

영어 영역

제 3 교시

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 아파트 입주민 회의 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 아파트 입주민을 위한 앱을 소개하려고
- ③ 아파트 관리비 납부 방법 변경을 알리려고
- ④ 아파트 시설 보수 공사 계획을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 아파트 단지 내 승강기 점검 일정을 공지하려고

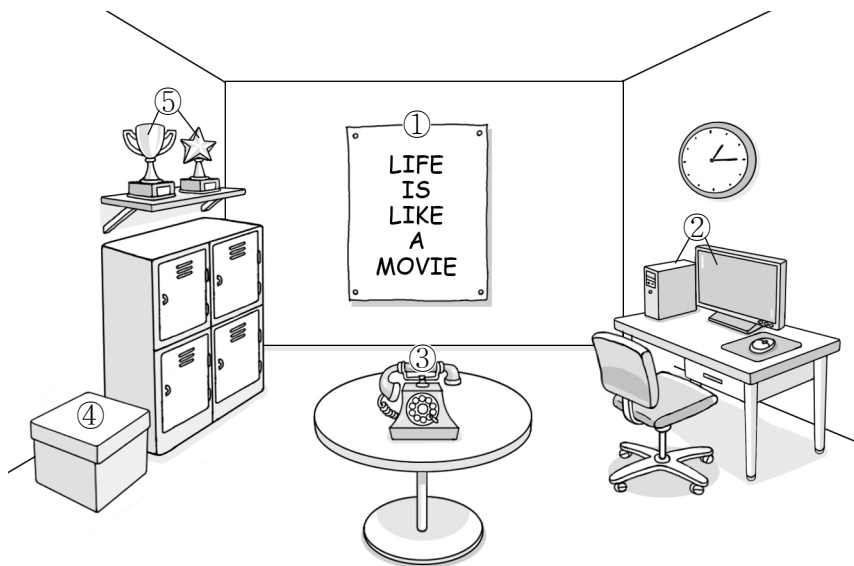
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 근력 운동은 관절 강화에 효과적이다.
- ② 스트레칭을 통해 자세 교정이 가능하다.
- ③ 몸 상태에 따라 운동량을 조절할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 규칙적인 운동은 스트레스 완화에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 바른 자세로 운동하는 것은 부상 위험을 줄인다.

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

- ① 음악 교사-학생
- ② 학생회장-졸업생
- ③ 진로 상담사-학부모
- ④ 콘서트 진행자-관객
- ⑤ 드럼 연주자-악기점 주인

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



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

- ① 회의 참석하기
- ② 티켓 출력하기
- ③ 저녁 준비하기
- ④ 유니폼 가져오기
- ⑤ 자동차 수리하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$90
- ② \$99
- ③ \$108
- ④ \$110
- ⑤ \$120

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Katie Wood의 책 사인회에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 요리 수업을 들어야 해서
- ② 사촌 결혼식에 참석해야 해서
- ③ 중국어 시험공부를 해야 해서
- ④ 도서관 봉사 활동을 해야 해서
- ⑤ 에세이 쓰기 대회에 참가해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Summer Computer Coding Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 운영 기간
- ③ 수강료
- ④ 수업 시간
- ⑤ 신청 마감일

9. Rescue the Animals에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 시청 광장에서 열릴 것이다.
- ② 20개가 넘는 부스가 있을 것이다.
- ③ 구조된 동물들의 사진들이 전시될 것이다.
- ④ 기부자들에게 동물 모양의 열쇠고리를 줄 것이다.
- ⑤ 시청 옆 공터는 주차장으로 사용될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 음악 축제를 고르시오.

Music Festivals

Festival	Date	Genre	Place	Pet-friendly
① A	April 24	Rock	Union Square	O
② B	May 8	Jazz	Limestone Island	O
③ C	May 22	Rock	Olympic Stadium	X
④ D	June 5	Jazz	Grand Park	O
⑤ E	June 12	Classical	Fitzroy Garden	X

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

- ① I should be there by the end of this month.
- ② Working on the marketing team isn't easy.
- ③ I have to go to Canada for a job interview.
- ④ They haven't hired a new manager yet.
- ⑤ My family is going to travel with me.

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

- ① Excuse me. I can't find where my baggage is.
- ② Hurry up. We might miss the train to the airport.
- ③ Okay. I'd like to buy a ticket for the earlier flight.
- ④ Really? I'm sorry that there are no seats available today.
- ⑤ I see. I'll let you know when we arrive at the destination.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. That's why I always check customers' reviews.
- ② I'd rather not. It's too late to get a refund for the laptop bag.
- ③ Thanks for your tip. I can save money by using a rental service.
- ④ That makes sense. I should read the reviews to make a decision.
- ⑤ Don't worry. The item I ordered online will be delivered soon.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's true. I received an acceptance letter from the university.
- ② You're right. I'll think about the internship in a more positive way.
- ③ I agree. The experience helped me a lot in getting a job.
- ④ No problem. I can take the fashion class next semester.
- ⑤ Thank you. I've dreamed of working in your company.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Brown이 Andrew에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ms. Brown: _____

- ① How about reading Spanish books on a regular basis?
- ② I recommend you read more science books for yourself.
- ③ What do you think of taking an extra class to get a good score?
- ④ You'd better write book reports to improve your writing skills.
- ⑤ Why not try books with different themes to grow your vocabulary?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① materials used for writing before paper
- ② difficulties of processing natural materials
- ③ ways raw materials were stored in the past
- ④ writing materials that affected printing techniques
- ⑤ common characteristics of eco-friendly materials

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① clay ② papyrus ③ stone
- ④ animal skins ⑤ silk

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear City Council Members,

My name is Celina Evans and I am a lifelong Woodridge resident. The Woodridge Children's Theater has been the pride of our community since 1975. My daughter Katie has been participating in the theater's activities for six years. The theater has meant so much to so many in our community. However, I have been made aware that you are considering cutting the budget of the theater. The experiences and life lessons children gain at the theater are invaluable. Not only do kids learn about the arts there, but they also learn skills that will last for a lifetime. To reduce funding would be a huge loss to future generations and thus I strongly object to it. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,
Celina Evans

- ① 지역 어린이 극장 이용료 인하를 건의하려고
- ② 지역 문화 시설 이용 시간 연장을 제안하려고
- ③ 지역 어린이 극장 설립을 위한 기부를 요청하려고
- ④ 지역 어린이 극장에 대한 예산 삭감을 반대하려고
- ⑤ 지역 주민들을 위한 문화 공간 부족에 대해 항의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day for my teaching evaluation arrived. The principal was present to grade my teaching. My heart pounded heavily. I said a little prayer quietly before stepping into the classroom. As I entered the classroom, the tense atmosphere turned into wild laughter. I stood at the front of the classroom wearing my funny dress instead of my formal work clothes, which helped me to get the students' attention. I took a deep breath and started the language activity with a catchy song that students love. Soon, the magic took off and all the students were blown away. When the class ended, all the students and even the principal started clapping. The class was a success! All my time and effort had finally paid off.

- ① excited → confused ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ nervous → satisfied ④ hopeful → terrified
- ⑤ regretful → delighted

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

More often than not, modern parents are paralyzed by the fear that they will no longer be liked or even loved by their children if they scold them for any reason. They want their children's friendship above all, and are willing to sacrifice respect to get it. This is not good. A child will have many friends, but only two parents — if that — and parents are more, not less, than friends. Friends have very limited authority to correct. Every parent therefore needs to learn to tolerate the momentary anger or even hatred directed toward them by their children, after necessary corrective action has been taken, as the capacity of children to perceive or care about long-term consequences is very limited. Parents are the judges of society. They teach children how to behave so that other people will be able to interact meaningfully and productively with them.

- ① 부모는 두려워 말고 자녀의 잘못된 행동을 바로잡아 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀의 신뢰를 얻기 위해 일관된 태도로 양육해야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 다양한 경험을 제공하여 자녀의 사회화를 도와야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 자녀의 친구 관계에 지나치게 개입하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀와 유대감을 쌓으며 친구의 역할을 해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 You're the last one to hear the information.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consciousness is the smallest player in the operations of the brain. For better understanding, consider a newspaper. When you pick up a newspaper, you won't be surprised that none of the details of the activity in a nation are listed in the paper; after all, you want to know the bottom line. You want to know that Congress just signed a new tax law that affects your family, but the detailed origin of the idea isn't especially important to that new bottom line. You don't care how the garbage is produced and packed away; you only care if it's going to end up in your backyard. That's what you get from reading the newspaper. Your conscious mind is that newspaper. Your brain buzzes with activity around the clock, and, just like the nation, almost everything occurs locally: small groups are constantly making decisions and sending out messages to other groups. Out of these local interactions emerge larger coalitions. By the time you read a mental headline, the important action has already occurred, the deals are done. You have little access to what happened behind the scenes. Entire political movements gain ground-up support and become unstoppable before you ever catch wind of them as a feeling or a thought that strikes you. You're the last one to hear the information.

*coalition: 연합체

- ① You don't know how to make your idea a reality.
- ② You can't possibly take in all the information at once.
- ③ There is no simple way to establish the brain-mind relationship.
- ④ Consciousness is not a process in the brain but a kind of behavior.
- ⑤ Your brain has processed a lot before a conscious idea occurs to you.

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people are grouped into societies, they face different kinds of trade-offs. One classic trade-off is between "guns and butter." The more a society spends on national defense(guns) to protect its shores from foreign aggressors, the less it can spend on consumer goods (butter) to raise the standard of living at home. Also important in modern society is the trade-off between a clean environment and a high level of income. Laws that require firms to reduce pollution regulations raise the cost of producing goods and services. Because of these higher costs, the firms end up earning smaller profits, paying lower wages, charging higher prices, or some combination of these three. Thus, while pollution regulations yield the benefit of a cleaner environment and the improved health that comes with it, they come at the cost of reducing the incomes of the regulated firms' owners, workers, and customers.

- ① The nature of trade-offs
- ② The benefit of trade-offs
- ③ The effect of regulating trade-offs
- ④ The importance of efficiency and equality
- ⑤ The importance of a clean environme

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early astronomers saw and learned more from eclipses and other forms of shadow than from direct observation. In Galileo's time, the empiricist's insistence on direct observation as the only legitimate way of knowing limited what could be learned about the cosmos, and the medievalist allowance for extraperceptual insights had nothing to contribute to what we would consider scientific inquiry. Galileo's breakthroughs came in part from his understanding of how to use shadows to extend his powers of observation. At the time he trained his telescope on Venus, it was believed the planet shone with its own light and moved in an orbit independent of the sun. Galileo saw that the planet was in partial shadow as it went through its phases, and thus had to be a dark body. He also realized from the logic of the shadow that Venus orbited the sun, since all phases from new to full could be observed from earth. The end of the Ptolemaic system came quickly thereafter, a shadow thus shedding light on the ordering of the cosmos.

* Ptolemaic system: 천동설

- ① difficulties in observing and tracking shadows
- ② lack of various devices used to observe the universe
- ③ consistency in human aspiration toward space exploration
- ④ ways to record planetary movements with early technology
- ⑤ importance of shadow in making new discoveries in astronomy

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Moral philosophy textbooks often proclaim that we can discern if a claim is ethical by attending to the use of the words "is" and "ought." On this suggestion, the claim "You ought to keep your promises," because it uses "ought," is ethical. "An atom is small," because it uses "is," is nonethical. Yet, despite being commonly invoked, this is-ought test is seriously deficient. Some is-statements have ethical content and some ought-statements do not. For example, consider the claims "Murder is wrong" and "Friendship is good." These claims obviously have ethical content. Whatever the is-ought test is tracking, these claims clearly fall on the ought side of that divide. Yet they both use "is." Similarly, consider the claim "The train ought to arrive in an hour." This statement is clearly nonethical, the use of "ought" notwithstanding. There is an important distinction between ethical and nonethical claims. But we can't simply rely on "is" and "ought" to make it. Instead we need to attend to the substance of the claim.

* invoke: 예로서 인용하다

- ① Mutually Exclusive Relationship Between "Is" and "Ought"
- ② Sounds Unethical to You? Check Your Moral Standard First
- ③ What Determines Ethicality of a Claim, Word Choice or Content?
- ④ How We Can Get to Harmony of Linguistic Forms and Functions
- ⑤ To Use "Is" or "Ought," That Is the Key to Ethical Statements!

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Perceived and Actual Food Waste in Households
by Country, 2017–2018

Country	Perceived food waste (%) (A)	Actual food waste (%) (B)	Gap (B-A)
U.S.	15	24	9
Canada	10	21	11
Poland	10	12	2
Denmark	10	4	-6
Mexico	6	13	7
Germany	6	12	6
Switzerland	5	18	13
Russia	5	6	1

The table above shows the percentage of perceived and actual food waste of household groceries and the gap between those percentages for selected countries from 2017 to 2018. ① The U.S. showed the highest percentage of actual food waste among the countries, and almost one quarter of all food there went to the bin. ② While Canada, Poland and Denmark recorded the same figures in the percentage of perceived food waste, Canada was the only country which exceeded twenty percent in actual food waste among those three countries. ③ In perceived food waste, Mexico was just one percentage point higher than Russia, but the percentage of actual food waste in Mexico was more than three times that in Russia. ④ Switzerland had the biggest gap between perceived and actual food waste percentages, and this gap was more than twice as big as that of Germany. ⑤ Of all the countries above, the only one where the percentage of actual food waste was lower than that of perceived food waste was Denmark.

26. Donald Griffin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Donald Griffin was an American biophysicist and animal behaviourist known for his research in animal navigation, acoustic orientation, and sensory biophysics. During his childhood, he was influenced by his uncle, who was a Harvard professor of biology. Griffin received a Ph.D. in zoology from Harvard University in 1942. He demonstrated that bats emit high-frequency sounds with which they can locate objects as small as flying insects. In 1965, he became a professor at Rockefeller University in New York and a research zoologist for the New York Zoological Society. After he retired from Rockefeller University in 1986, he didn't stop his research: he continued to present papers at national and international meetings. In the late 1970s Griffin argued that animals might possess the ability to think and reason. Although his claim sparked much controversy in the science community, there is no question that he radically opened up the field of animal cognition.

- ① 미국의 생물 물리학자이자 동물 행동학자이다.
- ② 어렸을 때 수학 교수인 삼촌에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ 박쥐가 고주파음으로 사물의 위치를 파악함을 증명했다.
- ④ Rockefeller University 퇴직 후 연구를 멈추지 않았다.
- ⑤ 동물이 생각하고 추론하는 능력을 지녔을 수 있다고 주장했다.

27. Leather Craft Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



Leather Craft Class

Learn how to make leather goods in our hands-on class!
The class is designed only for beginners.

- **When:** Saturday, May 22, 2021, 2 p.m. – 5 p.m.
- **Where:** Culture Room, Mayfair Museum
- **Participation Fee:** \$50
 - This includes leather, tools and snacks.
 - Participants take what they make on the day.
- **Note**
 - Each participant must choose one leather item to make among a wallet, a pencil case or a book cover.
 - Spaces are limited, so registration in advance is required.

Visit www.mayfairleathercraft.com for more information.

- ① 초보자를 위해 만들어진 수업이다.
- ② 토요일에 3시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에 가죽, 도구, 간식이 포함된다.
- ④ 각 참가자는 최대 3개의 품목을 만들 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사전 등록이 요구된다.

28. Handwriting Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Handwriting Competition

“Handwriting matters, no matter how old you are!”

- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 6 p.m. on May 31, 2021
- Submit your work to Room No. 205, 2nd floor, City Hall.

Age Groups

- Group A (ages 6–8)
- Group B (ages 9–11)
- Group C (ages 12–14)
- Group D (ages 15–17)
- Group E (anyone over 17)

Prizes

Two winners in each group
(First Place: \$50, Second Place: \$30)

Details

- Entrants will be asked to copy out a poem in their neatest handwriting.
- The poem must be copied on plain A4 paper without the aid of lines.
- All entries must be written in blue or black ink.

For additional information, email us at
hwriting@citycompetition.org.

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 연령에 따라 세 그룹으로 나뉜다.
- ③ 입상자는 현금을 상으로 받는다.
- ④ 줄이 있는 종이에 시를 옮겨 써야 한다.
- ⑤ 잉크 색에 상관없이 출품 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The world's first complex writing form, Sumerian cuneiform, followed an evolutionary path, moving around 3500 BCE from pictographic to ideographic representations, from the depiction of objects to ① that of abstract notions. Sumerian cuneiform was a linear writing system, its symbols usually ② set in columns, read from top to bottom and from left to right. This regimentation was a form of abstraction: the world is not a linear place, and objects do not organize ③ themselves horizontally or vertically in real life. Early rock paintings, thought to have been created for ritual purposes, were possibly shaped and organized ④ to follow the walls of the cave, or the desires of the painters, who may have organized them symbolically, or artistically, or even randomly. Yet after cuneiform, virtually every form of script that has emerged has been set out in rows with a clear beginning and endpoint. So ⑤ uniformly is this expectation, indeed, that the odd exception is noteworthy, and generally established for a specific purpose.

* cuneiform: 쉼기 문자 ** regimentation: 조직화

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

So many of our feelings can be made so much easier to manage, and perhaps more fun to experience, just by saying them aloud and letting them build a bridge between us and another person. ① Exposing our fears makes them much less frightening; affirming our triumphs makes them much more real; revealing our grief relieves us of carrying the burden completely alone. A compassionate and empathetic friend, much like a therapist, can give us and our emotions a ② foundation to cling to. It's the reason that merely having someone ③ listen can be such a powerful experience, even if that person was secretly paying more attention to the cheerleaders at the halftime show. All jokes about therapists' fees aside, it is no shame that part of their ability to help lies in just being there, in the moment and attuned— those nods can be ④ meaningless. A quality friend understands this and runs with it, knowing just how to ⑤ validate their buddy's emotional state —whether that state stems from a hard-won personal triumph or just a particularly arduous commute home.

*attuned: 이해를 해 주는 **arduous: 힘든

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. It would be outrageous if three similar people, convicted of the same crime, received radically different penalties: probation for one, two years in jail for another, and ten years in jail for another. And yet that outrage can be found in many nations—not only in the distant past but also today. All over the world, judges have long had a great deal of discretion in deciding on appropriate sentences. In many nations, experts have celebrated this discretion and have seen it as both just and humane. They have insisted that criminal sentences should be based on a host of factors involving not only the crime but also the defendant's character and circumstances. _____ was the order of the day. If judges were constrained by rules, criminals would be treated in a dehumanized way; they would not be seen as unique individuals entitled to draw attention to the details of their situation. The very idea of due process of law seemed, to many, to call for open-ended judicial discretion.

*probation: 집행 유예 **discretion: (자유) 재량권

- ① Numerical grading
- ② Strict enforcement
- ③ Presence of consensus
- ④ Individualized tailoring
- ⑤ Reducing unconscious bias

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes we don't have others around to help us, and we get stuck with having to do it all ourselves. Pilots have a technique for doing this that's founded on the old adage of "first things first." This involves giving priority to some things and postponing others. We do the most important stuff first and let the less important stuff wait. In aviation, we use a simple prioritization scheme: "aviate, navigate, communicate." That means we fly the airplane first. And when that is completely under control, then and only then do we move on to the other two things in the list. But isn't navigating important? Sure, it's the second most important thing. If you lose control of the airplane, no one is going to care whether you crash in eastern Idaho or western Wyoming. The whole point is to fly the airplane and not let either of those things happen. When you're asked to do two things, don't be afraid to _____.

*adage: 격언 **aviation: 항공술

- ① add them to your to-do list
- ② accept that mistakes can be made
- ③ get rid of the priority of doing things
- ④ admit you can't do two things at once
- ⑤ wait for a good time to get down to them

33. The sober self-disciplined character of the nineteenth century yielded long ago to that of the consumer, endlessly flattered as being in the driving seat, 'free to choose' and urged to enjoy. Gerda Reith argues that this presents a paradox, citing the passage from Civilization and Its Discontents where Sigmund Freud asserts that civilization requires the renunciation of instinct, as the cause of discontent. The source of current discontent for consumers is that, on the one hand, they are told to enjoy, to assemble a unique identity from the meanings presented by offerings in the marketplace; on the other, they are warned that they must suppress their desire, constraining their enjoyment within socially approved bounds. This is heightened today in the age of 'sustainability' and 'prosperity without growth'. The consumer walks a tightrope in seeking to ensure they _____ . The fate for those who cannot maintain their balance is to be labelled a 'disordered' consumer, addicted to any or all of a proliferating number of activities and substances deemed dangerous from alcohol, gambling, caffeine, the Internet, to shopping and credit.

*sober: 냉철한 **renunciation: 포기 ***proliferate: 급증하다

- ① stay impartial but influential
- ② are not wrong footed by desire
- ③ don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs
- ④ do nothing to undermine their own authority
- ⑤ make some progress on their financial situations

34. Reasoning by analogy can lead experts to develop poor solutions when faced with new but seemingly familiar situations. When reasoning by analogy, a person starts with a new, unfamiliar target problem to solve. She then considers other source settings she knows well and compares them to the target through a process of similarity mapping. By finding a source problem she believes has similar characteristics as the target, she identifies a candidate solution that solved or could have solved the source problem. The whole process may be summed up like this: "I've seen something like this before, so what worked there may work here." While analogical reasoning can be a valuable source of insight and creativity, it can lead to poor solutions when problem solvers develop analogies based on superficial similarities instead of deep causal traits. When problem solvers have deep experience in a particular domain, their knowledge is salient and easy to recall, which can lead them to pay more attention to characteristics of the new setting that seem similar and ignore those that are different, and to develop superficial analogies and poor solutions. _____ when working outside your area of expertise or when the nature of your work changes.

*salient: 두드러진

- ① Imagination fuels knowledge
- ② Experience can be a poor guide
- ③ Receiving other people's advice is useless
- ④ Jumping to conclusions may sometimes help
- ⑤ Analogies bring clarity to uncertain situations

35.

The desire for esteem can be used effectively by society to influence how people act . Systems of prestige are found in all cultures, and in general prestige is used to recognize and reward people who do what is most useful to the culture. ① People will labor for years, even decades, in the hope of securing the esteem of their fellows and the accompanying right to think well of themselves. ②By linking prestige and esteem to particular activities or accomplishments, a culture can direct many people to devote their energies in those directions. ③People whose self-esteem is already high tend to emphasize gaining even more esteem, whereas people with low or moderate self-esteem give first priority to not losing any of it. ④It is no accident that in small societies struggling for survival, prestige comes with bringing in large amounts of protein (hunting) or defeating the most dangerous enemies (fighting). ⑤By the same token, the prestige of motherhood probably rises and falls with the society's need to increase population, and the prestige of entertainers rises and falls with how much time and money the population can devote to leisure activities.

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

36.

The core objective of science is the discovery of law-like relationships ,which entails that whatever is being scrutinized is believed to follow certain rules or laws.

(A) The philosopher Richard Taylor described determinism as the philosophical belief asserting, "For every event that transpires, there are conditions in place such that, once established, no other outcome is feasible." In essence, a determinist takes the view that every happening is the result of a limited set of causes. Given full knowledge of these causes, it would theoretically be possible to predict an event with total certainty.

(B) For instance, a chemist investigates with the assumption that chemical reactions are regulated by distinct laws, and similarly, a physicist studies the physical world under the belief that it adheres to certain laws. This foundational belief that the phenomena under study can be deciphered through causal laws is what we refer to as determinism.

(C) However, it's not mandatory to know all the causes of an event; determinism just posits their existence. As per determinist beliefs, as we uncover more causes, our predictions grow more accurate.

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

37.

Much of our visual perception is influenced by our expectations, which is why we often "see" familiar shapes like faces or figures in the random patterns of a campfire or moving clouds.

(A) In situations like these, our brain's visual systems are superimposing images stored within our mind onto the external world. It's our brain's way of making sense of the less-defined visual stimuli by mapping familiar patterns onto them.

(B) A fire, with its constant flicker and change, does not present a steady visual stimulus, thus allowing our brain to experiment with various interpretations. Conversely, a wall, with its limited visual information, triggers our brain to generate numerous hypotheses in a desperate search for recognizable patterns. A minor crack in the wall might resemble a nose's silhouette, and all of a sudden, an entire face materializes, or perhaps a galloping horse, or a dancing figure.

(C) This is the rationale behind Leonardo da Vinci's advice to artists to find inspiration by staring at patches on an empty wall.

- 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 한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

That solution was a large-scale program of rapid testing of patients, tracing and testing their contacts, and tracing and testing their contacts again in turn.

When the new coronavirus arrived in the United States in January 2020, it hit an economy, society, and constitutional democracy fundamentally unprepared. (①) As the scale of the challenge became clear, the country simply could not deliver what was needed to confront it. (②) There was a solution, one identified by scholars and policy experts as early as the middle of March and publicly disseminated by the middle of April. (③) Such testing also needed reinforcement from a culture of sticking to universal precautions such as mask-wearing, hand and bathroom hygiene, and robust practices of infection control. (④) The massive, rapid buildup of such a public health campaign, as well as the necessary systems and services to support it, would have interrupted transmission of the virus sufficiently to eliminate it even while keeping the economy open. (⑤) But the country did not have the relevant infrastructure ready to go and was not able to deliver this mobilization.

*disseminate: 전파하다 **hygiene: 위생 ***robust: 강력한

39.

Nonetheless, corporate strategies loosely known as "knowledge transfer" have been devised to migrate brainpower from the heads of well-paid employees to a cheaper labor pool offshore.

Trade deregulation has brought down barriers to the movement of capital and jobs, but it has not freed up movement of people in pursuit of a better livelihood.

(①) The result is that work is allowed to circulate around the globe with impunity, but workers themselves are not—in fact, many are criminalized if they cross borders. (②) The higher up the skills curve, the less strictly this rule applies, if only because it has not proven so easy to separate skills from employee. (③) Increasingly sophisticated work-flow technologies can now slice up the contents of a job into work tasks, assign them to different parts of the globe, and reassemble the results into a meaningful whole. (④) Most recently, trade liberalization, in India and China in particular, has enabled large amounts of skilled, professional work to be performed in discount offshore locations. (⑤) As more and more countries strive to enter the upper reaches of industry and services, the competition to attract high-tech investment has intensified, and so these skill-intensive sectors are now seen as key to the game of catch-up.

*impunity: 처벌되지 않음

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

In general, two approaches to learning have been distinguished—a surface approach and a deep approach to learning. A student with a surface approach to learning sees the work or task as an unwelcome external imposition, a hurdle they want to clear with as little time and effort as possible. One of the most common strategies for the surface approach is rote learning content without understanding, in order to subsequently reproduce the material. Students with a deep approach to learning, on the other hand, have the intention of comprehending the material, and activating conceptual analysis. Learning strategies that characterize a deep approach to learning can vary in terms of the characteristics and requirements of the task. Possible strategies are reflecting, discussing, using various information sources, relating ideas to previous knowledge, looking for patterns, checking evidence, and critically examining arguments.

*imposition: 부담 **rote learn: 무턱대고 암기하다

Students adopting a surface approach to learning see learning tasks as (A)_____ work, while students with a deep approach to learning seek (B)_____ by using various learning strategies.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① relevant | authenticity |
| ② uncontrollable | authenticity |
| ③ interdependent | multiplicity |
| ④ enforced | comprehension |
| ⑤ individual | comprehension |

