

영어 영역

홀수형

성명		수험 번호																		
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○ 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.

○ 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.

올라온 만큼 아름다운 우리 길

○ 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.

○ 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

- I. 50분 시간에 맞춰서 푸시길 바랍니다!
- II. 기출이 EBS보다 더 중요합니다. 꼼꼼히 확인하세요.
- III. 끝까지 가야 이깁니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Supporter:

I am writing to ask you to financially support the Marine Biodiversity Preservation Campaign. Global marine biodiversity is increasingly endangered, and coral reefs are among the most threatened marine environments on Earth. This is particularly true for the reefs in the Coral Triangle Region. With your donation, we can preserve fragile coral reefs around the world. For more information on how to donate, please visit www.marinebio.org/reefs.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Braulio Ferreira

* coral reef: 산호초

- ① 산호초 특별 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ② 환경 보호 지원 정책을 공모하려고
- ③ 산호초 보호를 위한 기부를 부탁하려고
- ④ 해양 생태계 보호 법률 제정을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 산호초 다양성에 관한 연구 결과를 설명하려고

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

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm. He had been looking forward to this field trip. It was the first field trip for his history course. His history professor had recommended it to the class, and Jonas had signed up enthusiastically. He was the first to board the bus in the morning. The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace. Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields. The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him. He had expected to see some old castles and historical monuments, but now he saw nothing like that awaiting him. "What can I learn from these boring fields?" Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

- ① excited → disappointed ② indifferent → thrilled
- ③ amazed → horrified ④ surprised → relieved
- ⑤ worried → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Assertiveness may seem to some people to be uncharacteristic of counselors. If your picture of a counselor is someone who never disagrees, always "goes along," wants everything to be nice all the time, and only does what other people want him or her to do, this is not a picture of an assertive counselor. Being assertive does not have to mean being disagreeable. Being a counselor does not mean that you should simply be silent when someone tells a racist joke. An assertive counselor would find a way to call that person's attention to the fact that the joke is racist, explaining how it offended the hearer, and suggesting ways similar jokes could be avoided. Being assertive is a highly developed skill — it should fit nicely in the counselor's repertoire of techniques.

- ① 상담사는 상대방의 감정을 해치는 농담을 하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 상담사는 자기 생각을 분명하게 드러낼 줄도 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상담사는 항상 친절한 태도로 상담을 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 상담사는 정기적으로 상담 기술 교육을 받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 상담사는 상담 기록을 철저히 관리해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 **journey edges** 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core at one time started out as **journey edges**. For example, retailers often boost sales with accompanying support such as assembly or installation services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission incomplete. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery, it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. Another example is the business-to-business service contracts that are layered on top of software sales. Maintenance, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself into a do-it-for-me solution originally resulted from exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 ** intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough to their core products
- ⑤ providing extra services beyond customers' primary purchase

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One difference between winners and losers is how they handle losing. Even for the best companies and most accomplished professionals, long track records of success are punctuated by slips, slides, and mini-turnarounds. Even the team that wins the game might make mistakes and lag behind for part of it. That's why the ability to recover quickly is so important. Troubles are ubiquitous. Surprises can fall from the sky like volcanic ash and appear to change everything. That's why one prominent scholar said, "Anything can look like a failure in the middle." Thus, a key factor in high achievement is bouncing back from the low points.

- ① 경영의 전문화는 일류 기업의 조건이다.
- ② 위기 관리에는 전문가의 조언이 필요하다.
- ③ 합리적 소비는 필요와 욕구의 구분에서 비롯된다.
- ④ 폭넓은 인간 관계는 성공의 필수 요소이다.
- ⑤ 실패를 빨리 극복하는 것이 성공의 열쇠이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A strategic vision has little value to the organization unless it's effectively communicated down the line to lower-level managers and employees. It would be difficult for a vision statement to provide direction to decision makers and energize employees toward achieving long-term strategic intent unless they know of the vision and observe management's commitment to that vision. Communicating the vision to organization members nearly always means putting "where we are going and why" in writing, distributing the statement organizationwide, and having executives personally explain the vision and its justification to as many people as possible. Ideally, executives should present their vision for the company in a manner that reaches out and grabs people's attention. An engaging and convincing strategic vision has enormous motivational value — for the same reason that a stone mason is inspired by building a great cathedral for the ages.

* stone mason: 석공 ** cathedral: 대성당

- ① What Makes a Strategic Vision Successful?
- ② Why Is Creating a Vision Statement Difficult?
- ③ Building a Future: Innovative Leadership Training
- ④ Effective Decision-Making Processes in Organizations
- ⑤ Motivating Employees through Organizational Development

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 7 Asia-Pacific Destinations (2018)

Rank	Destination	International Overnight Arrivals (million)	Average Spend per Day (USD)
1	Bangkok	22.8	\$184
2	Singapore	14.7	\$272
3	Kuala Lumpur	13.8	\$142
4	Tokyo	12.9	\$196
5	Seoul	11.3	\$155
6	Osaka	10.1	\$223
7	Phuket	9.9	\$247

The table above shows the top seven destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 by international overnight arrivals, with additional information on the average spend per day in those cities. ① Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 22.8 million international overnight arrivals, immediately followed by Singapore with 14.7 million international overnight arrivals. ② Kuala Lumpur was ranked in third place based on the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was more than \$150. ③ Tokyo was ranked in fourth place for the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was \$196. ④ The number of international overnight arrivals in Seoul was larger than that of Osaka. ⑤ Phuket was the only city where the number of international overnight arrivals was less than 10 million, and the average spend per day in this city was \$247.

26. Richard Burton 에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Richard Burton was a highly regarded Welsh actor of stage and screen. He was born in 1925 in South Wales, the twelfth child of a poor miner. Burton was the first member of his family to go to secondary school. Then, he attended Oxford University and later joined the British air force during wartime. After leaving the military in 1947, he made his film debut in 1949, in *The Last Days of Dolwyn*. Richard Burton went on to become a praised actor of stage and screen, who was nominated for an Academy Award seven times, but never won an Oscar. It is well-known that he had a powerful voice overwhelming the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. His final film was an adaptation of George Orwell's famous novel, *1984*.

- ① South Wales 에서 가난한 광부의 12번째 아이로 태어났다.
- ② 전쟁 기간 중 영국 공군에 입대했다.
- ③ 인정받는 연기가 되어, Oscar 상을 7번 수상했다.
- ④ 힘 있는 목소리를 가졌던 것으로 잘 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 마지막 영화는 George Orwell의 소설을 각색한 작품이었다.

27. Springfield Science Invention Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Springfield Science Invention Contest

Springfield High School invites all students to participate in the Springfield Science Invention Contest. In this annual contest, you have the opportunity to invent a useful object and show your creativity!

Details

- Judging criteria are creativity and usefulness of the invention.
- Participants must enter in teams of four and can only join one team.
- Submission is limited to one invention per team.

Prizes

- 1st Place — \$50 gift certificate
- 2nd Place — \$30 gift certificate
- 3rd Place — \$10 gift certificate

Note

- Inventions must be submitted to the science lab by October 1, 2020.

For more information, visit www.hsspringfield.edu.

- ① 매년 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 심사 기준은 발명품의 창의성과 유용성이다.
- ③ 발명품은 한 팀당 두 개까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등은 50달러 상품권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 발명품은 과학 실험실로 제출해야 한다.

28. KSFF International Exchange Program 에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

KSFF International Exchange Program

Are you interested in participating in an international exchange program? The Korea-Singapore Friendship Foundation (KSFF) will send high school students to 6 schools in Singapore. This opportunity will be great for developing a global perspective and lifelong memories.



OPPORTUNITY and DATES

- Each school will host 7 to 10 high school students.
- Two weeks: from September 3, 2018, to September 16, 2018

ACTIVITIES

- Classroom participation and extra-curricular activities
- Visiting tourist sites

ACCOMMODATIONS

- KSFF will arrange for participants to stay with local families.

More information is available at www.ksffexchange.net.

Please note: The application must be completed on our website by June 9, 2018.

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 2018년 9월 16일부터 2주간 운영된다.
- ③ 관광지 방문 활동을 포함한다.
- ④ KSFF가 참가자를 위해 현지 가정 체류를 주선한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 신청을 완료해야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Directness and honesty are qualities that our society values ①highly. We expect people to be who they say they ②are and tell us the truth about themselves. Before the advent of computers, anyone who used an ③assuming name was thought to be hiding something disreputable. Inexperienced computer users may continue to feel this way about online contacts. Because so many of the cues ④that we use to evaluate people are missing in cyberspace, computer users need to understand that virtual meeting places are different from face-toface contacts. Until we have good reason to know and trust the people behind the instant message pop-up or the chat room screen, we should remain anonymous and it is not dishonest to ⑤do so.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

The distinctions — between mind and body, and war and peace — appear to have lost credibility altogether, with the result that we now experience ①conflict intruding into everyday life. Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have ②elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making. Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention becomes ③specific. As society has been flooded by digital technology, it has grown ④harder to specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what is conflict. In the ⑤obscure space between mind and body, between war and peace, lie nervous states: individuals and governments living in a state of constant and heightened alertness, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.

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

31. Ethics itself is not primarily concerned with the description of the moral systems of different societies. That task, which remains on the level of description, is one for anthropology or sociology. In contrast, ethics deals with the justification of moral principles (or with the impossibility of such a justification). Nevertheless, ethics must take note of the variations in moral systems, because it has often been claimed that this variety shows that morality is simply a matter of what is customary and that it thus is always relative to particular societies. According to this view, no moral principle can be valid except in the societies in which it is held. Words such as good and bad just mean, it is claimed, “approved in my society” or “disapproved in my society,” and so to search for an objective, or rationally justifiable, ethics is to search for what is, in fact, a(n) _____.

- ① ability ② belief ③ custom
④ idea ⑤ illusion

32. The manner in which people communicate has some obvious relationship to the way in which their society is organized and governed. In ancient oral societies, people were ruled by unpredictable gods who worked in mysterious ways. When human beings learned how to cast their messages and conversations into written language, they were able to begin to _____. They could record history and discover patterns in the weather, their food sources, and the ways of their enemies. They could take more control of their lives, solve some of nature’s mysteries, and become less dependent on the whims of their gods. This posed a severe challenge to those among them who were priests and holy men and women; obviously these leaders regarded writing as subversive, destructive, and sinful. It didn’t take them long to realize that if they could control the writing, they could regain their power as emissaries of the gods.

* whim 변덕 ** subversive 체제 전복적인
*** emissary 사절, 특사

- ① isolate their rule from their society
② challenge the god to renew the bible
③ describe the unknown as ritual creations
④ depend on the unpredictable relationship
⑤ organize their lives in more rational systems

33. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they _____. The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated. [3점]

* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

34. Although prices in most retail outlets are set by the retailer, this does not mean that these prices _____. On any particular day we find that all products have a specific price ticket on them. However, this price may be different from day to day or week to week. The price that the farmer gets from the wholesaler is much more flexible from day to day than the price that the retailer charges consumers. If, for example, bad weather leads to a poor potato crop, then the price that supermarkets have to pay to their wholesalers for potatoes will go up and this will be reflected in the prices they mark on potatoes in their stores. Thus, these prices do reflect the interaction of demand and supply in the wider marketplace for potatoes. Although they do not change in the supermarket from hour to hour to reflect local variations in demand and supply, they do change over time to reflect the underlying conditions of the overall production of and demand for the goods in question. [3점]

- ① reflect the principle of demand and supply
- ② may not change from hour to hour
- ③ go up due to bad weather
- ④ do not adjust to market forces over time
- ⑤ can be changed by the farmer’s active role

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Say you’re driving down the interstate at sixty-five miles an hour with three friends from out of town, and you suddenly say to them, “Hey, there’s that amazing Pink House!” What happens? Probably there’s a lot of sudden head swiveling, and someone’s elbow ends up in someone else’s ribs, and maybe one of your friends gets a glimpse, but probably nobody really gets a chance to see it (and somebody might not believe you if she didn’t see it for herself!). ① What if you had said instead, “Hey, coming up on the right here in about two miles, there’s an amazing huge neon Pink House: watch for it”? ② They’d be ready, they’d know where to look and what to look for, and they’d see what you wanted them to see. ③ We can protect the community by informing the community of the enemy’s existence through alarms. ④ Writers need to advise their readers in a similar way. ⑤ That advice doesn’t always need to be in a thesis statement or a topic sentence, but it does need to happen regularly so that readers don’t miss something crucial.

* swivel (고개를) 핵 돌리다

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

36.

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined.

(A) This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity – hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease.

(B) These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

(C) Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions.

* proliferation 확산

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

37.

Promoting attractive images of one's country is not new, but the conditions for trying to create soft power have changed dramatically in recent years. For one thing, nearly half the countries in the world are now democracies.

(A) Technological advances have led to a dramatic reduction in the cost of processing and transmitting information. The result is an explosion of information, and that has produced a "paradox of plenty." Plentiful information leads to scarcity of attention.

(B) In such circumstances, diplomacy aimed at public opinion can become as important to outcomes as traditional classified diplomatic communications among leaders. Information creates power, and today a much larger part of the world's population has access to that power.

(C) When people are overwhelmed with the volume of information confronting them, they have difficulty knowing what to focus on. Attention, rather than information, becomes the scarce resource, and those who can distinguish valuable information from background clutter gain power. [3점]

* clutter: 혼란

- 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.

It is important to recognize that thinking scientifically is not natural or automatic.

Modern science emerged out of traditions that are clearly Western. It seems that the process of sorting into either/or categories can be traced to ancient Greek thought. The process of organizing objects according to whether they have or do not have a particular property, with no intermediate category, is sometimes called Aristotelian. (①) This very formal approach to classifying, unlike the version of classifying we might use in everyday living, makes no allowance for fuzziness. (②) Indeed learning to perceive the world in ways consistent with this dichotomous, observation-based perspective is something we must learn. (③) For some of us, this may seem to be very natural. (④) In actuality it is an extension of the cultural traditions within which we were raised. (⑤) Classifying is an example of a very particular way of thinking that teachers must introduce to students to familiarize them with the culture of science.

* fuzziness 불분명함, 모호함 ** dichotomous 이분법의

39.

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. (①) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. (②) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. (③) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. (④) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. (⑤) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. [3점]

* fragment: 조각내다 ** at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

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

Performance must be judged in terms of what is under the control of the individuals being evaluated rather than those influences on performance that are beyond their control. There can be broad, influential factors, sometimes of an economic nature, that hold down the performance of everyone being judged. One example is in sales. If there is a general downturn in the economy and products or services are not being purchased with the same frequency as in the previous year, sales could be down, for example, by an average of 15%. This 15% (actually -15%) figure would then represent "average" performance. Perhaps the best salesperson in the year had only a 3% drop in sales over the previous year. Thus, "good" performance in this situation is a smaller loss compared to some average or norm group.



In performance evaluation, we should consider (A) factors affecting the individual's performance rather than (B) figures only.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① contextual | put aside |
| ② contextual | rely on |
| ③ controllable | put aside |
| ④ positive | ignore |
| ⑤ positive | rely on |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
 - ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
 - ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
 - ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
 - ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class
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)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master’s son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

* emulate: 열심히 배우다 ** virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. “Wow, that was quite wonderful,” he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. “I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create,” said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

“Well, did you get permission?” asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. “Um, I’m not sure,” answered Joe without confidence. “(c) You can tell us about it after practice,” Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, “I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert.” Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master’s dislike of crossover music was no secret. “Father,” Joe took a deep breath and continued, “I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don’t you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don’t like it, I will cancel.”

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 Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
 - ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
 - ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
 - ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
 - ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단들이 대화를 나눴다.

<정답>

18	㉓	25	㉒	32	㉕	39	㉓
19	㉑	26	㉓	33	㉔	40	㉒
20	㉒	27	㉓	34	㉔	41	㉕
21	㉕	28	㉒	35	㉓	42	㉔
22	㉕	29	㉓	36	㉔	43	㉕
23	㉑	30	㉓	37	㉒	44	㉕
24	㉑	31	㉕	38	㉒	45	㉔

번호	출처
18	16학년도 9월 모의고사 18번
19	20학년도 수능 19번
20	16학년도 수능 20번
21	21학년도 6월 모의고사 21번
22	15학년도 수능 18번
23	20학년도 6월 모의고사 23번
24	17학년도 9월 모의고사 23번
25	21학년도 9월 모의고사 25번
26	19학년도 6월 모의고사 25번
27	21학년도 9월 모의고사 27번
28	19학년도 6월 모의고사 26번
29	수능완성 2강 2번
30	수특 영독 5강 8번
31	수특 영독 1강 4번
32	수능완성 Test 2 37번
33	20학년도 6월 모의고사 34번
34	19학년도 6월 모의고사 31번
35	수특 영독 2강 9번
36	수능완성 Test 3 34번
37	19학년도 6월 모의고사 37번
38	수능완성 Test 1 29번
39	20학년도 수능 39번
40	16학년도 수능 40번
41	20학년도 수능 41번
42	20학년도 수능 42번
43	20학년도 6월 모의고사 43번
44	20학년도 6월 모의고사 44번
45	20학년도 6월 모의고사 45번

제 3 교시

영어 영역

50분 시간 재고 푸시길 바랍니다!

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Molly Oliver,

This is Mark Foster, one of the volunteers for the Auditory Frog and Toad Survey. Unfortunately, I was not able to participate in the orientation last weekend, so I could not receive training in distinguishing the sounds of frogs and toads. I heard from another participant that a CD was used in the training session. I was wondering if you could send me one. Since we have ten more days before the survey begins, I'll have enough time to receive and use the CD to train myself. You can send it to me at the address in my application. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mark Foster

- ① 자원 봉사 참가를 취소하려고
- ② CD를 보내 줄 수 있는지 문의하려고
- ③ 신청서에 기입한 주소를 수정하려고
- ④ 양서류 생태 조사 일정을 확인하려고
- ⑤ 오리엔테이션에 참석할 수 없음을 알리려고

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?

Have you ever met someone while you were experiencing significant emotional, psychological, or physical stress? Perhaps you stayed up all night studying for a final, or maybe you learned that a grandparent recently died. You likely exhibited behaviors that are not consistent with how you usually act. Meeting someone when you are extremely stressed can create an inaccurate impression of you. For this reason, recognize that our first impressions of others also may be perceptual errors. To help avoid committing these errors, engage in perception checking, which means that we consider a series of questions to confirm or challenge our perceptions of others and their behaviors. For example, see if you can provide two possible interpretations for the verbal and nonverbal behavior observed and seek clarification of it in order to determine the accuracy of your evaluation.

- ① 상대방에 대한 자신의 인식에 오류가 없는지 점검하라.
- ② 정신적 스트레스가 심할 때는 타인과의 만남을 피하라.
- ③ 처음 만나는 사람에게 좋은 인상을 주도록 노력하라.
- ④ 상대방의 심리를 파악하고 자신의 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 언어적 행동과 비언어적 행동을 일치시켜라.

21. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They're not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don't know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don't have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They're playing intellectual air guitar.

* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기한

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable — in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ 현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world's poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

*mitigation: 완화 *abatement: 감소 *subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we remark with surprise that someone "looks young" for his or her chronological age, we are observing that we all age biologically at different rates. Scientists have good evidence that this apparent difference is real. It is likely that age changes begin in different parts of the body at different times and that the rate of annual change varies among various cells, tissues, and organs, as well as from person to person. Unlike the passage of time, biological aging resists easy measurement. What we would like to have is one or a few measurable biological changes that mirror all other biological age changes without reference to the passage of time, so that we could say, for example, that someone who is chronologically eighty years old is biologically sixty years old. This kind of measurement would help explain why one eighty-year-old has so many more youthful qualities than does another eighty-year-old, who may be biologically eighty or even ninety years old.

- ① In Search of a Mirror Reflecting Biological Aging
- ② Reasons for Slow Aging in the Modern Era
- ③ A Few Tips to Guess Chronological Age
- ④ Secrets of Biological Aging Disclosed
- ⑤ Looking for the Fountain of Youth

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Plastic Waste Generation by Industry in 2015

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	141	46.69
Textiles	38	12.58
Consumer and Institutional Products	37	12.25
Transportation	17	5.63
Electrical and Electronic	13	4.30
Building and Construction	13	4.30
Industrial Machinery	1	0.33
Others	42	13.91
Total	302	100

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not sum to 100%.

The above table shows global plastic waste generation by industry in 2015.

① The sector that generated plastic waste most was packaging, accounting for 46.69% of all plastic waste generated. ② The textiles sector generated 38 million tons of plastic waste, or 12.58% of the total plastic waste generated. ③ The consumer and institutional products sector generated 37 million tons of plastic waste, and the amount was more than twice that of plastic waste the transportation sector generated. ④ The electrical and electronic sector generated just as much plastic waste as the building and construction sector did, each sector accounting for 8.60% of the total plastic waste generation. ⑤ Only one million tons of plastic waste were generated in the industrial machinery sector, representing less than 0.50% of the total plastic waste generated.

26. Victor Borge에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Borge, born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1909, was a comedian and pianist. Initially a concert musician, Victor Borge soon developed a performance style that combined comedy with classical music. When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, he was performing in Sweden, and a short time later managed to escape to America. When he arrived in the U.S., he didn't speak a word of English. Learning English by watching movies, he soon managed to translate his jokes for the American audience. In 1948, Victor Borge became an American citizen and a few years later was offered a show of his own, *Comedy in Music*. The show remains the longest-running one-man show in Broadway history. At the age of 90, he still performed 60 times a year. He died on December 23rd, 2000 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.

- ① 코미디와 고전 음악을 결합한 공연 스타일을 개발했다.
- ② 나치가 덴마크를 침공했을 때, 미국에서 공연을 하고 있었다.
- ③ 1948년에 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ④ 90세에도 여전히 일 년에 60회의 공연을 했다.
- ⑤ 2000년 12월 23일에 생을 마감했다.

27. 2020 Crime& Spy Science Workshop 에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop

Come learn to be a top detective! In this workshop, you will investigate crime scenes and learn skills necessary to become a detective and solve mysteries!

When & Where

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 18, 2020
- Conference Room #103, ZBU Student Union **Who:** Ages 14 and up

Participation Fee: \$20 (insurance not included)

Registration

- Call 555-540-0421, or email spyscience@zbu.edu by Wednesday, July 29, 2020.

Preparations

- Bring comfortable shoes and a bag to carry detective tools.
- Lunch and snacks are provided.

You will learn

- how to find traces of suspects.
- how to manage the scene of a crime.
- how to choose the right tools.

- ① 이를 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가비에 보험이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 등록은 이메일로만 할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심과 간식은 제공되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 적절한 도구를 선택하는 방법을 배울 것이다.

28. LnT-Bot에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

LnT-Bot
Your Child's Perfect Friend for Learning

◆ **Learning Modes**

LnT-Bot features three learning modes:

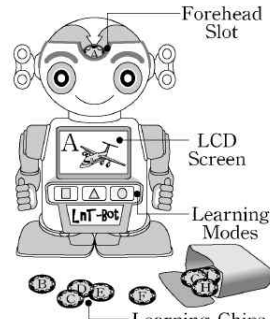
- alphabet letters and sounds
- names of objects
- numbers and counting

◆ **Learning Chips**

- 30 learning chips are included.
- Insert a chip in LnT-Bot's forehead slot and pictures will appear on the LCD screen.

◆ **Fun Features**

- Say "Hi, Bot," and LnT-Bot will say "Hello" back.
- Clap your hands once, and LnT-Bot will dance.
- Clap your hands twice, and LnT-Bot will sing one of 10 recorded songs.



- ① 사물 이름 학습 모드가 있다.
- ② 30개의 학습용 칩이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 이마의 슬롯에 칩을 넣으면, LCD 화면에 그림이 나타난다.
- ④ "Hi, Bot"이라고 말하면, "Hello"라고 대답한다.
- ⑤ 박수를 한 번 치면, 녹음된 노래 중 한 곡을 부른다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While time is being compressed by the frantic pace of modern life, our sense of space has expanded to the point ①where the concept of place is no longer salient. Most public spaces are now commercial spaces standardized to provide comfort zones and facilitate easy access and mobility by anyone who might enter – a famous coffee shop on every corner, with vast swathes of every city ②resembled an airport terminal. While ③democratic in appearance, in reality these spaces are designed to coordinate economic activity across nodes in the global commodity chain, obedient to the protocols of external control, with every public space given over to marketing the same products to consumers seduced by ahistorical, transregional brands created by the advertising industry. In the process, genuinely local places ④are stripped of uniqueness and particularity. Each location resembles every other location, and only the occasional ⑤extraordinary effort on the part of the locals preserves a genuine sense of place.

* frantic 정신없이 바쁜 ** salient 아주 중요한
*** node 교점, 마디

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

When the natural communication systems of primates are examined, no straightforward increase in complexity from monkeys to apes to humans is observed. Many researchers characterize great ape communication systems as more ①limited in range than those of monkeys. For example, monkeys, but not other apes, have functionally referential alarm calls, although whether monkey calls are truly referential like human language remains contested. This particular ape-monkey difference makes biological sense. Great apes are larger and stronger than monkeys, and hence are ②more vulnerable to predation. Apes almost certainly didn't ③evolve referential alarm calls because they had comparatively little to be alarmed about. Indeed, there is little that is ④learned at all in the vocal communication of nonhuman apes. Apes do possess gestures to initiate play, for instance, or when infants signal they wish to be carried – many of these gestures have learned elements. However, apes seemingly do not use their gestures referentially, nor do their gestures ⑤exhibit any symbolic or conventionalized features.

* primate 영장류
** alarm call 경계성(새·동물의 경고성 울부짖음)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Fear of strangers (xenophobia) has had a long history. Foreigners, an out-group, were seen as threatening simply by being different. Immigration policies have continued to reflect this concern that foreigners use up our resources, take our jobs, and become a burden or threat to society. People from other lands and other groups gain a negative stereotype. They do not share our history, our beliefs or ideology, our religion or our work ethic so they are unwelcome. They do not have to be afforded equal consideration in the application of our values or laws. Racism and prejudice are passed along from generation to generation in a process known as cultural transmission. Primary groups reinforce prejudices and stereotypes during socialization. The media disproportionately report negatives about minorities (out-groups), institutions _____, and governments institute programs and policies that deny equal opportunity. As these become entrenched, they are difficult to challenge.

* entrenched 견고한, 확립된

- ① renew unequal society
- ② reflect on this concern
- ③ advance discriminatory practices
- ④ make an improvement policy
- ⑤ consider opportunity as ordinary

32. An interesting observation that is pertinent to the idea of an instinctive urge is displacement activity. Displacement activity occurs when _____. For example, a bird might be faced with a rival that elicits both attack and flight. In this situation, behaviors are displayed that appear to be irrelevant to the situation, such as grooming. At times the activity differs from normal grooming behavior in that it seems hurried and is discontinued before it is completed. But on other occasions the behavior is not distinguishable from normal grooming activity. Certain species of fish, such as the stickleback, also exhibit such out-of-context displacement activity. When at the boundary between its own territory and that of another stickleback, where both attack and escape behaviors are elicited, inappropriate nest-building behavior is often displayed.

* pertinent 관련 있는 ** stickleback 큰가시고기

- ① behaviors can choose one of the two urges
- ② conflicting responses are eliminated by the rule
- ③ distinguish the behavior from the conflicting situation
- ④ two incompatible response tendencies are simultaneously aroused
- ⑤ any action that is the only option in the given situation occurs

33. The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6 - 2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints. [3점]

* bilateral: 양측의 ** parietal: 정수리(부분)의
*** constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

34. What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated. [3점]

* savagely: 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
- ② denied other colonies easy access
- ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
- ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
- ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

According to the scholars of the Indian traditions (Vedas), the origin of religion was to be sought in the impressions that natural phenomena made upon man. The mythological figures were thought to be personifications of natural objects. ① The impressive manifestations of nature stimulated the personifying fantasy of man. ② The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious nature of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O. Müller expressed it in his book, but to man's elementary capability of seeing personal figures in the impersonal phenomena of his surroundings. ③ In the Western world, especially in the mediaeval ages, wars after wars were fought in the name of religion. ④ What finally led to the formation of religion was, thus, the elaboration of a nature mythology, and the veneration of the respective figures. ⑤ The beginning of religion was the worship of many natural objects, with a predominance of such phenomena as the sun, the sky, thunderstorms, lightning, rain, and fire.

*veneration 숭배

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

36.

Unlike conventional marketing activities, like advertising and promotions, that are planned and scripted, sports events are inherently unpredictable. Fans, athletes, teams, and companies do not know outcomes.

- (A) Fans have an emotional attachment to their favorite teams and athletes, irrespective (mostly) of their recent performances. If sports were scripted then they would lose credibility, spontaneity would be lost, and they would be no different than a conventional company-directed ad campaign.
- (B) Indeed, many business managers find this prospect of uncertainty distinctly uncomfortable and consequently shy away from using sports as a marketing platform. Yet sports fans follow sports partly because outcomes are not guaranteed.
- (C) Despite even the most formidable track records of success, one cannot know for certain whether past sport performances will continue or whether expectations will be turned upside down. This very unpredictability separates sports from almost all other corporate marketing activities.

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

37.

Ever since the first scientific opinion polls revealed that most Americans are at best poorly informed about politics, analysts have asked whether citizens are equipped to play the role democracy assigns them.

(A) Such factors, however, can explain only the misinformation that has always been with us. The sharp rise in misinformation in recent years has a different source: our media. "They are making us dumb," says one observer. When fact bends to fiction, the predictable result is political distrust and polarization.

(B) It's the difference between ignorance and irrationality. Whatever else one might conclude about self-government, it's at risk when citizens don't know what they're talking about. Our misinformation owes partly to psychological factors, including our tendency to see the world in ways that suit our desires.

(C) However, there is something worse than an inadequately informed public, and that's a misinformed public. It's one thing when citizens don't know something, and realize it, which has always been a problem. It's another thing when citizens don't know something, but think they know it, which is the new problem.

*poll 여론 조사

- 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.

Environmental economists were keen to bring these negative impacts back within the discipline.

The obvious problems being caused by economic growth have not been ignored by academics: they were noticed by some in the economics profession, who then attempted to incorporate these concerns into their discipline. (1) This led to the development of environmental economics, and also the related study of natural-resource economics. (2) Conventional economics considers environmental impact to be an 'externality', something outside its concern. (3) However, they still approached the subject in a scientific and measurement-based way, for example, using shadow pricing to measure how much people were concerned about noise pollution or the loss of habitat. (4) In other words, the way in which economics traditionally marginalizes or ignores something that cannot be priced was still adhered to, but the response was to attempt to evaluate in some way aspects of life which economics had ignored. (5) Green economists would consider this to be a category error; in other words, they believe it is important to accept that some aspects of life have social or spiritual worth that simply cannot be measured.

*shadow pricing 잠재 가격

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. [3 점]

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

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

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

* tranquility: 고요함 ** congestion: 혼잡



Residents do not (A) tourism's environmental influences identically since they take (B) postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

- (A) (B)
- ① weigh dissimilar
- ② weigh common
- ③ weigh balanced
- ④ control favorable
- ⑤ control conflicting

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More’s book Utopia, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato’s book the Republic, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
- ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
- ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
- ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
- ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy

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)

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.

<정답>

18	②	25	④	32	④	39	③
19	①	26	②	33	②	40	①
20	①	27	⑤	34	①	41	③
21	⑤	28	⑤	35	③	42	⑤
22	⑤	29	②	36	⑤	43	⑤
23	④	30	②	37	⑤	44	②
24	①	31	③	38	③	45	②

번호	출처
18	17학년도 6월 모의고사 18번
19	20학년도 9월 모의고사 19번
20	17학년도 6월 모의고사 20번
21	20학년도 수능 21번
22	17학년도 수능 20번
23	19학년도 수능 23번
24	16학년도 수능 23번
25	21학년도 6월 모의고사 25번
26	19학년도 9월 모의고사 26번
27	21학년도 6월 모의고사 28번
28	19학년도 9월 모의고사 27번
29	수능완성 14강 4번
30	수능완성 16강 LCO
31	수능완성 9강 4번
32	수능완성 Test 4 38번
33	19학년도 수능 34번
34	17학년도 6월 모의고사 32번
35	수특 영어 12강 7번
36	수특 영독 Test 3 21번
37	19학년도 9월 모의고사 37번
38	수특 영독 5강 9번
39	20학년도 9월 모의고사 39번
40	17학년도 수능 40번
41	20학년도 6월 모의고사 41번
42	20학년도 6월 모의고사 42번
43	20학년도 9월 모의고사 43번
44	20학년도 9월 모의고사 44번
45	20학년도 9월 모의고사 45번

영어 영역

홀수형

성명		수험 번호																	
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○ 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.

○ 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.

수고했어 오늘도 내일은 다시 해야지

○ 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.

○ 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

50분 시간 재고 푸시길 바랍니다!

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is the chief editor of Novel Flash Fiction. As you were informed by our staff last week, your short story will be published in the December issue of Novel Flash Fiction. We thought hearing how you came up with your story would be meaningful to our readers. We would thus like to ask if you could give a speech about your writing process. This speech is expected to last for about an hour, and it will take place at Star Bookstore downtown. You can choose a specific date and time depending on your schedule. If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at editors@nff.com. We look forward to hearing how you wrote your story.

Sincerely,
Susanna Martinez

- ① 소설 창작 과정에 관한 강연을 요청하려고
- ② 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 새로 발간된 잡지의 정기 구독을 권유하려고
- ④ 출판물 편집에 관한 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잘못된 기사 내용에 대해 정정을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ms. Baker의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Regularity is the key to mastery, Jean. Everything other than that is a waste of time,” stressed Ms. Baker, Jean’s piano teacher, with a troubled look. However, Jean complained quite often about practicing and slipped out of her sessions occasionally. Concerned about Jean idling around, Ms. Baker decided to change her teaching method. “You can make your own schedule, Jean. However, I want you to help me as an assistant,” said Ms. Baker. After that, Jean practiced hard to be a good example to the beginners and her skills improved incredibly day after day. The change in Jean was miraculous. A smile came over Ms. Baker’s face as she listened to Jean play. Ms. Baker was convinced by Jean’s improvement that her new teaching method was a success.

- ① angry → jealous ② indifferent → grateful
- ③ worried → satisfied ④ pleased → confused
- ⑤ alarmed → frustrated

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

My barely-five-year-old son couldn’t go to bed one night until he wrote “I love you Mom” on a piece of paper. Pajamas on, red crayon in hand, he was very determined. A few mixed-up letters, a couple of crumpled papers, and some help from Daddy later, he handed me his heart on the page. Then, finally, he relaxed enough to fall asleep. Sometimes, saying how you feel just isn’t enough. Spoken words are invisible and untouchable. Write it down, however, and you can see it, feel it, hold it, keep it forever. Although we may think it, we can’t really give someone our heart. But by writing, we can give someone our heart on a page. A love note is a piece of paper that is a little piece of your heart. Teach your child how to write love notes, and I promise you will have many, many happy returns.

* crumpled: 구겨진

- ① 자녀의 활동에 동참하여 유대감을 강화하라.
- ② 자녀가 글을 통해 마음을 표현하도록 가르치라.
- ③ 자녀가 부모의 사랑을 느낄 수 있도록 행동하라.
- ④ 자녀에게 대화를 통해 자연스럽게 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 자녀의 인지 능력 향상을 위해 글쓰기 교육을 하라.

21. 밑줄 친 **a cage model**이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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?

With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. Investigations into the economics of information encompass a variety of categories including the costs of information and information services; the effects of information on decision making; the savings from effective information acquisition; the effects of information on productivity; and the effects of specific agencies (such as corporate, technical, or medical libraries) on the productivity of organizations. Obviously many of these areas overlap, but it is clear that information has taken on a life of its own outside the medium in which it is contained. Information has become a recognized entity to be measured, evaluated, and priced.

* entity: 실재(물)

- ① 정보화된 사회일수록 개인 정보 보호가 필요하다.
- ② 정보의 효율적 교환은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 정보 처리의 단순화는 신속한 의사 결정에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 정보 기반 사회에서 정보는 독자적 상품 가치를 지닌다.
- ⑤ 정보 기반 사회에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the 'natural' enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk's films' social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the 'vulgar' enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of 'good' taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

* vulgar 저속한, 서민의 ** aesthetic 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics' negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics' tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

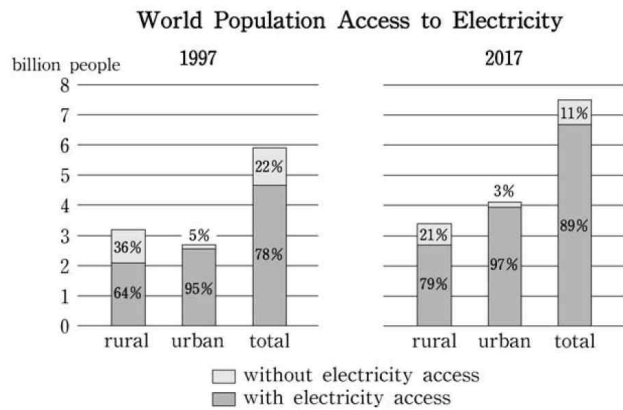
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

* distortion: 왜곡, 곡해

- ① Erase Ambiguity in Language Production!
- ② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
- ③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
- ④ What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?
- ⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the world population access to electricity in 1997 and in 2017. ① The percentage of the total world population with electricity access in 2017 was 11 percentage points higher than that in 1997. ② Both in 1997 and in 2017, less than 80% of the rural population had access to electricity while over 90% of the urban population had access to electricity. ③ In 1997, 36% of the rural population did not have electricity access while 5% of the urban population did not have access to electricity. ④ The percentage of the rural population without electricity access in 2017 was 20 percentage points lower than that in 1997. ⑤ The percentage of the urban population without electricity access decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2017.

26. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, an American author born in Washington, D.C. in 1896, wrote novels with rural themes and settings. While she was young, one of her stories appeared in *The Washington Post*. After graduating from university, Rawlings worked as a journalist while simultaneously trying to establish herself as a fiction writer. In 1928, she purchased an orange grove in Cross Creek, Florida. This became the source of inspiration for some of her writings which included *The Yearling* and her autobiographical book, *Cross Creek*. In 1939, *The Yearling*, which was about a boy and an orphaned baby deer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Later, in 1946, *The Yearling* was made into a film of the same name. Rawlings passed away in 1953, and the land she owned at Cross Creek has become a Florida State Park honoring her achievements.

* grove: 과수원

- ① Washington, D.C.에서 태어난 미국 작가이다.
- ② 그녀의 이야기 중 하나가 *The Washington Post*에 실렸다.
- ③ 대학교를 졸업한 후 저널리스트로 일했다.
- ④ *The Yearling*이라는 소설은 다른 제목으로 영화화되었다.
- ⑤ Cross Creek에 소유했던 땅은 Florida 주립 공원이 되었다.

27. Green Tea Packaging Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Green Tea Packaging Design Competition

Take the opportunity to design the packaging box for brand-new green tea products of TIIS Tea in the competition!

Deadline: December 2, 2019, 6:00 p.m.

Participants: Lokota County residents only

Details

- Our company name “TIIS Tea” should appear on the design.
- The competition theme is “Go Green with Green Tea.”
- Entries (JPG format only) should be submitted by email to designmanager@tiisteat.com.

Evaluation Criteria

- Functionality • Creativity • Eco-friendliness

Awards

- 1st place: \$1,000 • 2nd place: \$500 • 3rd place: \$250
(The first-place winner’s signature will be printed on the packaging box.)

Please visit www.tiisteat.com to learn more about the competition.

- ① 신제품 녹차를 위한 포장 상자 디자인 대회이다.
- ② Lokota County 주민들만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작은 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 평가 기준에 창의성이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 1등 수상자의 서명이 포장 상자에 인쇄될 것이다.

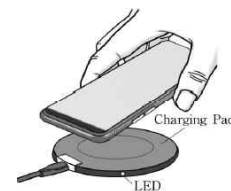
28. Wireless Charging Pad 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Wireless Charging Pad

- Instructions -

Wireless Smartphone Charging:

1. Connect the charging pad to a power source.
2. Place your smartphone on the charging pad with the display facing up.
3. Place your smartphone on the center of the charging pad (or it will not charge).



Charge Status LED:

- Blue Light: Your smartphone is charging. If there’s a problem, the blue light will flash.
- White Light: Your smartphone is fully charged.

Caution:

- Do not place anything between your smartphone and the charging pad while charging.
- The charging pad is not water-resistant. Keep it dry.

- ① 스마트폰의 화면을 아래로 향하게 두어야 한다.
- ② 스마트폰을 충전 패드 중앙에 놓지 않아도 된다.
- ③ LED 빛이 흰색이면 스마트폰이 완전히 충전되지 않은 것이다.
- ④ 스마트폰과 충전 패드 사이에 어떤 것도 놓지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 충전 패드는 방수가 된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, ①think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an ②automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want ③to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become ④overwhelmed, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., “Depression is going to ruin me, because I can’t even concentrate on this simple math”). Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities ⑤that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

* siphon off ~을 흡수하다, 빨아드리다

** ruminate 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리다

*** bout 기간, 한동안

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

If the hypothesis under consideration is a simple generalization, it may be ①sufficient to test it by looking for more examples, seeing whether or not the generalization holds for them. Under these circumstances ②unfavorable examples which violate the generalization may or may not lead to its rejection. If the generalization has any reasonable body of supporting data, the finding of new facts which do not ③fit usually leads to the refinement or elaboration of the original hypothesis rather than its complete rejection. On the other hand, if the original basis for the hypothesis was slender, the unfavorable instances may so ④outweigh the favorable ones as to make it reasonable to believe that the earlier agreement was a matter of pure chance. Also, a new hypothesis may be ⑤abandoned which fits the original data and the new data as well.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often _____. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome – all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

* innumerable 무수한

- ① suspended ② established ③ separated
④ operated ⑤ eliminated

32. Ideation in its many forms is an area today where humans have a comparative advantage over machines. Scientists come up with new hypotheses. Journalists sniff out a good story. Chefs add a new dish to the menu. Engineers on a factory floor figure out why a machine is no longer working properly. Many of these activities are supported and accelerated by computers, but _____. Picasso’s quote — Computers are useless. They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they’re still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. That ability still seems to be uniquely human, and still highly valuable. We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find themselves in demand. In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, follow the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: “Judge a man by his questions, not his answers.”

* ideation 관념, 작용

** sage 현자, 현인

- ① none are driven by them
② they create new problems
③ people are replaced by them
④ they destroy the social relationship
⑤ they don’t help to find answer

33. Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become resources for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are selected according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be passed onto an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the present. Further, heritage is more concerned with meanings than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be discarded as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be reinvented to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is _____. [3점]

- ① a collection of memories and traditions of a society
- ② as much about forgetting as remembering the past
- ③ neither concerned with the present nor the future
- ④ a mirror reflecting the artefacts of the past
- ⑤ about preserving universal cultural values

34. Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These _____ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story. [3점]

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the sun rises in the morning, sunlight warms the ground, and the ground warms the air in contact with it by conduction. However, air is such a poor heat conductor that this process only takes place within a few centimeters of the ground. ① As the sun rises higher in the sky, the air in contact with the ground becomes even warmer, and there exists a thermal boundary separating the hot surface air from the slightly cooler air above. ② Given their random motion, some air molecules will cross this boundary: The "hot" molecules below bring greater kinetic energy to the cooler air; the "cool" molecules above bring a deficit of energy to the hot surface air. ③ However, on a windless day, this form of heat exchange is slow, and a substantial temperature difference usually exists just above the ground. ④ Thus, if the temperature difference is severe, the body can not adapt and the immune system weakens. ⑤ This explains why runners on a clear, windless, summer afternoon may experience air temperatures of over 50°C (122°F) at their feet and only 32°C (90°F) at their waist.

* thermal 열의 ** kinetic 운동의

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

36.

Richerson and Boyd argue that people could learn cooperative behavior through "conformist transmission," which means copying whatever behaviors are most common within a population.

- (A) Herbert Simon has made a similar argument about our disposition to learn from others, which he calls "docility." This is a highly advantageous trait, yet it allows other people to occasionally manipulate us into learning altruistic behaviors which do not benefit us.
- (B) Copying common behaviors is normally an adaptive way of learning how to do things because others may have already figured out the best way of doing things. However, it can also cause people to make systematic errors when they also copy behaviors that turn out to not be optimal.
- (C) Given that humans rely so much on socially learned behaviors, this bias toward conformist transmission is probably adaptive on average, even if it occasionally causes us to learn maladaptive behaviors. Thus, it is possible that our tendency to copy prosocial behavior could be a maladaptive byproduct of our adaptive tendency to copy common behaviors.

* docility 순치성

(사회에서 전달되는 지식과 충고에 의존하는 경향성)

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

37.

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people's extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

(A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.

(B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.

(C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don't. [3점]

* extrapolation: 연장(延長) ** exoskeleton: 외골격 *** flaw: 결함

- 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 social environment - made up primarily of other humans, but also more broadly other animals - is a completely different matter.

There is a distinction between the social and physical environments and the different types of selection pressures that they represent; this is because the physical environment changes a lot less over evolutionary time than the social. (①) For example, the qualities of gravity feel no different to you and me than they did to the first land-dwelling vertebrates. (②) This stability means that there are certain properties of tetrapod bone structure, including in us four-limbed humans, that are set and have not changed. (③) Tetrapods have a good solution to the problem of bearing weight under gravity, and any mutations are likely to result in a lower survival and reproductive outcome (a lower fitness). (④) In this environment, humans have to react to situations as they occur. (⑤) Here, doing the same thing every time a situation occurs - say, always dodging left when being charged by a bull, or always sharing your meat when asked to - would be a distinct disadvantage, because the other animals or humans would evolve a response to outwit you.

* vertebrate 척추동물 ** tetrapod 사지동물 *** dodge 피하다

39.

We become entrusted to teach culturally appropriate behaviors, values, attitudes, skills, and information about the world.

Erikson believes that when we reach the adult years, several physical, social, and psychological stimuli trigger a sense of *generativity*. A central component of this attitude is the desire to care for others. (①) For the majority of people, parenthood is perhaps the most obvious and convenient opportunity to fulfill this desire. (②) Erikson believes that another distinguishing feature of adulthood is the emergence of an inborn desire to teach. (③) We become aware of this desire when the event of being physically capable of reproducing is joined with the events of participating in a committed relationship, the establishment of an adult pattern of living, and the assumption of job responsibilities. (④) According to Erikson, by becoming parents we learn that we have the need to be needed by others who depend on our knowledge, protection, and guidance. (⑤) By assuming the responsibilities of being primary caregivers to children through their long years of physical and social growth, we concretely express what Erikson believes to be an inborn desire to teach. [3점]

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

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

* homogeneous: 동종의 ** emulate: 따라 하다



Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can (A) potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for (B) findings to happen.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① limit | unexpected |
| ② limit | distorted |
| ③ diversify | misleading |
| ④ diversify | accidental |
| ⑤ provide | novel |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a) coloured by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b) interpreted within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story — go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c) randomly recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy — just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d) employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e) factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

* malevolent 악의 있는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

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)

The colors of the trees looked like they were on fire, the reds and oranges competing with the yellows and golds. This was Nina's favorite season, but she remained silent for hours while Marie was driving. Nina had been heartbroken after losing her championship belt. Now a former champion, she was thinking of retiring from boxing. Marie, her long-time friend and trainer, shared her pain. After another silent hour, Marie and Nina saw a sign: Sauble Falls. Marie thought this would be a good place for (a) them to stop.

(B)

Then, with a great push, a small one turned a complete circle and made it over the falls. "He made it!" Nina shouted at the success with admiration. More salmon then followed and succeeded. She felt ashamed to be looking at (b) them. After a moment, she turned to Marie and said, "Giving up is not in my vocabulary. Marie, I'll get my championship belt back." Marie nodded with a bright smile. "Our training begins tomorrow. It's going to be tough. Are you ready?" Walking up the path and back to the car, (c) they could still hear the fish splashing in the water.

* splash: 물을 튀기다

(C)

Marie pulled over into the parking lot. Marie and Nina went down a path to watch the falls. Another sign: Watch Your Step. Rocks Are Slippery. (d) They found the falls spilling out in various layers of rock. No one was there except them. "Look at them!" Marie pointed to movement in the water moving toward the falls. Hundreds of fish tails were flashing and catching light from the sun, moving upstream. Beneath them in the water, they saw salmon slowly moving their bodies.

(D)

While Marie and Nina kept watching the salmon, a big one suddenly leapt. It threw itself up and over the rushing water above, but in vain. (e) They were standing without a word and watching the fish struggling. Another jumped, its body spinning until it made it over the falls. Another one leapt and was washed back by the power of the water. Watching the salmon, Marie noticed Nina fixing her eyes on their continuing challenge. Nina's heart was beating fast at each leap and twist.

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 Marie가 운전하는 동안 Nina는 말이 없었다.
- ② Marie는 Nina의 오랜 친구이자 트레이너였다.
- ③ 폭포에서 Nina는 Marie에게 권투를 그만두겠다고 말했다.
- ④ 폭포에 있는 사람은 Marie와 Nina뿐이었다.
- ⑤ Nina는 폭포 위로 뛰어오르는 연어를 유심히 바라보았다.

<정답>

18	①	25	④	32	①	39	⑤
19	③	26	④	33	②	40	①
20	②	27	③	34	①	41	②
21	①	28	④	35	④	42	③
22	④	29	④	36	③	43	③
23	①	30	⑤	37	③	44	②
24	④	31	①	38	④	45	③

번호	출처
18	18학년도 6월 모의고사 18번
19	19학년도 6월 모의고사 19번
20	17학년도 9월 모의고사 20번
21	20학년도 9월 모의고사 21번
22	19학년도 수능 22번
23	19학년도 9월 모의고사 23번
24	17학년도 수능 22번
25	20학년도 수능 25번
26	19학년도 수능 26번
27	20학년도 수능 27번
28	19학년도 수능 28번
29	수특 영독 5강 1번
30	수능완성 10강 1번
31	수특 영어 16강 4번
32	수특 영독 6강 11~12번
33	19학년도 수능 33번
34	18학년도 9월 모의고사 33번
35	수특 영어 22강 2번
36	수능완성 Test 5 40번
37	20학년도 6월 모의고사 37번
38	수능완성 Test 4 41~42번
39	19학년도 9월 모의고사 39번
40	18학년도 수능 40번
41	19학년도 9월 모의고사 41번
42	19학년도 9월 모의고사 42번
43	20학년도 수능 43번
44	20학년도 수능 44번
45	20학년도 수능 45번