be the kinds of investments made in equipment and personnel; who makes them, and what they expect in return. There is no guarantee that the investment will necessarily be in forms of communication that _____. Because the ownership of investment funds tends to be in the hands of commercial organisations, the modernisation of communications infrastructure only takes place on the basis of potential profitability. Take, for example, the installation of fibre-optic communications cable across the African continent. A number of African nations are involved in the development but its operational structures will be oriented to those who can pay for access. Many states that might wish to use it for education and information may not only find it too expensive but also simply unavailable to them. There can be no doubt that the development has been led by investment opportunity rather than community demand. [3점]

∗ fibre-optic: 광섬유의

① require minimal cost and effort to maintain
② are most appropriate for the majority of people
③ are in line with current standards and global norms
④ employ some of the most advanced technologies
⑤ promote the commercial interests of companies

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33. City quality is so crucial for optional activities that the extent of staying activities can often be used as a measuring stick for the quality of the city as well as of its space. Many pedestrians in a city are not necessarily an indication of good city quality — many people walking around can often be a sign of insufficient transit options or long distances between the various functions in the city. Conversely, it can be claimed that a city in which many people are not walking often indicates good city quality. In a city like Rome, it is the large number of people standing or sitting in squares rather than walking that is conspicuous. And it's not due to necessity but rather that _____. It is hard to keep moving in city space with so many temptations to stay. In contrast are many new quarters and complexes that many people walk through but rarely stop or stay in.

∗ pedestrian: 보행자 ∗∗ conspicuous: 눈에 띄는

① the city quality is so inviting
② public spaces are already occupied
③ public transportation is not available
④ major tourist spots are within walking distance
⑤ the city's administrative buildings are concentrated

34. That people need other people is hardly news, but for Rousseau this dependence extended far beyond companionship or even love, into the very process of becoming human. Rousseau believed that people are not born but made, every individual a bundle of potentials whose realization requires the active involvement of other people. Self-development is a social process. Self-sufficiency is an impossible fantasy. Much of the time Rousseau wished passionately that it were not: *Robinson Crusoe* was a favorite book, and he yearned to be free from the pains and uncertainties of social life. But his writings document with extraordinary clarity _____. "Our sweetest existence is relative and collective, and our true *self* is not entirely within us." And it is kindness — which Rousseau analyzed under the rubric of *pitié*, which translates as "pity" but is much closer to "sympathy" as Hume and Smith defined it — that is the key to this collective existence. [3점]

∗ yearn: 갈망하다 ∗∗ rubric: 항목

① the necessity of philosophical study to understand human nature
② the development of self-sufficiency through literary works
③ the shaping of the individual by his emotional attachments
④ the making of the self-reliant man through his struggles
⑤ the difficulty of trusting other people wholeheartedly

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The best dealers offer a much broader service than merely having their goods on display and 'selling from stock'. Once they know the needs of a particular collector they can actively seek specific items to fill gaps in the collection. ① Because it is their business, to which they devote themselves full-time, they will inevitably have a much wider network than any non-professional collector can ever develop. ② As a matter of course they can enquire about the availability of pieces from dealers in other cities and, most crucially in some categories, from overseas. ③ They will be routinely informed of news of all auctions and important private sales, and should be well-enough connected to hear occasionally of items which are not yet quite on sale but might be available for a certain price. ④ The main advantage of buying from a dealer is getting personalised service on your purchases. ⑤ In turn, they can circulate their own contacts with 'want-lists' of desired items or subjects, multiplying their client collectors' chances of expanding their collections.

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

36.

If learning were simply a matter of accumulating lists of facts, then it shouldn't make any difference if we are presented with information that is just a little bit beyond what we already know or totally new information.

(A) If we are trying to understand something totally new, however, we need to make larger adjustments to the units of the patterns we already have, which requires changing the strengths of large numbers of connections in our brain, and this is a difficult, tiring process.

(B) The adjustments are clearly smallest when the new information is only slightly new — when it is compatible with what we already know, so that the old patterns need only a little bit of adjustment to accommodate the new knowledge.

(C) Each fact would simply be stored separately. According to connectionist theory, however, our knowledge is organized into patterns of activity, and each time we learn something new we have to modify the old patterns so as to keep the old material while adding the new information. [3점]

∗ compatible: 양립하는

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

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37.

> The generally close connection between health and what animals want exists because wanting to obtain the right things and wanting to avoid the wrong ones are major ways in which animals keep themselves healthy.

(A) They can take pre-emptive action so that the worst never happens. They start to want things that will be necessary for their health and survival not for now but for some time in the future.

(B) Animals have evolved many different ways of maintaining their health and then regaining it again once it has been damaged, such as an ability to heal wounds when they are injured and an amazingly complex immune system for warding off infection.

(C) Animals are equally good, however, at dealing with injury and disease before they even happen. They have evolved a complex set of mechanisms for anticipating and avoiding danger altogether.

* pre-emptive: 선제의 ** ward off: 막다

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.

> If not, the robot might endlessly chase itself rather than the blocks.

People involved in the conception and engineering of robots designed to perceive and act know how fundamental is the ability to discriminate oneself from other entities in the environment. Without such an ability, no goal-oriented action would be possible. (①) Imagine that you have to build a robot able to search for blocks scattered in a room in order to pile them. (②) Even this simple task would require that your machine be able to discriminate between stimulation that originates from its own machinery and stimulation that originates from the blocks in the environment. (③) Suppose that you equip your robot with an artificial eye and an artificial arm to detect, grab, and pile the blocks. (④) To be successful, your machine will have to have some built-in system enabling it to discriminate between the detection of a block and the detection of its own arm. (⑤) Your robot would engage in circular, self-centered acts that would drive it away from the target or external goal.

* entity: 실재물(物)

39.

> Unfortunately, at the scales, accuracy, and precision most useful to protected area management, the future not only promises to be unprecedented, but it also promises to be unpredictable.

To decide whether and how to intervene in ecosystems, protected area managers normally need a reasonably clear idea of what future ecosystems would be like if they did not intervene. (①) Management practices usually involve defining a more desirable future condition and implementing management actions designed to push or guide ecosystems toward that condition. (②) Managers need confidence in the likely outcomes of their interventions. (③) This traditional and inherently logical approach requires a high degree of predictive ability, and predictions must be developed at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, often localized and near-term. (④) To illustrate this, consider the uncertainties involved in predicting climatic changes, how ecosystems are likely to respond to climatic changes, and the likely efficacy of actions that might be taken to counter adverse effects of climatic changes. (⑤) Comparable uncertainties surround the nature and magnitude of future changes in other ecosystem stressors. [3점]

* adverse: 해로운 ** magnitude: 크기

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

> Human speech differs from the cries of other species in many ways. One very important distinction is that all other animals use one call for one message as the general principle of communication. This means that the number of possible messages is very restricted. If a new message is to be included in the system, a new sound has to be introduced, too. After the first few tens of sounds it becomes difficult to invent new distinctive sounds, and also to remember them for the next time they are needed. Human speech builds on the principle of combining a restricted number of sounds into an unlimited number of messages. In a typical human language there are something like thirty or forty distinctive speech sounds. These sounds can be combined into chains to form a literally unlimited number of words. Even a small child, who can communicate by only one word at a time, uses a system for communication that is infinitely superior to any system utilized by any other animal.

⬇

> In animal cries, each call ___(A)___ a different message, which limits the number of possible messages, whereas human language creates an unlimited number of messages using a ___(B)___ set of distinctive sounds.

(A) (B) (A) (B)
① represents …… finite ② symbolizes …… universal
③ distorts …… fixed ④ expresses …… novel
⑤ records …… complex

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[41～42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

People are correct when they feel that the written poetry of literate societies and the oral poetry of non-literate ones differ considerably from the everyday language spoken in the community. Listeners not only accept the (a) strange use of words, rearrangement of word order, assonance, alliteration, rhythm, rhyme, compression of thought, and so on — they actually expect to find these things in poetry and they are disappointed when poetry does not sound "poetic." But those who regard poetry as a (b) different category of language altogether are deaf to the true achievements of the poet. Rather, the poet artfully manipulates the same raw materials of his language as are used in everyday speech; his skill is to find new possibilities in the resources already in the language. In much the same way that people living at the seashore become so accustomed to the sound of waves that they no longer hear it, most of us have become (c) sensitive to the flood tide of words, millions of them every day, that hit our eardrums. One function of poetry is to depict the world with a (d) fresh perception — to make it strange — so that we will listen to language once again. But the successful poet never departs so far into the strange world of language that none of his listeners can (e) follow him. He still remains the communicator, the man of speech.

* assonance: 유운(類韻) ** alliteration: 두운(頭韻)
*** depict: 묘사하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Make It New: How Poetry Refreshes Everyday Language
② Why Do Poets No Longer Seek Inspiration from Nature?
③ The Influence of Natural Sounds on Poetic Expression
④ Ways to Cite Poetic Expressions in Everyday Speech
⑤ Beauty Rediscovered: The Return of Oral Poetry

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은? [3점]

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43～45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Helen was thrilled when she received a notification on a second-hand shopping app from a seller named Anna. For months, she had been looking for a *Philodendron gloriosum*, a Colombian plant with dark, velvety leaves shaped like hearts. She had almost given up on getting one. Anna, though, had put one up for sale. The posting read, "(a) I'm selling my favorite plant, because I'm moving abroad. If you pick it up today from Edincester Heights, you can have it for the current price, which is half the market rate."

(B)

Arriving at the building, Helen could identify Julia by the large paper bag she was holding. The bag had leaves sticking out of the top. (b) She said, "You must be Julia!" Laughing, the woman said, "Yes! Please take good care of this plant. Anna had it for six years, so she considers it family." From the bag, she pulled out another plant, a tiny one with thick, glossy leaves. "Are you familiar with this? It's called a Dragon's Tail. (c) My housemate said you could take it too, if you'd like."

(C)

Helen immediately messaged the seller. "Hello! I'm interested in purchasing (d) your plant. If it works for your schedule, I can be there in 10 minutes!" Anna replied, "Hi, there! I am at work right now, but my housemate, Julia, can meet you in front of the building." Unable to believe her good luck, Helen typed back in excitement, "Great! I can leave now. I'll wear a black baseball cap."

(D)

Helen exclaimed, "Yes, I'd love to! Please thank Anna for me. Both are in such wonderful condition. Do you have any tips for keeping them in good shape?" Handing over the bag, Julia replied, "I'm not a plant expert, but I know that Anna kept them away from windows to avoid direct sunlight. Why don't you message (e) her? She would be happy to offer advice." "I'll be sure to do that," Helen said, as she handed over the cash.

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 <u>다른</u> 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

① Helen은 중고 거래 앱에서 알림을 받았다.
② Julia는 큰 종이 가방을 들고 있었다.
③ Helen은 판매자와 메시지를 주고받았다.
④ Helen은 야구 모자를 쓰겠다고 답했다.
⑤ Julia는 자신이 식물 전문가라고 말했다.

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

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