

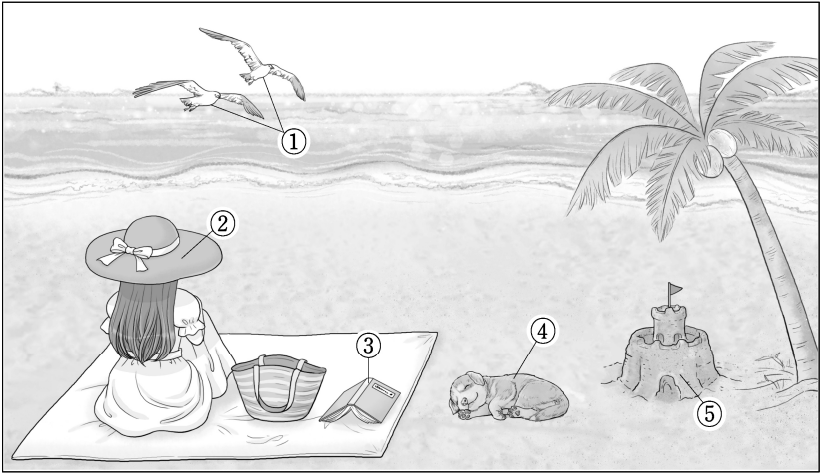
제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Yes. The field trip was very exciting.
 - ② Really? I'll go there tomorrow then.
 - ③ Certainly. We're very close friends.
 - ④ Sorry. I was so busy last week.
 - ⑤ Great! It's going to be sunny.
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Good idea. I'll fix the fire alarm then.
 - ② Thank you. That would be really helpful.
 - ③ Never mind. I had breakfast this morning.
 - ④ Don't worry. Let's start exercising tomorrow.
 - ⑤ I disagree. You can go to the train station by bus.
3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 졸업식 식순을 알려주려고
 - ② 졸업 작품 전시회를 홍보하려고
 - ③ 사진 강좌 수강생을 모집하려고
 - ④ 학교 도서관 이용 방법을 안내하려고
 - ⑤ 졸업 사진 촬영 장소 변경을 공지하려고
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 직접 만든 생일 선물이 감동을 준다.
 - ② 생일 파티는 간소하게 하는 것이 바람직하다.
 - ③ 친구에게 주는 생일 선물로는 책이 유용하다.
 - ④ 받고 싶은 생일 선물의 목록을 만드는 것이 좋다.
 - ⑤ 생일 축하하는 생일 전에 미리 하는 것이 의미가 있다.
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 의사 - 환자 보호자 ② 담임교사 - 학부모
 - ③ 보험사 직원 - 고객 ④ 축구 감독 - 신문 기자
 - ⑤ 물리치료사 - 육상 선수

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 블로그에 여행 계획 올리기 ② 방수 재킷 구입하기
 - ③ 샌드위치 만들기 ④ 낚시대 장만하기
 - ⑤ 예약 확인하기
8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 영화를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 도서관에서 일을 해야 해서
 - ② 역사 시험 준비를 해야 해서
 - ③ 친구 생일 파티에 가야 해서
 - ④ 야구 경기를 보러 가야 해서
 - ⑤ 로봇 쇼에 참가해야 해서
9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$12 ② \$19 ③ \$21 ④ \$22 ⑤ \$24
10. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 결혼식에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 식사 메뉴
 - ④ 초대 인원 ⑤ 특별 이벤트
11. The International Air Show에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 10개국이 참가할 것이다.
 - ② 비행 공연 전에 사인 행사가 있을 것이다.
 - ③ 방문객은 전시된 비행기 안에 들어갈 수 있다.
 - ④ 8세 이하 어린이는 무료로 입장한다.
 - ⑤ 무료 셔틀버스를 운행할 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 스피커를 고르시오.

Portable Speakers

	Model	Price	Weight	Battery Life	Design
①	A	\$30	0.7 kg	6 hours	Fabric
②	B	\$40	0.5 kg	10 hours	Fabric
③	C	\$50	0.8 kg	9 hours	Aluminum
④	D	\$55	1.4 kg	10 hours	Fabric
⑤	E	\$65	1.2 kg	12 hours	Aluminum

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

Woman: _____

- ① Don't worry. I know that you're very busy.
- ② That makes sense. I'll focus on practicing the flute.
- ③ Definitely. I can help you become a great journalist.
- ④ That's too bad. I'm sure you'll get elected next time.
- ⑤ You're right. I think I should leave the school orchestra.

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

Man: _____

- ① No problem. I'll inform my students about the quiz.
- ② Yes. I can't wait to go to Thailand for my vacation.
- ③ Sure. I'll try to find my pictures of Thai holidays.
- ④ Of course. I'm sure you're a very good cook.
- ⑤ Yeah. I bought an airline ticket for you.

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

Ms. Green: _____

- ① You'd better remove your personal information from the website.
- ② You should make sure the information you find online is correct.
- ③ I think it's important to meet the deadline of the presentation.
- ④ I'm worried that our presentation topic is inappropriate.
- ⑤ I'll explain how to connect to the Internet in the office.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① foods that fight against colds
- ② preparing delicious cold foods
- ③ effective foods for losing weight
- ④ growing organic vegetables at home
- ⑤ bacteria that help the immune system

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① ginger ② mushrooms ③ spinach
- ④ yogurt ⑤ garlic

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear New Members,

Welcome to Rock Climbing Club and hope you will get the most out of this rewarding sport. As beginners, you may be nervous in anticipation of your first climb. Many of you have asked about what climbing equipment to buy, such as boots, ropes, helmets, and gloves. You don't have to bother yourself with these concerns. We offer a special service that will rent you all the equipment you will ever need for climbing. The rental service is always available for our members. Just come on Saturday, ask for the rental service, and be ready to have a fun climb. I look forward to seeing you all this Saturday at 9 a.m.

Sincerely,
John B. Snyder

- ① 일시적으로 통제되는 등반 구간을 공지하려고
- ② 암벽 등반의 긍정적인 효과에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 암벽 등반을 위한 장비 대여에 대해 알려주려고
- ④ 암벽 등반 클럽의 회비 납부 방법을 통보하려고
- ⑤ 암벽 등반에 필요한 안전 교육 일정을 안내하려고

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

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she was confined to the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting. She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the dull tick-tock of the clock, her phone vibrated. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile spread across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds lifted her spirits and made her day more pleasant.

* wren: 굴뚝새

- ① bored → delighted ② confident → nervous
- ③ pleased → upset ④ frightened → relieved
- ⑤ calm → annoyed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높이려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후 힘써야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of ‘cultural pollution’, ‘vulgarization’ and ‘phony-folk-cultures’. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

While genetic advancements are often reported as environmentally dependent or modest in effect size in academic publications, these are often translated to the public in deterministic language through the media. Sociologists of genetics argue that media portrayals of genetic influences on health have increased considerably over time, becoming part of the public discourse through which individuals understand symptoms, make help-seeking decisions, and form views of people with particular traits or conditions. The media is the primary source of information about genetic advances and their applications, but it does not provide a neutral discourse. Rather, information is selectively included or ignored, and scientific and clinical implications of genetic discoveries are often inaccurate or overstated. This “genetic optimism” has influenced public opinion, and research suggests that ordinary people are largely accepting of genetic explanations for health and behavior and tend to overestimate the heritability of common diseases for biological relatives.

- ① 유전자학자들의 편견과 낙관주의는 유전자학의 발전을 저해한다.
- ② 성격이 낙천적인 사람들은 유전의 영향을 덜 받는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 대중 매체는 건강에 관한 유전자학의 성과를 부정확하게 전달한다.
- ④ 유전자학은 대중 매체를 통해 이해할 수 있는 학문이 아니다.
- ⑤ 유전자학의 발전으로 건강에 관한 지식이 대중화되었다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors’ contributions to a library’s reputation

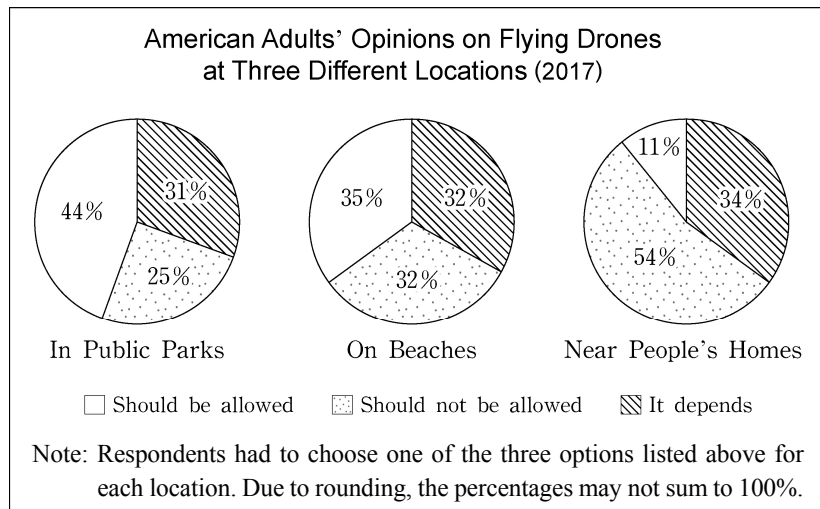
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

* senile: 노쇠한 ** deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The three pie charts above show the percentages of American adults' responses to a survey conducted in 2017. The survey asked whether people should be allowed to fly drones at three locations: public parks, beaches, and near people's homes. ① While 44% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones in public parks, 25% said people should not be allowed to do so. ② When asked if people should be allowed to fly drones on beaches, 35% of the respondents said it should be allowed and 32% said it should not. ③ More than half of the respondents said people should not be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ④ Less than 10% of the respondents said people should be allowed to fly drones near people's homes. ⑤ For each of the three locations, the proportion of the respondents who chose "It depends" is above 30%.

26. Carl Stokes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1927 in Cleveland, Ohio, Carl Stokes had a hard time early in his life. When he was a young child, his father died. As he grew up, he held many odd jobs to help his family. Stokes graduated from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and passed the bar exam. He established a law firm in 1962. A few years later, he ran for Mayor of Cleveland and lost, but he entered the race again in the next election and won. He became the first African-American mayor of the city. After retiring from politics, he moved to New York City and became a TV news anchor. Later in his life, he was appointed the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. His amazing life finally came to an end in his birth city in 1996.

- ① 어린아이였을 때 아버지가 돌아가셨다.
- ② 1962년에 법률 회사를 설립했다.
- ③ 재출마한 Cleveland 시장 선거에서 패배했다.
- ④ 정계 은퇴 후 TV 뉴스 앵커가 되었다.
- ⑤ Seychelles 공화국에 미국 대사로 임명되었다.

27. Glend High School's Family Dinner & Dance에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Glend High School's
Family Dinner & Dance**

Join us at our annual event. Enjoy a fun evening with your family and make special lifelong memories!

- When: Saturday, September 7,
6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
- Where: Glend High School Gym
- Who: students and their family
(Students can invite up to four members of their family.)
- Tickets:
 - must be purchased in advance at the student council office.
 - are \$20 per student and \$25 for each family member.
 - include dinner and a 4×6 photo of the family.
- Dress Code: semi-formal for all participants

※ There will be a photographer on site to take family photos.

For any questions, email us at glenddance@glendhs.edu.

- ① 9월 7일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 학생은 자기 가족을 네 명까지 초대할 수 있다.
- ③ 입장권은 학생회 사무실에서 사전에 구매해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자의 옷차림에 제약이 없다.
- ⑤ 가족사진을 찍어 줄 사진사가 현장에 있을 것이다.

28. 2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Astronomy & Night Sky Observations

New this autumn: discover the night sky from Mt. Hood! Before the night sky observations with telescopes, there will be a special lecture on astronomy.

Program

- Date: September 20
- Special Lecture
 - 9:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.
 - Lecture Room # 101 in Mt. Hood Center
(Seats are limited to 20.)
- Night Sky Observations
 - 10:30 p.m. – 11:30 p.m. in Mt. Hood Parking Lot # 5

Program Fee

- \$10 per person (Children 12 and under are FREE.)

Note

- You need to bring winter clothes because it can get extremely cold up on the mountain at night.

- ① 밤하늘 관찰 후 특강이 있을 것이다.
- ② 강의실 좌석은 30개로 한정되어 있다.
- ③ 밤하늘 관찰은 주차장에서 한다.
- ④ 12세 이하 어린이의 프로그램 참가비는 반값이다.
- ⑤ 겨울옷은 가져올 필요가 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ himself, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

* prestige: 명성 ** notoriety: 악명 *** latently: 잠재적으로

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

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new ① challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

* hoof: 발굽 ** gallop: 질주하다 *** predator: 포식자

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are _____ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

* retrieve: 회수하다 ** embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical ② beneficial ③ alien
- ④ prior ⑤ neutral

32. With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly _____. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

33. If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist* as that *facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on “*what*” post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person’s beliefs are threatened by an “inconvenient fact,” sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something _____ . [3점]

* subordinate: 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

34. The debates between social and cultural anthropologists concern not the differences between the concepts but the analytical priority: which should come first, the social chicken or the cultural egg? British anthropology emphasizes the social. It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society (such as kinship, economy, politics, and religion) are represented by specific institutions (such as the family, subsistence farming, the British Parliament, and the Church of England) which can be compared cross-culturally. American anthropology emphasizes the cultural. It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible. It does not assume that there are universal social domains, preferring instead to discover domains empirically as aspects of each society’s own classificatory schemes — in other words, its culture. And it rejects the notion that any social institution can be understood _____ . [3점]

* anthropology: 인류학 ** subsistence farming: 자급 농업
*** empirically: 경험적으로

- ① in relation to its cultural origin
- ② in isolation from its own context
- ③ regardless of personal preferences
- ④ without considering its economic roots
- ⑤ on the basis of British-American relations

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that’s not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. ① We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. ② Once we’ve solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. ③ But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it’s a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. ④ Tango musicians bring different genres of music together to attract a more diverse audience from varying backgrounds. ⑤ Imagine how little we’d accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

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

36.

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles’ tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. [3점]

* sovereign: 주권의 ** territorial: 영토의

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

37.

Because a main goal of science is to discover lawful relationships, science assumes that what is being investigated is lawful. For example, the chemist assumes that chemical reactions are lawful, and the physicist assumes that the physical world is lawful.

- (A) The determinist, then, assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes and that, if these causes were known, an event could be predicted with complete accuracy. However, knowing *all* causes of an event is not necessary; the determinist simply assumes that they exist and that as more causes are known, predictions become more accurate.
- (B) The assumption that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal laws is called determinism. Richard Taylor defined determinism as the philosophical doctrine that “states that for everything that ever happens there are conditions such that, given them, nothing else could happen.”
- (C) For example, almost everyone would agree that the weather is a function of a finite number of variables such as sunspots, high-altitude jet streams, and barometric pressure; yet weather forecasts are always probabilistic because many of these variables change constantly, and others are simply unknown.

* altitude: 고도(高度) ** barometric: 기압의

- 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.

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

* oppression: 억압

39.

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (①) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (②) Here, science clearly had the edge. (③) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (④) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. (⑤) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences. [3점]

* vocation: 소명 ** stature: 수준 *** render: 주다

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change — that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values — will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule — and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

* cloak: 망토 ** typology: 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become (A) in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to (B) its power to change us.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① fixed | share | ② trapped | activate |
| ③ standardized | control | ④ localized | share |
| ⑤ underestimated | activate | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Much of our knowledge of the biology of the oceans is derived from “blind” sampling. We use instruments to measure bulk properties of the environment, such as salinity and temperature, and we use bottle or net samples to (a) extract knowledge about the organisms living in the ocean. This kind of approach has contributed important knowledge but has also influenced the way we view marine life. It leads us to focus on abundances, production rates, and distribution patterns. Such a perspective is very (b) relevant in the context of the ocean as a resource for fisheries. It is also helpful in developing an understanding of biogeochemical issues such as ocean carbon fluxes. But on its own, this approach is (c) insufficient, even for those purposes. The kind of intuition that we develop about marine life is, of course, influenced by the way we (d) observe it. Because the ocean is inaccessible to us and most planktonic organisms are microscopic, our intuition is elementary compared, for example, to the intuitive understanding we have about (macroscopic) terrestrial life. Our understanding of the biology of planktonic organisms is still based mainly on examinations of (dead) individuals, field samples, and incubation experiments, and even our sampling may be severely biased toward those organisms that are not destroyed by our harsh sampling methods. Similarly, experimental observations are (e) extended to those organisms that we can collect live and keep and cultivate in the laboratory.

* salinity: 염도 ** flux: 흐름 *** terrestrial: 육지의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Blind Spot in the Research of Ocean Biology
- ② The Ocean under the Microscope: A Breakthrough
- ③ What Ocean Research Needs: Pattern Recognition
- ④ Intuition vs. Experiment: Issues in Ocean Biology
- ⑤ Plankton Destroyed, Oceans Endangered

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 답하시오.

(A)

Nancy and her daughter, Carol, were at the Eiffel Tower, as the sun was setting over Paris. The sunset that they saw was beyond description. “Thank you, Carol. I can’t believe I am in Paris with you. It has been my lifelong dream to visit this beautiful city.” Nancy thanked her daughter for this special trip that she had prepared in secret. Their trip to France was Carol’s surprise gift for the sixtieth birthday of her mother — a woman who had sacrificed all (a) her life for her only daughter.

(B)

While they were enjoying dessert, a server approached them and asked, “Excuse me, who is Nancy Holloway between the two of you?” “I am,” answered Nancy with a curious look. Then he gave a lovely bouquet of roses to Nancy, saying, “This gift is from your daughter. (b) She called yesterday and asked us to prepare this celebration for you.” Surprised, she looked at her smiling daughter. Carol winked and said, “(c) You deserve this and more, Mom. Thank you for everything you have ever done for me.”

(C)

When at last they arrived at the restaurant, to make matters worse, they were charged three times more than the usual fare due to the heavy traffic. Yet a happy turn of events was waiting for them. The restaurant was fantastic and all the staff were very polite and kind. The French cuisine was delicious. “This is the best food (d) I have ever had! I will never forget this dinner with you,” said Nancy, thanking Carol for another surprise gift.

(D)

As the sky grew dark, Carol hurried because she had prepared another secret surprise for Nancy. “Mom, let’s go enjoy our dinner before it gets too late. I reserved a table at a French restaurant for (e) you.” Their pleasant evening, however, was unexpectedly interrupted as they waited to get a taxi. It took them a really long time to catch one. Even after they finally got in, the taxi got caught in heavy traffic. They were late for their reservation.

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 Nancy와 Carol은 에펠탑에서 석양을 바라보았다.
- ② Carol은 Nancy에게 꽃다발을 직접 전달했다.
- ③ 레스토랑의 직원들은 모두 예의 바르고 친절했다.
- ④ Carol은 Nancy를 위해 깜짝 선물을 다양하게 준비했다.
- ⑤ Nancy와 Carol은 예약한 저녁 식사 시간에 늦었다.

* 확인 사항

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