

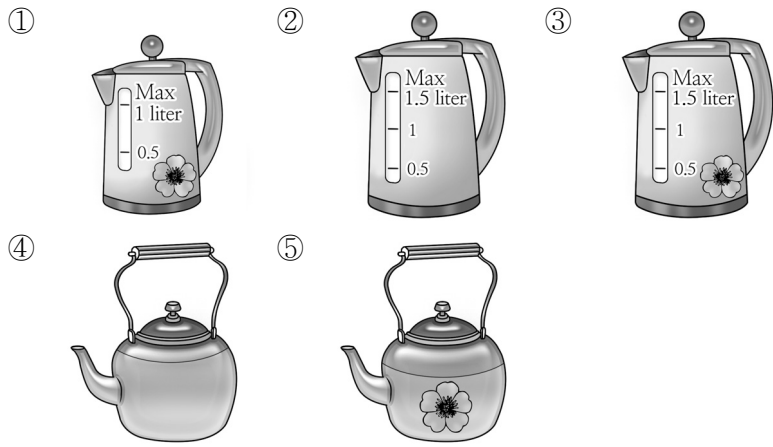
제3교시

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 주전자를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① touched ② nervous ③ envious
- ④ regretful ⑤ disappointed

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

- ① 기업 로고의 역사적 발달 과정
- ② 창의적인 로고 디자인의 필요성
- ③ 로고를 효과적으로 광고하는 방법
- ④ 로고 제작 시 색상 선택의 중요성
- ⑤ 로고가 기업 이미지에 미치는 영향

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 오디션 신청하기 ② 파트너와 연습하기
- ③ 의사에게 치료받기 ④ 옷 갈아입고 화장하기
- ⑤ 공연할 춤의 안무 짜기

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$320 ② \$360 ③ \$400
- ④ \$450 ⑤ \$470

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

- ① 교내 안전사고에 대한 예방법을 설명하려고
- ② 학생들에게 엘리베이터 운행 시간을 알리려고
- ③ 학생들의 엘리베이터 사용 자제를 당부하려고
- ④ 교내 엘리베이터 설치 공사에 대해 안내하려고
- ⑤ 장애 학생들을 도와줄 자원 봉사자를 모집하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일을 고르시오.

- ① to make a shirt ② to buy new clothes
- ③ to choose a design ④ to lend a sewing machine
- ⑤ to get some ice cream

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

- ① 구급차 안 ② 견인차 안 ③ 소방차 안
- ④ 순찰차 안 ⑤ 화물차 안

9. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 제약회사 직원 — 의사 ② 보험 설계사 — 고객
- ③ 커피 전문점 직원 — 손님 ④ 사업 컨설턴트 — 의뢰인
- ⑤ 아동 상담사 — 아동의 부모

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to paint the room
- ② to decide the color
- ③ to get paint samples
- ④ to move the furniture
- ⑤ to clean up the garage

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 회원권을 고르시오.

Five-Star Gym Membership

	Weight Room	Yoga Room	Swimming Pool	Fee Per Person (a month)
①	without a trainer	×	3 days per week	\$110
②	without a trainer	○	×	\$110
③	with a trainer	○	×	\$130
④	with a trainer	×	3 days per week	\$130
⑤	with a trainer	×	6 days per week	\$160

12. California Strawberry Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 정오에는 유명 요리사의 요리 시범 행사가 있다.
- ② 파이 먹기 대회에서는 포크를 사용하지 않는다.
- ③ 사진, 유화, 보석, 조각 등을 전시한 공간이 있다.
- ④ 오후 3시에 이야기를 읽어주는 프로그램이 있다.
- ⑤ 아이들은 탈것을 오후 6시부터 무료로 이용할 수 있다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Woman: _____

- ① Wow, where did you get all those melons?
 ② Right, it's really hard to grow good melons.
 ③ You know what? Melons are my favorite fruit.
 ④ Honey, you're too picky. After all, it's just a melon.
 ⑤ I know, but pineapples are much harder than melons.

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

Man: _____

- ① Okay. Let's put off the experiment.
 ② Exactly. Professor Hudson will be on time.
 ③ Well, then, I'll have to change my schedule.
 ④ Thank you, but I'm very busy at the moment.
 ⑤ Sorry, but he won't be able to cancel the visit.

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

Woman: _____

- ① It's okay. I can give you a discount.
 ② I'd like to send my congratulations to him.
 ③ I know that the owner wants to sell this house.
 ④ The same with me. I wanted to go abroad to study.
 ⑤ Good. I'd like to see the owner to talk about the contract.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jenny가 Mr. Kim에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jenny: _____

- ① I should have signed up a little earlier.
 ② Would you take a look at my script, please?
 ③ I'm sorry, but I forgot to submit my application.
 ④ May I ask if you can join us tonight in the contest?
 ⑤ Do you know who won the Korean speech contest?

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

Last week President Clark talked about plans for a new fitness center for our college. It's going to have a beautiful gym, a track for running, an Olympic-size pool, saunas, a basketball court, and various exercise machines. Where is the money going to come from? Most of the money is going to come from us. Our tuition is going to increase. That's why I'm against the plan. With a tuition increase, more students are going to need to work while they go to school. Why is President Clark doing this? He only wants a fitness center because other schools have one. He thinks more students are going to come to our school if we have a fancy fitness center. But we're here for a good education, not to enjoy a state-of-the-art fitness center.

- ① 교내 피트니스 센터 건설을 반대하려고
 ② 학생들에게 건강 프로그램을 소개하려고
 ③ 노후한 교육 기자재의 교체를 건의하려고
 ④ 교내 학생 복지 시설의 개선을 요구하려고
 ⑤ 등록금 감면 대상자의 축소에 대해 항의하려고

19. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Children living in homes where fathers don't pay attention to them develop emotional or behavioral problems. Doctor Potter tells the story of a young man who stood at the bar of a court of justice to be sentenced for forgery. The judge had known the man since he was a child, for ① his father had been a leading lawyer and his work on the Law of Trusts was the most exhaustive work on the subject in existence. "Do you remember your father?" asked ② the judge sternly, "That father whom you have disgraced?" The suspect answered. "I remember ③ him perfectly. When I went to him for companionship, he would look up from his book on the Law of Trusts, and say, 'Get out, boy, I am busy.' ④ My father finished his book, and here I am." ⑤ The great lawyer had neglected his own trust, with awful results. *forgery: 위조죄

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Blogs have two features that distinguish them from other forms of writing. First, they provide the hope or the illusion ① that someone else will read one's writing. After all, the moment a blogger ② presses the "publish" button, the blog can be consumed by anybody in the world. With so many people connected, somebody should stumble upon the blog. Indeed, the "number of views" statistic is a highly motivating feature because it lets the blogger ③ know exactly how many people have at least seen the posting. Blogs also provide readers with the ability to leave their reactions and comments. ④ Most blogs have very low readership. Perhaps only the blogger's mother or best friend reads them, but even writing for one person, compared to writing for nobody, ⑤ seeming to be enough to compel millions of people to blog.

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

Signaling is one of nature's ways of communication. On an East African savanna, a lion stalks a gazelle. (A) Sense / Sensing the predator, the gazelle starts springing six feet in the air, over and over. Why does it jump in one place rather than fleeing while it can? (B) What / It seems like crazy behavior, biologists theorize, is actually rational. Jumping is the gazelle's way of communicating. It is saying to the lion, "I'm strong and healthy. It would be a waste of your energy and mine (C) to chase / chase me." A weak gazelle cannot afford to do this — because of the risk that the lion will continue the chase. So the jumping of a gazelle is a credible signal to show how strong and healthy it is.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|------------|----------------|
| ① Sense | What | to chase |
| ② Sense | It | chase |
| ③ Sensing | What | to chase |
| ④ Sensing | What | chase |
| ⑤ Sensing | It | chase |

22. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I moved into my office, the carpet was ugly and dark. For a few hundred dollars, I bought a beautiful new carpet that really looks nice and feels good to walk on. If I'm in the same office for even five years, that amounts to a few cents per day. It's really nice to walk in and feel good about where you are going to spend your day. Make it bright, cheery and friendly. If you aren't able to do it yourself, perhaps you can ask someone to help you — a spouse, a friend, or a coworker! You might be surprised at how easy it is. Try a few pictures, inspirational books, freshly cut flowers, goldfish, etc. Even if you work in your car or drive a truck, there are little things you can do to make your environment a nicer place to be.

- ① 호화로운 사무용 가구의 사용을 자제하라.
- ② 사무실의 소모품을 아껴 쓰도록 노력하라.
- ③ 작업 공간을 밝고 즐거운 곳으로 만들어라.
- ④ 직장 동료와의 관계 개선을 위해 노력하라.
- ⑤ 효율성을 높이도록 생산 라인을 자동화하라.

23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some politicians and governments have used the lack of absolute scientific certainty on global warming as a justification for not taking immediate action to control it. ① Their attitude is that we can't afford to worry about something that may not be a significant problem. ② Therefore, the industrial countries are now taking the lead, thus ensuring a fast start to a fair solution of the problem. ③ The majority of scientists, however, argue that recent investigations have produced much more reliable evidence of global warming. ④ They argue that if we take effective measures now, we can slow the rate at which greenhouse gases accumulate in the atmosphere. ⑤ If we do nothing, however, the impact of the warming and the ultimate costs of dealing with it will be much greater.

[24~28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. In his essay "Friendship," Ralph Waldo Emerson recognized _____ as a necessary precondition for a friendship. In a friend, Emerson wrote, he was not looking for much in terms of "concessions" or "trivial convenience" — in other words, someone who would agree with everything he said. Rather, he was looking for a "beautiful enemy, untamable and devoutly admired." The philosopher Edmund Burke echoed Emerson's sentiments about relationships: "He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper." A beautiful enemy challenges my behavior and my words and at the same time unconditionally accepts my person. A true friend must be beautiful toward me and be my enemy.

- ① hatred ② loyalty ③ sympathy
- ④ opposition ⑤ patience

25. American satirist H. L. Mencken famously said that wealth is "any income that is at least one hundred dollars more per year than the income of one's wife's sister's husband." With this statement, he captured an idea that is well known to most people but strangely unpopular in the formal study of economics: namely, that people often care more about their relative standing in the world than their absolute standing. People are envious. They want what others have, and they want what others want. As economist John Kenneth Galbraith argued, many consumer demands arise not from innate needs but from _____. People assess how well they are doing not so much by how much money they make or how much stuff they consume but, rather, by how much they make and consume compared to other people they know. [3점]

- ① social pressures ② public good
- ③ financial security ④ desire for existence
- ⑤ craze for novelty

26. When we're small children, our lives are dominated by adults. We see ourselves through the messages we receive from them. Good messages, good self-image. Bad messages, bad self-image. The point is that when we're at a tender age, we respond to the messages we hear most often. We form a picture of ourselves, and then we develop feelings that are consistent with it. We tend to become what _____. But one of the most important things to understand about self-esteem is that as we get older we have to learn to think for ourselves. We need to realize that we have a choice about how we're going to respond to the messages from other people. Remember that no one can make you feel anything without your consent.

- ① we are told about ourselves
- ② we have learned from books
- ③ we make up our minds to be
- ④ our parents don't want us to be
- ⑤ our aptitude leads us to become

27. At the Bronx Zoo the keepers were having trouble with a gorilla. They needed to get it into its outdoor pen in order to clean the indoor cage, but it had taken to sitting in the doorway, where with its enormous strength it could prevent the sliding door from being closed. When the keepers put food outside, or waved bananas enticingly, the gorilla snatched the food and ran back to its door before it could be shut. A trainer on the zoo staff was asked to look at the problem. He pointed out that banana waving and the tossing of food were attempts to reinforce behavior that hadn't occurred yet. The name for this is bribery. The solution was to ignore the gorilla when it sat in the door, but to provide it with food whenever it did happen to go out by itself. The problem was solved. This story shows us that _____.

- ① zoologists cannot be animal trainers
- ② timely reinforcement is very important
- ③ an animal's instinct cannot be changed
- ④ zoos reinforce human-animal boundaries
- ⑤ food safety and animal welfare are linked

28. Every species comes equipped with its own unique sensory apparatus that _____. For example, some animal species only see in black and white and never know the rich world of colors available to the human eye. Seeing a world in black and white shapes the mentality and reality of a species in a different way than a species whose view of the world is in color. For another example, humans are the only completely bipedal species. Standing and walking erect in the world provides a very different spatial orientation and creates a unique sense of reality. As emotionally close and communicative as your companion dog might be, her four-legged frame of reference gives her a very different orientation about the nature of the world she must navigate and survive in. [3점] *bipedal: 두 발로 걷는

- ① tracks movement in its territory
- ② causes pain during specific movement
- ③ sets the limits of how it senses reality
- ④ detects the presence or absence of a target
- ⑤ allows it to escape from the harsh realities of life

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

29. A researcher asked a group of people who had been treated for skin cancer if they would now avoid sitting outside in the sun. Many replied: "What? And lose my tan?" "Will you use a sun-blocking lotion?" they were asked. "No," these same people said, because they liked having a tan. It made them feel good. You might argue that they are denying _____. And perhaps they are. But it is equally possible that they are simply choosing between two unpleasant alternatives. In this case, the choice was between _____ their medical risk and doing without their beloved tan. Thinking it over, the suntan lovers decided on the alternative they found least unpleasant — even if others felt they were making a mistake.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| ① potential dangers | increasing |
| ② potential dangers | eliminating |
| ③ protective instinct | decreasing |
| ④ natural healing | increasing |
| ⑤ natural healing | decreasing |

30. In our research on Rapid Response Teams, we spoke with many nurses. We asked them to explain how they recognized the early warning signs of a patient headed for distress. _____ (A) _____, we wanted to know how they became effective problem-finders. Did it simply involve continuous monitoring of vital signs, with calls for assistance initiated when key metrics moved outside acceptable ranges? Time and time again, we heard that highly experienced nurses spotted trouble before the patient's vital signs became abnormal. In one hospital, we heard that more than 20% of recent Rapid Response Team calls originated with a nurse who requested assistance because "something just did not feel right." _____ (B) _____, novices often did not notice a problem until the quantitative measures moved outside the acceptable range. By then, a patient's condition might be quite serious.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① In short | Similarly |
| ② In short | In contrast |
| ③ Furthermore | Similarly |
| ④ For instance | Therefore |
| ⑤ For instance | In contrast |

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

Before 1825, Americans regarded nature as an (A) attraction / obstacle. The first thing colonial settlers did was burn down vast tracts of virgin woods to make clearings for fields and villages. After 1830, a shift occurred. America's natural wonders became a (B) boasting / vanishing point equal to the Colosseum. The wilderness became a symbol of America's unspoiled national character. This shift in sentiment affected art. American writers like Emerson and Thoreau preached that God inhabited nature, which dignified landscapes as a portrait of the face of God. Suddenly the clichéd formula art of London, Paris, and Rome, which had before guided American painting, was out of date. The grandeur of the American continent became the artist's (C) frustration / inspiration.

*clichéd: 낡은 투의

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① attraction | boasting | frustration |
| ② attraction | vanishing | inspiration |
| ③ obstacle | boasting | frustration |
| ④ obstacle | boasting | inspiration |
| ⑤ obstacle | vanishing | frustration |

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

Those who are willing to ① stretch the boundaries of their current skills and willing to risk trying something new are more likely to be successful than those who believe they have a fixed skill set and innate abilities that ② lock them into specific roles. Carol Dweck, at Stanford's psychology department, has written extensively about this, demonstrating that those of us with a fixed mind-set about what we're good at are much ③ less likely to be successful in the long run than those with a growth mind-set. Her work focuses on our attitude about ourselves. Those with a fixed image about what they can do are much less likely to take risks that might ④ change that image. But those with a growth mind-set are typically open to taking risks and tend to work harder to reach their objectives. They're ⑤ reluctant to try new things that push their abilities, opening up entirely new arenas along the way.

33. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

The whole picture stayed like that for several minutes. Johnson saw mounted policemen on great horses trying to hold their ground at the head of the street. Not far from him, in the center of the crowd where the street lamps were shining, Johnson could see a man addressing the unemployed. The man was being held up on their shoulders. He was waving his fist in the air with the light shining on his sweating face. The crowd moved round and round him like a broken rip tide. Then policemen went in towards him to try and stop him and there was a surge just as if the wave had spilled over and was rolling up the shore. Across the road men were gathering stones from the side streets to fight. Johnson saw two of the police back away and one get knocked down against a shop wall.

- ① imminent and tense ② calm and peaceful
- ③ festive and cheerful ④ mysterious and strange
- ⑤ monotonous and gloomy

[34~35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

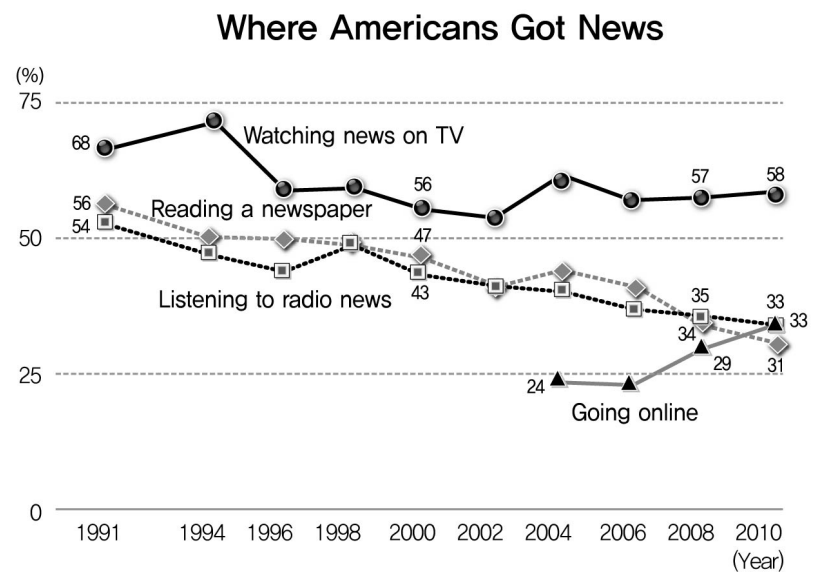
34. TV is all about business. It is an industry driven by revenue and profit margins and your idea could translate into a business opportunity from which broadcasters and clients profit. Development executives must focus on this bottom line, no matter how creative or compelling the project is. If your project is expensive to produce, it already has one strike against it. A vital part of the producing process is maintaining your creative vision and still operating on a tight budget. If you are using temporary actors, for example, don't write speaking lines that aren't necessary: an actor with lines costs more than an extra with no lines. Minors under 18 must have a tutor on set, which involves extra paperwork. Each aspect of your project costs money, so look for ways to cut costs. Experienced writers keep their plotlines simple, and try to avoid other extras that expand the budget.

- ① the changing nature of the TV industry
- ② ways writers get an idea for a TV story
- ③ major factors used in the TV story plots
- ④ the necessity of a TV program ratings system
- ⑤ the impact of budget on TV program production

35. Most of us hate being bored, and want some form of amusement or entertainment. We might see this as a need for stimulation, and we demand that the space around us should provide it. On the whole we also seek to avoid high levels of uncertainty and change, and we require a degree of stability and structure in our lives. We might see this as a need for security, and so we require spaces to keep us secure. Most of us seem to have a strong desire to belong somewhere. Many people I have known who have traveled widely in their lives describe an increasingly strong need to return to their roots later in life. We might see this as a need for identity and to belong somewhere, or in other words a need to be located in a certain space. All these are examples of needs that the space we inhabit can help to satisfy.

- ① physical characteristics of spaces
- ② needs for stimulation and recognition
- ③ space as satisfying our various needs
- ④ the effect of space on our intelligence
- ⑤ the importance of space in communication

36. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The above graph shows the proportion of Americans who got news from various media platforms including television, newspaper, radio, and the Internet. ① Among Americans, television was the most widely used platform for getting news from 1991 to 2010. ② The newspaper was the second largest media platform which Americans used to get news for every year from 1996 to 2010. ③ In 2010, thirty-three percent of Americans went online for news, which was the same with radio. ④ The proportion of Americans who got news from newspaper was edging downward from 2004 to 2010. ⑤ There was an increase in the percentage of Americans going online for news from 2006 to 2010.

37. Welwitschia에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Welwitschia is a unique living fossil plant that can live to be 2000 years old and is found only in the Namib Desert in Africa. A full grown Welwitschia consists of just two leaves, a short, thick, woody trunk base and roots. The two leaves keep growing and growing as the plant ages and never shed. The leaves spread out along the ground and get withered by the wind but also collect morning dew which the plant absorbs to help it survive. Interestingly, the more yearly rainfall that falls around the plant, the smaller the plant will be. In the driest areas the plant must spread itself out the most to survive. The older Welwitschias are sought after by collectors and are considered endangered in the wild but reportedly a fair number of them still do exist, especially in war-torn Angola where the threat of land mines keeps collectors away.

- ① 아프리카 전역에서 자라는 수명이 긴 식물이다.
- ② 길고 두꺼운 줄기에 두 개의 잎이 달려 있다.
- ③ 잎은 지면을 따라 자라고 결코 시들지 않는다.
- ④ 연간 강수량이 많은 지역일수록 더 작게 자란다.
- ⑤ 수집가들로 인해 앙골라 지역에서는 거의 멸종되었다.

38. Jack London에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Jack London was an American author, journalist, and social activist. He was a pioneer in the then-burgeoning world of commercial magazine fiction and obtained worldwide celebrity and a large fortune from his fiction alone. London was such a conspicuous and successful writer, but he was vulnerable to accusations of plagiarism because of his methods of working. He purchased plots and novels from the young Sinclair Lewis and used incidents from newspaper clippings as writing material. London died November 22, 1916, in a sleeping porch in a cottage on his ranch. He was in extreme pain and taking morphine, an overdose of which contributed to his death.

*plagiarism: 표절

- ① 소설 창작을 통해 세계적인 명성과 부를 얻었다.
- ② 작업 방식 때문에 비난받기 쉬운 입장에 있었다.
- ③ 신문에서 발췌한 내용을 글의 재료로 삼기도 하였다.
- ④ 1916년 11월 22일에 자신의 목장에서 숨을 거두었다.
- ⑤ 극심한 통증을 겪었지만 약물에 의존하지는 않았다.

[39~40] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. Look at things as they are. You must see your emotional responses to events as a kind of disease that must be remedied. Fear will make you overestimate the enemy and act too defensively. Anger and impatience will draw you into rash actions that will cut off your options. Overconfidence as a result of success, will make you go too far. Affection will blind you to the unfaithful behaviors of those apparently on your side. Even the subtlest gradation of these emotions can color the way you look at events. The only remedy is to be aware that the pull of emotion is inevitable, to notice it when it is happening, and to limit it. When you have success, be extra cautious. When you are angry, take no action. When you are fearful, know you are going to exaggerate the dangers you face.

- ① 위기 상황에 대한 준비를 철저히 해야 한다.
- ② 상황을 고려하여 자신의 주장을 펼쳐야 한다.
- ③ 공공장소에서는 다른 사람들을 배려해야 한다.
- ④ 감정을 최대한 배제하고 상황에 대처해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어떤 경우에도 인간에 대한 신뢰를 가져야 한다.

40. The abundance of inexpensive but perfect-looking fruits and vegetables we see in our supermarkets has come at a price. To produce such perfect specimens, farmers now use phenomenal amounts of pesticides to control weeds and insects that would interfere with the crop. Quite apart from the damaging effects on the environment and the people who use them, many pesticides are carried through onto the food we eat. This is especially true of fruits and vegetables, which are not processed before they are eaten. Some pesticides linger on the fruit or vegetable's skin and can be removed by careful washing. Others are absorbed into the flesh and can't be removed by washing or cooking, which has substantial effects on our health and our bodies.

- ① 환경 친화적인 과일과 채소 재배 방법이 확산되고 있다.
- ② 과일과 채소의 잔류 농약에 대한 기준이 강화되고 있다.
- ③ 과일과 채소의 모양은 가격을 결정하는 큰 요인이 된다.
- ④ 규제에도 불구하고 농약의 사용량이 줄어들지 않고 있다.
- ⑤ 과일과 채소에 사용되는 농약이 인체에 영향을 주고 있다.

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. Economists try to address their subject with a scientist's objectivity. They approach the study of the economy in the same way as a physicist approaches the study of matter and a biologist approaches the study of life: They devise theories, collect data, and analyze the data in an attempt to verify their theories. To beginners, it can seem odd to claim that economics is a science. After all, economists do not work with test tubes or telescopes. The essence of science, however, is the scientific method — the objective development and testing of theories about how the world works. This method of inquiry is as applicable to studying a nation's economy as it is to studying the earth's gravity or a species' evolution. As Albert Einstein once put it, "The whole of science is nothing more than the refinement of everyday thinking."

- ① What Tools Do Scientists Use?
- ② Can Science Solve the Economic Crisis?
- ③ Can We Think of Economists as Scientists?
- ④ How Do We Get Accustomed to Economics?
- ⑤ Why Are We Interested in a Nation's Economy?

42. When I was young, the message was pretty simple: Success is something you have to earn through hard work and sacrifice. I think the media floods us today with a message that's just the opposite: There's a quick and easy way to get everything we want. Recently, I heard on the radio that anyone can lose fifty pounds, speak a foreign language, and earn millions in the real-estate market. Now there's no question that we can do all of these things if we really want to. But the main part of each message is that we don't have to work, wait, struggle, or make any sacrifice. Can we really do all of these things within a matter of days and without the slightest effort? Maybe Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny, and our Fairy Godmother could make them happen.

- ① No Shortcuts to Success
- ② Failure, Our Best Teacher
- ③ Importance of Goal Setting
- ④ Any Dream Will Come True
- ⑤ Increasing Overnight Successes

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A rich man died and left no heirs. When his household goods were auctioned off, an elderly lady was the only one to bid on the picture of the dead man's son.

- (A) It had been greatly cherished by the wealthy father because his only child had died at an early age. But the crowd that had gathered for the sale showed no interest in it.
- (B) Making a small cut, she removed an envelope which turned out to be the man's missing will. The document very clearly stated that he wanted to leave his property to the person who still held dear the memory of his beloved son.
- (C) When the woman who bought the portrait was asked why she wanted it, she said she had been the boy's nurse many years before, and had loved him dearly. Later she examined the picture closely and noticed a bulge in the heavy paper on the back.

*bulge: 부푼 것

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

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

However, over time, the businesses financed by microcredit became crowded and their earnings fell.

When a microfinance institution first starts its operation in a locality, the first group of its clients may see their income rising. (①) In 1997 the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh had a chance to team up with Telenor, the Norwegian phone company. (②) Then the bank gave out microloans to women to buy a mobile phone and rent it out to their villagers. (③) These 'telephone ladies' made handsome profits — \$750~\$1,200 in a country whose annual average per capita income was around \$300. (④) Indeed by 2005 there were so many telephone ladies that their income was estimated to be around only \$70 per year, even though the national average income had gone up to over \$450. (⑤) The fact that some people can succeed with a particular business does not mean that everyone can succeed with it.

* microfinance: 소액 무담보 대출

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

We can get along very well in life without one bit of the mathematics and physics our teachers rammed into our brains in high school. Fifty years later, and there hasn't been a single moment when I've thought, "Oh, if only I could remember higher algebra!" We Midwesterners have a charm deficit from the moment we are born and never catch up. People do not gravitate toward us and I, having been brought up a fundamentalist, am a colder fish than most. And I admit that I have often hired people because they were pleasant and were fun to be with. I used to hire brilliant troubled people, but I don't anymore. They are usually more troubled than brilliant. If Barack Obama had grown up a fundamentalist in Minnesota, he would not be the leader of the free world.



In order to get along well in life, what you really need is not _____ (A) _____, but an _____ (B) _____ personality.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ① academic knowledge | attractive |
| ② academic knowledge | arrogant |
| ③ innate creativity | enthusiastic |
| ④ family background | attractive |
| ⑤ family background | enthusiastic |

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Rabbi Israel Salanter was once invited by a former student to have dinner with him. Knowing how strict his teacher was in observing the dietary laws, the student described in detail how careful he was in all matters of Jewish law. Rabbi Salanter said that he would accept the invitation on the condition that the meal be shorter than usual. The student was surprised, but agreed, and the meal proceeded quickly. At the end of the meal, he asked Rabbi Salanter what bothered him about his normal way of conducting it.

"I'll show you," replied the rabbi. He called over the maid and apologized to her for making her work faster than usual. "On the contrary," the maid smiled. "I'm grateful to you. Friday night meals usually end very late, and I'm exhausted from the whole week's work. Tonight, I'll be able to catch up on some needed sleep." After she left, Rabbi Salanter told his host that his customary dinner sounded fine indeed, but it shouldn't come at the expense of his very tired maid.

A similar story tells of Rabbi Salanter eating a meal at another's house, and surprising everyone present by using a minimal amount of water in the ceremonial washing of the hands before the blessing over the bread. The others, who had lavishly poured water over their hands, asked him to explain his unusual behavior. "I noticed that a maid brings the water up to the house in buckets drawn from the well. Those buckets are very heavy, and I don't want to perform the ceremony on her shoulders."

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Company in Distress Makes Sorrow Less
- ② Be More Sensitive to the Suffering of Others
- ③ If You'd Be Loved, Be Worthy to Be Loved
- ④ Ask the Experienced Rather Than the Learned
- ⑤ Prosperity Makes Friends, Adversity Tries Them

47. 밑줄 친 his unusual behavior가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 제자를 불러 타이른 것 ② 식사를 서둘러 마친 것
- ③ 하인을 불러 사과한 것 ④ 저녁 식사 초대를 수락한 것
- ⑤ 적은 양의 물로 손을 씻은 것

[48~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

A group of economists developed an experiment called the "ultimatum game" in which two players bargain over the \$10 given to them. The first player is instructed to make an "offer" to the second player for how to divide the \$10. The second player then gets to decide whether to accept or reject the offer. If he accepts, then they divide the money as agreed. If he rejects the offer, then neither gets anything. The results showed that on average the first player earned a little bit more than the second player, but not much more because rejected offers caused both players to lose everything.

(B)

Naturally, (a) they wanted the money. In the meantime, Reece spent some of it on a trip to Hawaii and claimed that \$60,000 was stolen. After that, not much was left to be shared among Reece, Kitts, and Dunne's descendants. A lawyer for the Dunes said: "If these two individuals had resolved (b) their disputes and divided the money, the heirs would have had no knowledge of it. Because they were not able to divide it in a rational way, they both lost."

(C)

The trouble began not long afterward when (c) they discussed how to share the money. Reece offered Kitts 10 percent. He wanted 40 percent. Perhaps if Reece had been familiar with the percentages the ultimatum-game experiments had revealed, she would have made a better first offer, and they would have been able to avoid a whole lot of trouble. Because (d) they were unable to agree on a fair split, the information leaked, and Dunne's descendants got involved. All twenty-one of them.

(D)

In fact, situations similar to ultimatum games sometimes occur in real life. For example, in 2006, a contractor named Bob Kitts was tearing down the walls of an old house, when he found two metal boxes inside a wall. In them were white envelopes that bore the name "P. Dunne" and contained \$182,000. Immediately Kitts notified the owner of the house, Amanda Reece. Pictures they took show (e) them happy and grinning, sitting on the floor next to a coffee table covered with carefully laid-out piles of bills.

48. 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)

49. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

50. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Reece는 6만 달러를 도난당했다고 주장했다.
- ② Reece는 발견된 돈의 10%를 Kitts에게 주겠다고 제안했다.
- ③ Reece의 집에서 발견된 돈에 관한 정보가 새어 나갔다.
- ④ Kitts는 집을 허물다가 돈이 들어 있는 금속상자를 발견했다.
- ⑤ Kitts는 돈을 발견한 즉시 Dunne의 후손들에게 전달했다.

♣ 확인 사항

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