

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

- ① In fact, I'm not sure what the problem is.
- ② Well, you'd better ice your sprained ankle.
- ③ You're right. I'd rather stay at home and rest.
- ④ One week or so, but I have to see how it heals.
- ⑤ Terrible. I should have worn a cast for two weeks.

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

- ① Great. Let's go shopping together.
- ② No. I haven't decided on my survey topic.
- ③ Okay. Please send me the link to the survey.
- ④ Yes. I've finished writing the survey questions.
- ⑤ I see. I'll take the marketing class online today.

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

- ① 개조 공사 중 박물관 운영에 대해 안내하려고
- ② 박물관 시설 안전 점검 계획을 공지하려고
- ③ 박물관 개관식 참석을 요청하려고
- ④ 전시관 관람 시 안전 질서 유지를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 시설 파손에 따른 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고

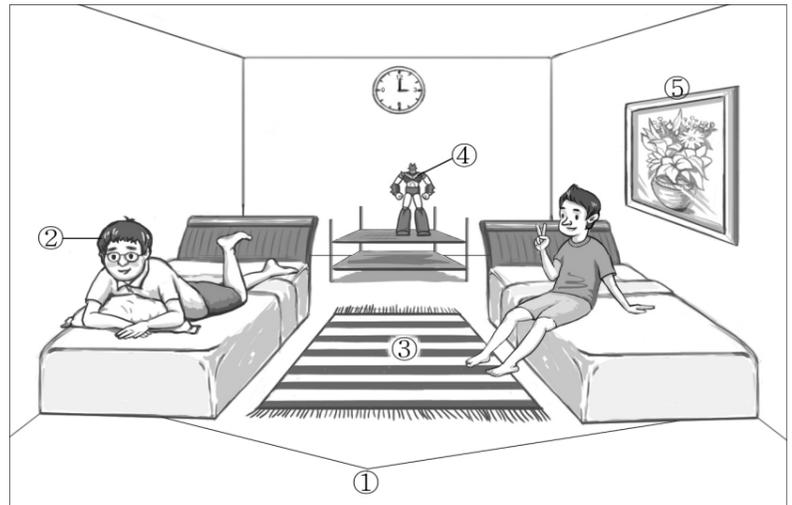
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자원 재활용 교육을 강화해야 한다.
- ② 일상생활에서 플라스틱 소비를 줄여야 한다.
- ③ 친환경 플라스틱 제품 개발을 확대해야 한다.
- ④ 해양 생태계 보존을 위한 기금 마련이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 일회용품 사용 규제를 위한 법률 제정이 시급하다.

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

- ① 교사 - 체험농장 운영자      ② 관광객 - 버스 운전기사
- ③ 수강생 - 요리학원 강사      ④ 학생 - 동물원 사육사
- ⑤ 고객 - 키즈 카페 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선물 포장하기                      ② 파티 의상 찾아오기
- ③ 축하 영상 편집하기              ④ 생일 케이크 주문하기
- ⑤ 카메라 배터리 충전하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 응시할 스페인어 시험이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 졸업 시험과 날짜가 겹쳐서
- ② 수업 진도를 다 마치지 못해서
- ③ 수강생들이 시험 연기를 요청해서
- ④ 강사가 해외 세미나에 참석해야 해서
- ⑤ 수강생 중 다수가 구직 면접을 보러 가서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60      ② \$63      ③ \$70      ④ \$72      ⑤ \$80

10. 대화를 듣고, Classic Myanmar Tour에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간                      ② 방문 도시                      ③ 이동 수단
- ④ 비용                      ⑤ 최대 참가 인원

11. 2020 Student Infographic Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 학년의 학생이 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 주제는 자유롭게 선택 가능하다.
- ③ 출품작을 이미지 파일로 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 상품으로 영화 관람권을 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 수상작은 한 달 동안 전시될 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구매할 눈 마사지기를 고르시오.

**Eye Massagers**

	Model	Price	Heat Setting	Number of Massage Modes	Music Function
①	A	\$90	×	2	×
②	B	\$120	×	3	×
③	C	\$150	○	5	×
④	D	\$190	○	3	○
⑤	E	\$210	○	6	○

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

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

- ① Sure, you can take the boxes home if you want.
- ② Well, my children have lost interest in smartphones.
- ③ I agree. Storing the phones in a box isn't the answer.
- ④ Actually, we need to update our phones on a regular basis.
- ⑤ Definitely. I'll get a box and see if it works for my family.

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

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

- ① Great. Let's ask her if she can help us with the interview.
- ② Sure. I'll look at the questions and tell you what I think.
- ③ Don't worry. I'll recommend a good translator for her.
- ④ Wow! I didn't know you are that good at Chinese.
- ⑤ Right. Mr. Chen is fluent in both languages.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Alex가 Carol에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Alex: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I think you need to take a break right now.
- ② Why not sign up for the presentation contest?
- ③ Don't be afraid if you're selected as a representative.
- ④ You'd better set aside your routine activities for a while.
- ⑤ How about setting a daily plan to prepare for the contest?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of regular exercise on flexibility
- ② using ordinary household items for home exercise
- ③ physical benefits of doing household chores
- ④ maintaining workout equipment properly
- ⑤ useful tips on buying home appliances

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① chair                      ② towel                      ③ broomstick
- ④ basket                      ⑤ water bottle

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Martinez,

We are planning to open a school for the underprivileged students of the locality at Norristown. As a non-profit organization, the school will be run only on your contributions and resources as gifts to the children we hope to help. Our outline of the school is at a primitive stage currently, and its execution and extension are hugely dependent on your donations. These children that we hope to help are often seen working in factories and cafes due to their family's financial difficulties. It is a great disappointment that such a young population of our community is wasted and cannot see the light of education. Kindly look at our plan on our website [www.dreamproject.com](http://www.dreamproject.com) and donate at your convenience. We hope that you will be a part of our project and look forward to further support and encouragement.

Sincerely,  
Doris Middleton

- ① 학교 설립 절차에 대해 문의하려고
- ② 학교 개교를 위한 기부를 요청하려고
- ③ 신설된 학교의 신입생 모집을 안내하려고
- ④ 장학금 수혜 대상자 선정 결과를 통지하려고
- ⑤ 지역 내 아동을 위한 교육 프로그램을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The hotel lobby was elegant and well lit. Good, light brown woodwork and stainless steel. A short metro carriage runs through this place carrying executives. I am well dressed in a charcoal colour suit with a matching tie and black shoes. I feel great thinking I am fitted out to charm any crowd. But I forget where I've left my briefcase and laptop. I stop the metro and tell them that I need to check for my bag in their glass bag carriage. I find all sorts of bags except mine. I doubt whether I have brought it with me to this country at all. Mr nice guy that I am, I don't like to keep others waiting. I let the metro move which moves quickly and is almost out of sight when I realise that one of my expensive shoes is missing! I must have left it in the cabin while looking for the bag and the metro has left. I feel myself blushing.

- ① nervous → relieved                      ② delighted → bored
- ③ curious → disappointed                      ④ surprised → indifferent
- ⑤ satisfied → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here's something to consider: If you have a friend whose friendship you wouldn't recommend to your sister, or your father, or your son, why would you have such a friend for yourself? You might say: out of loyalty. Well, loyalty is not identical to stupidity. Loyalty must be negotiated, fairly and honestly. Friendship is a reciprocal arrangement. You are not morally obliged to support someone who is making the world a worse place. Quite the opposite. You should choose people who want things to be better, not worse. It's a good thing, not a selfish thing, to choose people who are good for you. It's appropriate and praiseworthy to associate with people whose lives would be improved if they saw your life improve.

- ① 더 나은 삶과 세상을 지향하는 사람과 사귀어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀와 교우 관계에 대해 자주 대화해야 한다.
- ③ 우정을 지키려면 변함없는 신의를 보여줘야 한다.
- ④ 원만한 인간관계를 위해 이기적인 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 가족의 의사결정은 모든 구성원의 합의로 이루어져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 *faulty storytelling*이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In recent years I've come to see that, amazingly, the key to almost all of our problems is *faulty storytelling*, because it's storytelling that *drives* the way we gather and spend our energy. I believe that stories—not the ones people tell us but the ones we tell ourselves—determine nothing less than our personal and professional destinies. And the most important story you will ever tell about yourself is the story you tell *to* yourself. So, you'd better examine your story, *especially* this one that's supposedly the most familiar of all. "The most erroneous stories are those we think we know best—and therefore never scrutinize or question," said paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould. Participate in your story rather than observing it from afar; make sure it's a story that compels you. Tell yourself the right story—the rightness of which only *you* can really determine. If you're finally living the story you want, then it needn't—it shouldn't and won't—be an ordinary one. It can and will be extraordinary. After all, you're not just the author of your story but also its main character, the hero. Heroes are never ordinary.

\* scrutinize: 면밀히 조사하다 \*\* paleontologist: 고생물학자

- ① failing to live a self-determined life
- ② obsessing over the regrets of the past
- ③ not thinking we are the same as others
- ④ attributing someone else's faults to ourselves
- ⑤ speaking ill of others by creating a false story

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A question can be raised about the basic notion that sensitivity to problems is critical in setting the creative process in motion. It is no doubt true that many people are motivated to carry out creative activities because of problems they sense in their personal or professional environments. However, there is historical evidence that the creative process can be set in motion without necessity, even in the domain of invention. As one example, consider the invention of the airplane. At the end of the nineteenth century a number of research projects were underway whose purpose was the invention of a flying machine. At that time, there was no need for such a machine; only gradually, after the Wright brothers were successful in inventing the airplane, did the broader implications of that invention become apparent. So the driving force behind the invention of the airplane seems not to have been necessity: There was no *need* to fly; people simply *wanted to*.

- ① 논리적 사고는 창의력 발휘를 저해한다.
- ② 필요는 창의성 발현을 위한 필수 조건이 아니다.
- ③ 다양한 경험이 반드시 발명에 유익한 것은 아니다.
- ④ 문제 해결 능력은 문제에 대한 민감성에서 비롯된다.
- ⑤ 창의적 산출물을 만들기 위해 지식의 축적이 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pet owners sometimes tire of their animals or become overwhelmed by caring for a large number of pets or a difficult pet. Rather than face the stress of turning the pet in to a shelter, owners drive pets far from their home range and abandon them. Some people believe the animal has a better chance to survive roaming free than at a shelter, a false belief formed to salve the pet abandoner's conscience. Releasing your pet, whether a cat, rabbit, or bearded dragon, is not the answer. Typically, people report roaming dogs for pickup by animal control authorities, who take the dog to the local shelter. Cats and exotic or unusual animals, unless confined to a small area, are not usually discovered or reported. Released pets not captured and sheltered suffer from weather, wild predators, and a lack of adequate food. Some pets die a difficult death. Other released pets survive and breed successfully. In these cases, the survivor pets become an invasive species and the environment suffers.

\* salve: (죄책감을) 덜다

- ① struggles of wild animals to survive in nature
- ② importance of expanding shelters for released pets
- ③ why pet owners should not set unwanted pets free
- ④ how to prevent pet owners from abandoning their pets
- ⑤ conditions essential to maintaining pets' physical health

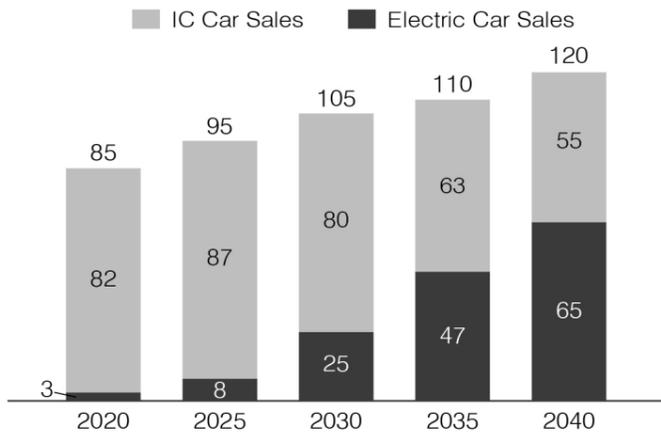
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The borderless-world thesis has been vigorously criticized by many geographers on the grounds that it presents a simplistic and idealized vision of globalization. It appears that the more territorial borders fall apart, the more various groups around the world cling to place, nation, and religion as markers of their identity. In other words, the reduction in capacity of territorial borders to separate and defend against others often elicits adverse reactions in numerous populations. Difference between people and places may be socially constructed through the erection of boundaries, but this does not mean that it is not deeply internalized by the members of a society. So far, the consumption-dominated rhetoric of globalization has done little to uncouple the feeling of difference that borders create from the formation of people's territorial identities.

- ① Recognizing Differences: The Beginning of Mutual Respect
- ② Do Fading Borders Lead to Less Division Among People?
- ③ A Borderless World: The Key to Global Well-Being
- ④ Ethnic Identities: Just the Remains of the Past
- ⑤ How Territories Form and What Defines Them

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Car Sales Expectations - Internal Combustion vs. Electric  
(million units, 2020-2040)



The above graph shows the global sales expectations of internal combustion (IC) cars and electric cars from 2020 through 2040. ① Overall, electric car sales are expected to be on the rise for the next 20 years until 2040 while IC car sales are anticipated to reach their peak in 2025 and decrease afterwards. ② In 2025, IC and electric car sales are each expected to grow by five million units compared to 2020. ③ Until 2035, IC cars are projected to still sell more than electric cars, but the story changes in 2040 when electric car sales are predicted to outnumber those of IC cars. ④ In 2035, the sales gap between IC and electric cars is expected to be smaller compared to that of 2030, with electric cars selling over 50 million units. ⑤ In 2040, 65 million electric cars are anticipated to be sold globally, which is ten million more than IC car sales.

\* internal combustion: 내연식의

26. Béla Bartók에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Nagyszentmiklos, Hungary, Béla Bartók began composing music at the age of nine. At eleven Bartók played in public for the first time. The performance included a composition of his own. He later studied at the Royal Hungarian Academy of Music, following the lead of another eminent Hungarian composer, Ernő Dohnányi. From 1905, he began a long collaboration with fellow Hungarian Zoltán Kodály in trying to popularize Hungarian folk songs and gained a practical knowledge of string writing from both folk and classical musicians. Bartók had a successful career as a pianist, performing throughout Europe and in the United States with musicians such as the jazz clarinetist Benny Goodman. With the rise of fascism, he refused to play in Germany after 1933. In 1940, he left Budapest for the United States and died there in 1945.

- ① 11세에 처음으로 대중 앞에서 연주했다.
- ② Royal Hungarian Academy of Music에서 공부했다.
- ③ 헝가리 민요를 대중화하려고 Zoltán Kodály와 협업했다.
- ④ 피아노 연주자로서 성공을 거두었다.
- ⑤ 1933년 이후 주로 독일에서 연주 활동을 했다.

27. Discover Scuba Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Discover Scuba Class

Have you ever wondered what it's like to breathe underwater? We provide a great way to find out what scuba diving is really like! 

**Requirements**

- Participants must be at least 10 years old and pass a basic medical questionnaire.

**Contents**

- the overview of the basic principles of scuba diving and scuba gear
- the actual scuba diving experience in full scuba gear in our indoor swimming pool

**Fee**

- \$50 each / \$40 each for groups of 4 or more (Gear rental is included.)

**Session:** Once, 1-2 hours to complete

**Cancellation Policy**

- On the day of the class: No refund
- 1-5 days before the class: 30% cancellation fee

Questions? Feel free to contact us:  
www.scubaclub.com or (816)318-9876.

- ① 참가자의 나이는 10세 이상이어야 한다.
- ② 실내 수영장에서 스쿠버다이빙 실습을 한다.
- ③ 장비 대여료는 강습료와 별도로 지불해야 한다.
- ④ 강습은 1회 과정이다.
- ⑤ 강습 당일 취소 시 환불받을 수 없다.

28. Global Citizen Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Global Citizen Festival

Do you want to raise your voice for a peaceful, just and sustainable world? The 5th annual Global Citizen Festival aims to support civil society and citizen action for the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**When & Where**

- Saturday, September 19, 2020, 1:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
- City Plaza and City Hall auditorium

**Programs**

- Peace & Justice Photo Exhibition
- Special lectures on human rights (advance registration online required)
- Global Youth Zone: Various activities for free

**Notice**

- The City Hall parking lot is closed on the day of the event because of heavy traffic. Please use public transportation for your convenience.

For more information, please visit [www.gcf2020.org](http://www.gcf2020.org).

- ① 올해 처음으로 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 토요일 오전부터 진행된다.
- ③ 특별 강연은 온라인 사전 등록이 필요하다.
- ④ Global Youth Zone에서 하는 활동은 참가비가 있다.
- ⑤ 행사 당일 시청 주차장이 개방된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Metacognition simply means “thinking about thinking,” and it is one of the main distinctions between the human brain and that of other species. Our ability to stand high on a ladder above our normal thinking processes and ① evaluate why we are thinking as we are thinking is an evolutionary marvel. We have this ability ② because the most recently developed part of the human brain—the prefrontal cortex—enables self-reflective, abstract thought. We can think about ourselves as if we are not part of ③ ourselves. Research on primate behavior indicates that even our closest cousins, the chimpanzees, ④ lacking this ability (although they possess some self-reflective abilities, like being able to identify themselves in a mirror instead of thinking the reflection is another chimp). The ability is a double-edged sword, because while it allows us to evaluate why we are thinking ⑤ what we are thinking, it also puts us in touch with difficult existential questions that can easily become obsessions.

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

At a time when concerns about overpopulation and famine were reaching their highest peak, Garrett Hardin did not blame these problems on human ① ignorance—a failure to take note of dwindling per capita food supplies, for example. Instead, his explanation focused on the discrepancy between the ② interests of individual households and those of society as a whole. To understand excessive reproduction as a tragedy of the commons, bear in mind that a typical household stands to gain from bringing another child into the world—in terms of the net contributions he or she makes to ③ household earnings, for example. But while parents can be counted on to assess how the well-being of their household is affected by additional offspring, they ④ overvalue other impacts of population growth, such as diminished per capita food supplies for other people. In other words, the costs of reproduction are largely ⑤ shared, rather than being shouldered entirely by individual households. As a result, reproduction is excessive.

\* dwindling: 줄어드는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Both the acquisition and subsequent rejection of agriculture are becoming increasingly recognized as adaptive strategies to local conditions that may have occurred repeatedly over the past ten millennia. For example, in a recent study of the Mlabri, a modern hunter-gatherer group from northern Thailand, it was found that these people had previously been farmers, but had abandoned agriculture about 500 years ago. This raises the interesting question as to how many of the diminishing band of contemporary hunter-gatherer cultures are in fact the descendents of farmers who have only secondarily readopted hunter-gathering as a more useful lifestyle, perhaps after suffering from crop failures, dietary deficiencies, or climatic changes. Therefore, the process of what may be termed the ‘agriculturalization’ of human societies was \_\_\_\_\_, at least on a local level. Hunter-gatherer cultures across the world, from midwestern Amerindians to !Kung in the African Kalahari, have adopted and subsequently discarded agriculture, possibly on several occasions over their history, in response to factors such as game abundance, climatic change, and so on. [3점]

\* !Kung: !Kung족(族)

- ① not necessarily irreversible
- ② met with little resistance
- ③ essential for adaptation
- ④ started by pure coincidence
- ⑤ rarely subject to reconsideration

32. Sometimes it seems that contemporary art isn’t doing its job unless it provokes the question, ‘But is it art?’ I’m not sure the question is worth asking. It seems to me that the line between art and not-art is never going to be a sharp one. Worse, as the various art forms—poetry, drama, sculpture, painting, fiction, dance, *etc.*—are so different, I’m not sure why we should expect to be able to come up with \_\_\_\_\_. Art seems to be a paradigmatic example of a Wittgensteinian ‘family resemblance’ concept. Try to specify the necessary and sufficient condition for something qualifying as art and you’ll always find an exception to your criteria. If philosophy were to admit defeat in its search for some immutable essence of art, it is hardly through lack of trying. Arguably, we have very good reasons for thinking that this has been one of the biggest wild goose chases in the history of ideas. [3점]

\* paradigmatic: 전형적인 \*\* immutable: 변치 않는

- ① a detailed guide to tracing the origin of art
- ② a novel way of perceiving reality through art
- ③ a single definition that can capture their variety
- ④ a genre that blends together diverse artistic styles
- ⑤ a radical idea that challenges the existing art forms

33. Rights imply obligations, but obligations need not imply rights. The obligations of parents to our children go way beyond their legal rights. Nor do the duties of rescue need to be matched by rights: we respond to a child drowning in a pond because of her plight, not her rights. A society that succeeds in generating many obligations can be more generous and harmonious than one relying only on rights. Obligations are to rights what taxation is to public spending — the bit that is demanding. Western electorates have mostly learned that discussion of public spending must balance its benefits against how it would be financed. Otherwise, politicians promise higher spending during an election, and the post-election excess of spending over revenue is resolved by inflation. Just as new obligations are similar to extra revenue, so the creation of rights is similar to extra spending. The rights may well be appropriate, but this can only be determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

\* electorate: 유권자

- ① an education about universal voting rights
- ② an expansion of the scope of private rights
- ③ a public discussion of the corresponding obligations
- ④ a consensus as to what constitutes a moral obligation
- ⑤ a reduction in the burden of complying with obligations

34. In the longer term, by bringing together enough data and enough computing power, the data-giants could hack the deepest secrets of life, and then use this knowledge not just to make choices for us or manipulate us, but also to re-engineer organic life and to create inorganic life forms. Selling advertisements may be necessary to sustain the giants in the short term, but they often evaluate apps, products and companies according to the data they harvest rather than according to the money they generate. A popular app may lack a business model and may even lose money in the short term, but as long as it sucks data, it could be worth billions. Even if you don't know how to cash in on the data today, it is worth having it because it might hold the key to controlling and shaping life in the future. I don't know for certain that the data-giants explicitly think about it in such terms, but their actions indicate that they \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

- ① acknowledge the need for the democratization of data
- ② underestimate the long-term effects of short-term losses
- ③ treat data as a by-product of operations, not a valuable asset
- ④ focus only on the return they can make on selling advertisements
- ⑤ value the accumulation of data more than mere dollars and cents

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Argument is “reason giving”, trying to convince others of your side of the issue. One makes claims and backs them up. The arguer tries to get others to “recognize the rightness” of his or her beliefs or actions. ① Interpersonal argumentation, then, has a place in our everyday conflicts and negotiations. ② One of the positive features of interpersonal arguments is that they are comprised of exchanges between two people who feel powerful enough to set forth reasons for their beliefs. ③ That's why one person reveals a sense of superiority and the other ends up realizing his or her inferiority. ④ If two people are arguing, it is because they are balanced enough in power (or in their desire to reestablish a power balance) to proceed. ⑤ Lack of argument, in fact, may show that one of the parties feels so powerless that he or she avoids engaging directly with the other.

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

36.

The reason why any sugar molecule — whether in cocoa bean or pan or anywhere else — turns brown when heated is to do with the presence of carbon.

- (A) Further roasting will turn some of the sugar into pure carbon (double bonds all round), which creates a burnt flavor and a dark-brown color. Complete roasting results in charcoal: all of the sugar has become carbon, which is black.
- (B) On the whole, it is the carbon-rich molecules that are larger, so these get left behind, and within these there is a structure called a carbon-carbon double bond. This chemical structure absorbs light. In small amounts it gives the caramelizing sugar a yellow-brown color.
- (C) Sugars are carbohydrates, which is to say that they are made of carbon (“carbo-”), hydrogen (“hydr-”), and oxygen (“-ate”) atoms. When heated, these long molecules disintegrate into smaller units, some of which are so small that they evaporate (which accounts for the lovely smell).

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

37.

In the 1980s and '90s, some conservationists predicted that orangutans would go extinct in the wild within 20 or 30 years. Fortunately that didn't happen. Many thousands more orangutans are now known to exist than were recognized at the turn of the millennium.

- (A) In fact, the overall population of orangutans has fallen by at least 80 percent in the past 75 years. It's indicative of the difficulty of orangutan research that scientist Erik Meijaard is willing to say only that between 40,000 and 100,000 live on Borneo. Conservationists on Sumatra estimate that only 14,000 survive there.
- (B) This doesn't mean that all is well in the orangutans' world. The higher figures come thanks to improved survey methods and the discovery of previously unknown populations, not because the actual numbers have increased.
- (C) Much of this loss has been driven by habitat destruction from logging and the rapid spread of vast plantations of oil palm, the fruit of which is sold to make oil used in cooking and in many food products.

- 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.

That is because when you recall a real memory, you begin to reexperience some of the emotion from that event.

There are several broad differences in the way that liars and truth tellers discuss events. One difference is that liars say less overall than truth tellers. If you are telling the truth, the details of what happened are obvious. ( ① ) If you are lying, it is not easy to conjure up lots of details. ( ② ) Interestingly, truth tellers talk *less* about their emotions than liars do. ( ③ ) As a result, that emotion feels obvious to you (and would be obvious to anyone watching you). ( ④ ) If you are lying, though, you don't really experience that emotion, so you describe it instead. ( ⑤ ) Truth tellers also talk about themselves more than liars, because people telling the truth are more focused on their own memories than liars are (who are also thinking about how their story is being perceived by others). [3점]

\* conjure up: 떠올리다

39.

But new weapons like the atlatl (a spearthrower) and the bow effectively stored muscle-generated energy, which meant that hunters could kill big game without big biceps and robust skeletons.

Geographic expansion (which placed us in new environments) and cultural innovation both changed the selective pressures humans experienced. The payoff of many traits changed, and so did optimal life strategy. ( ① ) For example, when humans hunted big game 100,000 years ago, they relied on close-in attacks with thrusting spears. ( ② ) Such attacks were highly dangerous and physically demanding, so in those days, hunters had to be heavily muscled and have thick bones. ( ③ ) That kind of body had its disadvantages—if nothing else, it required more food—but on the whole, it was the best solution in that situation. ( ④ ) Once that happened, lightly built people, who were better runners and did not need as much food, became competitively superior. ( ⑤ ) A heavy build was yesterday's solution: expensive, but no longer necessary.

\* biceps: 이두박근(二頭膊筋)

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

In 2010 scientists conducted a rat experiment. They locked a rat in a tiny cage, placed the cage within a much larger cell and allowed another rat to roam freely through that cell. The caged rat gave out distress signals, which caused the free rat also to exhibit signs of anxiety and stress. In most cases, the free rat proceeded to help her trapped companion, and after several attempts usually succeeded in opening the cage and liberating the prisoner. The researchers then repeated the experiment, this time placing chocolate in the cell. The free rat now had to choose between either liberating the prisoner, or enjoying the chocolate all by herself. Many rats preferred to first free their companion and share the chocolate (though a few behaved more selfishly, proving perhaps that some rats are meaner than others).



In a series of experiments, when the free rats witnessed their fellow in a state of     (A)     in a cage, they tended to rescue their companion, even     (B)     eating chocolate.

- |   |            |       |              |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|
|   | (A)        |       | (B)          |
| ① | anguish    | ..... | delaying     |
| ② | anguish    | ..... | prioritizing |
| ③ | excitement | ..... | prioritizing |
| ④ | boredom    | ..... | rejecting    |
| ⑤ | boredom    | ..... | delaying     |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Culture is a uniquely human form of adaptation. Some theorists view it as a body of knowledge that developed to provide *accurate* information to people that helps them (a) adjust to the many demands of life, whether that means obtaining food and shelter, defending against rival outgroups, and so on. Culture also tells us how groups of people work together to achieve mutually beneficial goals, and how to live our lives so that others will like and accept us—and maybe even fall in love with us. So if adaptation to physical and social environments were all that cultures were designed to (b) facilitate, perhaps cultures would always strive toward an accurate understanding of the world.

However, adaptation to the metaphysical environment suggests that people do not live by truth and accuracy alone. Sometimes it is more adaptive for cultural worldviews to (c) reveal the truth about life and our role in it. Some things about life are too emotionally (d) devastating to face head on, such as the inevitability of death. Because overwhelming fear can get in the way of many types of adaptive action, it sometimes is adaptive for cultures to provide “rose-colored glasses” with which to understand reality and our place in it. From the existential perspective, the adaptive utility of accurate worldviews is tempered by the adaptive value of anxiety-buffering (e) illusions.

\* temper: 경감하다 \*\* buffering: 완화하는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Culture Offers Us a Dual-Function Lens for Adaptation
- ② How the Obsession with Accuracy Harms Our Mind
- ③ Cultural Diversity: The Key to Human Prosperity
- ④ Adaptation: A Major Cause of Emotional Stress
- ⑤ Face Up to Reality for a Healthy Social Life!

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

People were gathering in the boarding area for the cross-country flight from Chicago to Portland. Southwest Airlines has open seating. I wanted to be early in line for my boarding section so I could get a choice seat near the front. It was then I noticed the young mother with (a) her toddler and infant. “Nobody is going to want to sit next to that wiggly boy,” I thought to myself. “I’m traveling alone. I could do it. I might even be able to help the lady.”

\* wiggly: 꼼지락거리는

(B)

Then it was my turn to play little games with her. How easy it was to entertain this contented baby! I offered to help the children into their stroller on the jet way, but the mother assured (b) she could manage quite well on her own. In the terminal stood a young father waiting for his family to return from baby’s first visit to far away grandparents. He was easily identified from his wife’s description. As I passed him I smiled and lifted up a prayer for God’s blessing on this lovely young family.

(C)

Sure enough, no one had chosen the aisle seat by the threesome. “May I sit here?” I requested. We exchanged a few pleasantries after which I suggested that she let me hold her sleeping darling while she attended to the wiggly one. (c) Her treasure was gratefully handed over. The little boy was well-behaved, but constantly moving. If she had had to hold the baby on (d) her lap and entertain the wiggly one it would have been much more difficult.

(D)

I mentally recalled some of my own journeys with wiggly ones on my lap, especially the day my own toddler cried the entire trip from Chicago to Florida, which was something of a nightmare. At least neither of these children was crying or being difficult. The sleeping baby seemed to get heavier as time went on. The book I had planned to read remained in my bag under the seat. Sleepiness overtook me for a short while. Then we could see the snow on Mt. Hood, and I knew the flight would soon end. Finally the wiggly one slept. The baby sister had slept all the way across the country. Now (e) she opened her big blue eyes and smiled at me, unafraid.

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 ‘I’에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 앞쪽 근처 좌석을 얻기 위해 일찍 줄을 서고 싶었다.
- ② 터미널에서 아이들의 아버지를 쉽게 알아보았다.
- ③ 아이들의 어머니에게 자고 있는 아이를 안아주겠다고 했다.
- ④ 자신의 아이가 여행 내내 울었던 경험이 있다.
- ⑤ 읽으려고 계획했던 책을 비행기 안에서 다 읽었다.

\* 확인 사항

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