

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① He's a gardener.
- ② She's taking a picture.
- ③ It's next to Central Zoo.
- ④ It's open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- ⑤ I'm not free this weekend.

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

- ① Good idea. You can teach me French later.
- ② Okay. I'll make a reservation for five people.
- ③ No problem. They've already had lunch.
- ④ Of course. I really love these five books.
- ⑤ No. They didn't come to the meeting.

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

- ① 글쓰기 특강 참석을 독려하려고
- ② 효과적인 학습 전략을 소개하려고
- ③ 교내 수학 동아리 회원을 모집하려고
- ④ 온라인 설문 조사 일정을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 장학금 신청 방법 변경 사항을 안내하려고

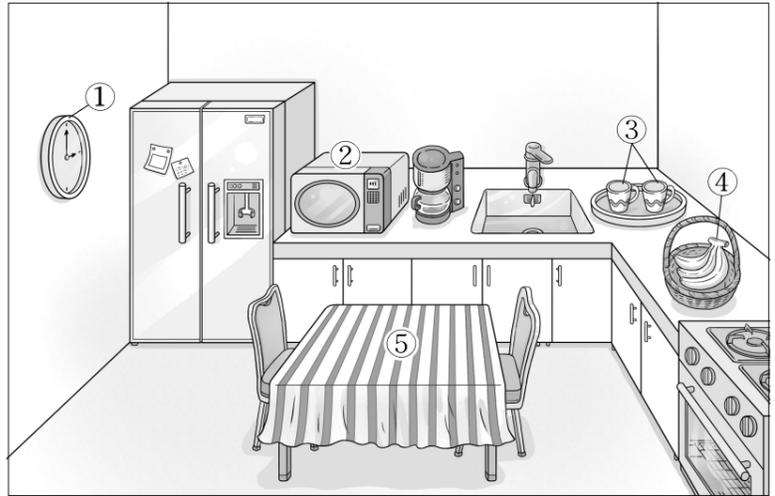
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 좋은 대본을 쓰려면 다양한 경험이 필요하다.
- ② 충분한 수면은 기억력 강화에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 반복적인 연습은 좋은 결과를 낳는다.
- ④ 건강을 위해서 일찍 일어나야 한다.
- ⑤ 실수는 성공의 밑거름이 된다.

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

- ① 편집장 - 기자
- ② 서점 직원 - 학생
- ③ 인쇄소 직원 - 교사
- ④ 기계 수리공 - 경비원
- ⑤ 실내 디자이너 - 건축가

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 경고 방송하기                      ② 게시판 만들기
- ③ 경고문 복사하기                    ④ 사무실 청소하기
- ⑤ 불법 광고물 제거하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 청력이 나빠진 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 시끄러운 음악을 헤드폰을 쓰고 자주 들어서
- ② 도서관 공사 소음에 오랫동안 노출되어서
- ③ 과도한 업무에 대한 스트레스 때문에
- ④ 귓속에 이물질이 들어가서
- ⑤ 신체 노화로 인하여

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54    ② \$60    ③ \$70    ④ \$81    ⑤ \$90

10. 대화를 듣고, 'I Care, We Cure' 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적                      ② 프로그램                      ③ 장소
- ④ 초청 강사                      ⑤ 입장료

11. Orange Tree Day Care Center에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Green Oak Park 옆에 위치해 있다.
- ② 연령에 알맞은 다양한 활동을 제공한다.
- ③ 울타리가 있는 놀이터가 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사와 함께 신선한 과일을 제공한다.
- ⑤ 월요일부터 토요일까지 문을 연다.

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

2017 Sunny Town Jazz Festival

	Program	Type of Jazz	Day	Time	Price
①	A	Modern	Saturday	3 p.m.	\$25
②	B	Modern	Saturday	8 p.m.	\$35
③	C	Free	Saturday	5 p.m.	\$35
④	D	Free	Sunday	8 p.m.	\$25
⑤	E	Latin	Sunday	5 p.m.	\$30

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

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

- ① I'll record your performance with my phone.
- ② We'll look for pictures of famous pianists.
- ③ I still have time to visit my uncle.
- ④ Your parents will get well soon.
- ⑤ The audience was not so big.

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

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

- ① Sure. I often let my students go home early.
- ② Exactly. The video clip wasn't helpful at all.
- ③ True. The professor was praised for his hard work.
- ④ Yeah. You should've gone to the lecture yesterday.
- ⑤ Right. We shouldn't focus only on results when praising students.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Lucy가 Ben에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lucy: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Sorry. Your flight is canceled due to bad weather.
- ② Come on. We need to leave for the airport now.
- ③ That's okay. They arrived there on time.
- ④ Welcome. Thank you for flying with us.
- ⑤ Never mind. We can meet on Saturday.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① necessity of teaching hunting skills
- ② various ways to feed young animals
- ③ animal fathers' dedication to parenting
- ④ sacrifice of animal mothers for their babies
- ⑤ importance of animal reproduction in the wild

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① emperor penguin                      ② bullfrog
- ③ seahorse                                ④ giant water bug
- ⑤ sea catfish

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is the chief editor of *Novel Flash Fiction*. As you were informed by our staff last week, your short story will be published in the December issue of *Novel Flash Fiction*. We thought hearing how you came up with your story would be meaningful to our readers. We would thus like to ask if you could give a speech about your writing process. This speech is expected to last for about an hour, and it will take place at Star Bookstore downtown. You can choose a specific date and time depending on your schedule. If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at editors@nff.com. We look forward to hearing how you wrote your story.

Sincerely,  
Susanna Martinez

- ① 소설 창작 과정에 관한 강연을 요청하려고
- ② 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 새로 발간된 잡지의 정기 구독을 권유하려고
- ④ 출판물 편집에 관한 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잘못된 기사 내용에 대해 정정을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Kate의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sipping coffee leisurely at a café, Kate was enjoying the view of the Ponte Vecchio across the Arno. As an architect and professor, she had taught about the historical significance of the bridge to her students for years. A smile crept across her face. It was her first time to actually see it in person. Though not as old as the bridges of Rome, it was absolutely a work of art. If the fleeing Nazis had destroyed it during World War II, she would have never seen it. She was happy that she could view the bridge in the twilight. Free from her daily concerns, her mind began to wander from the unforgettable views of the still Arno to all the unexpected but pleasant encounters with other tourists. The trip was a rare liberating experience. Kate felt that all her concerns had melted away.

- ① anxious and envious                      ② bored and indifferent
- ③ pleased and relaxed                      ④ confused and puzzled
- ⑤ disappointed and regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sure, we've all heard the advice: "Follow your passion." It's great when you hit the jackpot and find a career that melds your strengths and passions, and where there is demand in the highly competitive global marketplace of today. But if your goal is to get a job at the end of the rainbow, you must distinguish between your major, your passions, your strengths, and your career path. Your strengths are more important than your passions. Studies show that the best career choices tend to be grounded in things you're good at, more so than your interests and passions. Ideally, you want to find a convergence of your strengths and your values with a career path that is in demand. Interests can come and go. Your strengths are your core, your hard-wired assets.

\* meld: 섞다    \*\* convergence: 합류점

- ① 진로 계획을 세울 때 시장의 수요를 정확히 예측해야 한다.
- ② 직업을 선택할 때 본인의 강점을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 열정을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 전공을 잘 선택해야 한다.
- ⑤ 취업을 준비할 때 다른 사람의 조언을 잘 들어야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant's perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

\* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one's own "dirty laundry," and "telling on oneself" are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed "stealing thunder." When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that "credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe."

\* dirty laundry: 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

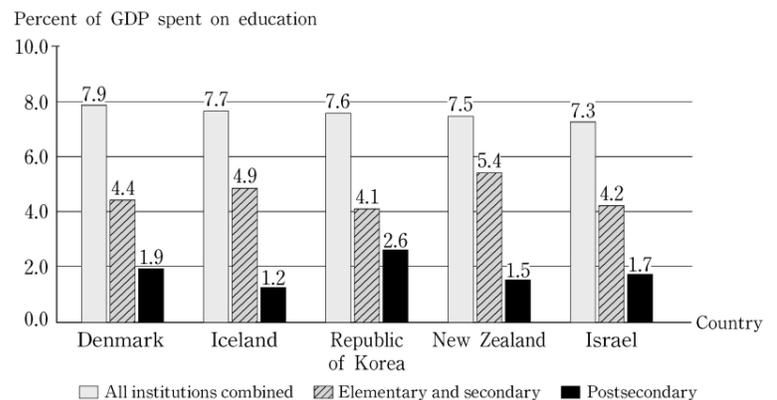
If you've ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker's desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what's going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers — and the rest of us — scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

\* at the helm: 실권을 가진 \*\* strewn: 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages, by level of education: 2011



Note: All institutions combined includes expenditures that could not be reported by level of education.

The above graph shows direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages in 2011, by level of education. ① All the five countries spent over seven percent of their GDP on direct expenditures on education for all institutions combined. ② Of the five countries, Denmark spent the highest percentage of GDP for all institutions combined. ③ In terms of direct expenditures on elementary and secondary education, New Zealand spent the highest percentage of GDP among the five countries. ④ As for direct expenditures on postsecondary education, Iceland spent a higher percentage of GDP than the other four countries. ⑤ Compared with the Republic of Korea, Israel spent a lower percentage of GDP on postsecondary education.

25. Albert C. Barnes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born into a working-class family in 1872, Albert C. Barnes grew up in Philadelphia. He became interested in art when he became friends with future artist William Glackens in high school. He earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and qualified as a doctor in 1892. Barnes decided not to work as a doctor, and after further study he entered the business world. In 1901, he invented the antiseptic Argyrol with a German chemist and made a fortune. Using his wealth, he began purchasing hundreds of paintings. In 1922, he established the Barnes Foundation to promote the education of fine arts. There he displayed his huge collection without detailed explanation. He died in a car accident in 1951.

\* antiseptic: 소독제, 방부제

- ① 1872년에 태어나 Philadelphia에서 성장했다.
- ② University of Pennsylvania에서 의학 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 독일인 화학자와 함께 Argyrol을 발명하였다.
- ④ 미술 교육을 장려하기 위해 Barnes Foundation을 설립했다.
- ⑤ 자세한 설명과 함께 소장품을 전시했다.

26. Mountaintop Yodeling Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Mountaintop Yodeling Contest

Show off your yodeling skills with the backdrop of the beautiful Alps.

- **Place:** special outdoor stage set up at Mt. Billatus (2,545 m)
- **Time & Date:** 2:00 p.m. on June 12, 2017
- **Registration** (online only): until June 1 ([www.yodel.net](http://www.yodel.net))
- **Requirements**
  - All contestants should sing a 2-minute yodel of their choice.
  - All yodels should be sung either in French or in English.
- **Prizes**
  - 1st place: a round-trip airplane ticket to London
  - 2nd place: a Swiss watch

\* The contest will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

- ① Mt. Billatus에 설치된 특별 야외무대에서 열린다.
- ② 등록 기한은 6월 1일까지이다.
- ③ 프랑스어나 영어로 요들을 불러야 한다.
- ④ 2등 상품은 London 왕복 항공권이다.
- ⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소된다.

27. Summerville Forest Trail Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Summerville Forest Trail Tour

Just five miles away from the big city, you can enjoy the huge variety of plants and wildlife at Summerville Forest. We offer a trail tour every Saturday from June to September. Come and join us!

#### Tickets

- \$10 (for 8 and older)
- \$5 (for children under 8)
- \* Snacks and water will be provided.

#### Tour Schedule

- 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Introduction to Summerville Forest
- 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Trail Walking Tour

Reservations should be made online ([www.summerville.net](http://www.summerville.net)) at least one week in advance of your visit.

- ① 6월부터 9월까지 매주 일요일에 진행된다.
- ② 8세 미만 아이들은 무료로 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 간식과 물이 제공된다.
- ④ Summerville Forest에 대한 소개가 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 예약은 방문 하루 전까지 해야 한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① unsuspecting “normal” bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host’s offspring and then eats the pollen meant for ② its victim. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and ③ leaves it for that bird to raise. They are more ④ technically called cleptoparasites. *Clepto* means “thief” in Greek, and the term *cleptoparasite* refers specifically to an organism ⑤ that lives off another by stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host’s hard-earned pollen stores.

\* brood parasite: (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

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

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, (A) denying / rationalizing that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in (B) physical / mental factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST (C) early / later in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

\* homogeneous: 동질적인 \*\* optimal: 최적의

- |   | (A)           | (B)      | (C)   |
|---|---------------|----------|-------|
| ① | denying       | physical | later |
| ② | denying       | mental   | early |
| ③ | rationalizing | physical | early |
| ④ | rationalizing | physical | later |
| ⑤ | rationalizing | mental   | early |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Medicine became big business with the expansion of new, higher-cost treatments and the increased numbers of health care providers in the United States. As more health care providers entered the market, competition increased among ① them. Interestingly, the increase in competition led health care providers to recommend more services to the persons ② they served. This phenomenon reflects a unique feature in the health care industry — provider-induced demand, which allows health care providers to maintain ③ their income even as competition increases. Average consumers of health care do not know how to diagnose ④ their medical conditions and do not have a license to order services or prescribe medications. So consumers rely on the knowledge of health care providers to determine what services are needed, even though ⑤ they stand to make more money by ordering more services.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks — numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless, the \_\_\_\_\_ are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

- ① time scales of geological activity
- ② global patterns in species diversity
- ③ regional differences in time perception
- ④ statistical methods for climate projections
- ⑤ criticisms of geological period classifications

32. Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* consensus: 합의 \*\* coercion: 강압

- ① political development results from the freedom of speech
- ② political disagreement is not the normal state of things
- ③ politics should not restrict any form of difference
- ④ freedom could be achieved only through tolerance
- ⑤ suppression could never be a desirable tool in politics

33. To make plans for the future, the brain must have an ability to take certain elements of prior experiences and reconfigure them in a way that does not copy any actual past experience or present reality exactly. To accomplish that, the organism must go beyond the mere ability to form internal representations, the models of the world outside. It must acquire the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ . We can argue that tool-making, one of the fundamental distinguishing features of primate cognition, depends on this ability, since a tool does not exist in a ready-made form in the natural environment and has to be imagined in order to be made. The neural machinery for creating and holding ‘images of the future’ was a necessary prerequisite for tool-making, and thus for launching human civilization. [3점]
- ① mirror accurate images of the world outside  
 ② manipulate and transform these models  
 ③ visualize the present reality as it is  
 ④ bring the models back from memory  
 ⑤ identify and reproduce past experiences faithfully

34. Since life began in the oceans, most life, including freshwater life, has a chemical composition more like the ocean than fresh water. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. As improbable as this may seem, the bodily fluids of aquatic animals show a strong similarity to oceans, and indeed, most studies of ion balance in freshwater physiology document the complex regulatory mechanisms by which fish, amphibians and invertebrates attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ . It is these sorts of unexpected complexities and apparent contradictions that make ecology so interesting. The idea of a fish in a freshwater lake struggling to accumulate salts inside its body to mimic the ocean reminds one of the other great contradiction of the biosphere: plants are bathed in an atmosphere composed of roughly three-quarters nitrogen, yet their growth is frequently restricted by lack of nitrogen. [3점]
- \* amphibian: 양서류 \*\* invertebrate: 무척추동물
- ① maintain an inner ocean in spite of surrounding fresh water  
 ② attain ion balance by removing salts from inside their body  
 ③ return to the ocean to escape from their natural enemies  
 ④ rebuild their external environment to obtain resources  
 ⑤ change their physiology in accord with their surroundings

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). ① Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. ② Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance — however slight this may have been initially — were thus more popular with customers. ③ Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. ④ As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. ⑤ In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

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

- 36.

It takes time to develop and launch products. Consequently, many companies know 6–12 months ahead of time that they will be launching a new product.

- (A) This marketing technique is called demand creation. It involves creating a buzz about a new potentially revolutionary nutrient or training technique through publishing articles and/or books that stimulate the reader’s interest. Once this is done, a new product is launched.
- (B) Over a series of issues, you begin to see more articles discussing this new nutrient and potential to enhance training and/or performance. Then, after 4–6 months, a new product is coincidentally launched that contains the ingredient that has been discussed in previous issues. Books and supplement reviews have also been used as vehicles to promote the sale of fitness and nutrition products.
- (C) In order to create interest in the product, companies will often launch pre-market advertising campaigns. In the nutrition industry, articles are often written discussing a new nutrient under investigation.
- ① (A) – (C) – (B)                      ② (B) – (A) – (C)  
 ③ (B) – (C) – (A)                      ④ (C) – (A) – (B)  
 ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

37.

There's a direct counterpart to pop music in the classical song, more commonly called an "art song," which does not focus on the development of melodic material.

- (A) But the pop song will rarely be sung and played exactly as written; the singer is apt to embellish that vocal line to give it a "styling," just as the accompanist will fill out the piano part to make it more interesting and personal. The performers might change the original tempo and mood completely.
- (B) Both the pop song and the art song tend to follow tried-and-true structural patterns. And both will be published in the same way — with a vocal line and a basic piano part written out underneath.
- (C) You won't find such extremes of approach by the performers of songs by Franz Schubert or Richard Strauss. These will be performed note for note because both the vocal and piano parts have been painstakingly written down by the composer with an ear for how each relates to the other. [3점]

\* embellish: 꾸미다 \*\* tried-and-true: 유효성이 증명된

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs increased but the total number of customers stayed the same.

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are rare. ( ① ) Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. ( ② ) However, where the degree of competition is particularly intense a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. ( ③ ) As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. ( ④ ) However, faced with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. ( ⑤ ) In essence, this proved to be a negative sum game.

39.

Human beings discovered this art thousands of years ago, and they have invented several devices to make it easier and faster.

In fiber processing the word 'spinning' means two quite different things. ( ① ) One is the formation of individual fibers by squeezing a liquid through one or more small openings in a nozzle called a spinneret and letting it harden. ( ② ) Spiders and silkworms have been spinning fibers in this way for millions of years, but chemists and engineers learned the procedure from them only about a century ago. ( ③ ) In the other kind of spinning — sometimes called throwing to prevent confusion with the first kind — two or more fibers are twisted together to form a thread. ( ④ ) The ancient distaff and spindle are examples that were replaced by the spinning wheel in the Middle Ages. ( ⑤ ) Later came the spinning jenny, the water frame, and Crompton's mule — spinning machines that became symbols of the Industrial Revolution. [3점]

\* distaff and spindle: 실을 감는 막대와 추

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

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

\* agonize: 괴로워하다, 고민하다



Our ancestors gave priority to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ from an evolutionary perspective.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A)           | (B)               |
| ① securing    | ..... freedom     |
| ② sharing     | ..... interaction |
| ③ identifying | ..... exploration |
| ④ sharing     | ..... prosperity  |
| ⑤ securing    | ..... survival    |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

According to many sociologists, the study of what our society calls ‘art’ can only really progress if we drop the highly specific and ideologically loaded terminology of ‘art’, ‘artworks’ and ‘artists’, and replace these with the more neutral and less historically specific terms ‘cultural forms’, ‘cultural products’ and ‘cultural producers’. These cultural products — be they paintings, sculptures, forms of music or whatever — should be regarded as being made by certain types of cultural producer, and as being used by particular groups of people in particular ways in specific social contexts. By using the more neutral term ‘cultural products’ for particular objects, and ‘cultural producers’ for the people who make those objects, the sociologist seeks to break with a view that she/he sees as having dominated the study of cultural forms for too long, namely trying to understand everything in terms of the category ‘art’. This is a category that is too limited and context-specific to encompass all the different cultural products that people in different societies make and use. It is a term that is also too loaded to take at face value and to use naively in study of our own society. Since it is in the interests of certain social groups to define some things as ‘art’ and others as not, the very term ‘art’ itself cannot be uncritically used by the sociologist who wishes to understand how and why such labelling processes occur. Quite simply, then, in order to study cultural matters, many sociologists believe one has to \_\_\_\_\_ the terms ‘art’, ‘artwork’ and ‘artist’ as the basis for our analysis. Instead, these terms become important objects of analysis themselves.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Art: A Means to Overcome a Cultural Gap
- ② Interpreting Culture In and Out of Context
- ③ Different Forms of Art in the World of Culture
- ④ Cultural Diversity: Cornerstones of Civilizations
- ⑤ Culture as a Basis of Understanding the Concept of Art

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① reject                      ② borrow                      ③ introduce
- ④ stress                        ⑤ revive

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Andrew steadied his eyes upon the black and white squares. He thought awhile before pushing his knight to an unbeatable position. Now Andrew was sure he had beaten Timothy Tandon, the winner of the 2016 National Chess Championship. Andrew, whom nobody had noticed before the tournament this year, came to progress to the final match. After enjoying this memorable victory, Andrew headed straight to the nursing home where (a) his sick grandad was staying.

(B)

It was the day of the final match. That morning Andrew had received a call from the nursing home informing him that Grandad’s condition had become serious. The news played upon Andrew’s mind as (b) he started to play. After several fierce battles, Andrew’s concentration wavered for a moment. His mind travelled to his grandad, who was in another battle for his life. It was then that Andrew made a big mistake! The mistake was a fatal one, and it was all over. (c) He had lost.

(C)

Andrew arrived at the nursing home in a gloomy mood, but he was blessed with good news. His grandad was recovering. Andrew was greatly delighted, but (d) he could not help being disappointed in a corner of his mind. “I tried my best to fulfill your dream but I couldn’t make it,” Andrew said in disappointment. “That’s all right,” said Grandad. “The real lesson of chess is learning how to tame your mind. See, my mind has won the battle over my body. I will recover soon and see you become champion one day in perfect health.” Andrew was relieved and smiled with joy.

(D)

When Andrew reached the nursing home, Grandad was sitting up in bed. “You won the semi-final?” (e) he asked, offering up a weak smile. Andrew nodded his head. Indeed, Andrew’s grandad was his chess master. As a kid, Andrew liked to observe Grandad play chess and often predicted his moves even before he began to move the pieces. “Andrew,” said Grandad, inspired by his grandson’s superb victory, “you are now all set to fulfill my dream. Tomorrow you will surely win the National Chess Championship.”

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 Andrew에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 2016 National Chess Championship 우승자에게 승리를 거두었다.
- ② 할아버지의 병세에 관한 전화를 받고 결승전에서 큰 실수를 했다.
- ③ 결승전에서 패배한 사실을 할아버지에게 알리지 않았다.
- ④ 할아버지로부터 체스가 주는 교훈에 관하여 들었다.
- ⑤ 어렸을 때 할아버지의 체스 게임을 즐겨 봤다.

\* 확인 사항

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