

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 휴식의 중요성을 강조하려고
- ② 직업 상담 전문가를 모집하려고
- ③ 스트레스 받는 이유를 설명하려고
- ④ 회사의 상담 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 상담 프로그램의 일정 변경을 공지하려고

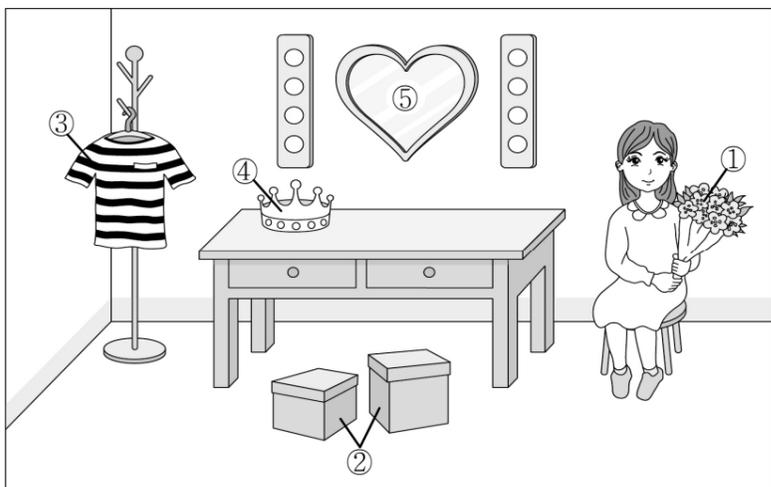
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운동을 마친 후 스트레칭을 하는 것이 필요하다.
- ② 천천히 걷는 것은 근육통 완화에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 과도한 스트레칭은 부상을 유발할 수 있다.
- ④ 자신의 몸에 맞는 식단을 구성하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 몸과 마음의 건강을 위해 규칙적인 운동을 해야 한다.

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

- ① 감정 일기 쓰기는 자신의 감정을 이해하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 자신의 감정을 절제하며 의견을 전달하는 것이 필요하다.
- ③ 타인과의 유대감은 감정 일기의 공유를 통해 증진된다.
- ④ 일기 쓰기는 규칙적인 생활 습관 형성에 효과적이다.
- ⑤ 가족과의 대화로 부정적인 감정을 해소할 수 있다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 저녁 식사 요리하기 ② 여분 접시 확인하기
- ③ 와인 준비하기 ④ 케이크 사러 가기
- ⑤ 공항에 마중 나가기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$14 ② \$19 ③ \$24 ④ \$28 ⑤ \$33

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 송별회에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 동생을 돌봐야 해서
- ② 클럽 활동에 가야 해서
- ③ 마라톤에 참가해야 해서
- ④ 병원 진료를 받아야 해서
- ⑤ 교수님과 면담을 해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Noodle Cooking Contest에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 대상 ② 대회 날짜 ③ 대회 장소
- ④ 우승 상금 ⑤ 지원 방법

9. Library Plus에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 도서관 자원봉사자들이 책을 집으로 배송한다.
- ② 도서관 회원은 무료로 이용할 수 있다.
- ③ 한 번에 최대 5권의 책을 빌릴 수 있다.
- ④ 전화로 대출 기간을 연장할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 직접 도서관에 방문하여 책을 반납해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구매할 반지를 고르시오.

Gold Rings

	Model	Price	Color	Stone	Gift-Wrapping Service
①	A	\$300	White	Ruby	×
②	B	\$330	Yellow	Ruby	×
③	C	\$350	White	Emerald	○
④	D	\$380	Rose	Ruby	○
⑤	E	\$430	Rose	Emerald	×

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

- ① Sorry. We can't finish our art class project today.
- ② Oh, it's such a shame that you missed the chance.
- ③ I don't think so. The tickets are not that expensive.
- ④ Yeah, just let me make sure it's okay with my mom first.
- ⑤ Why not? My mom and I don't have any plans on Sunday.

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

- ① Good idea. You can cook instead of me.
- ② My fault! I should have paid for the dinner.
- ③ Unfortunately, the restaurant is closed tonight.
- ④ Okay, then I guess we should cancel our plans.
- ⑤ Right. I'll check if there's any public parking nearby.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. Let's ask him if he can help us with the interview.
- ② I agree. That's why I want to go to the event to see him.
- ③ Wow, I can see that you've read so many of his books.
- ④ Yeah, I'm glad that your new book got published.
- ⑤ No. Negative reviews could help my career.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. He'll get his driver's license soon.
- ② Really? I didn't know you were interested in my car.
- ③ Oh, no. Then I should take my car to the repair shop.
- ④ No problem. We can schedule a time with my brother.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'm going to buy a different one tomorrow.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Bill이 Susan에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Bill: _____

- ① I think you need to find the right time to relax.
- ② Getting good grades is not the most important thing.
- ③ There must be many benefits to studying at the library.
- ④ Why don't you make a study plan to prepare for exams?
- ⑤ How about changing where you study to regain your focus?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① various drawing styles used by artists
- ② objects used as symbols in Western art
- ③ impact of religious objects on Western culture
- ④ changes in painting tools through history
- ⑤ how to paint objects in a realistic way

17. 언급된 사물이 아닌 것은?

- ① mirrors ② candles ③ shells
- ④ books ⑤ flowers

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Residents,

My name is Kari Patterson, and I'm the manager of the River View Apartments. It's time to take advantage of the sunny weather to make our community more beautiful. On Saturday, July 13 at 9 a.m., residents will meet in the north parking lot. We will divide into teams to plant flowers and small trees, pull weeds, and put colorful decorations on the lawn. Please join us for this year's Gardening Day, and remember no special skills or tools are required. Last year, we had a great time working together, so come out and make this year's event even better!

Warm regards,
Kari Patterson

- ① 아파트 내 정원 조성에 대한 의견을 수렴하려고
- ② 정원가꾸기 날 행사에 참여할 것을 독려하려고
- ③ 쓰레기를 지정된 장소에 버릴 것을 당부하려고
- ④ 지하 주차장 공사 일정에 대해 공지하려고
- ⑤ 정원박람회 개최 날짜 변경을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Emma의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was the championship race. Emma was the final runner on her relay team. She anxiously waited in her spot for her teammate to pass her the baton. Emma wasn't sure she could perform her role without making a mistake. Her hands shook as she thought, "What if I drop the baton?" She felt her heart rate increasing as her teammate approached. But as she started running, she received the baton smoothly. In the final 10 meters, she passed two other runners and crossed the finish line in first place! She raised her hands in the air, and a huge smile came across her face. As her teammates hugged her, she shouted, "We did it!" All of her hard training had been worth it.

- ① nervous → excited ② doubtful → regretful
- ③ confident → upset ④ hopeful → disappointed
- ⑤ indifferent → amused

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people resist the idea of a true self-estimate, probably because they fear it might mean downgrading some of their beliefs about who they are and what they're capable of. As Goethe's maxim goes, it is a great failing "to see yourself as more than you are." How could you really be considered self-aware if you refuse to consider your weaknesses? Don't fear self-assessment because you're worried you might have to admit some things about yourself. The second half of Goethe's maxim is important too. He states that it is equally damaging to "value yourself at less than your true worth." We underestimate our capabilities just as much and just as dangerously as we overestimate other abilities. Cultivate the ability to judge yourself accurately and honestly. Look inward to discern what you're capable of and what it will take to unlock that potential.

* maxim: 격언

- ① 주관적 기준으로 타인을 평가하는 것을 피해야 한다.
- ② 정확하고 정직하게 자신을 평가하는 능력을 길러야 한다.
- ③ 자신이 가진 잠재력을 믿고 다양한 분야에 도전해야 한다.
- ④ 다른 사람과 비교하기보다는 자신의 성장에 주목해야 한다.
- ⑤ 문제를 해결하기 위해 근본 원인을 정확하게 분석해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “Slavery resides under marble and gold.”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Take a look at some of the most powerful, rich, and famous people in the world. Ignore the trappings of their success and what they're able to buy. Look instead at what they're forced to trade in return—look at what success has cost them. Mostly? Freedom. Their work demands they wear a suit. Their success depends on attending certain parties, kissing up to people they don't like. It will require—inevitably—realizing they are unable to say what they actually think. Worse, it demands that they become a different type of person or do bad things. Sure, it might pay well—but they haven't truly examined the transaction. As Seneca put it, “Slavery resides under marble and gold.” Too many successful people are prisoners in jails of their own making. Is that what you want? Is that what you're working hard toward? Let's hope not.

* trappings: 장식

- ① Your success requires you to act in ways you don't want to.
- ② Fame cannot be achieved without the help of others.
- ③ Comparing yourself to others makes you miserable.
- ④ Hard labor guarantees glory and happiness in the future.
- ⑤ There exists freedom in the appearance of your success.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

If a firm is going to be saved by the government, it might be easier to concentrate on lobbying the government for more money rather than taking the harder decision of restructuring the company to be able to be profitable and viable in the long term. This is an example of something known as moral hazard—when government support alters the decisions firms take. For example, if governments rescue banks who get into difficulty, as they did during the credit crisis of 2007–08, this could encourage banks to take greater risks in the future because they know there is a possibility that governments will intervene if they lose money. Although the government rescue may be well intended, it can negatively affect the behavior of banks, encouraging risky and poor decision making.

* viable: 성장할 수 있는

- ① 기업에 대한 정부의 지원이 새로운 기술의 도입을 촉진한다.
- ② 현명한 소비자들은 윤리적 기업의 제품을 선택하는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 정부와 기업은 협력으로 사회적 문제의 해결책을 모색할 수 있다.
- ④ 정부의 구제는 기업의 의사 결정에 부정적인 영향을 미칠 수 있다.
- ⑤ 합리적 의사 결정은 다양한 대안에 대한 평가를 통해 이루어진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If there is little or no diversity of views, and all scientists see, think, and question the world in a similar way, then they will not, as a community, be as objective as they maintain they are, or at least aspire to be. The solution is that there should be far greater diversity in the practice of science: in gender, ethnicity, and social and cultural backgrounds. Science works because it is carried out by people who pursue their curiosity about the natural world and test their and each other's ideas from as many varied perspectives and angles as possible. When science is done by a diverse group of people, and if consensus builds up about a particular area of scientific knowledge, then we can have more confidence in its objectivity and truth.

* consensus: 일치

- ① value of acquiring scientific knowledge through trial and error
- ② necessity of various perspectives in practicing science
- ③ benefits of building good relationships among scientists
- ④ curiosity as a key factor in designing experiments
- ⑤ importance of specialization in scientific research

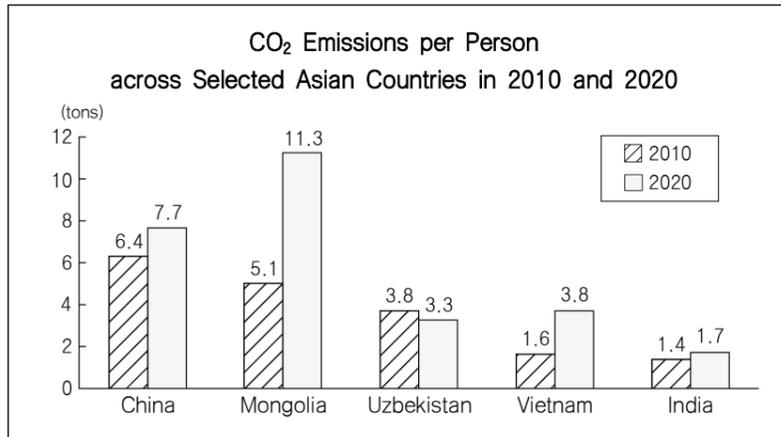
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to break up time into units, such as weeks, months, and seasons; in a series of studies among farmers in India and students in North America, psychologists found that if a deadline is on the other side of a “break”—such as in the New Year—we're more likely to see it as remote, and, as a result, be less ready to jump into action. What you need to do in that situation is find another way to think about the timeframe. For example, if it's November and the deadline is in January, it's better to tell yourself you have to get it done “this winter” rather than “next year.” The best approach is to view deadlines as a challenge that you have to meet within a period that's imminent. That way the stress is more manageable, and you have a better chance of starting—and therefore finishing—in good time.

* imminent: 임박한

- ① Delayed Deadlines: No Hurries, No Worries
- ② How Stress Affects Your Perception of Time
- ③ Why Do We Manage Our Tasks Worse in Winter?
- ④ Trick Your Mind to Get Your Work Done in Time
- ⑤ The Sooner You Start, The More Errors You Make

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the amount of CO₂ emissions per person across selected Asian countries in 2010 and 2020.

① All the countries except Uzbekistan had a greater amount of CO₂ emissions per person in 2020 than that in 2010. ② In 2010, the amount of CO₂ emissions per person of China was the largest among the five countries, followed by that of Mongolia. ③ However, in 2020, Mongolia surpassed China in terms of the amount of CO₂ emissions per person, with the amount of Mongolia more than twice that of China. ④ In 2010, Uzbekistan produced a larger amount of CO₂ emissions per person than Vietnam, while the opposite was true in 2020. ⑤ Among the five countries, India was the only one where the amount of CO₂ emissions per person was less than 2 tons in 2020.

26. Henry David Thoreau에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Henry David Thoreau was born in Concord, Massachusetts in 1817. When he was 16, he entered Harvard College. After graduating, Thoreau worked as a schoolteacher but he quit after two weeks. In June of 1838 he set up a school with his brother John. However, he had hopes of becoming a nature poet. In 1845, he moved into a small self-built house near Walden Pond. At Walden, Thoreau did an incredible amount of reading. The journal he wrote there became the source of his most famous book, *Walden*. In his later life, Thoreau traveled to the Maine woods, to Cape Cod, and to Canada. At the age of 43, he ended his travels and returned to Concord. Although his works were not widely read during his lifetime, he never stopped writing, and his works fill 20 volumes.

- ① 졸업한 후에 교사로 일했다.
- ② 자연 시인이 되기를 희망했다.
- ③ Walden에서 엄청난 양의 독서를 했다.
- ④ 43세에 여행을 마치고 Concord로 돌아왔다.
- ⑤ 그의 작품은 그의 일생 동안 널리 읽혔다.

27. 2024 Future Engineers Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2024 Future Engineers Camp

Calling all young creators! Join us at Southside Maker Space to explore the wonders of engineering with exciting activities.

Date: Saturday, July 20 & Sunday, July 21
Time: 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Ages: 14 to 16
Participation Fee: \$100



Day 1 – Robotics Workshop

- Learn basic coding skills.
- Work in teams to build mini-robots.

Day 2 – Flying Challenge

- Make and test toy airplanes.
- Participate in an airplane flying race.

Notes

- Lunch is included in the participation fee.
- All tools and materials for the projects are provided.

For more information, please visit www.southsidemaker.com.

- ① 오전 10시부터 오후 4시까지 진행된다.
- ② 참가비는 100달러이다.
- ③ 기본적인 코딩 기술을 배운다.
- ④ 장난감 비행기를 만들고 테스트한다.
- ⑤ 점심 식사는 참가비에 포함되지 않는다.

28. Taste the City에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Taste the City

Experience Jamestown's diverse and delicious food culture all in one place. Enjoy tasty treats, and discover new restaurants!



When & Where

- September 6th – 8th (10 a.m. – 9 p.m.)
- Grand Park

Highlights

- 30 kinds of food samples provided by local restaurants
- Live music performances each evening
- Cooking classes with experienced chefs

Entry Tickets

- Adult: \$15
- Child: \$10

※ No pre-reservations necessary, just show up and enjoy.

- ① 9월 6일부터 일주일 동안 열린다.
- ② 라이브 음악 공연이 하루 종일 진행된다.
- ③ 숙련된 요리사들과의 요리 수업이 있다.
- ④ 어른과 아이의 입장권 가격은 동일하다.
- ⑤ 사전 예약이 필요하다.

33. On our little world, light travels, for all practical purposes, instantaneously. If a lightbulb is glowing, then of course it's physically where we see it, shining away. We reach out our hand and touch it: It's there all right, and unpleasantly hot. If the filament fails, then the light goes out. We don't see it in the same place, glowing, illuminating the room years after the bulb breaks and it's removed from its socket. The very notion seems nonsensical. But if we're far enough away, an entire sun can go out and we'll continue to see it shining brightly; we won't learn of its death, it may be, for ages to come—in fact, for how long it takes light, which travels fast but not infinitely fast, to cross the intervening vastness. The immense distances to the stars and the galaxies mean that we _____ . [3점]

* instantaneously: 순간적으로 ** intervene: 사이에 들다

- ① see everything in space in the past
- ② can predict when our sun will go out
- ③ lack evidence of life on other planets
- ④ rely on the sun as a measure of time
- ⑤ can witness the death of a star as it dies

34. Financial markets do more than take capital from the rich and lend it to everyone else. They enable each of us to smooth consumption over our lifetimes, which is a fancy way of saying that we don't have to spend income at the same time we earn it. Shakespeare may have admonished us to be neither borrowers nor lenders; the fact is that most of us will be both at some point. If we lived in an agrarian society, we would have to eat our crops reasonably soon after the harvest or find some way to store them. Financial markets are a more sophisticated way of managing the harvest. We can spend income now that we have not yet earned—as by borrowing for college or a home—or we can earn income now and spend it later, as by saving for retirement. The important point is that _____ , allowing us much more flexibility in life. [3점]

* admonish: 권고하다 ** agrarian: 농업(농민)의

- ① we can ignore the complexity of financial markets
- ② earning income has been divorced from spending it
- ③ financial markets can regulate our impulses
- ④ we sell our crops as soon as we harvest them
- ⑤ managing working hours has become easier than ever

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the old joke goes: "Software, free. User manual, \$10,000." But it's no joke. A couple of high-profile companies make their living selling instruction and paid support for free software. The copy of code, being mere bits, is free. The lines of free code become valuable to you only through support and guidance. ① A lot of medical and genetic information will go this route in the coming decades. ② Right now getting a full copy of all your DNA is very expensive (\$10,000), but soon it won't be. ③ The public exposure of people's personal genetic information will undoubtedly cause serious legal and ethical problems. ④ The price is dropping so fast, it will be \$100 soon, and then the next year insurance companies will offer to sequence you for free. ⑤ When a copy of your sequence costs nothing, the interpretation of what it means, what you can do about it, and how to use it—the manual for your genes—will be expensive.

* sequence: (유전자) 배열 순서를 밝히다

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

36.

Brains are expensive in terms of energy. Twenty percent of the calories we consume are used to power the brain.

- (A) By directing your attention, they perform tricks with their hands in full view. Their actions should give away the game, but they can rest assured that your brain processes only small bits of the visual scene.
- (B) So brains try to operate in the most energy-efficient way possible, and that means processing only the minimum amount of information from our senses that we need to navigate the world. Neuroscientists weren't the first to discover that fixing your gaze on something is no guarantee of seeing it. Magicians figured this out long ago.
- (C) This all helps to explain the prevalence of traffic accidents in which drivers hit pedestrians in plain view, or collide with cars directly in front of them. In many of these cases, the eyes are pointed in the right direction, but the brain isn't seeing what's really out there.

* prevalence: 널리 행하여짐 ** pedestrian: 보행자
*** collide: 충돌하다

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

37.

Buying a television is current consumption. It makes us happy today but does nothing to make us richer tomorrow. Yes, money spent on a television keeps workers employed at the television factory.

- (A) The crucial difference between these scenarios is that a college education makes a young person more productive for the rest of his or her life; a sports car does not. Thus, college tuition is an investment; buying a sports car is consumption.
- (B) But if the same money were invested, it would create jobs somewhere else, say for scientists in a laboratory or workers on a construction site, while also making us richer in the long run.
- (C) Think about college as an example. Sending students to college creates jobs for professors. Using the same money to buy fancy sports cars for high school graduates would create jobs for auto workers. [3점]

- 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.

But the Net doesn't just connect us with businesses; it connects us with one another.

The Net differs from most of the mass media it replaces in an obvious and very important way: it's bidirectional. (①) We can send messages through the network as well as receive them, which has made the system all the more useful. (②) The ability to exchange information online, to upload as well as download, has turned the Net into a thoroughfare for business and commerce. (③) With a few clicks, people can search virtual catalogues, place orders, track shipments, and update information in corporate databases. (④) It's a personal broadcasting medium as well as a commercial one. (⑤) Millions of people use it to distribute their own digital creations, in the form of blogs, videos, photos, songs, and podcasts, as well as to critique, edit, or otherwise modify the creations of others.

* bidirectional: 두 방향으로 작용하는 ** thoroughfare: 통로

39.

Instead, automation created hundreds of millions of jobs in entirely new fields.

Imagine that seven out of ten working Americans got fired tomorrow. What would they all do? It's hard to believe you'd have an economy at all if you gave pink slips to more than half the labor force. But that is what the industrial revolution did to the workforce of the early 19th century. Two hundred years ago, 70 percent of American workers lived on the farm. (①) Today automation has eliminated all but 1 percent of their jobs, replacing them with machines. (②) But the displaced workers did not sit idle. (③) Those who once farmed were now manning the factories that manufactured farm equipment, cars, and other industrial products. (④) Since then, wave upon wave of new occupations have arrived—appliance repair person, food chemist, photographer, web designer—each building on previous automation. (⑤) Today, the vast majority of us are doing jobs that no farmer from the 1800s could have imagined.

* pink slip: 해고 통지서

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

Many things spark *envy*: ownership, status, health, youth, talent, popularity, beauty. It is often confused with jealousy because the physical reactions are identical. The difference: the subject of *envy* is a thing (status, money, health etc.). The subject of jealousy is the behaviour of a third person. *Envy* needs two people. Jealousy, on the other hand, requires three: Peter is jealous of Sam because the beautiful girl next door rings him instead. Paradoxically, with envy we direct resentments toward those who are most similar to us in age, career and residence. We don't envy businesspeople from the century before last. We don't envy millionaires on the other side of the globe. As a writer, I don't envy musicians, managers or dentists, but other writers. As a CEO you envy other, bigger CEOs. As a supermodel you envy more successful supermodels. Aristotle knew this: 'Potters envy potters.'



Jealousy involves three parties, focusing on the (A) of a third person, whereas envy involves two individuals whose personal circumstances are most (B), with one person resenting the other.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | actions | | different |
| ② | possessions | | unique |
| ③ | goals | | ordinary |
| ④ | possessions | | favorable |
| ⑤ | actions | | alike |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We have biases that support our biases! If we're partial to one option—perhaps because it's more memorable, or framed to minimize loss, or seemingly consistent with a promising pattern—we tend to search for information that will (a) justify choosing that option. On the one hand, it's sensible to make choices that we can defend with data and a list of reasons. On the other hand, if we're not careful, we're (b) likely to conduct an imbalanced analysis, falling prey to a cluster of errors collectively known as “confirmation biases.”

For example, nearly all companies include classic “tell me about yourself” job interviews as part of the hiring process, and many rely on these interviews alone to evaluate applicants. But it turns out that traditional interviews are actually one of the (c) least useful tools for predicting an employee's future success. This is because interviewers often subconsciously make up their minds about interviewees based on their first few moments of interaction and spend the rest of the interview cherry-picking evidence and phrasing their questions to (d) confirm that initial impression: “I see here you left a good position at your previous job. You must be pretty ambitious, right?” versus “You must not have been very committed, huh?” This means that interviewers can be prone to (e) noticing significant information that would clearly indicate whether this candidate was actually the best person to hire. More structured approaches, like obtaining samples of a candidate's work or asking how he would respond to difficult hypothetical situations, are dramatically better at assessing future success, with a nearly threefold advantage over traditional interviews.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Bias Trap: How Our Preconceptions Mislead Us
- ② Utilize the Power of Similar Personality Types!
- ③ More Information Adds Up to Worse Choices
- ④ Why Are You Persuaded by Others' Perspectives?
- ⑤ Interviews: The Fairest Judgment for All Applicants

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

On Saturday morning, Todd and his 5-year-old daughter Ava walked out of the store with the groceries they had just purchased. As they pushed their grocery cart through the parking lot, they saw a red car pulling into the space next to their pick-up truck. A young man named Greg was driving. “That's a cool car,” Ava said to her dad. (a) He agreed and looked at Greg, who finished parking and opened his door.

(B)

By this time, Greg had already pulled one thin wheel out of his car and attached it to the frame. He was now pulling a second wheel out when he looked up and saw Todd standing near him. Todd said, “Hi there! Have a great weekend!” Greg seemed a bit surprised, but replied by wishing (b) him a great weekend too. Then Greg added, “Thanks for letting me have my independence.” “Of course,” Todd said.

(C)

As Todd finished loading his groceries, Greg's door remained open. Todd noticed Greg didn't get out of his car. But he was pulling something from his car. He put a metal frame on the ground beside his door. Remaining in the driver's seat, he then reached back into (c) his car to grab something else. Todd realized what he was doing and considered whether (d) he should try to help him. After a moment, he decided to approach Greg.

(D)

After Todd and Ava climbed into their truck, Ava became curious. So she asked why (e) he didn't offer to help the man with his wheelchair. Todd said, “Why do you insist on brushing your teeth without my help?” She answered, “Because I know how to!” He said, “And the man knows how to put together his wheelchair.” Ava understood that sometimes the best way to help someone is to not help at all.

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 Ava는 차가 멋지다고 말했다.
- ② Greg는 얇은 바퀴를 프레임에 끼웠다.
- ③ Greg는 휠체어를 꺼내준 것에 감사하다고 말했다.
- ④ Todd는 Greg가 차에서 내리지 않은 것을 알아차렸다.
- ⑤ Ava는 트럭에 오른 후 호기심이 생겼다.

* 확인 사항

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