

제3 교시

영어 영역

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Oh, great! Can you lend it to me?
 - ② Why don't you buy a sleeping bag?
 - ③ You should hurry and finish packing.
 - ④ I wonder if you have an extra raincoat.
 - ⑤ Right. Planning for a trip is always fun.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① I need to fix it as soon as possible.
 - ② If you need a cell phone, you can use mine.
 - ③ On the way home, I checked a text message.
 - ④ You shouldn't use your cell phone while walking.
 - ⑤ The problem is that the battery doesn't last long.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 변경된 수업 일정을 공지하려고
 - ② 실내 장식 아이디어를 공모하려고
 - ③ 기숙사 내 행사 연기를 안내하려고
 - ④ 식당 공사로 인한 불편함을 사과하려고
 - ⑤ 누전으로 인한 화재 예방법을 알려려고
- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 의사소통 능력은 리더십의 필수 항목이다.
 - ② 신체 건강을 위해 꾸준히 운동을 해야 한다.
 - ③ 팀 스포츠는 의사소통 능력 발달에 효과적이다.
 - ④ 동료들과 함께 하는 운동은 협동심을 향상시킬 수 있다.
 - ⑤ 토론 시 자신의 의견을 정확하게 표현하는 것이 중요하다.
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 초상화가 - 연예인 ② 구독자 - 신문사 편집장
 - ③ 여행자 - 관광 안내원 ④ 환경운동가 - 출판사 직원
 - ⑤ 사진작가 - 잡지사 기자

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



- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 연습 시간 확인하기 ② 코치에게 전화 걸기
 - ③ 담임 선생님과 상담하기 ④ 학교에서 아들 데려오기
 - ⑤ 축구 경기 좌석 예약하기
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 그룹 스터디에 참여할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 팔에 부상을 입어서
 - ② 축제를 진행하게 되어서
 - ③ 사촌 병문안을 가야 해서
 - ④ 바이올린을 가르쳐야 해서
 - ⑤ 피아노 연주를 맡게 되어서
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.
 - ① \$90 ② \$93 ③ \$100 ④ \$103 ⑤ \$143
- 대화를 듣고, fabric calendar에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 판매 목적 ② 가격 ③ 판매 기간
 - ④ 크기 ⑤ 구매 방법
- Okla Readers Theater Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 2010년에 대회가 처음 시작되었다.
 - ② 올해 20개의 고등학교가 참가했다.
 - ③ 학년 제한 없이 누구나 대회에 참가할 수 있다.
 - ④ 공연 복장을 따로 준비할 필요가 없다.
 - ⑤ 공연은 4분에서 7분 사이의 길이여야 한다.

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

Ovens

	Model	Size	Timer (Minutes)	Customer Rating	Price
①	A	Small	75	5 stars	\$55
②	B	Medium	60	4.5 stars	\$79
③	C	Medium	75	3 stars	\$85
④	D	Big	75	5 stars	\$90
⑤	E	Big	90	4.5 stars	\$105

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

Woman: _____

- ① Cheer up! You'll do better next time.
- ② That test was easier than I expected.
- ③ I'll try it and let you know how it goes.
- ④ Don't worry. You already prepared for the test.
- ⑤ Keep in mind that actions speak louder than words.

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

Man: _____

- ① You're right. It's not easy to win a free drone.
- ② That's great. I'm going to download the app right now.
- ③ Absolutely. That's why I usually use the app to study.
- ④ I don't think so. Following the safety tips is most important.
- ⑤ Sure, the government should reduce regulations on drones.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Olivia가 Joy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Olivia: _____

- ① Do you mind if I study after you go to sleep?
- ② You should've studied harder to pass the exam.
- ③ Don't worry. I can help you with difficult problems.
- ④ Can you turn off the light when you finish studying?
- ⑤ I agree. Just tell her that you can't sleep because of her.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① medicinal benefits of garlic
- ② home remedies for pain relief
- ③ healthy recipes that use garlic
- ④ tips to prevent chronic diseases
- ⑤ various ingredients for a healthy diet

17. 언급된 질병이 아닌 것은?

- ① fungal infections ② diabetes ③ flu
- ④ cancer ⑤ heart disease

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Terry Walter,

I am the principal of Springfield Public School. As you know, Springfield Public School is located at the intersection of First Street and Pine Street. The safety of our children is at risk largely due to the disregard for speed limits by motorists traveling along Pine Street. I have regularly witnessed vehicles traveling far in excess of the speed limit on Pine Street. Additionally, parents have expressed concern for the safety of their children who must cross Pine Street. For these reasons, we are requesting the installation of speed bumps on Pine Street. I know that one of our missions, as well as ours, is to ensure that our young people are afforded a safe and secure environment to and from school each day. I anticipate that your approval of this request will greatly improve the safety of our children.

Sincerely,
Emma Hudson

- ① 과속 차량 특별 단속 실시를 촉구하려고
- ② 교차로 교통신호 체계 개선을 건의하려고
- ③ 학생 대상 교통안전교육 강의를 부탁하려고
- ④ 제한속도 규정 표지판 교체 시기를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 학교 주변 도로에 과속방지턱 설치를 요청하려고

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rivera, who was closest to the dispenser, spun around. He cast about, looking for the source of the fire, and for a second Steve thought he might miss the smoke. Then Rivera grabbed the burning cylinder and headed for the edge of the flight deck. There was a crack like a rifle shot. Sparks and rockets ripped apart the night. Rivera rolled on the ground. His entire arm was a glowing torch. Steve ran. When he reached the burning man, he plunged to his knees and ripped off his float coat. He used the vest to smother the flames on Rivera's arm and back, screaming for a medic (even though he knew he wouldn't be heard.

* smother: (불을) 덮어 끄다

- ① urgent and desperate ② exciting and festive
- ③ gloomy and mysterious ④ boring and monotonous
- ⑤ romantic and passionate

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you enter a store, what do you see? It is quite likely that you will see many options and choices. It doesn't matter whether you want to buy tea, coffee, jeans, or a phone. In all these situations, we are basically flooded with options from which we can choose. What will happen if we ask someone, whether online or offline, if he or she prefers having more alternatives or less? The majority of people will tell us that they prefer having more alternatives. This finding is interesting because, as science suggests, the more options we have, the harder our decision making process will be. The thing is that when the amount of options exceeds a certain level, our decision making will start to suffer.

- ① 공정한 거래는 경제 정의 실현에 기여한다.
- ② 신중한 선택으로 불필요한 소비를 줄일 수 있다.
- ③ 구매 방법에 따라 제품에 대한 만족도가 달라진다.
- ④ 선택의 폭이 넓어질수록 의사 결정은 더 어려워진다.
- ⑤ 생산과정의 투명성 확보는 소비자의 권리를 증진시킨다.

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What we need in education is not measurement, accountability, or standards. While these can be useful tools for improvement, they should hardly occupy center stage. Our focus should instead be on making sure we are giving our youth an education that is going to arm them to save humanity. We are faced with unprecedented perils, and these perils are multiplying and pushing at our collective gates. We should be bolstering curriculum that helps young people mature into ethical adults who feel a responsibility to the global community. Without this sense of responsibility we have seen that many talented individuals give in to their greed and pride, and this destroys economies, ecosystems, and entire species. While we certainly should not abandon efforts to develop standards in different content areas, and also strengthen the STEM subjects, we need to take seriously our need for an education centered on global responsibility. If we don't, we risk extinction.

* bolster: 강화하다

- ① 융합 교육 강화를 위한 정책을 조속히 수립해야 한다.
- ② 학생 자치활동을 통해 민주 시민 의식을 함양해야 한다.
- ③ 교육은 미래 산업에 대비한 인재 육성에 앞장서야 한다.
- ④ 급변하는 미래에 대비하기 위해 교육과정을 다양화해야 한다.
- ⑤ 교육은 지구 공동체에 책임감을 가진 도덕적 인간을 길러내야 한다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although we don't know the full neurological effects of digital technologies on young children's development, we do know that all screen time is not created equal. For example, reading an e-book, videoconferencing with grandma, or showing your child a picture you just took of them is not the same as the passive, television-watching screen time that concerns many parents and educators. So, rather than focusing on *how much* children are interacting with screens, parents and educators are turning their focus instead to *what* children are interacting with and *who* is talking with them about their experiences. Though parents may be tempted to hand a child a screen and walk away, guiding children's media experiences helps them build important 21st Century skills, such as critical thinking and media literacy.

- ① the predictors of children's screen media addiction
- ② reasons for children's preference for screen media
- ③ importance of what experiences kids have with screens
- ④ effects of the amount of screen time on kids' social skills
- ⑤ necessity of parental control on children's physical activities

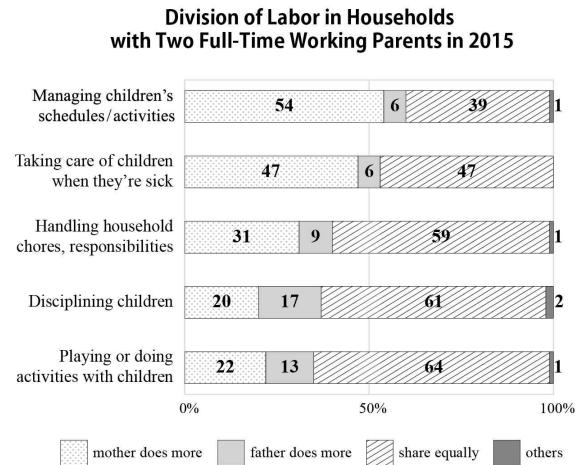
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many parents do not understand why their teenagers occasionally behave in an irrational or dangerous way. At times, it seems like teens don't think things through or fully consider the consequences of their actions. Adolescents differ from adults in the way they behave, solve problems, and make decisions. There is a biological explanation for this difference. Studies have shown that brains continue to mature and develop throughout adolescence and well into early adulthood. Scientists have identified a specific region of the brain that is responsible for immediate reactions including fear and aggressive behavior. This region develops early. However, the frontal cortex, the area of the brain that controls reasoning and helps us think before we act, develops later. This part of the brain is still changing and maturing well into adulthood.

* frontal cortex: 전두엽

- ① Use Your Brain to the Fullest
- ② Exercise Boosts Kids' Brain Health
- ③ Fear Leads to Aggressive Behaviors
- ④ Teen Brains: On the Way to Maturity
- ⑤ Kids' Emotional Attachment to Parents

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the division of labor in households where both parents work full-time in 2015. ① The percentage of "mother does more" households in every category is higher than that of "father does more" households. ② While the category with the highest percentage of "mother does more" households is "Managing children's schedules/activities," the category with the highest percentage of "father does more" households is "Disciplining children." ③ When it comes to taking care of children when they're sick, the percentage of "mother does more" households is the same as that of "share equally" households. ④ The percentage of "share equally" households is over two times higher than that of "mother does more" households in three categories. ⑤ The category that shows the highest percentage of "share equally" households is "Playing or doing activities with children," followed by the category "Disciplining children."

25. Shah Rukh Khan에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Shah Rukh Khan is an Indian film actor and producer. Khan studied economics in college but spent much of his time at Delhi's Theatre Action Group, where he studied acting. He moved from Delhi to Mumbai to pursue a full-time career in Bollywood, which led him to great fame. Referred to in the media as the "King of Bollywood" or "King Khan," he has appeared in more than 80 Bollywood films. In 2007, the French government awarded Khan the Order of Arts and Letters for his contribution to cinema. He is regularly featured on lists of the most influential people in Indian culture, and in 2008, he was chosen as one of the 50 most powerful people in the world. Khan's philanthropic endeavors have provided health care and disaster relief, and he was honored with UNESCO's Pyramide con Marni award in 2011 for his support of children's education.

- ① 인도의 영화배우이자 제작자이다.
- ② 대학에서 경제학을 공부했다.
- ③ 80편이 넘는 Bollywood 영화에 출연했다.
- ④ 2007년에 세계에서 가장 영향력 있는 50인 중 한 명으로 선정되었다.
- ⑤ 아동 교육에 대한 후원으로 2011년에 UNESCO에서 상을 받았다.

26. Dancing Rabbit Ecovillage Tours & Open House에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



**Dancing Rabbit Ecovillage
Tours & Open House**

Come visit Dancing Rabbit Ecovillage and see how our people create an environmentally friendly culture!

Regular Tours

- Dates: 2nd and 4th Saturdays of every month (Apr. to Oct.)
- Hours: 1 p.m. – 3 p.m.
- Price: Free of charge

Special Tours

If you are unable to come to our regularly scheduled Saturday tour, you can email us to schedule an alternate tour. (Email: info@rabbitecov.org)

- 1 person: \$15
- Groups of 2 – 4 people: \$25 per group
- Groups of 5 or more people: \$5 per person

Annual Open House

- Date: Saturday, September 8, 2018
- Free tours begin every half hour from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

For more information, please call 567-555-8899.

- ① 정기 투어는 매월 첫째, 셋째 주에 운영된다.
- ② 정기 투어는 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 특별 투어는 2인 이상일 경우에만 가능하다.
- ④ 5인 이상으로 구성된 그룹의 특별 투어 비용은 1인당 \$5이다.
- ⑤ 오픈하우스 무료 투어는 오후 2시부터 시작된다.

27. A Midsummer Night's Dream Audition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A Midsummer Night's Dream Audition

a musical adaptation of the William Shakespeare play

We are looking for dancers for the musical *A Midsummer Night's Dream* that will open at the Elliot Arts Center in the spring of 2019.

- When:
 - Saturday, Dec. 15, 2018 (9 a.m. until 6 p.m.)
 - Sunday, Dec. 16, 2018 (9 a.m. until 11 a.m.)
- Where: Studio Vahn

Requirement

- a modern /ballet dance background
- ability to sing preferred
- no prior stage experience required

Registration

- If you are interested in auditioning, email us at casting@studiovahn.com.
- Please include in your email:
 - a completed application form with current photos
 - a signed guardian consent form (only teens)
- All applications must be received by Friday, Nov. 30, 2018.

For more information, visit www.studiovahn.com.

- ① 2019년 봄에 있을 공연을 위한 무용수들을 모집한다.
- ② 일요일은 오전 오디션만 가능하다.
- ③ 이전 무대 경험이 요구된다.
- ④ 십 대 참가자는 보호자의 동의서를 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 신청 마감일은 2018년 11월 30일이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Are cats liquid or solid? That's the kind of question that could win a scientist an Ig Nobel Prize, a parody of the Nobel Prize that honors research that "makes people laugh, then think." But it wasn't with this in mind ① that Marc-Antoine Fardin, a physicist at Paris Diderot University, set out to find out whether house cats flow. Fardin noticed that these furry pets can adapt to the shape of the container they sit in ② similarly to what fluids such as water do. So he applied rheology, the branch of physics that deals with the deformation of matter, to calculate the time ③ it takes for cats to take up the space of a vase or bathroom sink. The conclusion? Cats can be either liquid or solid, depending on the circumstances. A cat in a small box will behave like a fluid, ④ filled up all the space. But a cat in a bathtub full of water will try to minimize its contact with it and ⑤ behave very much like a solid.

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

A phenomenon in social psychology, the Pratfall Effect states that an individual's perceived attractiveness increases or decreases after he or she makes a mistake—depending on the individual's (A) perceived/hidden competence. As celebrities are generally considered to be competent individuals, and often even presented as flawless or perfect in certain aspects, committing blunders will make one's humanness endearing to others. Basically, those who never make mistakes are perceived as being less attractive and "likable" than those who make occasional mistakes. Perfection, or the attribution of that quality to individuals, (B) creates/narrows a perceived distance that the general public cannot relate to—making those who never make mistakes perceived as being less attractive or likable. However, this can also have the opposite effect—if a perceived average or less than average competent person makes a mistake, he or she will be (C) more/less attractive and likable to others.

* blunder: 부주의하거나 어리석은 실수

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | perceived | creates | less |
| ② | perceived | narrows | more |
| ③ | perceived | creates | more |
| ④ | hidden | creates | less |
| ⑤ | hidden | narrows | less |

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A lovely little girl was holding two apples with both hands. Her mom came in and softly asked her little daughter with a smile, "My sweetie, could you give your mom one of your two apples?" The girl looked up at ① her for some seconds. Then ② she suddenly took a quick bite of one apple, and then quickly of the other. Although the mom felt the smile on her face freeze, she tried hard not to reveal ③ her disappointment. Then the little girl handed one of her bitten apples to ④ her, and said, "Mommy, here you are. This is the sweeter one." There, ⑤ she realized no matter who you are, how experienced you are, and how knowledgeable you think you are, you should always delay judgment.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Online environments vary widely in how easily you can save whatever happens there, what I call its *recordability* and *preservability*. Even though the design, activities, and membership of social media might change over time, the content of what people posted usually remains intact. Email, video, audio, and text messages can be saved. When perfect preservation is possible, time has been suspended. Whenever you want, you can go back to reexamine those events from the past. In other situations, _____ slips between our fingers, even challenging our reality testing about whether something existed at all, as when an email that we seem to remember receiving mysteriously disappears from our inbox. The slightest accidental tap of the finger can send an otherwise everlasting document into nothingness. [3점]

- ① scarcity
- ② creativity
- ③ acceleration
- ④ permanency
- ⑤ mysteriousness

32. Verbal and nonverbal signs are not only relevant but also significant to intercultural communication. The breakdown of them helps to identify aspects of conversations. Here is an excellent example. Newly hired Indian and Pakistani assistants in a staff cafeteria at Heathrow Airport were often perceived as rude or uncooperative by their supervisors and the airport staff, while the Indian and Pakistani women complained of discrimination. Observation revealed that _____ were the primary cause. When the staff ordered meat, the cafeteria assistant was supposed to ask them whether they would like to have some gravy. Instead of saying "gravy?" with a rising intonation, the Asian assistants would say "gravy" with a falling intonation, which is their normal way of asking a question. However, this may appear rude to native speakers of English: "gravy" with falling intonation came across as a statement, suggesting "This is gravy. Take it or leave it." [3점]

* gravy: 육즙·밀가루·우유로 만든 소스

- ① frequent pauses
- ② moral standards
- ③ first impressions
- ④ food preferences
- ⑤ intonation patterns

33. Science can only tell us how the world appears to us, not how it is independent of our observation of it, and therefore *right now* will always elude science. When you look into space, you are looking into an ancient past. Some of the stars are already long dead yet we still see them because of their traveling light. Let's say that we are on one of those stars situated roughly sixty million light-years away. If we had a really awesome telescope pointed at the earth, we would see the dinosaurs walking around. The end of the universe is probably so old that if we had that telescope, we might be able to see the beginning. Besides faraway things, even the immediate objects around us are _____ because there is still a time lag for the reflection of light to reach our eyes. Every sensation our body feels has to wait for the information to be carried to the brain. [3점]

* elude: 교묘하게 벗어나다[피하다]

- ① results of the big bang
- ② derived from exploration
- ③ all afterimages of the past
- ④ mixes of light, colors, and shading
- ⑤ signs directly encoded in our genes

34. For many centuries European science, and knowledge in general, was recorded in Latin—a language that no one spoke any longer and that had to be learned in schools. Very few individuals, probably less than one percent, had the means to study Latin enough to read books in that language and therefore to participate in the intellectual discourse of the times. Moreover, few people had access to books, which were handwritten, scarce, and expensive. The great explosion of scientific creativity in Europe was certainly helped by the sudden spread of information brought about by Gutenberg's use of movable type in printing and by the legitimation of everyday languages, which rapidly replaced Latin as the medium of discourse. In sixteenth-century Europe it became much easier to make a creative contribution not necessarily because more creative individuals were born then than in previous centuries or because social supports became more favorable, but because _____. [3점]

- ① the number of rich people increased
- ② information became more widely accessible
- ③ people were able to learn Latin more easily
- ④ education provided equal opportunities for all
- ⑤ new methods of scientific research were introduced

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Calling your pants "blue jeans" almost seems redundant because practically all denim is blue. While jeans are probably the most versatile pants in your wardrobe, blue actually isn't a particularly neutral color.

- (A) The natural indigo dye used in the first jeans, on the other hand, would stick only to the outside of the threads. When the indigo-dyed denim is washed, tiny amounts of that dye get washed away, and the thread comes with them.
- (B) Ever wonder why it's the most commonly used hue? Blue was the chosen color for denim because of the chemical properties of blue dye. Most dyes will permeate fabric in hot temperatures, making the color stick.
- (C) The more denim was washed, the softer it would get, eventually achieving that worn-in, made-just-for-me feeling you probably get with your favorite jeans. That softness made jeans the trousers of choice for laborers.

* hue: 색상 ** permeate: 스며[배어]들다

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

36.

Your concepts are a primary tool for your brain to guess the meaning of incoming sensory inputs.

- (A) When Westerners hear Indonesian gamelan music for the first time, which is based on seven pitches per octave with varied tunings, it's more likely to sound like noise. A brain that's been wired by listening to twelve-tone scales doesn't have a concept for that music.
- (B) All people of Western culture with normal hearing have a concept for this ubiquitous scale, even if they can't explicitly describe it. Not all music uses this scale, however.
- (C) For example, concepts give meaning to changes in sound pressure so you hear them as words or music instead of random noise. In Western culture, most music is based on an octave divided into twelve equally spaced pitches: the equal-tempered scale codified by Johann Sebastian Bach in the 17th century.

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

[37~38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

However, when a bill was introduced in Congress to outlaw such rules, the credit card lobby turned its attention to language.

Framing matters in many domains. (①) When credit cards started to become popular forms of payment in the 1970s, some retail merchants wanted to charge different prices to their cash and credit card customers. (②) To prevent this, credit card companies adopted rules that forbade their retailers from charging different prices to cash and credit customers. (③) Its preference was that if a company charged different prices to cash and credit customers, the credit price should be considered the "normal" (default) price and the cash price a discount — rather than the alternative of making the cash price the usual price and charging a surcharge to credit card customers. (④) The credit card companies had a good intuitive understanding of what psychologists would come to call "framing." (⑤) The idea is that choices depend, in part, on the way in which problems are stated. [3점]

38.

This allows the solids to carry the waves more easily and efficiently, resulting in a louder sound.

Tap your finger on the surface of a wooden table or desk, and observe the loudness of the sound you hear. Then, place your ear flat on top of the table or desk. (①) With your finger about one foot away from your ear, tap the table top and observe the loudness of the sound you hear again. (②) The volume of the sound you hear with your ear on the desk is much louder than with it off the desk. (③) Sound waves are capable of traveling through many solid materials as well as through air. (④) Solids, like wood for example, transfer the sound waves much better than air typically does because the molecules in a solid substance are much closer and more tightly packed together than they are in air. (⑤) The density of the air itself also plays a determining factor in the loudness of sound waves passing through it.

* molecule: 분자

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

At their heart, games differ from other media in one fundamental way: they offer players the chance to influence outcomes through their own efforts. ① With rare exception, this is not true of film, novels, or television. ② Readers and viewers of these other media follow along, reacting to the story and its twists and turns, without having a direct personal impact on the events they witness. ③ In the same manner, video games can have a negative impact on spending habits if players buy many game-related items and continually upgrade software and hardware packages. ④ In games, players have the unique ability to control what unfolds. ⑤ As Sid Meier, a game designer, once said, "A good game is a series of interesting choices."

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

A primary school teacher is helping students to understand fractional parts by using what she thinks is a commonplace reference. "Today, we're going to talk about cutting up a Thanksgiving holiday favorite — pumpkin pie." She continues with an explanation of parts. Well into her discourse, a young African American boy, looking puzzled, asks, "What is pumpkin pie?" Most African Americans are likely to serve sweet potato pie for holiday dinners. In fact, one of the ways that African American parents explain pumpkin pie to their children is to say that it is something like sweet potato pie. For them, sweet potato pie is the common referent. Even the slight difference of being unfamiliar with pumpkin pie can serve as a source of interference for the student. Rather than be engaged actively in the lesson, he may have been preoccupied with trying to imagine pumpkin pie: What does it taste like? How does it smell? Is its texture chunky like apple or cherry pie? In the mind of a child, all of these questions can become more of the focus than the subject of fractions that the teacher is attempting to teach.

* fraction: 분수



Even small differences in _____ (A) _____ knowledge have the potential to affect students' _____ (B) _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① cultural | learning |
| ② cultural | responsibility |
| ③ mathematical | imagination |
| ④ mathematical | intelligence |
| ⑤ nutritional | development |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In 2000, James Kuklinski of the University of Illinois led an influential experiment in which more than 1,000 Illinois residents were asked questions about welfare. More than half indicated that they were confident that their answers were correct—but in fact, only three percent of the people got more than half of the questions right. Perhaps more disturbingly, the ones who were the *most* confident they were right were generally the ones who knew the least about the topic. Kuklinski calls this sort of response the “I know I’m right” syndrome. “It implies not only that most people will resist correcting their factual beliefs,” he wrote, “but also that the very people who most need to correct them will be least likely to do so.”

How can we have things so wrong and be so sure that we’re right? Part of the answer lies in the way our brains are wired. Generally, people tend to seek _____. There is a substantial body of psychological research showing that people tend to interpret information with an eye toward reinforcing their preexisting views. If we believe something about the world, we are more likely to passively accept as truth any information that confirms our beliefs, and actively dismiss information that doesn’t. This is known as “motivated reasoning.” Whether or not the consistent information is accurate, we might accept it as fact, as confirmation of our beliefs. This makes us more confident in said beliefs, and even less likely to entertain facts that contradict them.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Belief Wins Over Fact
 - ② Still Judge by Appearance?
 - ③ All You Need Is Motivation
 - ④ Facilitate Rational Reasoning
 - ⑤ Correct Errors at the Right Time
42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① diversity ② accuracy ③ popularity
 - ④ consistency ⑤ collaboration

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Once, there were two woodcutters—a young, strong one and an old one—cutting down trees in a jungle. The young man was very hardworking. On his first day, (a) he worked through his break time and complained that the old man was wasting time, taking several breaks to eat and drink. That day, the young woodcutter brought 15 trees to their boss. “Fantastic!” the boss said. “Keep up the great work!”

(B)

It was as if the old man worked through the break time just as (b) he did. So, the young woodcutter decided to work harder the next day. Unfortunately, the results were even worse. “I must be losing my strength,” the young man thought. One day, the old man invited him for a drink during the break time. The young man refused and said he had no extra time. Then, the old man smiled and said to him, “It is a waste of effort to keep chopping trees without re-sharpening your axe. Sooner or later, you will have to give up because you’ve spent too much energy.”

(C)

Highly motivated by his words, the young woodcutter tried harder the next day, but (c) he could only bring ten trees. The third day he tried even harder, but he was only able to bring seven trees. Day after day, he was bringing less and less trees. As time went by, (d) he noticed that even though he worked through his break time and hardly took a rest, the old woodcutter was cutting down the same amount of trees as him—and sometimes chopped down even more.

(D)

Suddenly the young woodcutter realized that during break times while the old man was having a drink, he was also re-sharpening his axe, which the young woodcutter never did. That’s how (e) he could chop more than the young man in less time! The old man said that we all need time to relax, to think and meditate, and to learn and grow. If we don’t take the time to sharpen the “axe,” we will become dull and lose our effectiveness.

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 the young woodcutter에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 쉬는 시간에도 열심히 일했다.
 - ② 첫 날 15개의 나무를 가져왔다.
 - ③ 쉬는 시간에 함께 음료를 마시자는 노인의 초대를 거절했다.
 - ④ 가져온 나무의 수는 점점 늘어났다.
 - ⑤ 노인이 쉬는 시간에 도끼날을 갈고 있었다는 사실을 깨달았다.

* 확인 사항
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.