

# 영어 영역

## 제 3 교시

1

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

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

- ① I've never met her before.
- ② I'm not angry at your friend.
- ③ That sounds like a great idea.
- ④ She already apologized to me.
- ⑤ You sent me a letter yesterday.

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

- ① Okay. Then I'll buy some bread.
- ② Thanks. It was a delicious meal.
- ③ Right. I really enjoyed shopping.
- ④ No. I already went to the market.
- ⑤ Good. We have enough bread now.

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

- ① 엘리베이터 고장 시 대처 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 안전한 엘리베이터 사용의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ③ 점검 기간 동안 엘리베이터 운행 중단을 알리려고
- ④ 엘리베이터 내 불법 광고물 부착 금지를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 엘리베이터 설치에 관한 설문 조사 실시를 안내하려고

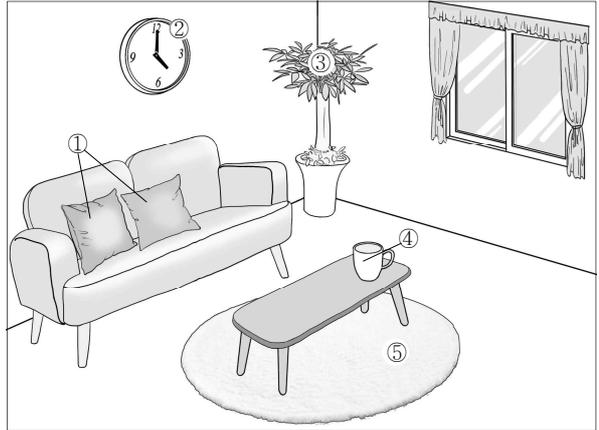
4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운동은 자신감 향상에 도움이 된다.
- ② 격렬한 운동 전에 스트레칭을 해야 한다.
- ③ 스트레칭은 많은 면에서 건강에 유익하다.
- ④ 바른 자세를 유지하는 습관을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신에게 맞는 스트레스 해소 방법을 찾아야 한다.

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

- ① 경찰 - 목격자
- ② 세탁소 주인 - 고객
- ③ 의상 디자이너 - 모델
- ④ 청소 업체 직원 - 집주인
- ⑤ 편의점 직원 - 택배 기사

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 조카 돌봐 주기
- ② 아기 옷 쇼핑하기
- ③ 병원 방문하기
- ④ 문서 작성하기
- ⑤ 꽃 사러 가기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Cathy의 생일 파티에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 쇼핑물에 가야 해서
- ② 해외 출장을 가야 해서
- ③ 아르바이트를 해야 해서
- ④ 가족과 여행을 가야 해서
- ⑤ 동생을 데리러 가야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$50
- ② \$60
- ③ \$80
- ④ \$90
- ⑤ \$100

10. 대화를 듣고, Watsons Book Club에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모집 인원
- ② 모임 장소
- ③ 모임 시간
- ④ 신청 방법
- ⑤ 신청 기간

11. Oakley Campsite에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2005년에 개장하였다.
- ② Oakley강 근처에 위치해 있다.
- ③ 낚시는 6월부터 가능하다.
- ④ 샤워 시설과 세탁기를 제공한다.
- ⑤ 매달 첫 번째 수요일부터 예약이 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 수업을 고르시오.

Sunny Hill Community Center Music Classes

	Class	Day	Time (p.m.)	Monthly Fee
①	Guitar	Mon.	7:00-8:00	\$ 120
②	Singing	Tue.	2:00-3:00	\$ 100
③	Piano	Wed.	1:00-2:00	\$ 140
④	Violin	Thu.	8:00-9:00	\$ 200
⑤	Flute	Fri.	6:00-7:00	\$ 180

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

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'd like to register for the ski camp instead of you.
- ② It's difficult to choose snowboard pants which fit you.
- ③ You'd better make specific plans for the winter break.
- ④ You'll be able to enjoy skiing rather than snowboarding.
- ⑤ You should wear them to protect yourself from injuries.

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

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① What a shame! You could have done that better.
- ② Don't mention it. You can ask me a favor anytime.
- ③ I'm sorry. I forgot to charge my cell phone battery.
- ④ You did a good job. Now I understand your being late.
- ⑤ What are friends for? You can return the favor someday.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jenny가 Kevin에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jenny: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Will you join the drawing club with me?
- ② Why don't you hold our club meeting now?
- ③ How about promoting your club on the Internet?
- ④ Would you make posters for the school festival?
- ⑤ Can you remove the poster from the bulletin board?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① animals endangered by human behaviors
- ② people's efforts to protect the ecosystem
- ③ ways to save animals at risk of extinction
- ④ animals' beneficial influences on human life
- ⑤ human's ability to adapt to the environment

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① elephants                      ② orangutans                      ③ giraffes
- ④ bumblebees                      ⑤ seagulls

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Guests,

Thank you for staying with us. Since our hotel was opened in 1976, we have been committed to protecting our planet by reducing our energy consumption and waste. In an effort to save the planet, we have adopted a new policy and we need your help. If you hang the Eco-card at the door, we will not change your sheets, pillow cases, and pajamas. In addition, we will leave the cups untouched unless they need to be cleaned. In return for your cooperation, we will make a contribution on your behalf to the National Forest Restoration Project. We appreciate your cooperation on our eco-friendly policy.

Sincerely,  
Steven Smith

- ① 생활 속에서 실천 가능한 에너지 절약법을 소개하려고
- ② 호텔의 친환경 정책에 대한 고객의 협조를 당부하려고
- ③ 환경 보호를 위한 자원봉사 활동 참여를 권장하려고
- ④ 호텔의 내부 공사로 인한 영업 중단을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 호텔과 연계된 숲 체험 여행 상품을 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I thought I knew how to drive. But when I drove out of the parking lot, I doubted whether I could make it. There was a dangerous road with its hairpin turns that twisted back and forth down the mountain. At the first curve, my heart started beating fast. My palms were sweating and slippery on the wheel. I crept along with my foot on the brake, but the road doubled back so sharply and dropped so steeply that even with my foot on the brake, the car was going faster than I wanted it to. When I came out of that curve, I was in the outside lane, the one nearest to the side of the cliff. There was no way I could think of to get out of this risky situation.

- ① scared and panicked
- ② annoyed and jealous
- ③ relieved and thankful
- ④ bored and indifferent
- ⑤ delighted and satisfied

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents may often claim that they spend a lot of time with their children. Actually, what they mean is not with but in proximity of their children. That is, they may be in the same room as their child but watching TV, reading, on the phone, reviewing emails, or conversing with other guests. What is needed is active engagement with children. This implies reading together, playing sports and games together, solving puzzles together, cooking and eating together, discussing things together, joking together, shopping together, building blocks together, and washing dishes together. In other words, it is not simply being in a child's company while simultaneously leaving the child alone but it means being an active participant and partner in activities with the child.

\* proximity: 가까움

- ① 부모는 적극적으로 자녀와 활동을 함께 해야 한다.
- ② 부모의 공감적 이해가 자녀의 고민 해결에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 아동의 창의성 발달을 위해 다양한 놀이 활동이 요구된다.
- ④ 부모의 양육 방식은 유년기 아동의 성격 형성에 중요하다.
- ⑤ 자녀는 부모의 도움 없이 독립적으로 활동할 기회가 필요하다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes, we are fascinated when our assumptions are turned inside out and around. The artist Pablo Picasso, for example, used Cubism as a way to help us see the world differently. In his famous work *Three Musicians*, he used abstract forms to shape the players in such an unexpected way that when you first see this artwork, you assume that nothing makes sense. Yet when you look at the painting a second time, the figures come together. Picasso's work challenges your assumptions about how space and objects are used. His artwork helps you see the world differently and reminds you there are alternative ways of using shape, objects, and colors. The reward for this is the intrinsic pleasure you get by looking at this work.

- ① emotional intelligence enhanced by appreciating Cubist artworks
- ② inner pleasure driven by viewing the world from different angles
- ③ abstract style formed by balancing reality with fantasy
- ④ artists' guild organized by cooperating with cultural institutions
- ⑤ great challenges experienced by musicians in the modern world

[22 ~ 23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. The often-used phrase "pay attention" is insightful: you dispose of a limited budget of attention that you can allocate to activities, and if you try to go beyond your budget, you will fail. It is the mark of effortful activities that they interfere with each other, which is why it is difficult or impossible to conduct several at once. You could not compute the product of  $17 \times 24$  while making a left turn into dense traffic, and you certainly should not try. You can do several things at once, but only if they are easy and undemanding. You are probably safe carrying on a conversation with a passenger while driving on an empty highway, and many parents have discovered, perhaps with some guilt, that they can read a story to a child while thinking of something else.

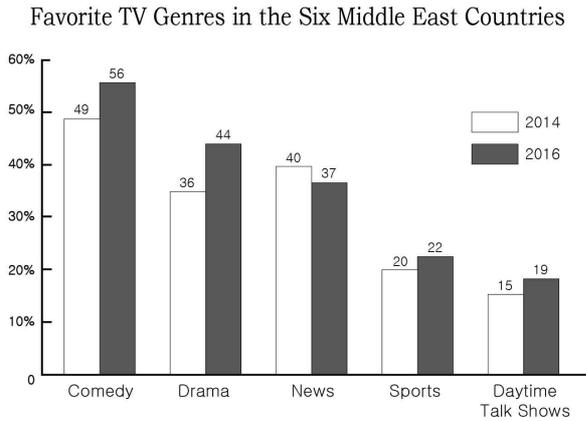
- ① Storytelling: The Tool for Focusing Children's Attention
- ② Why Attention Needs Frequent Mental Relaxation
- ③ Paying Attention Makes the Impossible Possible
- ④ How Mathematics Helps Us Think Logically
- ⑤ Keep Yourself Within Your Attention Limit

23. As the only species that can actually talk, *Homo sapiens* is the only one that can lie out loud. This capacity gave early human beings a major evolutionary edge. They'd already demonstrated their mastery of the deceptive arts by hunting prey with artfully hidden traps or by tricking them into running off cliffs. As the human capacity to speak developed, so did our ability not only to trick prey and deceive predators but to lie to other humans. This too could be advantageous. Those who could persuade members of a rival tribe that a westward-moving herd of caribou had migrated east won a battle in the war for survival. Verbal deceitfulness gave early humans such a survival advantage that some evolutionary biologists believe the capacity to speak and the ability to lie developed hand in hand.

\* caribou: (북아메리카산) 순록

- ① How Lying Affected Human Survival
- ② Noise and Hunting Don't Go Together
- ③ Moral Conflicts When Lying to Friends
- ④ Deceiving Others Is Deceiving Yourself!
- ⑤ Lying: Social Phenomenon from Lack of Trust

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the favorite TV genres that the people in Egypt, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and UAE chose in 2014 and 2016 when they were permitted to select up to three choices. ① Compared to 2014, in 2016 there was an overall percentage increase in each genre except for news. ② In both years, the percentage of people selecting comedy as their favorite was the highest of all the genres. ③ In 2014, news was preferred by a larger percentage of people than drama, but the situation reversed in 2016. ④ The percentage point gap between 2014 and 2016 was largest in sports and was smallest in daytime talk shows. ⑤ The percentage of people selecting daytime talk shows in 2016 was less than half that of the people choosing comedy in the same year.

25. Elsie Inglis에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Elsie Inglis, the second daughter of John Inglis, was born in India on 16th August, 1864. She had the good fortune to have enlightened parents who considered the education of a daughter as important as that of a son. With the support of her father, she began to train as a doctor. Terrified by the poor medical treatment for female patients, she founded a hospital for women in Edinburgh in which the staff consisted only of women. She was also actively engaged in politics and worked for women's voting rights. The outbreak of the First World War turned her attention to helping the troops, and she organized fourteen medical units to send to battlefields throughout Europe. Caring for both soldiers and civilians suffering from sickness, Inglis became ill in Russia and was forced to return to Britain, where she died in 1917. She is still remembered as a wonderful woman of enthusiasm, strength, and kindness.

- ① John Inglis의 둘째 딸로 인도에서 태어났다.
- ② 딸의 교육도 아들의 교육만큼 중요하다고 여기는 부모를 두었다.
- ③ 직원들의 남녀 비율이 동일하게 구성된 여성을 위한 병원을 설립했다.
- ④ 정치에 적극적으로 참여했고 여성의 투표권을 위해 일했다.
- ⑤ 러시아에서 병에 걸려 영국으로 돌아와야만 했다.

26. Astronomy Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Astronomy Camp**  
December 8-9, 2017

This camp is for high school students who want to learn more about astronomy.

**Content**

Camp sessions will cover topics such as:

- Astronomical Basics – sky motions, telescope use
- Observation of Planets and Stars

\* The sessions will be directed and taught by the Busselton University Physics and Astronomy faculty.

**Participation Fee**

- \$70 per person (T-shirts will be provided as souvenirs.)

**How to Apply**

- Application form can be downloaded from our school website.
- Application form must be submitted at the department office or via email to astronomycamp@busselton.ac.
- The application deadline is November 23rd.

For further information, please contact us at 607-871-2208.



- ① 대학생과 직장인을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 수업은 고등학교 교사에 의해 진행된다.
- ③ 기념품으로 티셔츠가 제공된다.
- ④ 이메일로만 지원서 제출이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 지원 마감일은 12월 23일이다.

27. Victoria Sandboarding Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Victoria Sandboarding Tour**

Enjoy sandboarding on the sand hills near Victoria city! The sand hills are located near the ocean, so you can enjoy sandboarding and the beautiful view of the ocean at the same time.

**Time & Price**

- Full-Day Program: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
( \$40 per person including lunch )
- Half-Day Program: 1 p.m. – 5 p.m. ( \$20 per person )

\* Children under 14 can enjoy at half-price.

**Special Offer**

- We will give you a ride to and from your place.
- We will provide as much drinking water as you want.
- We will prepare boards in a wide range of sizes for rent.

**Reservation Information**

- Reservations are required and must be made on our website ( www.victoriasandboarding.com ).



- ① 바다 풍경을 즐길 수 있다.
- ② 종일 프로그램에는 점심 식사가 포함된다.
- ③ 원하는 만큼 식수가 제공된다.
- ④ 다양한 크기의 보드가 준비되어 있다.
- ⑤ 예약 없이도 참가할 수 있다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Impressionist paintings are probably most popular; it is an easily understood art which does not ask the viewer ① to work hard to understand the imagery. Impressionism is 'comfortable' to look at, with its summer scenes and bright colours ② appealing to the eye. It is important to remember, however, that this new way of painting was challenging to its public not only in the way that it was made but also in ③ that was shown. They had never seen ④ such 'informal' paintings before. The edge of the canvas cut off the scene in an arbitrary way, as if snapped with a camera. The subject matter included modernization of the landscape; railways and factories. Never before had these subjects been considered ⑤ appropriate for artists.

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Everyone knows a young person who is impressively "street smart" but does poorly in school. We think it is a waste that one who is so (A) intelligent/unintelligent about so many things in life seems unable to apply that intelligence to academic work. What we don't realize is that schools and colleges might be at fault for missing the opportunity to draw such street smarts and guide them toward good academic work. Nor do we consider one of the major reasons why schools and colleges (B) accept/overlook the intellectual potential of street smarts: the fact that we associate those street smarts with anti-intellectual concerns. We associate the educated life, the life of the mind, too (C) narrowly/widely with subjects and texts that we consider inherently weighty and academic.

- |                 | (A)            | (B)            | (C) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----|
| ① intelligent   | ..... accept   | ..... widely   |     |
| ② intelligent   | ..... overlook | ..... narrowly |     |
| ③ unintelligent | ..... overlook | ..... widely   |     |
| ④ unintelligent | ..... overlook | ..... narrowly |     |
| ⑤ unintelligent | ..... accept   | ..... widely   |     |

30. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When Angela was young, she was always disappointed about her performance despite her efforts. Whenever she felt down, her mom encouraged her by saying that working hard and never giving up is more important. With her mother's encouragement, ① she remained positive and tried to do her best. Many years later, Angela was awarded a New Directions Fellowship, given to most promising young researchers. The award was for ② her research on the importance of passion and persistence. She wanted to share ③ her achievement with her mom and express her gratitude. Angela read her research paper to her mom. Her mom was over 80, and ④ she read a bit slower ensuring her mom understood clearly. Still, ⑤ she seemed to be listening intently, and when Angela was done, she nodded and then smiled. "It turns out you were right, mom." Angela said.

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

31. Imagine for a moment that your boss remembers all of your children's names and ages, routinely stops by your desk and asks about them, and then listens as you talk about them. Imagine that same boss tells you about a skill you need to develop and opens up an opportunity for you to be trained on that particular skill. Imagine there is a death in the family, and the boss has your company cater meals for your family after the funeral as a gesture of support. All of these are real scenarios, and guess what? All the bosses who engaged in these acts of care and concern have fiercely loyal employees. They have employees who absolutely do not mind going the extra mile for their boss. They enjoy going to work and voluntarily suggest creative ideas that save the company money and increase sales. These bosses influence the behavior of their team not by telling them what to do differently, but by \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① caring     | ② warning    |
| ③ training   | ④ pretending |
| ⑤ evaluating |              |

32. Music connects people to one another not only through a shared interest or hobby, but also through emotional connections to particular songs, communities, and artists. The significance of others in the search for the self is meaningful; as Agger, a sociology professor, states, "identities are largely social products, formed in relation to others and how we think they view us." And Frith, a socio-musicologist, argues that popular music has such connections. For music fans, the genres, artists, and songs in which people find meaning, thus, function as potential "places" through which one's identity can be positioned in relation to others: they act as chains that hold at least parts of one's identity in place. The connections made through shared musical passions provide a sense of safety and security in the notion that there are groups of similar people who can provide \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① the foundation for social reform
- ② the feedback for pop culture
- ③ the feeling of a community
- ④ the access to traditional songs
- ⑤ the solution for copyright issues

33. The acceleration of human migration toward the shores is a contemporary phenomenon, but the knowledge and understanding of the potential risks regarding coastal living are not. Indeed, even at a time when human-induced greenhouse-gas emissions were not exponentially altering the climate, warming the oceans, and leading to rising seas, our ancestors knew how to better listen to and respect the many movements and warnings of the seas, thus \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, along Japan's coast, hundreds of so-called tsunami stones, some more than six centuries old, were put in place to warn people not to build homes below a certain point. Over the world, moon and tides, winds, rains and hurricanes were naturally guiding humans' settlement choice. [3점]

\* exponentially: 기하급수적으로

- ① ruining natural habitats
- ② leveling the ground evenly
- ③ forming primitive superstitions
- ④ blaming their ancestors
- ⑤ settling farther inland

34. We like to make a show of how much our decisions are based on rational considerations, but the truth is that we are largely governed by our emotions, which continually influence our perceptions. What this means is that the people around you, constantly under the pull of their emotions, change their ideas by the day or by the hour, depending on their mood. You must never assume that what people say or do in a particular moment is a statement of their permanent desires. Yesterday they were in love with your idea; today they seem cold. This will confuse you and if you are not careful, you will waste valuable mental space trying to figure out their real feelings, their mood of the moment, and their fleeting motivations. It is best to \_\_\_\_\_ from their shifting emotions so that you are not caught up in the process. [3점]

\* fleeting: 빨리 지나가는

- ① cultivate both distance and a degree of detachment
- ② find out some clues or hints to their occupation
- ③ learn to be more empathetic for them
- ④ discover honesty in their character
- ⑤ relieve their anxiety and worries

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In countries such as Sweden, the Netherlands, and Kazakhstan, the media are owned by the public but operated by the government. Under this system of ownership, revenue covering the operating costs of newspapers, television stations, and radio stations is generated through public taxes. ① Because of this system of public financing, regulations and policies in many of these countries are designed to guarantee a diversity of sources of information. ② For example, Swedish law requires that at least two newspapers be published in every town. ③ One newspaper is generally liberal, and the second is conservative. ④ Typically, the Swedish prefer watching television to reading newspapers. ⑤ In cases in which one of the papers is unprofitable, Swedish law requires that the town taxes and donations from the city go to support the struggling paper.

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

36.

Memory has two types—implicit and explicit memory. When you learn things without really thinking about it, it's implicit memory or body memory. Knowing how to breathe when you were born is an implicit memory.

- (A) Explicit memories, on the other hand, are the memories or the specific things that you consciously try to recall. You use explicit memory every day on a conscious level.
- (B) No one taught this to you. Some of the things you've learned since childhood also become implicit memories. Implicit memories are imprinted in the brain's autonomic portion; that is why even after years of not riding a bike you still know how to ride.
- (C) Trying to find the keys, trying to remember when an event is supposed to take place, where it's going to be held, and with whom you are going. Explicit memories are the tasks you have written down on your calendar or planner.

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

37.

For its time, ancient Greek civilization was remarkably advanced. The Greeks figured out mathematics, geometry, and calculus long before calculators were available. Centuries before telescopes were invented, they proposed that the earth might rotate on an axis or revolve around the sun.

- (A) But they were still a primitive people. There were many aspects of the world around them that they didn't understand very well. They had big questions, like *Why are we here?* and *Why is smoke coming out of that nearby volcano?*
- (B) Myths provided answers to those questions. They were educational tools, passing knowledge from one generation to the next. They also taught morality and conveyed truth about the complexity of life. In this way, the Greeks were able to understand right and wrong in their lives.
- (C) Along with these mathematical, scientific advances, the Greeks produced some of the early dramatic plays and poetry. In a world ruled by powerful kings and bloodthirsty warriors, the Greeks even developed the idea of democracy.

\* geometry: 기하학

- 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.

However, when you start putting the plan into practice to achieve your goal, the happiness, excitement, and a lot of fuel suddenly disappear.

When we set a plan, we are very excited about it. ( ① ) In this stage, we can even imagine ourselves victoriously dancing on the top of that mountain, feeling successful and ultimately happy. ( ② ) That is because the road to your goal, the implementation of the plan is not as appealing as the plan. ( ③ ) You can easily lose motivation when you face the plain reality of the road to success. ( ④ ) The road is paved with grey stones and offers less intense emotions than those imagined at the beginning. ( ⑤ ) When you reach the end and look back at the road, however, you'll realize how much more valuable, colorful, and meaningful it was than you anticipated it to be in the moment.

39.

When Kaldi reported his observation to the local monastery, the abbot became the first person to brew a pot of coffee and note its flavor and alerting effect when he drank it.

Although humans have been drinking coffee for centuries, it is not clear just where coffee originated or who first discovered it. ( ① ) However, the predominant legend has it that a goatherd discovered coffee in the Ethiopian highlands. ( ② ) Various dates for this legend include 900 BC, 300 AD, and 800 AD. ( ③ ) Regardless of the actual date, it is said that Kaldi, the goatherd, noticed that his goats did not sleep at night after eating berries from what would later be known as a coffee tree. ( ④ ) Word of the awakening effects and the pleasant taste of this new beverage soon spread beyond the monastery. ( ⑤ ) The story of Kaldi might be more fable than fact, but at least some historical evidence indicates that coffee did originate in the Ethiopian highlands.

\* abbot: 수도원장

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If you want to modify people's behavior, is it better to highlight the benefits of changing or the costs of not changing? According to Peter Salovey, one of the originators of the concept of emotional intelligence, it depends on whether they perceive the new behavior as safe or risky. If they think the behavior is safe, we should emphasize all the good things that will happen if they do it—they'll want to act immediately to obtain those certain gains. But when people believe a behavior is risky, that approach doesn't work. They're already comfortable with the status quo, so the benefits of change aren't attractive, and the stop system kicks in. Instead, we need to destabilize the status quo and emphasize the bad things that will happen if they don't change. Taking a risk is more appealing when they're faced with a guaranteed loss if they don't. The prospect of a certain loss brings the go system online.

\* status quo: 현재 상태



The way to modify people's behavior depends on their \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_: if the new behavior is regarded as safe, emphasizing the rewards works but if regarded as risky, highlighting the loss of staying \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ works.

- (A)                      (B)
- ① perception        ..... changed
- ② perception        ..... unchanged
- ③ recognition       ..... changed
- ④ consistency       ..... unchanged
- ⑤ consistency       ..... focused

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

I asked Kenichi Ohmae, a global management consultant, if he could sense whether a company was going to be successful. Was there something he could smell or sense when he was in an organization that suggested this company was going to be a winner? He said, "Yes," and added "if a company is not afraid to ask questions, if everyone asks questions from the CEO down to the office boy, if they ask questions like 'Why do we do it this way?' then this company will succeed." So the inquisitive mind is an essential ingredient for future success.

This is echoed by Susan Greenfield, a British scientist. She confirmed the need to \_\_\_\_\_ old practices. She wanted to deliver the message to budding young scientists that searching for the new possibilities with the inquisitive mind would be essential to be successful. And she said, "Never take anything for granted: always question everything. Always question old practices. Look at the evidence and if you are not satisfied with it, you can see an alternative. You have to question the out-of-date ideas."

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Successful CEOs Treat Customers
- ② Questioning Is a Necessity for Success
- ③ Development Comes from Experiences
- ④ Following Rules Gives You a Shortcut
- ⑤ Evidence: The Beginning of Science

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① record                      ② activate                      ③ embrace
- ④ challenge                      ⑤ understand

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Anna, a 9-year-old girl, finished attending elementary school till 4th grade at a small village. For the 5th grade, she transferred to a school in a city. It was the first day of her school and (a) she went to her new school by bus. All students started going to their classes. She also made it to her classroom after asking fellow students for directions.

(B)

When everyone except Anna had submitted their answer papers, Ms. Taylor told (b) her, "Dear, write down what you know. It's fine." Anna said, "I was thinking that there are so many things. I don't know which seven I can pick to write." Eventually, she handed her answer paper to Ms. Taylor. The teacher started reading her students' answers aloud and the majority had answered them correctly such as The Great Wall of China, Colosseum, Stonehenge, etc.

(C)

At last Ms. Taylor picked up Anna's answer paper and started reading. "The Seven Wonders are — To be able to See, To be able to Hear, To be able to Feel, To Laugh, To Think, To be Kind, To Love!" After reading Anna's answer, (c) she was touched and all her students were also deeply moved. Today, a girl from a small village reminded them about the precious gifts, truly a wonder, which they already knew but easily forgot.

(D)

Upon seeing Anna's simple clothing and knowing (d) she was from a small village, some students in the classroom started making fun of her. Ms. Taylor, Anna's new homeroom teacher, soon arrived and introduced (e) her to the class and said that she would be studying with them. Then the teacher told the students to be ready for the surprise test now! She told everyone to write down the Seven Wonders of the world. Everyone started writing the answer to the unexpected test quickly.

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. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Anna는 도시에 있는 학교로 전학을 했다.
- ② Anna는 학급에서 가장 늦게 답안지를 제출했다.
- ③ 선생님은 학생들이 쓴 답안지를 읽어 주었다.
- ④ 모든 학생들은 Anna가 쓴 답을 듣고 실망했다.
- ⑤ 학생들은 예상하지 못했던 시험을 치르게 되었다.

※ 확인 사항

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