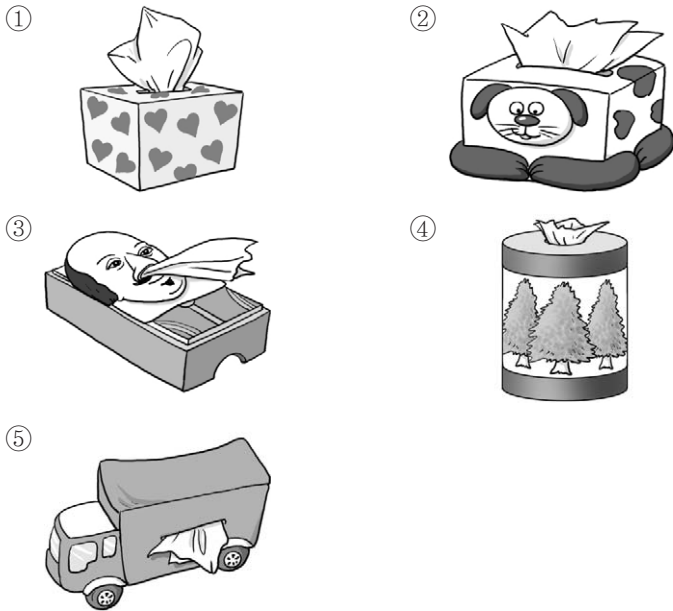


제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고  
답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 티슈 박스를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① lonely                      ② amused                      ③ excited  
④ regretful                      ⑤ nervous

3. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 탈모의 원인  
② 탈모 방지 요령  
③ 올바른 샴푸 사용법  
④ 가발 착용의 장단점  
⑤ 음식과 탈모의 관계

4. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 출장 준비하기                      ② 주방 청소하기  
③ 거실 정리하기                      ④ 자동차 세차하기  
⑤ 항공권 예약하기

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$50                      ② \$58                      ③ \$103                      ④ \$150                      ⑤ \$153

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 교지가 출간되었음을 알리려고  
② 독후감 잘 쓰는 법을 소개하려고  
③ 도서관에서 일할 학생을 모집하려고  
④ 폭넓은 독서의 중요성을 강조하려고  
⑤ 도서 박람회에 참여할 것을 권유하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 치과 예약하기                      ② 간식 사다주기  
③ 보고서 제출하기                      ④ 아들과 놀아주기  
⑤ 저녁 식사 준비하기

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

- ① 기자 - 증인                      ② 의사 - 환자  
③ 승객 - 승무원                      ④ 손님 - 서점 주인  
⑤ 팬 - 영화 배우

9. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [1점]

- ① 미용실                      ② 서점                      ③ 공항  
④ 모텔 학원                      ⑤ 여행사

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

- ① to teach her Korean  
② to lend her a voice recorder  
③ to help her do the writing homework  
④ to let her know where the embassy is  
⑤ to turn in the application for the speech contest

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 신청할 수영 프로그램을 고르시오. [3점]

Swimming Programs for Rainbow Swimming Center

	Level	Instructor	Number of Students	Monthly Fee
①	beginner	John Williams	5	\$100
②	beginner	Daniel Jackson	15	\$60
③	beginner	John Williams	15	\$60
④	intermediate	Daniel Jackson	5	\$100
⑤	intermediate	John Williams	15	\$60

12. 다음을 듣고, Drum Class에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 새로운 방과 후 활동 프로그램이다.  
② 강사는 록 밴드에 소속된 전문 드러머이다.  
③ 일주일에 3회 수업이 진행된다.  
④ 학교 웹사이트를 통해 수강 신청을 한다.  
⑤ 수강생은 수업료 중 일부를 부담한다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오.



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

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

- ① Okay, let me fix your computer.  
 ② You're a really good photographer.  
 ③ That's why I said I almost gave up.  
 ④ But it took just 10 minutes to upload them.  
 ⑤ Don't worry. I'll lend you my notebook computer.

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

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

- ① Absolutely! You should have worked with me  
 ② Why don't you make a good relationship with them?  
 ③ If I were you, I would go to another department, not here.  
 ④ That's great! You're getting used to the marketing department.  
 ⑤ Mr. Brown? Sorry, I don't want to work with him anymore.

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

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

- ① Go to a gym. It's the best for your health.  
 ② I'll tell you the way to regain your appetite.  
 ③ No problem. Let's go to your office right now.  
 ④ Well, okay. Let me try some carrot juice tomorrow.  
 ⑤ All right. I'll give you a carrot juice every morning.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jason이 Robert에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jason: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Me, too. I'm a little bit tired of riding a bike.  
 ② Have you really never heard of Angkor Wat?  
 ③ Then why don't we visit Angkor Wat tomorrow?  
 ④ How long did it take to get here from Bangkok by bicycle?  
 ⑤ You're welcome. Thanks to you, I had a really good time.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

During the past two weeks I have received several reports that the brake machines are not being cleaned properly after each use. In this memo, I want to emphasize and explain the importance of keeping these machines clean, for the safety of all employees. When the brake machines are used, the cutter chops off small particles of metal from brake drums. These particles settle on the machines, and create a potentially hazardous situation for anyone working on or near the machines. If the machines are not cleaned as a matter of routine before they are used again, these metal particles could easily fly into an individual's face when the brake drum is spinning. To prevent accidents like this from happening, please make sure you vacuum the brake machines after each use.

- ① 구식 기계 교환을 요청하려고  
 ② 기계 사용 후 청소를 당부하려고  
 ③ 고장 난 기계 수리를 의뢰하려고  
 ④ 신형 기계 설치 방법을 안내하려고  
 ⑤ 안전사고 예방을 위한 조언을 구하려고

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

In 1952, the writer Truman Capote, ① a recent success in literary and social circles, began to receive an almost daily stream of fan mail from a young man named Andy Warhol. An illustrator for shoe designers, fashion magazines, and the like, Warhol made pretty, stylized drawings, some of which he sent to Capote, hoping ② the author would include them in one of his books. Capote did not respond. One day ③ he came home to find Warhol talking to his mother, with whom Capote lived. Warhol began to telephone almost daily. Finally, Capote put an end to all this: "④ He seemed one of those hopeless people whom nothing's ever going to happen to. Just a hopeless, born loser," the writer later said. ⑤ He never dreamed that Warhol would become a leading figure in a new movement, pop art.

20. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

It was the middle of the night, and I had just woken up to get a drink of water. Before getting out of bed, I looked over to my right, where my wife was sleeping, and there, floating about a foot above her, was a glowing vision of an old woman staring back at me. She was lying over my wife as if she wanted to be near her. She looked about ninety, with long white hair and a deeply wrinkled face. Of course, this startled me greatly. I looked away, shook my head a couple of times, and looked back. The old woman was still there, staring right back at me. Our eyes were locked on one another for what seemed to be an hour, although it was probably just a few moments. Her face was expressionless — no smile, no warmth, just a penetrating stare. Once again, I looked away, shook my head, and then looked back. She was still there.

- ① amused                      ② frightened                      ③ ashamed  
 ④ flattered                      ⑤ disappointed

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the Gallery of the Academy in Florence, Italy, (A) stands / standing the David, by Michelangelo, considered by many to be the most beautiful sculptural work in the world. It is said that late in his life, Michelangelo was once asked how he was able to sculpt something so beautiful. He explained that he was walking to his studio one morning and he happened to glance down a side street to (B) where / which a huge block of marble was lying, overgrown with grass and bushes. He had walked this way many times, but this time, he stopped and examined the huge block of marble, walking around it several times. Suddenly, he realized that this was exactly what he had been seeking to create the statue that had been commissioned. He had the block (C) bring / brought to his studio, where he worked on it for almost four years to create the David.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)   |       | (C)     |
|---|----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| ① | stands   | ..... | where | ..... | brought |
| ② | stands   | ..... | which | ..... | brought |
| ③ | stands   | ..... | where | ..... | bring   |
| ④ | standing | ..... | which | ..... | bring   |
| ⑤ | standing | ..... | where | ..... | brought |

22. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Tillich was born and brought up in a small town in eastern Germany before the turn of the century. The town was medieval in character. ① Surrounded by a wall, it gave the impression of a small, protected, and self-contained world. To an imaginative child, it felt ② narrow. Every year, however, young Tillich was able to escape with his family to the Baltic Sea. The flight to the limitless horizon and unrestricted space of the seashore ③ was a great event. Much later, Tillich chose a place on the Atlantic Ocean for his retirement, a decision that undoubtedly ④ owing much to those early experiences. Experiences of this kind make us ponder anew the meaning of a word like “space” or “spaciousness” ⑤ that we think we know well.

23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There are many similarities between ant society and human society. ① One of the most interesting phenomena in the ant world is related to one of the fundamental principles of economics — economies of scale. ② Just as companies that are the right size grow faster and are more efficient than companies that are too large or too small, research has shown that, in most cases, the most efficiently organized ant colonies are medium-sized. ③ Small ant colonies frequently fail during their formative stage, just as newly-founded small businesses frequently go bankrupt. ④ Likewise, when ant colonies grow too large, communication breaks down and they can no longer react effectively to changes in their environment. ⑤ Effective communication requires the ability to accurately give and receive information through verbal and nonverbal cues.

[24~29] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Emotional exchanges that we might avoid in private life become common in public life, though for the most part they’re \_\_\_\_\_. For example, a customer assumes the right to express hostility toward a flight attendant, who because of his or her job cannot yell back. In fact, airlines pay flight attendants to listen to rude and angry customers; it is as much a part of their job as smiling and saying “bye-bye” when you walk off the plane. As consumers of emotional labor, we feel outraged when a service worker yells back. Customers demand not only polite service but service with the appropriate emotional stance, whether it is infinite patience or sympathy regarding a problem, or service with a smile. A customer will often complain to a supervisor if a service employee expresses anger.

- |            |            |          |
|------------|------------|----------|
| ① one-way  | ② mutual   | ③ hidden |
| ④ informal | ⑤ official |          |

25. \_\_\_\_\_ has been a familiar theme in the homes of immigrants like the Kim parents, who raised two daughters in North Carolina. The sisters, Soo and Jane, became a surgeon and a lawyer, respectively. They told of how their mother wouldn’t give them candy if they pleaded for it at the supermarket. When they reached the checkout counter, before the girls had a chance to beg, she would announce that if they each read a book the following week, she would buy them a candy bar on their next shopping trip. Later, when Soo asked her parents for a cheap used car, they offered to buy her a brand-new car if she was admitted to medical school. Thus, these parents provided good things for their daughters — but each treat was administered as a reward for some valued achievement.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ① Cultural diversity  | ② Delayed satisfaction   |
| ③ Economic security   | ④ Love-hate relationship |
| ⑤ Collective identity |                          |

26. Imagine that somewhere on the far side of the universe, long before you were born, your *soul* was able to search the earth to select your next parents. Imagine that you chose your parents deliberately so that you could experience the trials and hardships of a child growing up in that family because that was the only way you could learn, evolve, and grow into a better person. When you play with this idea and look back at your childhood experiences, you will see your childhood differently. You will begin to identify the lessons you learned from each problem or difficulty you had while you were growing up. By accepting that you \_\_\_\_\_, you begin to reinterpret your experiences as positive and educational rather than negative or hurtful.

- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| ① are not alone in the world  |
| ② can change others’ destiny  |
| ③ chose your family yourself  |
| ④ were born with many talents |
| ⑤ know what you need to know  |

27. One of the ways that you let people know you are listening is by \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, explore a subject thoroughly. If you ask, “Where do you live?” make your next question related to the answer you get, like, “Have you ever lived anywhere else?” or “If you could live any place in the world, where would that be?” Do not follow your first question by asking, “How many children do you have?” unless children have come up in the person’s answer. To get an idea of how this works, watch television interviews. Some interviewers, like Larry King and Barbara Walters, are very good at listening to answers and building one question on another. Other interviewers seem to have a list of planned questions, and go down their list no matter what the interviewee says.

- ① requiring nonverbal acknowledgement
- ② avoiding private and sensitive questions
- ③ not judging the information as good or bad
- ④ building on previous questions and answers
- ⑤ managing your internal emotional responses

28. Psychologists and researchers have found the need to protect one’s self-image to be an extremely powerful force in shaping our perceptions of the world. On one level, it can even create a kind of filter that blocks out information that could be challenging to our self-images. Roy Baumeister of Florida State University conducted an experiment in which he gave a group of participants a phony personality test. The “results” of this personality test were distributed at random. Some participants received highly favorable feedback; others received extremely harsh, negative feedback. Baumeister and his colleagues found that the participants who received the negative response spent far less time looking it over than those who received the positive response. In other words, participants gave \_\_\_\_\_.

\* phony: 가짜의

- ① less attention to criticism than to praise
- ② incorrect answers to the questions on the test
- ③ their consent to the procedure of the research
- ④ themselves freedom to do something different
- ⑤ every indication of having enjoyed their research

29. One of my best friends told me that the single best year of his marriage was when he was living in New York, his wife was living in Boston, and they met only on weekends. Before they had this arrangement, they would spend their weekends catching up on work rather than enjoying each other. But once the arrangement changed, and they knew that they had only the weekends together, their shared time became limited and had a clear end (the time of the return train). Since it was clear that the clock was ticking, they dedicated the weekends to enjoying each other rather than doing their work. I’m not advocating giving up work and staying home for the sake of spending all your time with your children, or moving to a different city just to improve your weekends with your spouse. But wouldn’t it be nice to have a built-in alarm, to warn us \_\_\_\_\_?

[3점]

- ① that we are not fulfilling our purpose in life
- ② when unexpected dangers or difficulties arise
- ③ when to get out and when it’s safe to get back in
- ④ that we are killing ourselves through bad behaviors
- ⑤ when the doors are closing on our most important options

30. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider that at the beginning of the fifteenth century, China was far more technologically advanced than the West. China had a superior knowledge of science, farming, engineering, and even veterinary medicine. The Chinese were casting iron in 200 B.C., some fifteen hundred years before the Europeans. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, the Industrial Revolution took place in Europe, while Chinese civilization declined. Why? One historical interpretation assumes that the Chinese elites valued stability more than progress. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, Chinese leaders blocked the kinds of drastic societal changes that made the Industrial Revolution possible. In the fifteenth century, for example, China’s rulers banned long-sea-voyage trade ventures, choking off trade as well as the economic development, discovery, and social change that comes with it.

- |                  | (A)   |             | (B) |
|------------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| ① However        | ..... | As a result |     |
| ② However        | ..... | By contrast |     |
| ③ That is to say | ..... | As a result |     |
| ④ In addition    | ..... | By contrast |     |
| ⑤ In addition    | ..... | Otherwise   |     |

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

We must consider the positive effects of government spending on productivity. For example, one of the reasons that Sweden has a relatively high GDP is that it has very high rates of female labor-force participation. This is in part a consequence of the (A) generosity / inefficiency of welfare-state programs, such as maternity and parental leave, along with active government daycare programs. Subsidized daycare programs make it easier, not to mention more economically (B) advantageous / disadvantageous, for women to return to their jobs after having children. In contrast, conservative social policies, aimed at encouraging women to stay home with their children, typically reduce economic growth, by (C) discouraging / inviting female labor-force participation. They also appear to have the unfortunate consequence of lowering birth rates, as more women, forced to choose between children and career, opt for the latter.

\* subsidize: 보조금을 주다

- |                | (A)   |                 | (B)   |              | (C) |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| ① generosity   | ..... | advantageous    | ..... | discouraging |     |
| ② generosity   | ..... | advantageous    | ..... | inviting     |     |
| ③ generosity   | ..... | disadvantageous | ..... | inviting     |     |
| ④ inefficiency | ..... | disadvantageous | ..... | inviting     |     |
| ⑤ inefficiency | ..... | advantageous    | ..... | discouraging |     |



32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

An eight-month-old child is aware of noises, particularly animal and human noises, in the next room. He attends to them; his sphere of interest ① expands beyond what is visible. However, his behavioral space remains small. He seems easily discouraged by perceived ② barriers. According to Rene Spitz, a pioneering observer of young children, up to about eight months a child's spatial horizon is ③ limited by the bars of his cot. Within his cot he grabs toys with ease. If the same toy is offered to him outside the bars of his cot, he reaches for it, but his hands stop at the bars; he does not ④ hesitate his movements beyond; he could easily do it, for the bars are sufficiently widely spaced. It is as if space ended within his cot. Two or three weeks after the eighth month, however, he suddenly sees the light and becomes able to ⑤ grasp his toy that is beyond the bars.

\* cot: 어린이용 침대

[33~34] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

33. It's naive to pretend that all students come to your class equally prepared to excel; they have had different preparation, as well as different levels of support at home, so they will differ in their abilities. If that's true, it is self-defeating to give all of your students the same work. The less capable students will find it too difficult and will mentally walk away from schoolwork. To the extent that you can, it's smart to assign work to individuals or groups of students that is appropriate to their current level of competence. Naturally you will want to do this in a sensitive way, minimizing the extent to which some students will perceive themselves as behind others. Giving students work that is beyond them is unlikely to help them catch up, and is likely to make them fall still further behind.

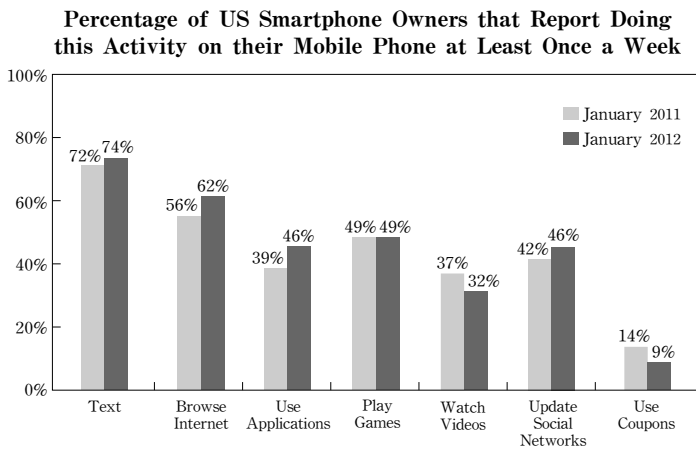
- ① causes of students' academic failure in schools
- ② effects of frequent exams on students' achievement
- ③ ways to make students more active in their learning
- ④ strategies to get students to cooperate with each other
- ⑤ importance of giving level-appropriate tasks to students

34. In 2006 Google announced it would digitize and make available free of charge 20 million out-of-copyright books held by a group of major libraries. Not everyone can make it to the British Library on London's Euston Road during opening hours; but thanks to Google and other digital libraries they will be able to access many books for free, at any time of the day. One measure of the demand digitization will unlock was the University of Michigan Library's experiment with 10,000 monographs that were idling on the shelves, rarely used by the university's 40,000 students and faculty. When these monographs were made available on the web to a potential readership of hundreds of millions, they got between 500,000 and 1 million hits per month.

\* monograph: 전공 논문

- ① usefulness of a digital library
- ② effects of a digital library on book sales
- ③ copyright problems with a digital library
- ④ increasing popularity of regional libraries
- ⑤ conflicts between digital libraries and traditional ones

35. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The graph above shows the percentages of US smartphone owners engaging in various activities on their phone in January of 2011 and 2012. ① The percentages of smartphone owners doing activities like sending text messages, browsing the Internet, using applications, and updating their social networks increased in 2012 compared to 2011. ② In both 2011 and 2012, forty-nine percent of smartphone owners played games on their phone. ③ But the percentages of smartphone owners watching videos and using coupons on their phone decreased in 2012 compared to 2011. ④ Sending text messages was the most popular activity among smartphone owners, both in 2011 and in 2012, followed by browsing the Internet. ⑤ Browsing the Internet showed the biggest difference in popularity between 2011 and 2012, followed by using applications.

36. shrew에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Shrews are like miniature moles that spend more time hunting above ground than they spend digging below. Shrews are busy searching for food on the forest floor to maintain their high metabolic rate. A shrew's heart beats about 160 times a minute. Its breathing rate is also around 160 times per minute, a rate that is ten times that of most humans. A shrew's digestion is so rapid that food is converted to droppings in three hours. Living life at such a pace quickly takes its toll. For most shrews, old age arrives in about 18 months. By this time a shrew's teeth are usually worn to the gums, and it soon collapses from starvation. In the fall and winter, you often find old, dead shrews lying among the grasses of meadows or the litter on the forest floor. Dogs, foxes, and other animals may sniff at dead shrews but show little interest in eating them.

\* metabolic: 신진 대사의

- ① 땅속에서 굴을 파면서 대부분의 시간을 보낸다.
- ② 사람보다 1분당 호흡의 횟수가 적다.
- ③ 먹이를 소화시키는 속도가 다른 동물에 비해 느린 편이다.
- ④ 18개월 정도 살면 노년에 접어든다.
- ⑤ 죽었을 때도 개와 여우가 선호하는 먹잇감이다.

37. John Venn에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

John Venn, famous for introducing the ‘Venn diagram’, came from the fishing port of Hull, and went to Cambridge, where he entered Gonville and Caius College as a student in 1853. Graduating among the top half-dozen students in mathematics, he was elected into a college teaching fellowship. He then left the college for four years and became a priest in 1859, following the line of his distinguished father and grandfather. However, instead of following the priestly path that had been cleared for him, he returned to Caius in 1862 to teach logic and probability. It was his college lectures in logic and probability that made Venn famous. Venn was also a practical man, and was rather good at building machines. He constructed one for throwing a cricket ball.

- ① Gonville and Caius 대학에서 공부했다.
- ② 대학을 졸업할 때 수학 성적이 상위 6등 안에 들었다.
- ③ 목사였던 아버지와는 달리 목사가 된 적이 없었다.
- ④ Caius 대학에서 논리학과 확률을 가르쳤다.
- ⑤ 크리켓 공을 던지는 기계를 만들었다.

[38~39] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

38. A U.S. social-networking site, Zipcar, gives its members a share in ownership of pools of cars in cities across the country, allowing them to get access to a car just when they need it rather than have it sitting in the garage most of the year. Another scheme, GoLoco, aims to use the power of social networking to revive the fading culture of sharing cars for commuting. In the Netherlands, a police inspector in Utrecht has created a social-networking site for citizens to help the police in solving crimes. And a social-networking site has been created to help people look after one another’s ageing parents: you can sign up to look up someone’s parents in Rotterdam and someone else in the network will reciprocate by looking in on yours in Maastricht.

- ① Social Networks for the Public Good
- ② Rumor Spreading in Social Networks
- ③ Safer Social Networking for Teenagers
- ④ Social Media Marketing for Car Dealers
- ⑤ Eco-Friendly Social Networks You Should Join

39. David Crystal contends that the Internet provides an ‘even playing field’ for languages, overcoming what were previously unequal power relations between minority languages and majority languages over print, the media and public literature. The relative cheapness of producing bi- or multilingual web content has increased the presence of smaller language groups on the web. Crystal writes: “There are sites which allow us to see languages as they are. The crucial point is that languages are out there, even if represented by just a few sites. The Internet is the ideal medium for minority languages, given the relative cheapness and ease of creating a web page, compared with the cost and difficulty of obtaining a newspaper page, or a program or advertisement on radio or television.”

- ① Does the Internet Increase Social Isolation?
- ② The Internet’s Influence on Cultural Norms
- ③ Using the Internet to Promote Minority Languages
- ④ The Changing Face of English Spelling on the Internet
- ⑤ Why Are Minority Languages in Danger of Disappearing?

[40~41] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

40. Changes in a society can drastically alter the functions of human groups and organizations. As a society undergoes a major change — say, from agricultural to industrial production — the statuses people assume and the roles they play also change, with far-reaching consequences. Thus, for example, the tendency for men and women from rural backgrounds to have many children, which was functional in agrarian societies because it produced much-needed farmhands, can become a disadvantage in an urban-industrial society, where housing space is limited and the types of jobs available are constantly changing. From the standpoint of society’s smooth functioning, it can be said that the roles of the father and mother in the rural setting, which stresses long periods of childbearing and many children, don’t work properly in an urban setting.

- ① 인구 구성의 변화는 사회의 생산성에 큰 영향을 미친다.
- ② 사회가 변화하면서 구성원들의 기능과 역할도 달라진다.
- ③ 농경사회에서 가정은 노동력을 공급하는 주된 원천이었다.
- ④ 사회의 변화를 따라가지 못하는 구성원들은 도태하게 된다.
- ⑤ 농경사회에서 산업사회로의 변화는 가족의 해체를 초래했다.

41. Lots of dancers like to ice sore muscles before heading into the studio, thinking that they’re doing themselves a favor. But they’re doing the exact opposite! A recent study at the University of Ulster and the University of Limerick showed that icing actually reduces muscle strength, bodily awareness and agility for 15 to 20 minutes afterwards. This is because the cold temperature slows nerve impulses, which prevents muscles and tendons from working together. The study also found that icing right before class or rehearsal could make a dancer more likely to get injured. If their muscles are numb, dancers might push themselves right past their limits and into an injury.

\* tendon: 힘줄

- ① 매순간 몸 상태를 확인하면서 공연에 임해야 한다.
- ② 춤추기 전에 얼음찜질을 하는 것은 해로울 수 있다.
- ③ 적절한 체온 조절이 질병에 대한 저항력을 키워준다.
- ④ 공연하기 전에 몸의 근육을 충분히 풀어주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 몸에 무리가 되는 춤 동작을 성급하게 해서는 안 된다.

42. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's suppose that you plan to set some time aside in which you're going to use television for educational purposes. Then the question is, "Will you make the effort, will you take the pains that are requisite for learning?" As you know, there's no learning without activity on the part of the learner. Only by active reading, rather than passive reading, can we learn. We can learn much more by actively participating in a discussion than by passively listening to a lecture. The same is true of television; we can only learn from television if we are active. When you watch a play actively, you experience empathy. You must "feel yourself into" the emotions and thoughts and actions of the characters. Something like that is needed here, something that is called "intellectual empathy."

- ① 지적인 공감을 나눌 수 있는 모임에 참여해야 한다.
- ② TV 시청보다는 학습에 더 많은 시간을 투자해야 한다.
- ③ 오락 프로그램보다는 토론이나 연극을 자주 봐야 한다.
- ④ TV를 이용하여 학습할 때 능동적인 태도를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 일방적인 강의보다는 학생들에게 참여할 기회를 주어야 한다.

43. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In addition to nonverbal expressions, pictures or images of emotionally arousing scenes can amplify your speech.

- (A) Remember, however, that when you use visual images, you have the same ethical responsibilities as you do when you use verbal forms of support: Make sure your image is from a credible source, and that it has not been altered or taken out of context.
- (B) In contrast, a photo of a refugee mother and child reunited after an enforced separation can communicate the true meaning of joy. You can use similar images as visual aids to evoke your audience's emotions, both positive and negative.
- (C) An image of a lonely homeowner looking out over his waterlogged house following a ravaging flood can communicate his sense of despair. A picture of children in a war-torn country can communicate the devastating effects of violence with greater impact than mere words.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Today, computers, e-mail, fax machines, and cell phones free us from the walls of the workplace.

Being "at work" usually means being in a particular place at a particular time. ( ① ) Like the time of work, the place of work adds a finite boundary to the job. ( ② ) Industrialization not only changed work by organizing it according to the clock, but it also took work out of the home, drawing a line between home life and work life. ( ③ ) So it is now possible for some to do their jobs wearing pajamas in bed, or in a bathing suit at the beach. ( ④ ) Cell phones allow us to get "important" calls in the grocery store or amusement park. ( ⑤ ) Moreover, we can send important documents from our smartphone while we are commuting or stuck in traffic.

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

One day a client came to my office. She was always missing deadlines for important projects. She told me she had just been given an important assignment at work, and she was worried that she would blow it again. She said, "I ask myself over and over, 'Why do I always wait until the last minute to start a project?'" After hearing what she said, I suggested that she ask herself a different and more immediate question. I told her not to think about why she waits until the last minute. Instead, as soon as she receives a project assignment, she should ask, "How can I break this project down into small, achievable steps? What one step can I take today to move forward on this project?" That way, the task would not seem overwhelming. She would not have to solve the riddle of her life in order to do a good job. She only had to ask one simple question, and then take one step at a time toward her goal.



The advice the writer wants to give the client is that if she changes the (A) , she just may come up with a more (B) solution.

- |            | (A)   |  | (B)        |
|------------|-------|--|------------|
| ① deadline | ..... |  | practical  |
| ② question | ..... |  | practical  |
| ③ reward   | ..... |  | integrated |
| ④ question | ..... |  | integrated |
| ⑤ reward   | ..... |  | creative   |

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Mexico City is one of the most polluted cities in the world; the foul air trapped over the city by the surrounding mountains and volcanoes has been described by the *New York Times* as “a grayish-yellow pudding of pollutants.” Beginning around 1990, the government launched a program to fight this pollution, much of which is caused by auto and truck emissions. A new law required that all cars stay off the streets one day a week on a rotating basis (for example, cars with certain license plate numbers could not be driven on Tuesday). The logic of the plan was straightforward: Fewer cars on the road would lead to less air pollution.

So what really happened? As would be expected, many people did not like the inconvenience of having their driving days limited. They reacted in a way that analysts might have predicted but did not. Families who could afford a second car bought one, or simply kept their old car when buying a new one, so that they would always have one car that could be driven on any given day. This proved to be worse for emissions than no policy at all, since the proportion of old cars on the roads went up, and old cars are dirtier than new cars. The net effect of the policy change was to put more \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the road, not fewer. A 1995 study found that overall gas consumption had increased.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Achieve More with Less
- ② No Sweet Without Sweat
- ③ Success Is Not Everything
- ④ More Care, Less Insurance
- ⑤ Good Intention, Bad Outcome

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① polluting                      ② stolen
- ③ speeding                      ④ foreign
- ⑤ eco-friendly

[48~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

How do you eliminate your fear of being told “no”? You do this by pre-programming yourself to eagerly seek out as many “nos” as possible. You decide that you will have no fear of the word “no” from now on. This discovery changed Brian’s life when (a) he was twenty-four, and it changed his son’s life when he was twenty-four, as well.

(B)

A nice, little old lady answered, spoke to Brian quite politely, thanked him for calling, and wished him a good day. As (b) he walked down the driveway, he made a resolution that he would never be afraid to call on a stranger and ask for an order again. From that day on, he pre-programmed himself to look forward eagerly to rejection, to the word “no.” He resolved that from then on, every “no” would spur greater effort and enthusiasm. When (c) he started work in the morning, he could hardly wait to hear the first “no.”

(C)

When Brian was twenty-four, he was unskilled and a high school dropout. The only job he could get was straight-commission selling, cold-calling offices during the day and homes and apartments during the evening. On his first day of the job, he was paralyzed with fear. He walked around the block over and over, too afraid to go up to a door and knock. Finally, (d) he pushed himself up to the door, knocked, and waited with his heart pounding.

(D)

When one of Brian’s sons graduated from college, he asked his father for advice on what type of job he should get if he wanted to be successful. Brian told him that if he could handle the rejection of cold-calling for one year, (e) he would be psychologically set for life. He took his father’s advice. He got a job cold-calling on homes, kept at it for a year, and became a totally different person. His self-confidence went through the roof. He told Brian, “Dad, I know now that I am going to succeed in life, because after a year of cold-calling, I’m not afraid of anything.”

\* cold-calling: (상품 판매를 위한) 예고 없는 방문

48. 위 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)

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)              ② (b)              ③ (c)              ④ (d)              ⑤ (e)

50. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Brian과 그의 아들은 같은 나이에 인생을 바꾼 깨달음을 얻었다.
- ② 노파는 Brian에게 공손하게 대했고 그의 방문을 고마워했다.
- ③ 방문판매를 시작했을 때 Brian은 24살로 특별한 기술이 없었다.
- ④ Brian의 아들은 아버지에게 성공에 대한 조언을 요청했다.
- ⑤ Brian은 아들의 요청을 거절하고 스스로 깨달음을 얻도록 했다.

※ 확인사항

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