

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

- ① 비상 시 대피 장소를 안내하려고
- ② 버스 출발 시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 차량 운행 중 안전벨트 착용을 당부하려고
- ④ 버스 내 휴대 전화 통화 자제를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 차량 내 무선 인터넷 연결 방법을 설명하려고

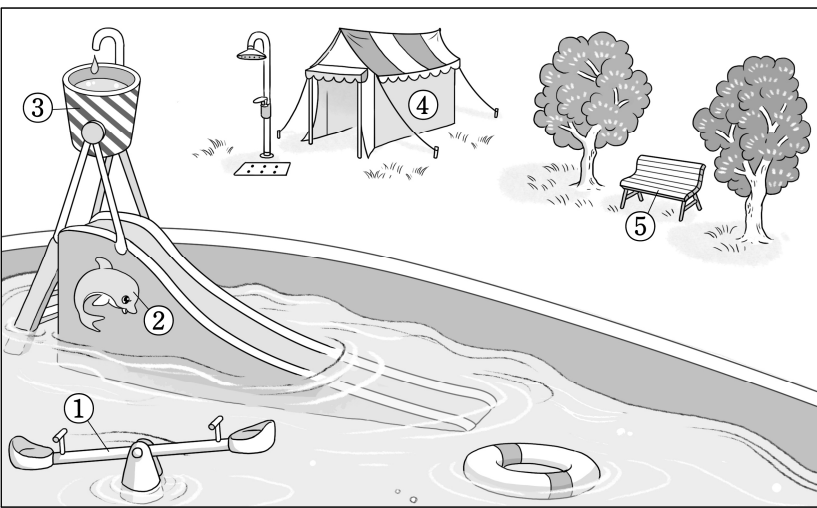
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 라디오를 듣는 것은 행복감을 높여 준다.
- ② 인터넷 발달은 라디오의 대중화에 기여한다.
- ③ 노년층을 위한 멀티미디어 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 대화할 때는 상대방의 말을 경청하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 라디오 프로그램 편성 시 청취 연령을 고려해야 한다.

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

- ① 건축가 - 건물 주인 ② 코딩 강사 - 수강생
- ③ 영양사 - 과일 도매상 ④ 음식 평론가 - 요리사
- ⑤ 홍보 회사 직원 - 과일 농장 주인

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 현수막 걸기 ② 의자 배치하기
- ③ 카메라 설치하기 ④ 디제이 일정 조율하기
- ⑤ 마이크 상태 확인하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$45 ② \$54 ③ \$63 ④ \$65 ⑤ \$70

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 밴드 오디션에 참가하지 않은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 기타에 문제가 생겨서
- ② 몸 상태가 좋지 않아서
- ③ 졸업 시험을 치러야 해서
- ④ 취업 면접 일정과 겹쳐서
- ⑤ 가족 행사에 참여해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Kint Chocolate Museum에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 위치 ② 개관 시간 ③ 입장료
- ④ 선물 가게 ⑤ 휴관일

9. Endangered Animals Photo Exhibition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 3주 동안 지속된다.
- ② 멸종 위기 동물들의 사진 100장이 전시된다.
- ③ 사진 속 동물들이 멸종 위기에 처한 이유가 설명되어 있다.
- ④ 수익금 전액은 동물 보호 센터에 기부될 것이다.
- ⑤ 멸종 위기 동물 포스터를 무료로 제공할 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 기내 휴대용 가방을 고르시오.

Carry-On Bags for Kids

	Model	Price	Height (inches)	Color	Material
①	A	\$35	14	Red	Plastic
②	B	\$50	16	Blue	Plastic
③	C	\$70	16	Pink	Fabric
④	D	\$95	18	Black	Fabric
⑤	E	\$110	18	Purple	Aluminum

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

- ① Sorry. I broke the bottles by accident.
- ② Sure. Let's remove the labels together.
- ③ You shouldn't. Your hands are still dirty.
- ④ I agree. Recycled paper bags are cheaper.
- ⑤ No problem. I'm going to order some bottles.

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

- ① Sounds wonderful! That fits our budget.
- ② Terrific! I'm glad we're done with the project.
- ③ Too bad. There's no ticket available for your trip.
- ④ Okay. I'll reschedule the meeting and let you know.
- ⑤ Thanks for offering. I'll be happy to join your team.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Of course. I accept the instructor position.
- ② Great. Let me sign up for the 8 p.m. class, then.
- ③ Please write your name down on the waiting list.
- ④ Thanks for the refund of my class registration fee.
- ⑤ Sounds exciting. Good luck on your ballet performance.

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

Man: _____

- ① Thanks for telling me. I'll call her and apologize.
- ② Good idea. Don't forget to bring your tennis shoes.
- ③ Not really. The match wasn't as good as I expected.
- ④ Fine. Promise me you'll do your best to win the match.
- ⑤ I understand. I'll give you more time to finish the series.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Randy가 Angela에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Randy: _____

- ① Why don't you find members to form a drone racing club?
- ② I think you should become friends with the transfer student.
- ③ Practice more if you want to participate in the next race.
- ④ Safety comes first when it comes to flying drones.
- ⑤ How about buying a drone of your own?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

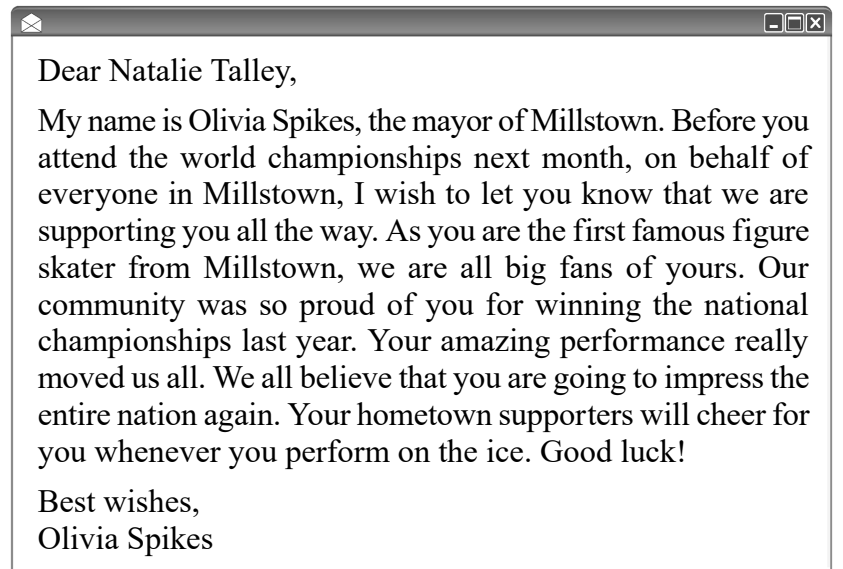
- ① positive effects of plants on insects
- ② diverse purposes of plant communication
- ③ different methods for controlling toxic chemicals
- ④ key aspects of non-verbal human communication
- ⑤ important roles of plants in balancing the food chain

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① cotton plants ② mustard plants ③ pine trees
- ④ tomato plants ⑤ walnut trees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 지역 사회 홍보 대사로 활동해 줄 것을 제안하려고
- ② 이웃 도시와 예정된 친선 경기 취소를 통보하려고
- ③ 지역 사회 출신 피겨 스케이팅 선수를 응원하려고
- ④ 시청에서 주관하는 연례 자선 행사를 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 피겨 스케이팅 경기장 건립을 위한 기부를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Nathan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Daddy!” Jenny called, waving a yellow crayon in her little hand. Nathan approached her, wondering why she was calling him. Jenny, his three-year-old toddler, was drawing a big circle on a piece of paper. “What are you doing, Sweetie?” Nathan asked with interest. She just kept drawing without reply. He continued watching her, wondering what she was working on. She was drawing something that looked like a face. When she finished it, Jenny shouted, “Look, Daddy!” She held her artwork up proudly. Taking a closer look, Nathan recognized that it was his face. The face had two big eyes and a beard just like his. He loved Jenny’s work. Filled with joy and happiness, Nathan gave her a big hug.

* toddler: 아장아장 걷는 아이

- ① sorrowful → relieved ② frustrated → satisfied
- ③ worried → scared ④ curious → delighted
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Becoming competent in another culture means looking beyond behavior to see if we can understand the attitudes, beliefs, and values that motivate what we observe. By looking only at the visible aspects of culture — customs, clothing, food, and language — we develop a short-sighted view of intercultural understanding — just the tip of the iceberg, really. If we are to be successful in our business interactions with people who have different values and beliefs about how the world is ordered, then we must go below the surface of what it means to understand culture and attempt to see what Edward Hall calls the “hidden dimensions.” Those hidden aspects are the very foundation of culture and are the reason why culture is actually more than meets the eye. We tend not to notice those cultural norms until they violate what we consider to be common sense, good judgment, or the nature of things.

- ① 타 문화 사람들과 교류를 잘하려면 그 문화의 이면을 알아야 한다.
- ② 문화 배경이 다른 직원과 협업할 때 공정하게 업무를 나눠야 한다.
- ③ 여러 문화에 대한 이해를 통해 공동체 의식을 길러야 한다.
- ④ 원만한 대인 관계를 위해서는 서로의 공통점을 우선 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 문화적 갈등을 줄이려면 구성원 간의 소통을 활성화해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 send us off into different far corners of the library가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

You may feel there is something scary about an algorithm deciding what you might like. Could it mean that, if computers conclude you won't like something, you will never get the chance to see it? Personally, I really enjoy being directed toward new music that I might not have found by myself. I can quickly get stuck in a rut where I put on the same songs over and over. That's why I've always enjoyed the radio. But the algorithms that are now pushing and pulling me through the music library are perfectly suited to finding gems that I'll like. My worry originally about such algorithms was that they might drive everyone into certain parts of the library, leaving others lacking listeners. Would they cause a convergence of tastes? But thanks to the nonlinear and chaotic mathematics usually behind them, this doesn't happen. A small divergence in my likes compared to yours can send us off into different far corners of the library.

* rut: 관습, 틀 ** gem: 보석 *** divergence: 갈라짐

- ① lead us to music selected to suit our respective tastes
- ② enable us to build connections with other listeners
- ③ encourage us to request frequent updates for algorithms
- ④ motivate us to search for talented but unknown musicians
- ⑤ make us ignore our preferences for particular music genres

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, drafters of tax legislation are attentive to questions of economics and history, and less attentive to moral questions. Questions of morality are often pushed to the side in legislative debate, labeled too controversial, too difficult to answer, or, worst of all, irrelevant to the project. But, in fact, the moral questions of taxation are at the very heart of the creation of tax laws. Rather than irrelevant, moral questions are fundamental to the imposition of tax. Tax is the application of a society's theories of distributive justice. Economics can go a long way towards helping a legislature determine whether or not a particular tax law will help achieve a particular goal, but economics cannot, in a vacuum, identify the goal. Creating tax policy requires identifying a moral goal, which is a task that must involve ethics and moral analysis.

* legislation: 입법 ** imposition: 부과

- ① 분배 정의를 실현하려면 시민 단체의 역할이 필요하다.
- ② 사회적 합의는 민주적인 정책 수립의 선행 조건이다.
- ③ 성실한 납세는 안정적인 정부 예산 확보의 기반이 된다.
- ④ 경제학은 세법을 개정할 때 이론적 근거를 제공한다.
- ⑤ 세법을 만들 때 도덕적 목표를 설정하는 것이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Environmental learning occurs when farmers base decisions on observations of "payoff" information. They may observe their own or neighbors' farms, but it is the empirical results they are using as a guide, not the neighbors themselves. They are looking at farming activities as experiments and assessing such factors as relative advantage, compatibility with existing resources, difficulty of use, and "trialability" — how well can it be experimented with. But that criterion of "trialability" turns out to be a real problem; it's true that farmers are always experimenting, but working farms are very flawed laboratories. Farmers cannot set up the controlled conditions of professional test plots in research facilities. Farmers also often confront complex and difficult-to-observe phenomena that would be hard to manage even if they could run controlled experiments. Moreover farmers can rarely acquire payoff information on more than a few of the production methods they might use, which makes the criterion of "relative advantage" hard to measure.

* empirical: 경험적인 ** compatibility: 양립성
*** criterion: 기준

- ① limitations of using empirical observations in farming
- ② challenges in modernizing traditional farming equipment
- ③ necessity of prioritizing trialability in agricultural innovation
- ④ importance of making instinctive decisions in agriculture
- ⑤ ways to control unpredictable agricultural phenomena

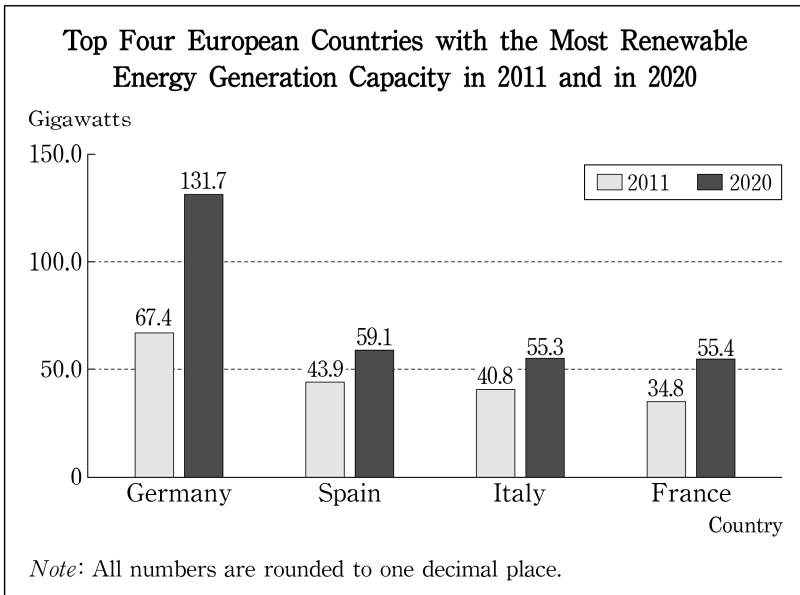
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only musicians and psychologists, but also committed music enthusiasts and experts often voice the opinion that the beauty of music lies in an expressive deviation from the exactly defined score. Concert performances become interesting and gain in attraction from the fact that they go far beyond the information printed in the score. In his early studies on musical performance, Carl Seashore discovered that musicians only rarely play two equal notes in exactly the same way. Within the same metric structure, there is a wide potential of variations in tempo, volume, tonal quality and intonation. Such variation is based on the composition but diverges from it individually. We generally call this 'expressivity'. This explains why we do not lose interest when we hear different artists perform the same piece of music. It also explains why it is worthwhile for following generations to repeat the same repertoire. New, inspiring interpretations help us to expand our understanding, which serves to enrich and animate the music scene.

* deviation: 벗어남

- ① How to Build a Successful Career in Music Criticism
- ② Never the Same: The Value of Variation in Music Performance
- ③ The Importance of Personal Expression in Music Therapy
- ④ Keep Your Cool: Overcoming Stage Fright When Playing Music
- ⑤ What's New in the Classical Music Industry?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the top four European countries with the most renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and in 2020. ① Each of the four countries in the graph had a higher capacity to generate renewable energy in 2020 than its respective capacity in 2011. ② Germany's capacity to generate renewable energy in 2011 reached more than 50.0 gigawatts, which was also the case in 2020. ③ Among the countries above, Spain ranked in second place in terms of renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and remained in second place in 2020. ④ The renewable energy generation capacity of Italy in 2020 was lower than that of Spain in the same year. ⑤ The renewable energy generation capacity of France was higher than that of Italy in both 2011 and 2020.

* decimal: 소수의

26. Leon Festinger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Leon Festinger was an American social psychologist. He was born in New York City in 1919 to a Russian immigrant family. As a graduate student at the University of Iowa, Festinger was influenced by Kurt Lewin, a leading social psychologist. After graduating from there, he became a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1945. He later moved to Stanford University, where he continued his work in social psychology. His theory of social comparison earned him a good reputation. Festinger actively participated in international scholarly cooperation. In the late 1970s, he turned his interest to the field of history. He was one of the most cited psychologists of the twentieth century. Festinger's theories still play an important role in psychology today.

- ① 러시아인 이민자 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 사회 심리학자 Kurt Lewin에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ Stanford University에서 사회 심리학 연구를 중단했다.
- ④ 국제 학술 협력에 활발하게 참여했다.
- ⑤ 1970년대 후반에 역사 분야로 관심을 돌렸다.

27. 2022 K-Tea Culture Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 K-Tea Culture Program

Evergreen Tea Society invites you to the second annual K-Tea Culture Program! Come and enjoy a refreshing cup of tea and learn about traditional Korean tea culture.

Program Includes:

- 1) Watching a short video about the history of Korean tea culture
- 2) Observing a demonstration of a traditional Korean tea-ceremony (*dado*)
- 3) Participating in the ceremony yourself
- 4) Tasting a selection of teas along with cookies

When: Saturday, September 24, 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Where: Evergreen Culture Center

Participation Fee: \$20 per person (traditional teacup included)

Reservations should be made online (www.egtsociety.or.kr) at least one day before your visit.

- ① 한국의 차 문화 역사에 관한 영상을 시청한다.
- ② 한국 전통 다도 시연을 본다.
- ③ 쿠키와 함께 차를 맛본다.
- ④ 참가비에는 전통 찻잔이 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 예약은 방문 일주일 전까지 해야 한다.

28. Career Day with a Big Data Expert에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Career Day with a Big Data Expert

Meet a Big Data expert from a leading IT company! Jill Johnson, famous data analyst and bestselling author, will be visiting Sovenhill High School to give a lecture on careers related to Big Data.

Participation:

- Sovenhill High School students only
- Limited to 50 students

When & Where:

- October 15, 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
- Library

Registration: Scan the QR code to fill in the application form.



Note:

- Drinking beverages is not permitted during the lecture.
- The lecture will be followed by a Q&A session.
- All participants will receive a free copy of the lecturer's book.

- ① 학부모도 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 참석 인원 제한이 없다.
- ③ QR 코드를 스캔하여 신청서를 작성한다.
- ④ 강연 중에 음료수를 마실 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참석자 중 일부만 강연자의 책을 무료로 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recognizing ethical issues is the most important step in understanding business ethics. An ethical issue is an identifiable problem, situation, or opportunity that requires a person to choose from among several actions that may ① be evaluated as right or wrong, ethical or unethical. ② Learn how to choose from alternatives and make a decision requires not only good personal values, but also knowledge competence in the business area of concern. Employees also need to know when to rely on their organizations' policies and codes of ethics or ③ have discussions with co-workers or managers on appropriate conduct. Ethical decision making is not always easy because there are always gray areas ④ that create dilemmas, no matter how decisions are made. For instance, should an employee report on a co-worker engaging in time theft? Should a salesperson leave out facts about a product's poor safety record in his presentation to a customer? Such questions require the decision maker to evaluate the ethics of his or her choice and decide ⑤ whether to ask for guidance.

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

Although the wonders of modern technology have provided people with opportunities beyond the wildest dreams of our ancestors, the good, as usual, is weakened by a downside. One of those downsides is that anyone who so chooses can pick up the virtual megaphone that is the Internet and put in their two cents on any of an infinite number of topics, regardless of their ① qualifications. After all, on the Internet, there are no regulations ② preventing a kindergarten teacher from offering medical advice or a physician from suggesting ways to safely make structural changes to your home. As a result, misinformation gets disseminated as information, and it is not always easy to ③ differentiate the two. This can be particularly frustrating for scientists, who spend their lives learning how to understand the intricacies of the world around them, only to have their work summarily ④ challenged by people whose experience with the topic can be measured in minutes. This frustration is then ⑤ diminished by the fact that, to the general public, both the scientist and the challenger are awarded equal credibility.

* put in one's two cents: 의견을 말하다 ** disseminate: 퍼뜨리다
*** intricacy: 복잡성

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. More than just *having* territories, animals also *partition* them. And this insight turned out to be particularly useful for zoo husbandry. An animal's territory has an internal arrangement that Heini Hediger compared to the inside of a person's house. Most of us assign separate functions to separate rooms, but even if you look at a one-room house you will find the same internal specialization. In a cabin or a mud hut, or even a Mesolithic cave from 30,000 years ago, this part is for cooking, that part is for sleeping; this part is for making tools and weaving, that part is for waste. We keep _____ . To a varying extent, other animals do the same. A part of an animal's territory is for eating, a part for sleeping, a part for swimming or wallowing, a part may be set aside for waste, depending on the species of animal.

* husbandry: 관리

- ① an interest in close neighbors
- ② a neat functional organization
- ③ a stock of emergency supplies
- ④ a distance from potential rivals
- ⑤ a strictly observed daily routine

32. Fans feel for feeling's own sake. They make meanings beyond what seems to be on offer. They build identities and experiences, and make artistic creations of their own to share with others. A person can be an individual fan, feeling an "idealized connection with a star, strong feelings of memory and nostalgia," and engaging in activities like "collecting to develop a sense of self." But, more often, individual experiences are embedded in social contexts where other people with shared attachments socialize around the object of their affections. Much of the pleasure of fandom _____ . In their diaries, Bostonians of the 1800s described being part of the crowds at concerts as part of the pleasure of attendance. A compelling argument can be made that what fans love is less the object of their fandom than the attachments to (and differentiations from) one another that those affections afford.

* embed: 끼워 넣다 ** compelling: 강력한

- ① is enhanced by collaborations between global stars
- ② results from frequent personal contact with a star
- ③ deepens as fans age together with their idols
- ④ comes from being connected to other fans
- ⑤ is heightened by stars' media appearances

33. There was nothing modern about the idea of men making women's clothes — we saw them doing it for centuries in the past. In the old days, however, the client was always primary and her tailor was an obscure craftsman, perhaps talented but perhaps not. She had her own ideas like any patron, there were no fashion plates, and the tailor was simply at her service, perhaps with helpful suggestions about what others were wearing. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, with the hugely successful rise of the artistic male couturier, it was the designer who became celebrated, and the client elevated by his inspired attention. In a climate of admiration for male artists and their female creations, the dress-designer first flourished as the same sort of creator. Instead of the old rule that dressmaking is a craft, _____ was invented that had not been there before. [3점]

* obscure: 무명의 ** patron: 후원자
*** couturier: 고급 여성복 디자이너

- ① a profitable industry driving fast fashion
- ② a widespread respect for marketing skills
- ③ a public institution preserving traditional designs
- ④ a modern connection between dress-design and art
- ⑤ an efficient system for producing affordable clothing

34. In trying to explain how different disciplines attempt to understand autobiographical memory the literary critic Daniel Albright said, "Psychology is a garden, literature is a wilderness." He meant, I believe, that psychology seeks to make patterns, find regularity, and ultimately impose order on human experience and behavior. Writers, by contrast, dive into the unruly, untamed depths of human experiences. What he said about understanding memory can be extended to our questions about young children's minds. If we psychologists are too bent on identifying the orderly pattern, the regularities of children's minds, we may miss an essential and pervasive characteristic of our topic: the child's more unruly and imaginative ways of talking and thinking. It is not only the developed writer or literary scholar who seems drawn toward a somewhat wild and idiosyncratic way of thinking; young children are as well. The psychologist interested in young children may have to _____ in order to get a good picture of how children think. [3점]

* unruly: 제멋대로 구는 ** pervasive: 널리 퍼져 있는
*** idiosyncratic: 색다른

- ① venture a little more often into the wilderness
- ② help them recall their most precious memories
- ③ better understand the challenges of parental duty
- ④ disregard the key characteristics of children's fiction
- ⑤ standardize the paths of their psychological development

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Because plants tend to recover from disasters more quickly than animals, they are essential to the revitalization of damaged environments. Why do plants have this preferential ability to recover from disaster? It is largely because, unlike animals, they can generate new organs and tissues throughout their life cycle. ① This ability is due to the activity of plant meristems — regions of undifferentiated tissue in roots and shoots that can, in response to specific cues, differentiate into new tissues and organs. ② If meristems are not damaged during disasters, plants can recover and ultimately transform the destroyed or barren environment. ③ You can see this phenomenon on a smaller scale when a tree struck by lightning forms new branches that grow from the old scar. ④ In the form of forests and grasslands, plants regulate the cycling of water and adjust the chemical composition of the atmosphere. ⑤ In addition to regeneration or resprouting of plants, disturbed areas can also recover through reseeding.

* revitalization: 소생

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

36.

When two natural bodies of water stand at different levels, building a canal between them presents a complicated engineering problem.

- (A) Then the upper gates open and the ship passes through. For downstream passage, the process works the opposite way. The ship enters the lock from the upper level, and water is pumped from the lock until the ship is in line with the lower level.
- (B) When a vessel is going upstream, the upper gates stay closed as the ship enters the lock at the lower water level. The downstream gates are then closed and more water is pumped into the basin. The rising water lifts the vessel to the level of the upper body of water.
- (C) To make up for the difference in level, engineers build one or more water "steps," called locks, that carry ships or boats up or down between the two levels. A lock is an artificial water basin. It has a long rectangular shape with concrete walls and a pair of gates at each end.

* rectangular: 직사각형의

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

37.

Culture operates in ways we can consciously consider and discuss but also in ways of which we are far less cognizant.

- (A) In some cases, however, we are far less aware of why we believe a certain claim to be true, or how we are to explain why certain social realities exist. Ideas about the social world become part of our worldview without our necessarily being aware of the source of the particular idea or that we even hold the idea at all.
- (B) When we have to offer an account of our actions, we consciously understand which excuses might prove acceptable, given the particular circumstances we find ourselves in. In such situations, we use cultural ideas as we would use a particular tool.
- (C) We select the cultural notion as we would select a screwdriver: certain jobs call for a Phillips head while others require an Allen wrench. Whichever idea we insert into the conversation to justify our actions, the point is that our motives are discursively available to us. They are not hidden. [3점]

* cognizant: 인식하는 ** discursively: 만연하게

- 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.

In particular, they define a group as two or more people who interact with, and exert mutual influences on, each other.

In everyday life, we tend to see any collection of people as a group. (①) However, social psychologists use this term more precisely. (②) It is this sense of mutual interaction or inter-dependence for a common purpose which distinguishes the members of a group from a mere aggregation of individuals. (③) For example, as Kenneth Hodge observed, a collection of people who happen to go for a swim after work on the same day each week does not, strictly speaking, constitute a group because these swimmers do not interact with each other in a structured manner. (④) By contrast, a squad of young competitive swimmers who train every morning before going to school *is* a group because they not only share a common objective (training for competition) but also interact with each other in formal ways (e.g., by warming up together beforehand). (⑤) It is this sense of people coming together to achieve a common objective that defines a “team”.

* exert: 발휘하다 ** aggregation: 집합

39.

On top of the hurdles introduced in accessing his or her money, if a suspected fraud is detected, the account holder has to deal with the phone call asking if he or she made the suspicious transactions.

Each new wave of technology is intended to enhance user convenience, as well as improve security, but sometimes these do not necessarily go hand-in-hand. For example, the transition from magnetic stripe to embedded chip slightly slowed down transactions, sometimes frustrating customers in a hurry. (①) Make a service too burdensome, and the potential customer will go elsewhere. (②) This obstacle applies at several levels. (③) Passwords, double-key identification, and biometrics such as fingerprint-, iris-, and voice recognition are all ways of keeping the account details hidden from potential fraudsters, of keeping your data dark. (④) But they all inevitably add a burden to the use of the account. (⑤) This is all useful at some level — indeed, it can be reassuring knowing that your bank is keeping alert to protect you — but it becomes tiresome if too many such calls are received. [3점]

* fraud: 사기

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

A striving to demonstrate individual personality through designs should not be surprising. Most designers are educated to work as individuals, and design literature contains countless references to ‘the designer’. Personal flair is without doubt an absolute necessity in some product categories, particularly relatively small objects, with a low degree of technological complexity, such as furniture, lighting, small appliances, and housewares. In larger-scale projects, however, even where a strong personality exercises powerful influence, the fact that substantial numbers of designers are employed in implementing a concept can easily be overlooked. The emphasis on individuality is therefore problematic — rather than actually designing, many successful designer ‘personalities’ function more as creative managers. A distinction needs to be made between designers working truly alone and those working in a group. In the latter case, management organization and processes can be equally as relevant as designers’ creativity.

* strive: 애쓰다 ** flair: 재능



Depending on the ____ (A) ____ of a project, the capacity of designers to ____ (B) ____ team-based working environments can be just as important as their personal qualities.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① size …… coordinate | | ② cost …… systematize | |
| ③ size …… identify | | ④ cost …… innovate | |
| ⑤ goal …… investigate | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Climate change experts and environmental humanists alike agree that the climate crisis is, at its core, a crisis of the imagination and much of the popular imagination is shaped by fiction. In his 2016 book *The Great Derangement*, anthropologist and novelist Amitav Ghosh takes on this relationship between imagination and environmental management, arguing that humans have failed to respond to climate change at least in part because fiction (a) fails to believably represent it. Ghosh explains that climate change is largely absent from contemporary fiction because the cyclones, floods, and other catastrophes it brings to mind simply seem too “improbable” to belong in stories about everyday life. But climate change does not only reveal itself as a series of (b) extraordinary events. In fact, as environmentalists and ecocritics from Rachel Carson to Rob Nixon have pointed out, environmental change can be “imperceptible”; it proceeds (c) rapidly, only occasionally producing “explosive and spectacular” events. Most climate change impacts cannot be observed day-to-day, but they become (d) visible when we are confronted with their accumulated impacts.

Climate change evades our imagination because it poses significant representational challenges. It cannot be observed in “human time,” which is why documentary filmmaker Jeff Orlowski, who tracks climate change effects on glaciers and coral reefs, uses “before and after” photographs taken several months apart in the same place to (e) highlight changes that occurred gradually.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** catastrophe: 큰 재해 *** evade: 피하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Differing Attitudes Towards Current Climate Issues
- ② Slow but Significant: The History of Ecological Movements
- ③ The Silence of Imagination in Representing Climate Change
- ④ Vivid Threats: Climate Disasters Spreading in Local Areas
- ⑤ The Rise and Fall of Environmentalism and Ecocriticism

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Walking out of Charing Cross Station in London, Emilia and her traveling companion, Layla, already felt their hearts pounding. It was the second day of their European summer trip. They were about to visit one of the world’s most famous art galleries. The two of them started hurrying with excitement. Suddenly, Emilia shouted, “Look! There it is! We’re finally at the National Gallery!” Layla laughed and responded, “(a) Your dream’s finally come true!”

(B)

“Don’t lose hope yet! Which gallery is the special exhibition at?” Layla asked. Emilia responded, “Well, his *Sunflowers* is still in England, but it’s at a gallery in Liverpool. That’s a long way, isn’t it?” After a quick search on her phone, Layla stated, “No! It’s only two hours to Liverpool by train. The next train leaves in an hour. Why don’t we take it?” After considering the idea, Emilia, now relieved, responded, “Yeah, but (b) you always wanted to see Rembrandt’s paintings. Let’s do that first, Layla! Then, after lunch, we can catch the next train.” Layla smiled brightly.

(C)

However, after searching all the exhibition rooms, Emilia and Layla couldn’t find van Gogh’s masterpiece anywhere. “That’s weird. Van Gogh’s *Sunflowers* should be here. Where is it?” Emilia looked upset, but Layla kept calm and said, “Maybe (c) you’ve missed a notice about it. Check the National Gallery app.” Emilia checked it quickly. Then, she sighed, “*Sunflowers* isn’t here! It’s been lent to a different gallery for a special exhibition. (d) I can’t believe I didn’t check!”

(D)

Upon entering the National Gallery, Emilia knew exactly where to go first. (e) She grabbed Layla’s hand and dragged her hurriedly to find van Gogh’s *Sunflowers*. It was Emilia’s favorite painting and had inspired her to become a painter. Emilia loved his use of bright colors and light. She couldn’t wait to finally see his masterpiece in person. “It’ll be amazing to see how he communicated the feelings of isolation and loneliness in his work,” she said eagerly.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Emilia와 Layla는 유럽 여행 중이었다.
- ② Layla는 Emilia에게 Liverpool로 가자고 제안했다.
- ③ Emilia는 기차를 점심 식사 전에 타자고 말했다.
- ④ National Gallery에는 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*가 없었다.
- ⑤ Emilia는 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*를 좋아했다.

* 확인 사항

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