

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

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

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

- ① I feel much better now.
- ② I'll drive you to the hospital.
- ③ The water is too cold to drink.
- ④ Winter is your favorite season.
- ⑤ I hope your sister will be okay soon.

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

- ① All right. I can give you a hand.
- ② Thank you. I appreciate your help.
- ③ Great. You've passed the math test.
- ④ Right. There's a lot of work at home.
- ⑤ Sure. You've studied chemistry so hard.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주민 만족도 조사에 참여를 부탁하려고
- ② 마을 벽화 그리기 프로젝트를 홍보하려고
- ③ 주차장 확장 공사 일정 변경을 안내하려고
- ④ 페인트 작업에 따른 주민 협조를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 아파트 승강기 안전 점검 계획을 공지하려고

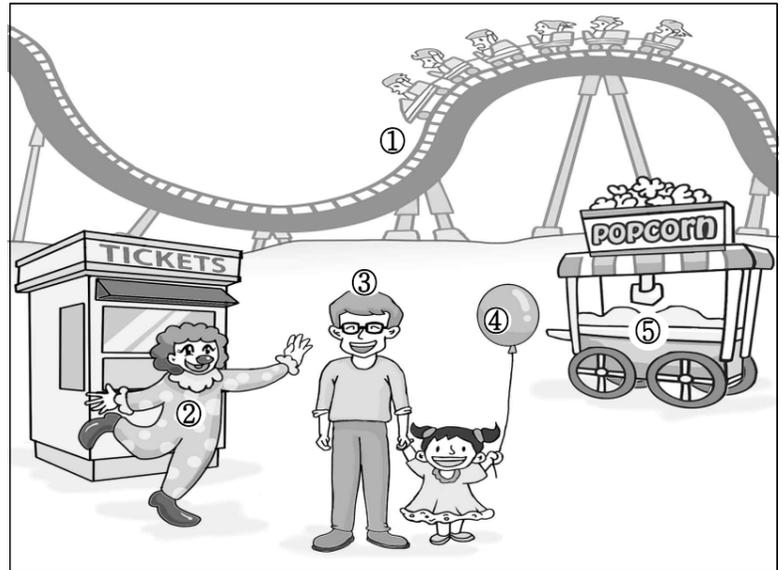
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 동아리 활동은 진로 탐색에 유익하다.
- ② 통학 버스 운영 시간 연장이 시급하다.
- ③ 기숙사 신청 절차의 간소화가 필요하다.
- ④ 적성을 고려한 대학 전공 선택이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 기숙사에서 사는 것이 대학 생활에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 비행기 승무원 - 승객
- ② 교통경찰 - 운전자
- ③ 영양사 - 운동선수
- ④ 식당 주인 - 손님
- ⑤ 의사 - 환자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사진 촬영하기
- ② 자외선 차단제 준비하기
- ③ 아이들 깨우기
- ④ 과일과 간식 구입하기
- ⑤ 샌드위치 만들기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 강아지를 기를 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 집이 너무 좁아서
- ② 알레르기가 있어서
- ③ 부모님이 싫어해서
- ④ 비용을 감당할 수 없어서
- ⑤ 출장으로 집을 자주 비워서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$80
- ② \$90
- ③ \$100
- ④ \$110
- ⑤ \$120

10. 대화를 듣고, 영화 Futurist에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 줄거리
- ② 제작 기간
- ③ 특수 효과
- ④ 개봉 날짜
- ⑤ 주연 배우

11. Kalson Island에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 18세기에 처음으로 발견되었다.
- ② 20년 전에 국립공원이 되었다.
- ③ 세계에서 가장 큰 모래섬 중 하나이다.
- ④ 수영을 할 수 있는 호수가 있다.
- ⑤ 일 년 내내 캠핑을 즐길 수 있다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구매할 책 세트를 고르시오.

Book Sets for Kids				
Set	Topic	Volume	Cover Type	Price
① A	Insects	7 books	Hardcover	\$65
② B	Trees	15 books	Paperback	\$75
③ C	Birds	7 books	Hardcover	\$70
④ D	Rocks	5 books	Paperback	\$35
⑤ E	Flowers	15 books	Hardcover	\$90

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

Man: _____

- ① What a coincidence! I watched that play yesterday.
- ② Don't worry. You've already prepared a lot for that role.
- ③ Amazing! I cannot believe you finally became a director.
- ④ Never mind. This ticket for the musical wasn't expensive.
- ⑤ Sounds great. Students would know the audition time easily.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I don't agree with you. We've never fixed it before.
- ② Okay. Let's buy a new one as soon as possible.
- ③ Sounds great. You've got ten more clients.
- ④ You shouldn't have missed that meeting.
- ⑤ I'll put the clean clothes in the dryer.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Amy가 Daniel에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Amy: _____

- ① Do you know the process of making cheese from milk?
- ② Can you give me the recipe for your cheesecake?
- ③ What do you want to get for your birthday?
- ④ How about trying to make a different cake?
- ⑤ Would you like to have some cheesecake?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① evolving roles of science museums
- ② negative effects of technology on life
- ③ various applications of artificial intelligence
- ④ desirable places for educational field trips
- ⑤ recent studies on human intelligence

17. 언급된 장소가 아닌 것은?

- ① 집 ② 병원 ③ 학교 ④ 은행 ⑤ 공장

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Jackie,

I was pleased to receive your request for a letter of recommendation for admission and a scholarship to the University of Andew. Of course, I've known your parents for years through various projects in the community, but I'm afraid my knowledge of your own academic abilities, character, and goals is extremely limited. Although I'd be happy to comment about the fine relationship I have with your parents, I hesitate to pass judgment on someone I've had very little association with at all. Perhaps you could find someone who could give you a much better recommendation than I could. I wish you the best in your academic pursuits at the University of Andew.

Sincerely,
Mark Harris

- ① 입학 관련 서류를 안내하려고
- ② 추천서 작성 부탁을 거절하려고
- ③ 지역사회 활동 참여를 권유하려고
- ④ 장학금 신청 승인 여부를 알려주려고
- ⑤ 학부모 행사 취소에 대해 사과하려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most difficult things many successful people do is to challenge their own beliefs. Convictions that may have once been true and useful may change. Friedrich Nietzsche said it well when he said, "It's not simply a question of having the courage of one's convictions, but at times having the courage to attack one's convictions." That's how you grow. That's how you mature. That's how you develop. Look at Tolstoy himself, a great example of a man who was willing to grow because he realized that he had to attack, at times, his own convictions. Socrates said it well when he said, "The unexamined life is not worth living." But we need to add that the examined life is painful, risky, full of vulnerability. And, yet, to revitalize public conversation, we have to ensure that self-criticism and self-correction are accented in our individual lives, as well as in our society and world.

- ① 성장을 위해 자신의 신념에 도전하라.
- ② 성공을 위해 역경을 밀거름으로 삼으라.
- ③ 타인의 비판에 대해 수용적 태도를 가지라.
- ④ 타인을 비판하기 전에 자신을 먼저 돌아보라.
- ⑤ 자신의 신념을 실행에 옮기는 용기를 키우라.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why do we need to routinely have the oil changed in our automobiles? Why do we need to see our dentist twice a year? The simple answer to these questions is preventative maintenance. How many times have you heard of stories where people ignored the warning signs and adverse situations seemed to present themselves overnight? A friend of mine knew there was a nail in one of his front tires, but there didn't seem to be any obvious damage to the tire. He chose to ignore the nail until he found himself on the side of the highway with a flat tire. He later told me that before he experienced the embarrassment of having a flat, he "planned on getting it fixed when he had the time". If he would have only taken a few minutes to get the nail removed, he most likely would not have received a flat tire on that particular day.

- ① 문제 발생을 막기 위해 사전 예방이 필요하다.
- ② 안전 장비 착용을 의무화하는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 사고 발생 시 침착한 대응이 바람직하다.
- ④ 어려운 일은 여럿이 함께 해결하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 안전사고 예방에 대한 철저한 교육이 요구된다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the reasons for difficulty in achieving one's optimal weight is poor nutrient timing. *When* you eat is almost as important as *what* you eat, because the same nutrients have different effects on the body when consumed at different times. The body's energy needs change throughout the day. It's important to concentrate your food intake during those times when your body's energy needs are greatest and not to consume more calories than your body needs to meet its immediate energy needs at any time. When you consume calories at times of peak energy need, most of them are used to fuel your muscles and nervous system, to synthesize muscle tissue, and to replenish muscle fuel stores. When you consume more calories than you need at any time, those excess calories will be stored as body fat.

* replenish: 다시 채우다

- ① the effects of nutrient timing on psychological states
- ② the roles of essential nutrients to improve your health
- ③ the correlation between slow eating and calorie intake
- ④ the benefits of maintaining optimal weight for your health
- ⑤ the importance of nutrient timing to reach optimal weight

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The words you speak to someone may have the potential to make or break that person, so it is important to choose words carefully. When it comes to benefitting the talk you intend to have with others, this becomes even more important. If you are someone who just says whatever crosses your mind without thinking about how those words might be taken by others, then you are setting yourself up for failure as a small talker. Most people keep away from people they consider too blunt and some will be even brave enough to leave your company if you are insensitive. Careful choice of words means that you would have thought about what you are going to say beforehand. Besides helping you keep the small talk going, thinking before speaking also helps prevent you from saying some embarrassing things you may end up wishing you could swallow.

- ① Never Let Your Friends Get Lonely
- ② Careful Listening: The Key to Success
- ③ Small Talk as an Effective Ice-Breaker
- ④ Be Mindful Before You Say Something
- ⑤ Silence Is Better Than Meaningless Words

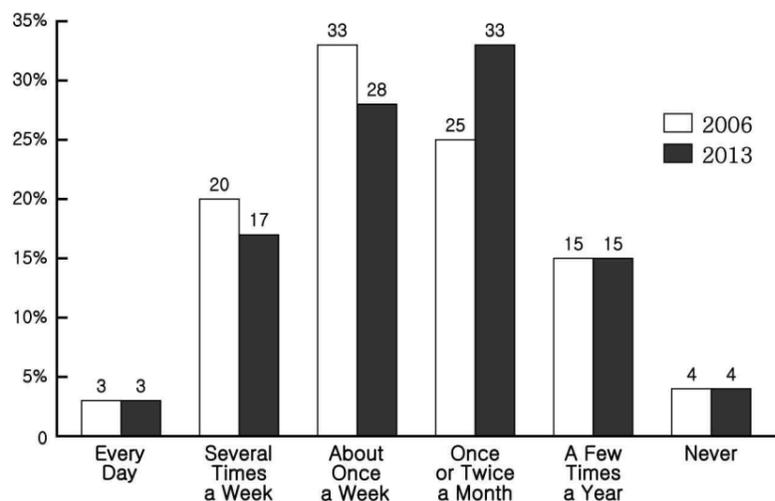
23. 다음 글에 드러난 Kara의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Stepping off the plane, Kara let the heat sink into her bones. Breathing in the new air, she felt the kind of excitement that only new beginnings could offer. With the phone number of a professional surfer from her flight folded in her pocket, she felt the promise of an exciting new life. She grabbed a cab to her new apartment, one that she'd found online — just close enough to campus that she could walk, but far enough that she didn't feel she'd be overwhelmed by campus events. She looked happily out the window, welcoming the warm air and hot sun on her face, and at the palm trees and sidewalks full of athletic people running, skateboarding, and casually hanging out with friends. She couldn't wait to get to the beach to start making friends.

- ① relieved and grateful
- ② bored and indifferent
- ③ frustrated and helpless
- ④ ashamed and embarrassed
- ⑤ anticipating and delighted

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

How Often Did Americans Eat at Fast Food Restaurants?



The graph above shows how often Americans ate at fast food restaurants in 2006 and 2013. ① Respondents who ate at fast food restaurants every day took up the smallest proportion with 3% both in 2006 and 2013. ② Compared to 2006, the percentage of respondents who ate at fast food restaurants several times a week and the percentage of those who did about once a week decreased in 2013. ③ In 2006, the percentage of respondents reporting that they ate at fast food restaurants about once a week was the largest, accounting for 33%. ④ In 2013, the percentage of respondents who ate at fast food restaurants once or twice a month was less than twice that of respondents who said that they did a few times a year. ⑤ The percentages of respondents who never ate at fast food restaurants in 2006 and 2013 were equal to each other.

25. Frank Lloyd Wright에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Frank Lloyd Wright was born on June 8, 1867 in Wisconsin. During his childhood, Wright fell in love with the rolling landscape. This inspired him as an architect to incorporate a more organic feel into his buildings. While in college, Wright worked with an architect in order to pay his tuition. Upon discovering his own passion and talent for the subject, he dropped out of school and went to work for an architectural firm in Chicago. He eventually parted ways with the firm and began designing a series of public buildings and private residences that earned him fame, including an earthquake-proof hotel in Tokyo. Due to the Great Depression, Lloyd stepped back from designing and began writing and teaching. Later, he returned to the scene and designed one of his most famous buildings, Fallingwater, which was built on top of a waterfall. *Time* cited it after its completion as Wright's "most beautiful job."

- ① 대학 시절 수업료를 내기 위해 건축가와 함께 일을 했다.
- ② 학교를 중퇴하고 건축 회사에 일하러 갔다.
- ③ 도쿄에 지진을 견뎌낼 수 있는 호텔을 설계했다.
- ④ 대공황 때문에 글쓰기와 가르치는 일을 그만두었다.
- ⑤ 폭포 꼭대기에 지어진 건축물을 설계했다.

26. Vegetable Gardening Workshops에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Vegetable Gardening Workshops

Grow Your Own Vegetables

Sundays: April 9, 16, 23 & 30

9:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.



Create your own fresh organic garden by learning

1. What, how, and when to plant
2. How to create good soil out of your current one

- The class will include a lunch of salad greens and homemade bread.
- Where: Anne's Farm (756 River St. South City)
- Cost: \$100 (20% off for the first 30 local residents: please call for availability.)

To sign up for the class, go to Anne's Farm event page on the web or call 213-763-3349.

- ① 일요일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 토양을 좋게 만드는 법을 배운다.
- ③ 점심을 제공하지 않는다.
- ④ 지역 주민은 수강료가 절반이다.
- ⑤ 교육 장소에 직접 가서 등록해야 한다.

27. History Course: War and Memory에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

History Course: War and Memory at Laurier University

This history course examines the causes and effects of World War I. This course also includes a field trip to the War Museum for a more in-depth look at World War I.

Course Date

- 21 August – 27 August, 2017

Course Tuition Fee

- \$300 per person (transportation fee included)

To Apply

- Applicants should be at least a second-year student.
- Applications will be received until July 31st.
- Applications must be submitted by email to Christine Wieg at cwieg@lu.ca.

Please contact Terry Couper at 532-135-4070 with any questions.

- ① 현장 학습을 포함한다.
- ② 7일 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 수업료 300달러 외에 교통비가 추가된다.
- ④ 신청 시 학년 제한이 있다.
- ⑤ 이메일로 신청서를 제출해야 한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In early modern Europe, transport by water was usually much cheaper than transport by land. An Italian printer calculated in 1550 ① that to send a load of books from Rome to Lyons would cost 18 *scudi* by land compared with 4 by sea. Letters were normally carried overland, but a system of transporting letters and newspapers, as well as people, by canal boat ② developed in the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century. The average speed of the boats was a little over four miles an hour, ③ slow compared to a rider on horseback. On the other hand, the service was regular, frequent and cheap, and allowed communication not only between Amsterdam and the smaller towns, but also between one small town and another, thus ④ equalizing accessibility to information. It was only in 1837, with the invention of the electric telegraph, that the traditional link between transport and the communication of messages ⑤ were broken.

* scudi: 이탈리아의 옛 은화 단위(scudo)의 복수형

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

You can use a third party to compliment a person you want to befriend and still get the “credit” for making the target of your compliment feel good about themselves and, by extension, feel good about you. When you (A) directly / indirectly compliment other people, particularly anybody who suspects you might want something from them, they tend to discount your efforts because they suspect you are intentionally trying to influence them through flattery. A third-party compliment (B) eliminates / encourages this skepticism. To construct a third-party compliment you will need to find a mutual friend or acquaintance who knows both you and your person of interest. Further, you should be relatively certain that the third-party individual you choose will be likely to pass along your compliment to the person for whom it was intended. If this (C) clarification / transmission of information is successful, the next time you meet your person of interest, he or she will see you from a positive perspective.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------------------|---------------------|
| ① | directly | eliminates | clarification |
| ② | directly | encourages | clarification |
| ③ | directly | eliminates | transmission |
| ④ | indirectly | encourages | transmission |
| ⑤ | indirectly | eliminates | clarification |

30. 밑줄 친 him[he]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A mechanic had a shop student who was wanting to acquire the knowledge of what it truly meant to be a mechanic. Taking the student in, the mechanic showed ① him the ins and outs of being a mechanic in that shop. When he asked the student a question, he always congratulated ② him when the answer he provided was correct. Even when the answer was not, ③ he encouraged the student to think of the right answer. In the rare events when ④ he could not think of the right answer, the mechanic told him to go look in his book instead. The mechanic also said that the student had someone who believed in ⑤ him and his ability to become a mechanic.

[31 ~ 33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In psychology, a ‘model’ of something should never be taken as an exact copy of the thing being described, but rather as a representation of it. A map of the London Underground, for example, is a representation of the Underground layout that helps us appreciate how it works and where it goes. Of course direction, scale, etc. must be distorted somewhat to make it all fit neatly on the page. A model of memory is also a representation. Based on the evidence available, a model provides us with an analogy of how memory works. Describing memory in terms of ‘stores’ or ‘levels’ or ‘loops’ makes our understanding more concrete, and simply conveys to a reader a(n) _____ of how a particular psychologist has attempted to understand and explain the available evidence. These models change as the available evidence changes, so should not be seen as permanent fixtures. [3점]

* analogy: 비유

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① approximate idea | ② factual experience |
| ③ invariable principle | ④ digital representation |
| ⑤ undisputed interpretation | |

32. Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: *to identify or get identified*. You can observe the thought and “identify” it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, “get identified” with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don’t get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — *Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic* — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as “Freddy Fear,” “Judge Judy,” and “Anger Annie.” (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you name the character in the play, you _____ . [3점]

- ① cheer on his or her performance
- ② adopt him or her as a role model
- ③ distance yourself from him or her
- ④ stop yourself from enjoying the play
- ⑤ become more emotionally expressive

33. Here's something I learned growing up in a military family and living overseas as a child. Being in environments where people did not look like me or even speak the same language as me forced me out of the comfort zone of obvious similarities. When you walk out of your house knowing that most of the people on your street speak a different language, you can either get hung up on that fact or you can open your eyes and begin to _____. Perhaps your nationality and language and culture and skin color are not the same, but your love of family and strawberries and holiday traditions are undeniably alike. It was a training ground for spotting commonalities. And there began my intrigue with cultures and language and people. Overfocusing on differences narrows your influence. But when you focus on commonalities, your influence grows.

- ① appreciate the significance of family
- ② shape the perceptions you have of yourself
- ③ go back to the comfort zone you belonged to
- ④ celebrate more traditional holidays than before
- ⑤ notice the larger human commonalities you share

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For almost every location in the world, there is an "optimal" temperature at which deaths are the lowest. On either side of this temperature — both when it gets colder and warmer — death rates increase. _____ (A) _____, what the optimal temperature is is a different issue. If you live in Helsinki, your optimal temperature is about 59°F, whereas in Athens you do best at 75°F. The important point to notice is that the best temperature is typically very similar to the average summer temperature. _____ (B) _____, the actual temperature will only rarely go above the optimal temperature, but very often it will be below. In Helsinki, the optimal temperature is typically exceeded only 18 days per year, whereas it is below that temperature a full 312 days. Research shows that although 55 extra people die each year from it being too hot in Helsinki, some 1,655 people die from it being too cold.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | Thus |
| ② However | Otherwise |
| ③ In addition | Instead |
| ④ For instance | Similarly |
| ⑤ For instance | That is |

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

35.

Imagine that you just played "Happy Birthday" on a tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba's sounds are duplicated by the violin.

- (A) The German word *Gestalt* means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts. Their slogan was, "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."
- (B) Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still recognizable — as long as the *relationship* between notes remains the same. Now, what would happen if you played the notes of "Happy Birthday" in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing!
- (C) The separate notes would no longer be a melody. Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought.

* tuba: 튜바(금관 악기의 일종)

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

36.

The Earth is a somewhat irregular clock. Some years the length of the day is found to vary by as much as one part in 10 million, or three seconds in a year of 31.5 million seconds.

- (A) During the winter in the northern hemisphere, water evaporates from the ocean and accumulates as ice and snow on the high mountains. This movement of water from the oceans to the mountaintops is similar to the skater's extending her arms.
- (B) In addition, there are also seasonal changes of a few milliseconds per year. In the winter the Earth slows down, and in the summer it speeds up. Think of the Earth as a spinning skater.
- (C) So the Earth slows down in winter; by the summer the snow melts and runs back to the seas, and the Earth speeds up again. This effect is not compensated by the opposite effect in the southern hemisphere because most of the land mass is north of the equator. [3점]

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

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

37.

We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare.

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists—such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel—designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. (①) They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, that is, building models to explain the data they observed. (②) They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. (③) This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power. (④) Furthermore, the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible. (⑤) There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them—in other words, learn.

38.

As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over.

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. (①) The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. (②) The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. (③) Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. (④) They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. (⑤) Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

* common: 공유지

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The growing seasons for tea in different geographic areas vary greatly. ① In a few locations with prime conditions, particularly at latitudes near the equator, tea can be harvested year-round. ② At higher elevations in areas farther from the equator, the productive season may be limited to only one or two flushes of new growth. ③ For example, Kenya, which lies on the equator, is one of the countries with the potential of year-round harvests, while farmers in areas of Shandong Province, the most northern tea farms in China, begin harvest in April and end in September. ④ China's tea industry has great advantages on natural resources, geography, varieties of tea and technology. ⑤ Throughout the more than forty countries that grow tea commercially, there is a wide range in conditions that lead to the great variations of harvest times and in the flavors of the teas they produce.

* flush: (새잎이) 돋아남

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

According to Skinner, we, too, in most aspects of our lives, are like pigeons pecking at a button to receive little snacks. And this, according to the cognitive scientist Tom Stafford, explains the check-in impulse behind email and other online technologies. Unlike food, email isn't always rewarding; in fact, it is often annoying. Once upon a time, there could be no new email for days at a time. Much of what we get is uninteresting or indeed difficult to deal with. But every so often we get a message we are very glad to have. That such "rewarding" email comes unpredictably does not dim its attractiveness or keep us from looking for it. On the contrary, the most effective way of maintaining a behavior is not with a consistent, predictable reward, but rather with what is termed "variable reinforcement"—that is, rewards that vary in their frequency or magnitude.



In spite of the rare case of receiving rewarding email, we cannot (A) the impulse to check email because our behaviors are maintained with the reward presented in a(n) (B) way.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|----------|-------|---------------|-----|
| ① resist | | consistent | |
| ② resist | | unpredictable | |
| ③ notice | | consistent | |
| ④ follow | | unpredictable | |
| ⑤ follow | | systematic | |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you ever found yourself speaking to someone at length only to realize they haven't heard a single thing you've said? As remarkable as our ability to see or hear is our capacity to _____. This capacity, along with the inherent need to pay attention to something, has dictated the development of the attention industries.

Every instant of every day we are overloaded with information. In fact, all complex organisms, especially those with brains, suffer from information overload. Our eyes and ears receive lights and sounds across the spectrums of visible and audible wavelengths. All told, every second, our senses transmit an estimated 11 million bits of information to our poor brains, as if a giant fiber-optic cable were plugged directly into them, firing information at full speed. In light of this, it is rather incredible that we are even capable of boredom.

Fortunately, we have a valve by which to turn the flow on or off at will. To use another term, we can both "tune in" and "tune out." When we shut the valve, we ignore almost everything, while focusing on just one discrete stream of information out of the millions of bits coming in. In fact, we can even shut out everything external to us, and concentrate on an internal dialogue, as when we are "lost in thought." This ability—to block out most everything, and focus—is what neuroscientists and psychologists refer to as paying attention.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Do Humans Handle Information Overload?
- ② Increase Your Attention Span with Practice!
- ③ The More Information, The Better Results
- ④ Promising Future of the Information Society
- ⑤ Information Overload: An Obstacle to Remembering

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① criticize ② intervene ③ sympathize
- ④ generalize ⑤ disregard

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Jeremy was a humble man who cleaned the floors of the king and was always smiling and happy. The king complained to his advisor, "How come I'm the richest man in the kingdom, and I'm always unhappy, yet (a) he's always beaming with happiness?" That night, the advisor visited a little hut where Jeremy lived happily with his family. He placed a bag with forty-nine gold coins in front of the poor man's house and left.

(B)

"How could this be?" Jeremy whispered. He was missing one. He asked his son if (b) he hadn't taken one of the coins. He didn't understand where the fiftieth coin had gone. He had forty-nine. That was incredible. But if he just could get to fifty! That should be the goal. If he could round out to fifty gold coins, he'd be immensely rich. He hid the coins under the earth and went to work.

(C)

Next morning Jeremy's son found the bag and asked his father to come and see it. Jeremy came out and opened it. He was in shock. Gold coins. Just one of these gold coins was more than (c) he could have ever hoped to see in his life. He counted them, and it was FORTY-NINE! "Wait a second," he thought to himself. "That is an odd number. I must have miscounted." So (d) he counted again and found, again, only forty-nine coins.

(D)

Throughout the day Jeremy was obsessed with how he was going to save enough money to get to the fiftieth coin. (e) He needed more working hours, so he took on two, and then three, shifts at work. This made Jeremy so exhausted that he lost his health and could not work any longer. While he was in his little hut, watching his family care for him, he regretted being greedy and realized that there were more important things than being rich.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 왕은 자신이 왕국에서 가장 큰 부자라고 말했다.
- ② 왕의 조언자가 Jeremy의 집 앞에 금화 주머니를 놓고 갔다.
- ③ Jeremy는 금화를 땅속에 숨기고 일을 하러 갔다.
- ④ Jeremy는 금화의 개수를 잘못 세었다.
- ⑤ Jeremy는 건강을 잃고 더 이상 일을 할 수 없었다.

※ 확인 사항

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