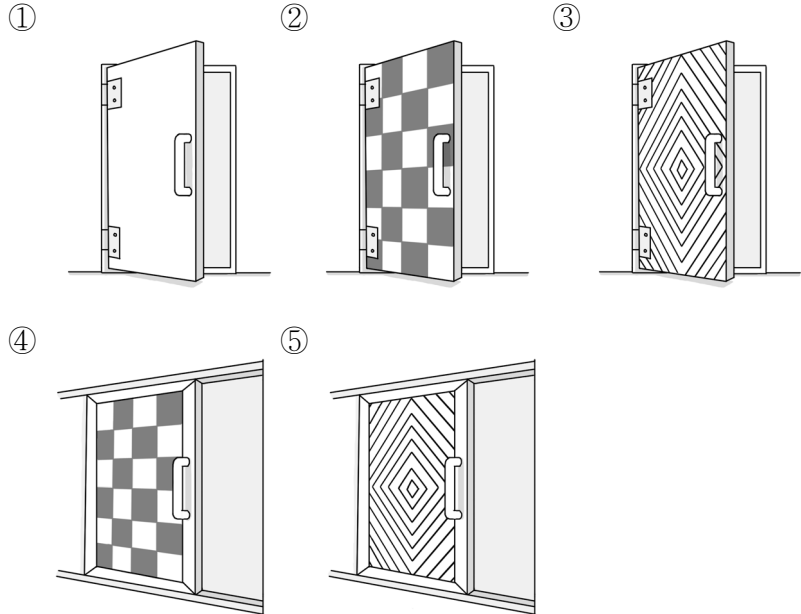


제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 문을 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [1점]

- ① delighted                      ② relieved                      ③ indifferent
- ④ worried                         ⑤ frightened

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

- ① 신학기 수강신청 요령
- ② 기숙사 이용 수칙 변경
- ③ 봄방학 캠프 신청 안내
- ④ 도난 상황 발생 시 대응 수칙
- ⑤ 봄방학 중 기숙사 도난 방지 방법

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 에어컨 켜기                      ② 선풍기 가져오기
- ③ 에어컨 온도 낮추기              ④ 선풍기 수리하기
- ⑤ 냉방 기준 변경 신청하기

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 차액으로 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$5                      ② \$6                      ③ \$7                      ④ \$9                      ⑤ \$10

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

- ① 먼지의 유해성을 경고하려고
- ② 청소기가 고장 난 상태를 설명하려고
- ③ 다양한 마루 바닥재를 소개하려고
- ④ 최신 청소기 제품을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 이사 갈 아파트의 청소를 의뢰하려고

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

- ① 지하철 노선 알려주기              ② 자동차 수리 맡기기
- ③ 차로 박물관까지 태워주기        ④ 남대문시장 안내하기
- ⑤ 외국인 친구 소개해주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 수영장                      ② 약국                      ③ 은행
- ④ 보건실                      ⑤ 식당

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

- ① 우체국 직원 - 고객                      ② 버스 운전자 - 승객
- ③ 관광 가이드 - 관광객                      ④ 호텔 직원 - 투숙객
- ⑤ 식당 종업원 - 지배인

10. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to help his brother                      ② to fix the computer
- ③ to design the poster                      ④ to put up the posters
- ⑤ to mail out the invitations

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 휴대전화를 고르시오.

	Features	Screen Size	MP3 Player	Radio
①	A	2.5 inches	×	○
②	B	2.5 inches	○	×
③	C	4 inches	×	×
④	D	4 inches	○	○
⑤	E	4 inches	×	○

12. 다음을 듣고, Atlantic Cruise Tour에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 첫 방문지는 수영이나 스노클링을 할 수 있는 해변이다.
- ② 오전 11시에는 Queens 섬을 방문할 예정이다.
- ③ 점심식사 이후에 돌고래 쇼가 예정되어 있다.
- ④ Coral 섬에서는 사진촬영을 할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 버스는 오전 8시 정각에 출발할 예정이다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



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

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

- ① It's totally none of your business.
- ② Today I'd like to hear about your childhood.
- ③ The book industry has also declined drastically.
- ④ It's a great honor to have you here in my office.
- ⑤ This is my first time visiting the Statue of Liberty.

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

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

- ① Thank you for buying my old furniture.
- ② I'll post an ad on the website right away.
- ③ Don't forget to keep in touch after you move.
- ④ I wish you luck in getting into the university.
- ⑤ I'm really happy I can finally get a new fridge.

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

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

- ① I think the newspaper is more interesting.
- ② I know exactly what he's going to order.
- ③ Let's cancel their reservation tomorrow.
- ④ I can't wait to taste his dishes.
- ⑤ Let's keep our fingers crossed.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Angelina가 Scott에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Angelina: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① It's a good thing that you came early today.
- ② You have to pay a fine for parking illegally.
- ③ You should answer the phone call immediately.
- ④ Don't feel bad since you learned a good lesson.
- ⑤ I told you that you should buy a new cell phone.

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

So, you're ready to add a new member, a furry one, to your family. But now you have one more decision to make: What kind of dog should I get? Here are some tips to consider when choosing a dog that is right for you. First, pick a dog that fits your home. Bring a big one into your house only if you can give him a lot of space. Second, don't buy a shaggy dog if you're allergic. Getting a non-shedding dog is a good idea if you're worried about loose hairs or your kids' allergies. Third, pick a mild-mannered puppy that is likely to be more forgiving and protective of his little owners. Keep these in mind, and you'll enjoy having the new member at home.

\* shaggy: 털북숭이의

- ① 애완동물 훈련 방법에 관해 안내하려고
- ② 애완동물 유기의 문제점에 관해 지적하려고
- ③ 애완동물 위생 관리 요령에 관해 설명하려고
- ④ 애완동물 기르는 어려움에 관해 알려주려고
- ⑤ 애완동물 선택 시 고려사항에 관해 조언하려고

19. 밑줄 친 She[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Switching on the light in the nursery, Evelyn found her baby daughter, Julie, tossing feverishly and giving out odd little cries. ① She put her hand against Julie's cheeks. They were burning. With an exclamation, she followed ② her baby's arm down under the cover until she found her little hand. The whole thumb was swollen to the wrist and in the center was a little inflamed sore. ③ She rushed to the phone. Doctor Foulke, the family physician, sounded upset at being called out of bed at midnight. She ran back to the nursery to check on her daughter. Taking a closer look, she found ④ her thumb to be somewhat more swollen. ⑤ She knelt beside the bed and began smoothing back Julie's hair over and over.

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

You have to pay close attention to someone's normal pattern in order to notice a deviation from it when he or she lies. Sometimes the variation is as (A) subtle / subtly as a pause. Other times it is obvious and abrupt. I recently saw a news interview with an acquaintance (B) who / whom I was certain was going to lie about a few particularly sensitive issues, and lie she did. During most of her interview she was calm and direct, but when she started lying, her manner changed dramatically: she threw her head back, laughed in 'disbelief,' and shook her head back and forth. It is true that the questions (C) dealt / dealing with very personal issues, but I have found that in general, no matter how touchy the question, if a person is telling the truth his or her manner will not change significantly or abruptly.

- |   | (A)    | (B)  | (C)     |
|---|--------|------|---------|
| ① | subtle | who  | dealt   |
| ② | subtle | who  | dealing |
| ③ | subtle | whom | dealt   |
| ④ | subtly | who  | dealt   |
| ⑤ | subtly | whom | dealing |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fieldwork is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast ① detailed intricacy of human culture and individual behavior. And it is, importantly, the way ② in which most cultural anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork ③ sound exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stages of fieldwork as ‘a strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes intensely interesting adventure which soon ④ adopts quite a natural course.’ He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village ⑤ observed the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible.

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Albert Einstein sought relentlessly for a so-called unified field theory — a theory capable of describing nature’s forces within a single, all-encompassing, coherent framework. ① Einstein was not motivated by the things we often associate with scientific undertakings, such as trying to explain this or that piece of experimental data. ② Instead, he was driven by a passionate belief that the deepest understanding of the universe would reveal its truest wonder: the simplicity and power of the principles on which it is based. ③ As in Einstein’s formulation, the two theories underlying the tremendous progress of physics were mutually incompatible. ④ Einstein wanted to illuminate the workings of the universe with a clarity never before achieved, allowing us all to stand in awe of its sheer beauty and elegance. ⑤ In his day, however, Einstein never realized this dream, mainly because a number of essential features of matter and the forces of nature were either unknown or, at best, poorly understood.

23. 다음 글에서 지도자에 관하여 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Effective leaders set the tone for the entire organization. It’s not a matter of knowing more than everyone else. There are plenty of leaders who are not the biggest experts in their companies. But it does mean working hard, something anyone can do. Be the first person to arrive at the workplace and be the last one to leave. If you can do that, you will already be light years ahead of most managers in the respect you will gain from your team members. Apply the same principle to all your routine activities. If you expect your sales force to make 50 calls each day, make 100 calls yourself. It is not rocket science. It is just basic ‘lead by example’ management. No one can really discredit leaders who are the hardest-working individuals in their organizations.

- ① 부서별 경쟁을 활성화하라.
- ② 열심히 일하고 솔선수범하라.
- ③ 전문성과 유연성을 겸비하라.
- ④ 중간 관리자의 역할을 존중하라.
- ⑤ 친화력으로 직장 내 화합을 도모하라.

[24~28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Science is making the future, and nations are busy making future scientists. The more science that emerges from this investment, the greater the need for us to follow the gist of the science with sufficient understanding. In other words, if we the ordinary people are to keep pace with science, we need more science writers, and more science writing that is clear, wise and eloquent, and that demands to be read. People often feel excluded from science, convinced that it takes an advanced degree to understand what scientists do. As a result, they defensively shrug off the whole business as an exclusive realm of little relevance to their lives. One of the surest cures for scientific \_\_\_\_\_ is great scientific literature, writing that does not merely translate technical terms into plain English or explain complicated ideas simply.

- ① intolerance      ② immorality      ③ illiteracy
- ④ irregularity      ⑤ manipulation

25. \_\_\_\_\_. If I assign fifty students a five-page essay on the subject of why the Roman Empire fell, most of them are likely to say it was a combination of economic and social causes ultimately leading to a weakening of the frontiers. This would be a fine answer, but after reading forty-five papers all saying the same thing, I’m ready for a change. If you can take a different angle from the rest of the class in a paper, you’re more likely to impress your professors. But here’s the tricky part — being different is risky, and it only works if you back up your argument very well. If you choose to argue that Rome fell solely because Christianity weakened the fighting spirit of the Romans, you will need persuasive reasoning and arguments against any potential objections.

- ① Variety is the spice of life
- ② The essence of writing is in its brevity
- ③ Don’t fix what is not broken
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword
- ⑤ Rome was not built in a day

26. Consumers of different age groups obviously have very different needs and wants. Although people who belong to the same age group differ in many other ways, they do tend to share a set of values and common cultural experiences that they carry throughout life. In some cases, marketers initially develop a product to attract one age group and then try to \_\_\_\_\_. That is what the high-octane energy drink Reddox does. The company aggressively introduced it in bars, nightclubs, and gyms to the product’s core audience of young people. Over time, it became popular in other contexts, and the company began to sponsor the PGA European Tour to expand its reach to older golfers. It also hands out free cans to commuters, cab drivers, and car rental agencies to promote the drink as a way to stay alert on the road. [3점]

- ① raise its retail price
- ② broaden its appeal later on
- ③ upgrade it for other age groups
- ④ increase demand by limiting supply
- ⑤ create a positive image via the mass media

27. \_\_\_\_\_ is aggravated by the overabundance of information at our disposal. While this is obvious enough in some realms—for example, consider how much information is potentially relevant for estimating the value of Microsoft stock—even when the information set seems less cluttered, information overload, a state of confusion and decision avoidance, can still occur. In one experiment, shoppers in a supermarket were presented with free samples of jams and jellies. In the first treatment, a small selection was available for tasting; in the second, a large selection was available. While everyone likes the idea of abundant choice, and indeed the table with the greater selection attracted larger crowds, it was the table with fewer samples that led to the most sales. The likely reason is that the large selection led to information overload, the feeling that the decision was too complicated for immediate action.

- ① Difficulty in assessing information
- ② The shortage of trustworthy informants
- ③ Mental fatigue caused by misleading information
- ④ Indeterminacy arising from indirect information
- ⑤ The complexity of altering consumer behavior

28. The essence of science is to uncover patterns and regularities in nature by finding algorithmic compressions of observations. But the raw data of observation rarely exhibit explicit regularities. Instead we find that nature's order is hidden from us, it is written in code. To make progress in science we need to crack the cosmic code, to dig beneath the raw data and uncover the hidden order. I often liken fundamental science to doing a crossword puzzle. Experiment and observation provide us with clues, but the clues are cryptic, and require some considerable ingenuity to solve. With each new solution, \_\_\_\_\_. As with a crossword, so with the physical universe, we find that the solutions to independent clues link together in a consistent and supportive way to form a coherent unity, so that the more clues we solve, the easier we find it to fill in the missing features. [3점]

\* cryptic: 비밀스러운

- ① the depth of scientific experiments keeps us in awe
- ② we glimpse a bit more of the overall pattern of nature
- ③ the code-breaking process becomes increasingly mysterious
- ④ the regularity of nature is revealed in its entirety to the observer
- ⑤ we crack the cosmic codes one by one, replacing an old solution with the new one

[29~30] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. Like an artist who pursues both enduring excellence and shocking creativity, great companies foster a \_\_\_\_\_ (A) between continuity and change. On the one hand, they adhere to the principles that produced success in the first place, yet on the other hand, they continually evolve, modifying their approach with creative improvements and intelligent adaptation. But the point here is not as simple as “some companies failed because they did not change.” Companies that change constantly but without any consistent rationale will \_\_\_\_\_ (B) just as surely as those that change not at all. There is nothing inherently wrong with adhering to specific practices and strategies. But you should comprehend the underlying *why* behind those practices, and thereby see when to keep them and when to change them.

- | (A)          | (B)            |
|--------------|----------------|
| ① tension    | ..... collapse |
| ② tension    | ..... prosper  |
| ③ balance    | ..... flourish |
| ④ divergence | ..... succeed  |
| ⑤ divergence | ..... perish   |

30. Since most of you are working on a word processor, it seems silly to spend too much time on spelling. Your word-processing program will spell check items for you. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, spelling is not a completely lost art. There are words that are not in the spell checker's dictionary. Also, your spell checker will not help you if you misspell a word and mistakenly turn it into another word. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, when you write ‘lightening’ instead of ‘lightning,’ the program will not recognize the error. So, get in the habit of rereading your work and looking up words that the spell checker does not pick up. You need to develop the skill of knowing when words look wrong. Never hand something in until you have checked it.

- | (A)           | (B)               |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① However     | ..... For example |
| ② However     | ..... Therefore   |
| ③ That is     | ..... Similarly   |
| ④ In addition | ..... For example |
| ⑤ In addition | ..... Therefore   |

31. 다음 글에 드러난 ‘I’의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was the day of the audition. I hadn't slept a wink the previous night. Strangely, I wasn't tired. It could have been the adrenaline pumping through my veins, or maybe it was the five cups of coffee I drank that morning. Either way, I couldn't sit still. I kept getting up and down from my chair, pacing around the room. A dozen thoughts went through my head. Would I remember my lines? Would I be able to display the right emotions? I kept telling myself to relax but the butterflies in my stomach had an intention of their own. When my name was called, I slowly stepped in front of the judges. Their gaze fell heavy upon me. My mind drew a complete blank.

- |           |             |               |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| ① jealous | ② satisfied | ③ sympathetic |
| ④ angry   | ⑤ nervous   |               |

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

From the twelve million articles on Wikipedia to the millions of free secondhand goods offered on websites, we are discovering that money is not the only motivator. (A) Altruism / Selfishness has always existed, but the Web gives it a platform where the actions of individuals can have global impact. In a sense, zero-cost distribution has turned sharing into an industry. From the point of view of the monetary economy it all looks free — indeed, it looks like unfair competition — but that says more about our shortsighted ways of measuring value than it does about the worth of what is created. The incentives to (B) share / dominate can range from reputation and attention to less measurable factors such as expression, fun, satisfaction, and simply self-interest. Sometimes the giving is (C) conscious / unintentional. You give information to Google when you have a public website, whether you intend to or not, and you give aluminum cans to the homeless guy who collects them from the recycling bin, even if that is not what you meant to do.

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)      |       | (C)           |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|
| ① | Altruism    | ..... | share    | ..... | conscious     |
| ② | Altruism    | ..... | share    | ..... | unintentional |
| ③ | Altruism    | ..... | dominate | ..... | conscious     |
| ④ | Selfishness | ..... | share    | ..... | conscious     |
| ⑤ | Selfishness | ..... | dominate | ..... | unintentional |

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

Life is full of hazards. Disease, enemies and starvation are always menacing primitive man. Experience teaches him that medicinal herbs, valor, the most strenuous labor, often come to naught, yet normally he wants to ① survive and enjoy the good things of existence. Faced with this problem, he takes to any method that seems ② adapted to his ends. Often his ways appear incredibly ③ crude to us moderns until we remember how our next-door neighbor acts in like emergencies. When medical science pronounces him ④ curable, he will not resign himself to fate but runs to the nearest quack who holds out hope of recovery. His urge for self-preservation will not down, nor will that of the illiterate peoples of the world, and in that overpowering will to live is anchored the belief in supernaturalism, which is absolutely ⑤ universal among known peoples, past and present.

\* quack: 돌팔이 의사

[34~35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34. Some species seem to have a stronger influence than others on their ecosystem. Take away the sea stars along the northwest coast of the United States, for instance, and the ecosystem changes dramatically; in the absence of these sea stars, their favorite prey, mussels, takes over and makes it hard for other species that used to live there. Sea stars are known as keystone species, because as top predators they determine ecosystem structure by their eating habits. If you chop down an aspen tree by a beaver pond, not much will happen; but if you take away a beaver, a wetland might dry out, changing the kinds of plants that live there and the animals that rely on them. Because beavers exert their influence by physically altering the landscape, they are known as ecosystem engineers.

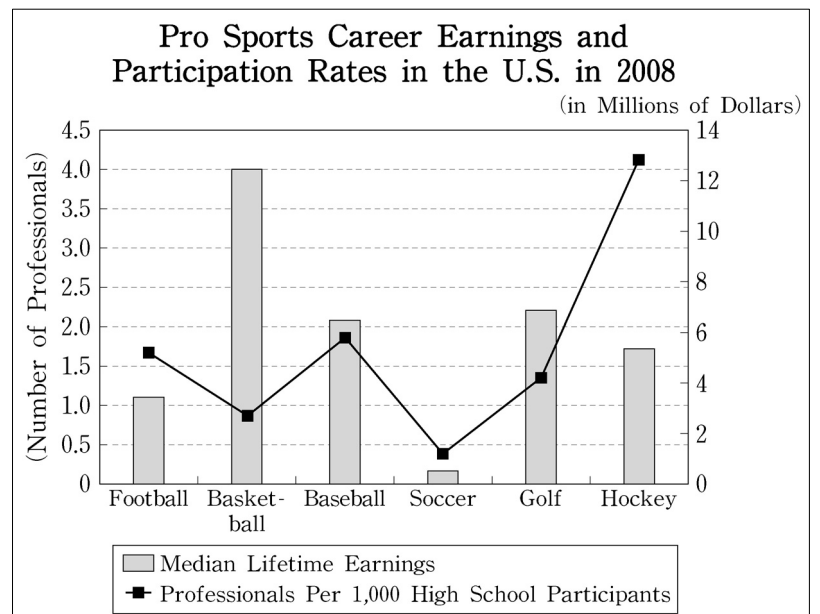
- ① ways of cultivating ecosystem engineers
- ② altering the ecosystem along the U.S. coasts
- ③ species playing a major role in the ecosystem
- ④ causes of population reduction in some species
- ⑤ necessity of protecting endangered species in wetlands

35. Despite the fact that ancient civilizations relied upon the apparent motion of celestial bodies through the sky to determine seasons, months, and years, we know little about the details of timekeeping in prehistoric eras. But wherever we turn up records and artifacts, we usually discover that in every culture, some people were preoccupied with measuring the passage of time. Ice-age hunters in Europe over 20,000 years ago scratched lines and made holes in sticks and bones, possibly counting the days between phases of the moon. Five thousand years ago, Sumerians in the Tigris-Euphrates valley had a calendar that divided the year into 30 day months, and the day into 12 periods. We have no written records of Stonehenge, built over 4,000 years ago in England, but its alignments show its purposes apparently included the determination of seasonal or celestial events.

\* celestial: 천체의

- ① contrast in timekeeping between ancient and modern society
- ② significance of making a calendar in human history
- ③ astronomy and the western religious rituals
- ④ measuring time in ancient civilizations
- ⑤ observing stars in prehistoric eras

36. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The above graph shows the number of professionals per 1,000 high school participants and the median lifetime earnings for the given six sports in the United States in 2008. ① Basketball had the highest median lifetime earnings and hockey had the highest number of professionals per 1,000 high school participants. ② Soccer had the lowest median lifetime earnings and the lowest number of professionals per 1,000 high school participants. ③ Golf and baseball, ranked second and third in median lifetime earnings respectively, both had median lifetime earnings above 6 million dollars. ④ The only two sports that had median lifetime earnings less than 4 million dollars were football and soccer. ⑤ Except for hockey, which had more than 4 professionals per 1,000 high school participants, the remaining five sports all had less than 1.5 professionals per 1,000 high school participants.

37. Sveta Bogoroditsa에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The church ‘Sveta Bogoroditsa’ (‘Holy Virgin’) in Karlovo has a handsome profile with its blue and white bell tower. The bell tower is relatively new, from 1897, but the church building, as the inscription above the western entrance tells us, dates from 1851. Before they began constructing this new building in 1847, the older church of the Holy Virgin had burned down in 1813. This latter church, about which little is known, is believed by some to have been built already at the end of the fifteenth century, at the time of the founding of the little town of Karli-ova, later Karlovo. In any case, the names of priests serving in the church have been preserved from the eighteenth century on. Although the construction was completed in 1851, the events of the Crimean War and lack of funds delayed the furnishing of the church, and its consecration did not take place until May 20, 1858.

\* consecration: 헌당(식)

- ① 윤곽선이 아름다우며 흑색 종탑을 가지고 있다.
- ② 교회 건물보다 먼저 세워진 종탑이 있다.
- ③ Karli-ova 마을이 세워질 무렵 화재로 타 버렸다.
- ④ 봉직한 사제들의 이름이 18세기부터 보존되어 있다.
- ⑤ 1851년 건물 완공과 동시에 모든 비품을 갖추었다.

38. Edwin Armstrong에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Edwin Armstrong, who first discovered and developed FM radio in the 1920s and early 1930s, is often considered the most prolific and influential inventor in radio history. He alone understood the impact of De Forest’s vacuum tube, and he used it to invent an amplifying system that enabled radio receivers to pick up distant signals. Armstrong’s innovations rendered useless the enormous alternators used for generating power in early radio transmitters. In 1922, he sold a ‘super’ version of his circuit to Radio Corporation of America (RCA) for \$200,000 and sixty thousand shares of RCA stock, making him a millionaire as well as RCA’s largest private stockholder. Armstrong also worked on the major problem of radio reception — electrical interference. Between 1930 and 1933, the inventor filed five patents on FM.

\* alternator: 교류발전기

- ① 라디오 역사상 가장 영향력 있는 발명가로 여겨지곤 한다.
- ② 전파 수신기로 하여금 원거리 신호를 잡게 해주는 증폭 장치를 발명했다.
- ③ 그의 혁신적 장치들로 인하여 초기 전파 송신기에 사용되던 거대한 교류발전기가 필요 없어졌다.
- ④ 1922년에 자신의 고성능 회로를 RCA에 기증했다.
- ⑤ 1930년부터 1933년 사이에, FM에 관한 5개의 특허를 출원했다.

[39~40] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. Despite what you might think, luck isn’t a matter of fate or destiny, according to research by psychologist Richard Wiseman. Instead, it’s a result of the way lucky people think and act — which means that anyone can learn to be lucky! For instance, Wiseman found that lucky people always take notice of what’s going on around them and stay

open to new experiences and opportunities. Meanwhile, unlucky people tend to be tenser and too focused on certain tasks, which stops them from noticing opportunities they aren’t explicitly looking for. So, next time you’re heading to a party, don’t go in with a goal in mind (no matter how much you want to attract someone). Instead, take things as they come and you never know what might happen. You could even make some awesome new friends.

- ① 열린 사고와 행동은 행운을 불러온다.
- ② 열정과 몰입은 행운을 부르는 지름길이다.
- ③ 행동하기 전에 생각하는 습관이 필요하다.
- ④ 운명에 도전하면 좋은 기회가 오기 마련이다.
- ⑤ 새로운 친구들을 사귀다 보면 이상형을 만나기 쉽다.

40. In a study conducted by Karen O’Quinn and Joel Aronoff, participants were asked to negotiate with a seller over the purchase price of a piece of art. Toward the end of the negotiation, the seller made a final offer in one of two ways. Half of the time he said that he would accept \$6,000, while the other half of the time he gave the same final price but also added a little humor (“Well, my final offer is \$6,000, and I’ll throw in my pet frog”). Those few moments of attempted humor had a large effect, as participants made a much greater compromise in their purchase price when they heard about the frog. It seemed that the brief humorous comment momentarily put the participants in a good mood and encouraged them to be more giving.

- ① 상대를 존중하면 가격 협상이 쉽게 이루어진다.
- ② 예상 구매자의 성향 파악이 중요하다.
- ③ 거래의 성사를 위해 적절한 가격 제시가 필요하다.
- ④ 유머를 사용하면 협상을 유리하게 이끌 수 있다.
- ⑤ 신중한 협상 자세는 이익을 극대화시킨다.

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. The green revolution was a mixed blessing. Over time farmers came to rely heavily on broadly adapted, high-yield crops to the exclusion of varieties adapted to local conditions. Monocropping vast fields with the same genetically uniform seeds helps boost yield and meet immediate hunger needs. Yet high-yield varieties are also genetically weaker crops that require expensive chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides. The same holds true for high-yield livestock breeds, which often require expensive feed and medicinal care to survive in foreign climates. The drive to increase production is pushing out local varieties, diluting livestock’s genetic diversity in the process. As a result, the world’s food supply has become largely dependent on a shrinking list of breeds designed for maximum yield. In short, in our focus on increasing the amount of food we produce today, we have accidentally put ourselves at risk for food shortages in the future.

- ① Pros and Cons of Using Chemical Fertilizers
- ② Is Genetic Diversity a Blessing in Disguise?
- ③ Who Will Conquer Famine, Farmers or Scientists?
- ④ Livestock Diseases: A Never-ending Struggle
- ⑤ Farming Uniform Breeds: A Double-edged Sword

42. About twenty years ago, *Time* magazine described a study by a psychologist of people who had lost their jobs three times due to plant closings. The writers were amazed by what they discovered. They expected the people being laid off to be beaten down and discouraged. Instead they found them to be incredibly resilient. Why was that? They concluded that people who had weathered repeated adversity had learned to bounce back. People who had lost a job and found a new one twice before were much better prepared to deal with adversity than someone who had always worked at the same place and had never faced adversity. It may sound ironic, but if you have experienced a lot of failure, you are actually in a better position to achieve success than people who have not.

- ① Setbacks: Not All Bad
- ② A Shortcut Toward Happiness
- ③ Job Satisfaction vs. Job Security
- ④ Searching for the Causes of Human Despair
- ⑤ Adversity and Failure: An Unhealthy Combination

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason why the definitions of words have changed over time is simply because of their misuse. There are a growing number of examples where the incorrect meaning of relatively commonplace language has become more widespread than the original intention or definition.

- (A) Now, imagine that an angry customer sent you a letter about the service he received in one of your stores. If your reply is that you ‘perused his letter,’ he is likely to get even more angry than he was before.
- (B) The word ‘peruse’ is one of them. Most people think that to ‘peruse’ something means to ‘scan or skim it quickly, without paying much attention.’ In fact, this is the exact opposite of what ‘peruse’ really means: ‘to study or read something carefully, in detail.’
- (C) But the word has been misused so often by so many people, that this second sense of it—the exact opposite of what it actually means—has finally been accepted as a secondary definition and as far as most people know, it is the only definition.

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

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

The smartest of our deep ancestors would have stored their excess meat in the bodies and minds of others (not just their own kin).

Evolutionary psychologists have suggested that the absence of any effective form of refrigeration was critical to our early moral development. Let’s say that you’re an early humanoid hunting and gathering on the African savannah and you strike it lucky. ( ① ) You come across a huge beast and you manage to kill it. ( ② ) It yields far more meat than anyone involved in the hunt or their families can possibly consume. ( ③ ) How do you get the most benefit of your excess meat without a fridge, or anywhere to store it? ( ④ ) Provided those benefiting from your gift could possibly repay your generosity in the future, that was the best thing you could do with excess meat. ( ⑤ ) Groups of early humans who developed stable relationships and practiced this sort of mutual altruism were in a better position to prosper and multiply.

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

A bumper sticker reading “Don’t Believe Everything You Think” is placed on the edge of the whiteboard in Greene’s office. It represents the underlying message of the book he is writing. An analogy carried throughout the book compares the moral brain to a camera with automatic settings for taking a picture of a mountain or an indoor portrait or a close-up of a flower, and manual settings for unusual conditions or when we want a nonstandard artistic effect. Greene believes emotions and intuitions are the auto settings for our morality while reasoning is the manual mode.

We need our intuitions to make the millions of quick judgments that fill our lives from day to day or else we could not function. But they are not always trustworthy moral indicators, since they were set to handle problems deep in our evolutionary past and are often useless for the newer complexities of the modern world. We need to rely on our manual settings, the reasoning sections of our brain, for more complex or novel situations, Greene says.



According to Greene’s view on the moral brain, emotions and intuitions make our lives easier in making \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions, but we need to rely on \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ for more complex problems.

- | (A)         | (B)               |
|-------------|-------------------|
| ① unusual   | ..... conscience  |
| ② everyday  | ..... reasoning   |
| ③ difficult | ..... logic       |
| ④ moral     | ..... creativity  |
| ⑤ habitual  | ..... imagination |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I grew up in a small town in northern California, between wide-open ranchland and dark forests, feeling at home in two places: the wild land and books. I read constantly, hungrily, and without direction, collecting a strange stew of facts and ideas about the rest of the world. I longed for a world away from what I knew and outrageously outside my means.

(B)

The important lesson I learned at (a) Billups — the world was a lot bigger than I had imagined it to be — was a little painful. It meant I was a lot smaller than I'd realized. I went on to attend a state university and I began to write about my disappearing dreams and new dreams, about wishing and disappointment and feeling small. One day a professor (b) there took hold of me and said, "You're a writer." Until then, I hadn't really known. I had to figure out who I was not going to be before I could get on to who I was. The lesson from Billups lay below the surface, but when I began to write, it rose like flowers and bloomed into words and stories and books, and me.

(C)

One morning I came across a catalog for a college preparatory school called Billups Academy. (c) It had a summer program and offered scholarships for high school students to 'deepen and extend their intellectual, aesthetic, and moral interests.' I applied for and won a scholarship. Billups wasn't just another school — it was another world. I was used to big skies, wild water, snakes and horses, and solitude. What waited for me in (d) this new world was tree-lined avenues, brick buildings with white pillars, and a wood-paneled library.

(D)

Unlike back at home, in (e) the new school, I was no longer the smartest kid in the classroom. I wasn't the most talented, or the least. Before going to Billups, one of my dreams was to become a photographer. That dream came to an abrupt halt in a photography class. There was no denying in the other students' pictures that they were far more talented than I was. I became severely depressed as one dream after another faded from me. Then, on the last night of the summer program, it hit me. I had been blind to a lesson that was staring at me in the face.

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

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

47. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 의미하는 바가 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

48. 위 글의 'I'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 북 캘리포니아에서 꾸준히 책을 읽으면서 자랐다.  
 ② Billups에서 전에 생각했던 것보다 세상이 더 크다는 것을 깨달았다.  
 ③ 대학 입학 후 사라져가는 꿈과 새로운 꿈에 관해 글을 쓰기 시작했다.  
 ④ Billups가 제공하는 장학금을 받고 그곳의 여름 방학 프로그램에 참가했다.  
 ⑤ 사진 수업에서 다른 학생들보다 자신의 재능이 더 뛰어나다고 생각했다.

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The McDonald's restaurants that are located across the United States — and, increasingly, the world — have a significance that goes far beyond the convenience of quick hamburgers, milk shakes, and salads. As sociologist George Ritzer says, our everyday lives are being 'McDonaldized.'

The McDonaldization of society does not refer just to the robotlike assembly of food. This term refers to the standardization of everyday life, a process that is transforming our lives. Want to do some shopping? Shopping malls offer one-stop shopping in controlled environments. Planning a trip? Travel agencies offer 'package' tours. They will transport middle-class Americans to ten European capitals in fourteen days. All visitors experience the same hotels, restaurants, and other scheduled sites.

Efficiency brings dependability. You can expect your burger and fries to taste the same whether you buy them in Los Angeles or Beijing. Although efficiency also lowers prices, it does come at a cost. Predictability washes away spontaneity, changing the quality of our lives. It produces a sameness, a bland version of what used to be unique experiences. In my own travels, for example, had I taken packaged tours I never would have had the eye-opening experiences that have added so much to my appreciation of human diversity. For good or bad, our lives are being McDonaldized, and the predictability of packaged settings seems to be our social destiny. Our coming prepackaged society will be \_\_\_\_\_, of course. But it also means that we will be trapped in the 'iron cage' of bureaucracy — just as Weber warned would happen.

49. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Development of the Tourism Industry  
 ② McDonaldization: A Societal Trend  
 ③ Packaged Tours: Advantages and Disadvantages  
 ④ Efficiency of Franchised Restaurants  
 ⑤ How to Increase Predictability of Society

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique                      ② diverse                      ③ efficient  
 ④ spontaneous              ⑤ unpredictable

\* 확인 사항

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