

# 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 하기 바랍니다.

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

- ① It is their first wedding anniversary.
- ② I already visited the place yesterday.
- ③ They're planning to buy new furniture.
- ④ I'm going to sing a song for the couple.
- ⑤ They started getting interested in fashion.

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

- ① That's okay. I'm not in a terrible hurry.
- ② Thanks. I'll put a screen protector on it.
- ③ I told you. The screen is working all right.
- ④ I see. I'll mail the letter as soon as possible.
- ⑤ Are you sure? The fee is higher than I expected.

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

- ① 장기간 외출 시 문단속을 당부하려고
- ② 게시판의 적극적인 활용을 권장하려고
- ③ 편의 시설 설치에 대한 의견을 수렴하려고
- ④ 입주자 대표 회의에 참석할 것을 독려하려고
- ⑤ 전등 교체를 위한 재방문 일정을 공지하려고

4. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[3점]

- ① 빛의 색깔에 따른 다양한 정서적 반응
- ② 스마트 기기 중독과 집중력 사이의 관계
- ③ 늦은 밤 스마트 기기 사용으로 인한 수면 장애
- ④ 환경호르몬이 인체에 흡수되는 것을 막는 방법
- ⑤ 지속적인 수면 부족이 정신 건강에 미치는 영향

5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주름의 생성 과정
- ② 주름이 생기는 원인
- ③ 주름의 긍정적 기능
- ④ 주름을 예방하는 방법
- ⑤ 노화와 주름의 상관관계

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 프레젠테이션 시각 자료는 간결해야 한다.
- ② 큰 화면을 활용하여 프레젠테이션을 해야 한다.
- ③ 프레젠테이션 준비는 충분한 시간을 두고 해야 한다.
- ④ 장소를 고려하여 프레젠테이션 자료를 제작해야 한다.
- ⑤ 프레젠테이션은 주제에서 벗어나지 않도록 해야 한다.

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

- ① 의사 - 신문 기자
- ② 서점 직원 - 고객
- ③ 작가 - 출판사 직원
- ④ 도서관 사서 - 학생
- ⑤ 트레이너 - 운동선수

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

- ① 자전거 수리하기
- ② 인라인 스케이트 구입하기
- ③ 차고 물건 정리하기
- ④ 인라인 스케이트 청소하기
- ⑤ 자전거 상태 점검하기

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 셔츠를 구입하지 않은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 품질이 좋지 않아서
- ② 원하는 치수가 없어서
- ③ 점원이 친절하지 않아서
- ④ 할인 판매를 하지 않아서
- ⑤ 디자인이 마음에 들지 않아서

10. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$90
- ② \$150
- ③ \$270
- ④ \$300
- ⑤ \$330

11. Student of the Year Award에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 성적이 우수하고 리더십이 뛰어난 학생에게 수여한다.
- ② 지원자는 담임 교사의 추천을 받아야 한다.
- ③ 수상자는 다음 학기 전액 장학금을 받는다.
- ④ 시상식은 7월 25일에 시청에서 열린다.
- ⑤ 올해 시상식에는 시장이 참석할 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 제품을 고르시오.

Dishwashers

	Model	Size	Heated Dry	Delay Start	Price
①	A	standard	×	×	\$250
②	B	standard	○	×	\$300
③	C	standard	○	○	\$350
④	D	large	×	×	\$500
⑤	E	large	○	○	\$600

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

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

- ① Never mind. I can take care of them for you.
- ② That's true. Your cousin must be happy for you.
- ③ Of course. I have to take a business trip instead.
- ④ Don't worry. I'll soon get back to my normal routine.
- ⑤ I don't buy it. Fish aren't smart enough to recognize you.

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

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

- ① Would you help me achieve my dreams?
- ② Okay. Maybe I'll buy a dream next time.
- ③ Does that mean we can interpret dreams?
- ④ Right. A lot of worries can lead to dreams.
- ⑤ It's amazing that you remember your dreams.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ted가 Minhee에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ted: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① When do you want me to come over and help you?
- ② What is the Korean dish eaten at birthday parties?
- ③ How long have you lived here since you left Korea?
- ④ Could you tell me how to cook seaweed soup in detail?
- ⑤ Would my cousin like it if I made seaweed soup for her?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① why we need to play team sports regularly
- ② the psychological benefits of playing sports
- ③ the role of sports in preventing heart disease
- ④ the importance of controlling emotions in sports
- ⑤ how to make your body healthier through sports

17. 언급된 스포츠가 아닌 것은?

- ① 수영                      ② 테니스                      ③ 축구
- ④ 농구                        ⑤ 배구

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**CASEY HIGH SCHOOL  
DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT**  
(Thursday, April 10, 2014)

Dear Students,

As we have already announced, times for each school bus during the morning commute are departure times, and afternoon commute times are arrival times. Due to very tight schedules and extreme traffic conditions, our drivers and security attendants are trained not to wait for late students. Students should arrive at the bus stop approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled departure in the morning. This ensures riders are ready to board the bus when it reaches the stop and promotes an on-time arrival at school. The same applies for the afternoon commute.

Barbara Howe,  
Principal

- ① 신설된 통학버스의 운행시간을 안내하려고
- ② 통학버스의 변경된 탑승 장소를 공지하려고
- ③ 등하교 시 적극적인 통학버스 이용을 권장하려고
- ④ 통학버스 정류장에 미리 나와 줄 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 통학버스 이용 만족도 조사에 참여하도록 독려하려고

19. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Child-rearing experts always caution parents not to tell children they're bad when they misbehave, but rather to scold them for doing bad things. This concept applies to adults, as well. Good people occasionally do bad things, and bad people sometimes behave like angels. In looking for patterns, it is critical not to confuse occasional behavior or feelings with a more permanent personality trait or quality. If you're considering rehiring someone who worked for you a few years earlier, you'd be wise to recall your past experience with him. But you'd be ill-advised to base the decision on a single occasion when he disagreed with you, unless you saw other behavior that indicated he was argumentative by nature. Isolated episodes don't usually reveal a permanent state of mind. As you search for patterns, ask yourself whether the clue you are evaluating is just an isolated event.

- ① 단편적인 모습으로 그 사람을 판단해서는 안 된다.
- ② 시대의 변화에 따라 자녀 양육 방식도 달라져야 한다.
- ③ 옳고 그름을 판단하는 기준은 사람마다 다를 수 있다.
- ④ 성과보다는 성장 가능성을 고려하여 사람을 평가해야 한다.
- ⑤ 겉으로 드러난 자녀의 행동만으로 잘잘못을 따져서는 안 된다.

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you know what fear and doubt fear? Community. One of fear and doubt's chief aims is to make you feel alone, like you're the only one who feels a certain way. Fear wants to isolate you and put you on an island. As long as you keep your fear to yourself, no one can tell you the truth about it. No one can help you see what is really going on. No one can encourage you. So if you're going to tell your voices, "Go away," you've got to share them with other people. You've got to tell your close friends or family or a counselor about your voices. The exact person will be different for everyone, but never waste time trying to battle a voice alone. In some cases that voice of fear and doubt will have had a ten-year head start on you. Don't go it alone.

- ① 두려움과 의심을 주변 사람과 나누어라.
- ② 새로운 도전에 대한 두려움과 의심을 버려라.
- ③ 외로움을 극복하려면 혼자 있는 시간을 즐겨라.
- ④ 자신의 목소리를 낮추고 함께하는 삶을 추구하라.
- ⑤ 어떤 상황에서도 진실을 말할 수 있는 용기를 가져라.

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we experience life's setbacks and feel down, something strange happens. In a kind of relationship reflex, our bodies automatically begin to send signals to attract loving care from another person. Our eyelids droop, our gazes turn downward, our shoulders drop, and our faces seem to say, "Doesn't anyone see how sad I am? Doesn't anyone want to help me?" Conversely, something within us causes us to be attracted to those who seem in distress and who are flashing their depression displays. We may respond by saying, "Are you okay?" or "You look like you're carrying the burdens of the world on your back," or "You look like you could use a shoulder to lean on." When we are wilted and drooping, our sadness signals are received by others who are strangely attracted by our messages.

- ① How Our Bodies Express Our Excitement
- ② The Depression Display: A Strange Attractor
- ③ A Step Toward Ideal Relationships with Others
- ④ Body Language: A Way of Hiding Your Emotions
- ⑤ Facial Expressions: Indicators of a Health Disorder

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When our minds are at ease, we're more likely to direct the spotlight of attention inward, toward the stream of remote associations coming from the right hemisphere of our brains. In contrast, when we are diligently focused, our attention tends to be directed outward, toward the details of the problems we're trying to solve. While this pattern of attention is necessary when solving problems analytically, it actually prevents us from detecting the connections that lead to creative insights. "That's why so many insights happen during warm showers," Subhra Bhattacharya, a well-known psychologist, says. "For many people, it's the most relaxing part of the day." It's not until we're being massaged by warm water, unable to check our e-mail, that we're finally able to hear the quiet voices in the backs of our heads telling us about the insight.

- ① the disadvantages of inward directed attention
- ② the risk of being distracted by what arises in your mind
- ③ ways of staying focused on the problem solving process
- ④ positive effects of warm showers on emotional well-being
- ⑤ the importance of a relaxed state of mind for reaching insights

23. 다음 글의 (A) ~ (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

[3점]

Entropy is a measure of disorder or randomness. Physicists have given a fully (A) qualitative / quantitative definition to entropy that allows one to describe something's entropy by using a definite numerical value: larger numbers mean greater entropy, smaller numbers mean less entropy. Although the details are a little complicated, this number, roughly speaking, counts the possible rearrangements of the (B) concepts / ingredients in a given physical system that leave its overall appearance intact. When your desk is neat and clean, almost any arrangement — changing the order of the newspapers, books, or articles, moving the pens from their holders — will upset its highly ordered organization. This accounts for its having low entropy. On the contrary, when your desk is a mess, numerous rearrangements of the newspapers, articles, and junk mail will leave it a mess and therefore will not (C) disturb / maintain its overall look. This accounts for its having high entropy.

- |   | (A)          | (B)         | (C)      |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------|
| ① | qualitative  | concepts    | disturb  |
| ② | qualitative  | ingredients | maintain |
| ③ | quantitative | ingredients | maintain |
| ④ | quantitative | concepts    | maintain |
| ⑤ | quantitative | ingredients | disturb  |

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In some communities, music and performance have successfully transformed whole neighborhoods as ① profoundly as The Guggenheim Museum did in Bilbao. In Salvador, Brazil, musician Carlinhos Brown established several music and culture centers in formerly dangerous neighborhoods. In Candeal, ② where Brown was born, local kids were encouraged to join drum groups, sing, and stage performances. The kids, energized by these activities, ③ began to turn away from dealing drugs. Being a young criminal was no longer their only life option. Being musicians and playing together in a group looked like more fun and was more ④ satisfying. Little by little, the crime rate dropped in those neighborhoods; the hope returned. In another slum area, possibly inspired by Brown's example, a culture center began to encourage the local kids to stage musical events, some of ⑤ them dramatized the tragedy that they were still recovering from.

25. 다음 글에 드러난 Cusi의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

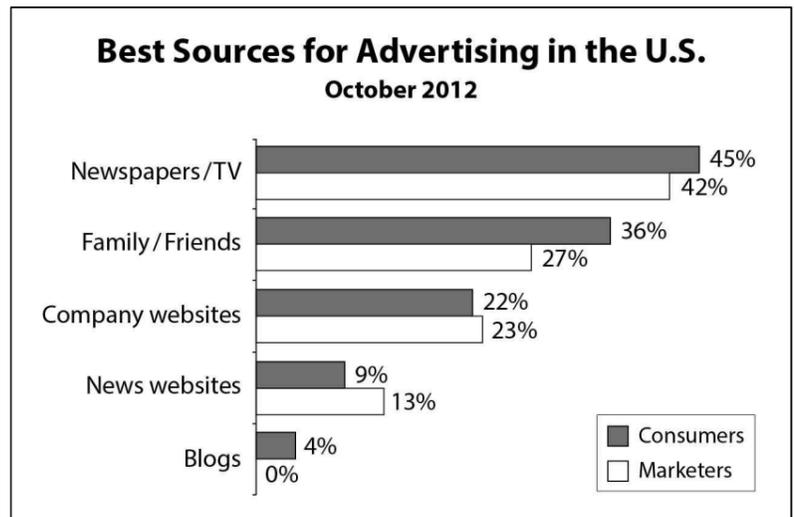
At the opposite side of the valley, a narrow steep road led into the sloping hills. Along this road there now appeared two round glaring eyes. They would appear and disappear and appear again, each time rounder, more glaring, larger. Cusi was terrified. *It must be an animal from another world.* The lights came nearer and nearer with a strange noise and a still stranger smell. Then they disappeared completely. Chuto quietly laughed, looking down at Cusi's set face. "Come," he said to the boy. Cusi made himself follow the old Inca man across the terraces to the beginning of the road. "They call this thing a truck," Chuto explained. "It won't hurt you. It has wheels instead of feet. It has a motor instead of a heart. It has bad-smelling blood by the name of gasoline." Cusi could finally catch his breath and feel more at ease.

- ① pleased → nervous      ② hopeless → encouraged  
 ③ indifferent → curious      ④ interested → disappointed  
 ⑤ frightened → relieved

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

The cottage of a poor man named Nicholas happened to stand in a place which was overgrown with wild bushes. ① He lay down under the shade of a hazel tree upon a hot day, about the time of harvest. A farmer passed close by ② him with a cart heavily loaded with corn. With envious eyes Nicholas looked at the cart full of corn, and barely said "Good morning" to the farmer. ③ He, however, stopped, and said to Nicholas, "If from this land, which is your property, you would cultivate daily as many feet as you cover with your lazy body, you would reap every year much more corn than you see upon the cart here." Nicholas paid attention to this advice. ④ He rooted up bushes, and worked upon the soil. It cost Nicholas not a single penny, and placed ⑤ him and his family in affluent circumstances.

27. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the best advertising sources that US consumers and marketers chose in October 2012 when they were permitted to select up to two choices. ① According to survey findings, more than 40 percent of both consumers and marketers rated Newspapers and TV as the best source for advertising. ② As for Family and Friends as an advertising source, the percentage gap between the preferences of consumers and marketers was biggest, at nine percent. ③ On the other hand, consumers and marketers showed only a one percent difference in their preference for Company websites. ④ Among all the advertising sources listed, News websites were chosen by a smaller proportion of marketers than consumers. ⑤ Marketers did not name Blogs as one of their top two choices, while four percent of consumers favored them as an advertising source.

28. Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road is something to behold in the Barren Lands of the North. It is the supply route to highly profitable diamond mines in the remote Canadian wilderness, stretching approximately six hundred kilometers. Approximately 80 percent of the ice road consists of frozen lakes. The road is built by a joint venture of mining companies operating in the area, and shared by many users, from exploration companies to native hunters of the region. This seasonal winter road is only open for eight to nine weeks each year, from February to the beginning of April depending on weather and the season's load requirements. During the rest of the year, the mines can be reached only by air. Travel time on the ice road is generally around 14 hours and speed of vehicles is carefully controlled to protect the ice.

- ① 캐나다 다이아몬드 광산으로 연결된 물자 보급로이다.  
 ② 대략 80퍼센트가 얼어붙은 호수로 이루어져 있다.  
 ③ 지역 사냥꾼들의 이용이 통제된다.  
 ④ 일 년에 8주에서 9주 정도 개방된다.  
 ⑤ 얼음을 보호하기 위해 차량 속도가 제한된다.

29. 2014 Community Bird Day Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**2014 Community Bird Day Event**

We invite you to the Community Bird Day Event celebrating International Migratory Bird Day 2014!



All community members are welcome! Please come help us celebrate birds by learning more about their life cycles & yearly migrations.

**Date & Time**  
Saturday, May 10, 5:00 p.m.— 8:00 p.m.

**Place**  
Health and Athletic Center of Smith University

**Activities**

- Games & crafts to learn about birds will be available.
- Bird Film Showing! Various short films will be shown with birds as the topic.

※ Admission is free, but donations to support the migratory bird preservation society are welcome.

Visit our website at [www.smith.edu/birdday.htm](http://www.smith.edu/birdday.htm)

- ① 텃새의 날을 기념하기 위한 행사이다.
- ② 오전과 오후로 나뉘어 진행된다.
- ③ 지역 주민 회관에서 진행될 예정이다.
- ④ 새를 주제로 한 다양한 단편 영화를 상영한다.
- ⑤ 조류 보호 단체를 후원하기 위해 입장료를 받는다.

[30 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. The saying that \_\_\_\_\_ is captured in a study in which researchers wrote up a detailed description of a half inning of baseball and gave it to a group of baseball fanatics and a group of less enthusiastic fans to read. Afterward they tested how well their subjects could recall the half inning. The baseball fanatics structured their recollections around important game-related events, like runners advancing and runs scored. One almost got the impression they were reading off an internal scorecard. The less enthusiastic fans remembered fewer important facts about the game and were more likely to recount superficial details like the weather. Because they lacked a detailed internal representation of the game, they couldn't process the information they were taking in. They didn't know what was important and what was trivial. They couldn't know what mattered. Without a conceptual framework in which to embed what they were learning, they were extremely forgetful. [3점]

- ① it takes knowledge to gain knowledge
- ② intelligence is much more than mere memory
- ③ imagination pushes the boundaries of knowledge
- ④ learning takes place everywhere and at all times
- ⑤ prejudice is an obstacle to processing information

31. Love is an attitude, an orientation of character which \_\_\_\_\_, not toward one 'object' of love. If a person loves only one other person and is indifferent to the rest of his fellow men, his love is not love but a symbiotic attachment, or an enlarged egotism. Yet, most people believe that love is constituted by the object, not by the faculty. They believe that all that is necessary to find is the right object—and that everything goes by itself afterward. This attitude can be compared to that of a man who wants to paint but who, instead of learning the art, claims that he has just to wait for the right object, and that he will paint beautifully when he finds it. If I truly love one person, I love all persons, I love the world, and I love life. If I can say to somebody else, "I love you," I must be able to say, "I love in you everybody, I love through you the world, and I love in you also myself." [3점]

\* symbiotic: 공생의, 공생하는

- ① is closely related to intense attachment to oneself
- ② directs one's resentment and anger toward oneself
- ③ has as its ultimate goal to add variety to a person's life
- ④ primarily serves to guide an individual toward a specific goal
- ⑤ determines the relatedness of a person to the world as a whole

32. A great example of how potent a force your unconscious can be was detailed by researchers in a 2006 paper published in the journal *Science*. They conducted a study in which people were asked to remember a terrible sin from their past, something they had done which was unethical. The researchers asked them to describe how the memory made them feel. They then offered half of the participants the opportunity to wash their hands. At the end of the study, they asked subjects if they would be willing to take part in later research for no pay as a favor to a desperate graduate student. Those who did not wash their hands agreed to help 74 percent of the time, but those who did wash agreed only 41 percent of the time. According to the researchers, one group had unconsciously \_\_\_\_\_ and felt less of a need to pay the debts of their sins. The people in the study connected their hand washing with all the ideas of cleanliness associated with the act, and then those associations influenced their behavior.

- ① lost their spontaneity
- ② helped people in need
- ③ washed away their guilt
- ④ weakened their confidence
- ⑤ forgotten their participation

33. Some people believe that you can't change human nature, and thus they see the idea of an evolving human consciousness as no more than unwarranted idealism. Yet, what is human nature? The dictionary defines nature as the inherent character or basic constitution of a person or thing—its essence. But does the inherent character and essence of a person ever change? We can gain insight into this key issue by asking an analogous question: Does the inherent character of a seed change when it grows into a tree? Not at all. The potential for becoming a tree was always resident within the seed. When a seed grows into a tree, it represents only a change in the degree to which its potential, always inherent in its original nature, is realized. Similarly, human nature does not change; yet, like the seed with the potential of becoming a tree, human nature is \_\_\_\_\_. We human beings can grow from a primitive to an enlightened condition without a change in our basic human nature. [3점]

- ① not only an inherent trait but a social product
- ② not a static thing but a spectrum of potentials
- ③ fertile soil with the potential to nurture creativity
- ④ a stepping stone as well as a handicap to the future
- ⑤ the result of interaction between mankind and nature

34. The ability to see the situation as the other side sees it, as difficult as it may be, is one of the most important skills a negotiator can possess. It is not enough to know that they see things differently. If you want to influence them, you also need to understand empathetically the power of their point of view and to feel the emotional force with which they believe in it. It is not enough to study them like beetles under a microscope; you need to know \_\_\_\_\_. To accomplish this task you should be prepared to withhold judgment for a while as you "try on" their views. They may well believe that their views are right as strongly as you believe yours are. You may see on the table a glass half full of cool water. Your spouse may see a dirty, half-empty glass about to cause a mark on the expensive furniture.

- ① what it feels like to be a beetle
- ② how scientists use the equipment
- ③ where you can find the right beetle
- ④ why a beetle is an important specimen
- ⑤ when an awkward situation takes place

[35 ~ 36] 다음 글의 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것을 고르시오.

35. Costs vary not only with the volume of output, and to varying degrees from one industry to another, they also vary according to the extent to which existing \_\_\_\_\_ (A) is being used. When an airplane with 200 seats is about to take off with 180 passengers on board, the cost of letting 20 standby passengers get on the flight is negligible. That is one reason for radically different prices being charged to people flying on the same plane. Some passengers bought guaranteed reservations and others essentially bought a chance of getting on board as standbys. Different levels of probability have different costs in airline tickets, as elsewhere. The passengers themselves also differ in how important it is for them to be at a particular place at a particular time. Those on urgent business may want a guaranteed reservation, even at a higher price, while others may be in a position where \_\_\_\_\_ (B) money is more important than being on one particular flight rather than another. [3점]

- | (A)           | (B)             |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① capacity    | ..... saving    |
| ② property    | ..... raising   |
| ③ equipment   | ..... investing |
| ④ technology  | ..... saving    |
| ⑤ information | ..... raising   |

36. A snack with the label “99% natural” seems more appealing than it would if labeled “1% unnatural.” A frozen dinner labeled “75% fat free” would sell better than it would with the label “25% fat.” The less appealing labeling option is just as accurate as the more appealing option. It also makes us reflect more about what we might be eating. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, bets sound less appealing when framed in terms of the chances of losing or the amount of money one might lose, rather than the chances of winning or the amount of money one would win. Medical procedures may sound scarier when presented in terms of the risk of dying, rather than the likelihood of coming through unharmed. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, it is a useful exercise to recompute losses in terms of gains or gains in terms of losses.

- (A) (B)
- ① Similarly ..... Therefore
  - ② Similarly ..... Nevertheless
  - ③ Instead ..... In addition
  - ④ However ..... For example
  - ⑤ However ..... In other words

37. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Like any other organ or system in the body, bone becomes stronger when it is stressed regularly, and it becomes weak when it is not used enough. ① In this case, “stressed” means loaded through impact and tension, as occurs during running. ② For the best explanation of bones becoming weak, take a look at astronauts. ③ Their bones are unloaded and not used much during lengthy stays in the zero-gravity environment of space. ④ As people age, the body starts to reabsorb calcium from the bones, leading to loss of bone mass. ⑤ When they arrive back on Earth, their bones are often so weak that they can barely support the astronaut’s body weight.

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

Leaders, on the other hand, don’t care very much for organizational structure or the official blessing of whatever factory they work for.

If leadership is the ability to create change your organization believes in, and the market demands change, then the market demands leaders, not managers. (①) Managers manage by using the authority the factory gives them, and you listen to your manager to avoid losing your job. (②) A manager can’t make change because that’s not his job; his job is to complete tasks assigned to him by someone else in the factory. (③) They use passion and ideas to lead people, as opposed to using threats and bureaucracy to manage them. (④) Leaders must become aware of how the organization works, because this awareness allows them to change it. (⑤) Leadership doesn’t always start at the top, but it always manages to affect the folks at the top.

39. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Surely since we all have the same visual equipment, we all see something as basic as color in the same way? Wrong. It turns out that color vision isn’t a black-and-white issue. It’s not nearly that simple.

- (A) However, the number of differently labeled segments we use varies. Some languages only distinguish between two basic colors, black and white. Others add green, yellow, blue, and brown.
- (B) Language has a significant effect on how we “see” colors — more precisely, on how we divide up and label different parts of the visible spectrum. Our eyes register roughly the same range of light between the aptly named infrared and ultraviolet.
- (C) This sort of different color categorization is nicely illustrated by the word “grue.” Psychologists use it to describe languages that make no distinction between green and blue.

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

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

Social neuroscientist John Cacioppo conducted a brain imaging study to identify differences in the neural mechanisms of lonely and non-lonely people. Specifically, he wanted to know what’s going on in the brains of individuals with an acute sense of loneliness. While in an MRI machine, subjects viewed a series of images, some with positive associations, such as happy people doing fun things, and others with negative associations, such as scenes of people in dispute. As the two groups watched pleasant imagery, the area of the brain that recognizes rewards showed a significantly greater response in non-lonely people than in lonely people. Similarly, the visual cortex of lonely subjects responded much more strongly to unpleasant images of people than to unpleasant images of objects — suggesting that the attention of lonely people is especially drawn to discord among people. Non-lonely subjects showed no such difference.

\* visual cortex: 시각령, 시각 피질



A study showed that lonely people responded less strongly to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ images and more strongly to images of interpersonal \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ than non-lonely people did.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① solitary ..... violence    ② solitary ..... cooperation
- ③ positive ..... conflict    ④ positive ..... bonding
- ⑤ incomplete ..... attraction

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In an experiment, researchers monitored college students taking part in a program to improve their skills at studying. They randomly assigned the students to three planning conditions. One group was instructed to make daily plans for what, where, and when to study. Another made similar plans, only month by month instead of day by day. And the third group, the controls, did not make plans. The researchers predicted that the day-by-day plans would work best. But they were wrong. The monthly planning group did the best in terms of improvements in study habits and attitudes. Monthly planners also kept it up much longer than the daily planners, and the continued planning thus was more likely to carry over into their work after the program ended.

Why? Daily plans do have the advantage of letting the person know exactly what he or she should be doing at each moment. But their preparation is time-consuming, because it takes much longer to make thirty daily plans than a broad plan for the month without any daily details. Another drawback of daily plans is that they lack flexibility. They deprive the person of the chance to make choices along the way, so the person feels locked into a rigid and grinding sequence of tasks. Life rarely goes exactly according to plan, and so the daily plans can be demoralizing as soon as you fall off schedule. With a monthly plan, you can make \_\_\_\_\_. If a delay arises one day, your plan is still intact.

41. 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Work Less: You'll Get More Done
- ② Take a Chance, Make Your Choice
- ③ How Specific Should Your Plans Be?
- ④ How to Tune in to Your Academic Needs
- ⑤ Daily Planning: The Key to Academic Success

42. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?

- ① demands                      ② contacts                      ③ adjustments
- ④ contributions                ⑤ appointments

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

At a high school in Utah, the administration organized a mentor program that teamed up one special-needs student with a mainstream student who would help him or her along. The football coach presented the idea to John, the captain of the team. John was a tall, strong, intense young man — not the caring type needed for this kind of program. He made it clear that this “wasn't his thing” and (a) he didn't have time to be a mentor.

(B)

At the end of the football season, the team won the state championship, and John was awarded with a gold medal as the Most Valuable Player in the state. Randy was presented with a football team jacket. The team cheered as Randy put it on. It was the coolest thing that had ever happened to him. From that day forward, (b) he never took it off. He slept in his jacket and wore it throughout each weekend.

(C)

The coach knew it would be good for John and insisted that (c) he volunteer. John was matched up with Randy, one of the mentees in the program. Reluctant and irritated at first, he literally tried to “lose” Randy, but soon John welcomed the constant company. Randy not only attended every one of (d) his classes and ate with him at lunchtime, he also went to football practice. After a few days, John asked the coach to make Randy the official manager responsible for the balls, tape, and water bottles.

(D)

After the big win the two were inseparable. Not only did John take Randy to special occasions like dances but he also took Randy to the library to tutor him. As he tutored Randy, John became a much better student and made the honor roll for the first time. The mentor program turned out to be one of the most rewarding experiences of (e) his life. John went to college on a full athletic scholarship and graduated with a master's degree in education. Today John is a special education teacher and volunteers ten hours a week for the Special Olympics.

43. (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞도록 바르게 배열한 것은?

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

44. (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는?

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

45. John에 대한 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 멘토 프로그램 참여를 제안 받았다.
- ② 소속 팀이 선수권 대회에서 우승을 차지했다.
- ③ Randy를 소속 팀의 주장으로 임명해 줄 것을 요청했다.
- ④ Randy를 도서관에 데려가서 개인 지도를 했다.
- ⑤ 전액 체육 특기생 장학금을 받고 대학에 진학했다.

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.