

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - Sorry. I already ate dinner.
  - No. I've never met him before.
  - Sure. Thanks for the invitation.
  - Yes. I bought a box of chocolates.
  - Good. I hate working on weekends.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - No problem. I'll pick up your daughter.
  - You're welcome. It's my pleasure.
  - Wow, this winter is really cold.
  - I agree. The timing isn't good.
  - Okay, let me take a look.
- 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 교복 물려주기를 권장하려고
  - 기부 행사 참여를 독려하려고
  - 생활 용품 절약을 장려하려고
  - 학교 식당 공사를 안내하려고
  - 학부모 간담회 일정을 공지하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - 수면 문제를 해결하는 방법
  - 휴대전화와 업무 효율성의 관계
  - 미디어 기기가 학습에 미치는 영향
  - 규칙적인 운동의 중요성
  - 충분한 낮잠의 필요성
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
  - 연출가 - 배우
  - 작곡가 - 가수
  - 사회자 - 요리사
  - 식당 지배인 - 고객
  - 농장 주인 - 도매업자

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
  - to remove election posters
  - to take the adviser position
  - to cancel the student meeting
  - to speak out against school violence
  - to register as a presidential candidate
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 야구 경기를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
  - 독감에 걸려서
  - 비행기를 놓쳐서
  - 동생을 돌봐야 해서
  - 회의에 참석해야 해서
  - 입장권을 구할 수 없어서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
  - \$9
  - \$16
  - \$18
  - \$20
  - \$27
- 대화를 듣고, 미용실에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
  - 가게 이름
  - 위치
  - 남자 이발 비용
  - 영업시간
  - 미용사 이름
- science essay contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
  - 고등학생이 참가할 수 있다.
  - 에세이 주제가 두 가지이다.
  - 에세이 분량에 제한이 있다.
  - 온라인으로만 에세이 제출을 허용한다.
  - 참가자 전원에게 후원 기관 견학 기회를 준다.

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

Attraction Packages at Grandlife Amusement Park

| Package | Price (per person) | 3D Movie             | Aquarium | Lunch Box |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| ① A     | \$20               | <i>Amazing Sea</i>   | ×        | ×         |
| ② B     | \$30               | <i>Amazing Sea</i>   | ×        | ○         |
| ③ C     | \$35               | <i>Amazing Sea</i>   | ○        | ×         |
| ④ D     | \$40               | <i>Jungle Safari</i> | ×        | ○         |
| ⑤ E     | \$55               | <i>Jungle Safari</i> | ○        | ○         |

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

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

- ① Set a time limit when making a presentation.
- ② The more knowledge, the better the interview.
- ③ The company buys your creativity, not your image.
- ④ Interviewing is no more than expressing yourself.
- ⑤ Too much confidence in your vision doesn't help.

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

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

- ① I'll write it down for you then.
- ② You should share it with others.
- ③ You prepared a lot for the event.
- ④ I can memorize your phone number.
- ⑤ Let's go to the history museum now.

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

Peter: Sandra, \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I think you need to take a break for a while.
- ② I recommend you return your book soon.
- ③ I'd suggest changing where you study.
- ④ you'd better review what you learned.
- ⑤ you should've slept more last night.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① consequences of communication problems
- ② difficulties of managing a relationship
- ③ various merits of having hobbies
- ④ causes of conflict within a family
- ⑤ ways of making peace with family members

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① a letter                      ② a picture                      ③ cookies
- ④ earrings                      ⑤ flowers

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

18. 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.

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As I walked to the train station, I felt the warm sun on my back. I caught my train on time. It arrived at my destination ten minutes early, which was perfect, as I was due to present my new idea to the company at 10 a.m. The presentation went better than expected, and my manager seemed particularly pleased. Later that day, my manager called me into her office. She smiled at me and said, "James, you've been with us for six years now. How would you feel if I were to offer you the Sales Director position in London?" Sales Director in London! Wow! This was a dream come true for me. I couldn't believe what I had just heard!

- ① joyful                      ② jealous                      ③ outraged
- ④ confused                      ⑤ indifferent

[20~21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. For instance, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

- ① history of science education
- ② limitations of learning strategies
- ③ importance of learning by doing
- ④ effects of intuition on scientific discoveries
- ⑤ difference between philosophy and science

21. The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like insurmountable problems in living. But by playing them out, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so in symbolic ways that are hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes little sense to us at the moment, since we do not know the purposes it serves. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well intentioned, may divert him from seeking and eventually finding the solution that will serve him best.

- ① dangers of playing violent games to mental health
- ② beneficial influence of playing outdoors in childhood
- ③ children's play as problem solving with minimal intervention
- ④ necessity of intervening in disputes between siblings
- ⑤ parental roles in children's physical development

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. At some time in their lives, most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly motivated toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel guilty when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in esteem those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.

- ① Feeling Guilty? Check Your Self-Esteem First
- ② Do Not Let Your Moral Principles Change!
- ③ Moral Integrity: A Principle of Philosophy
- ④ How Do People Form Their Personalities?
- ⑤ Moral Principles: Guiding Our Conduct

23. The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

\* mogul: 모굴(스키의 활주 사면에 있는 단단한 눈 더미)

- ① Separating the Possible from the Impossible
- ② Focus on the Next Step, Not the Final Result
- ③ Start with Ultimate Goals in Mind!
- ④ The Wonders of Committed Efforts
- ⑤ Success Through Risk Avoidance

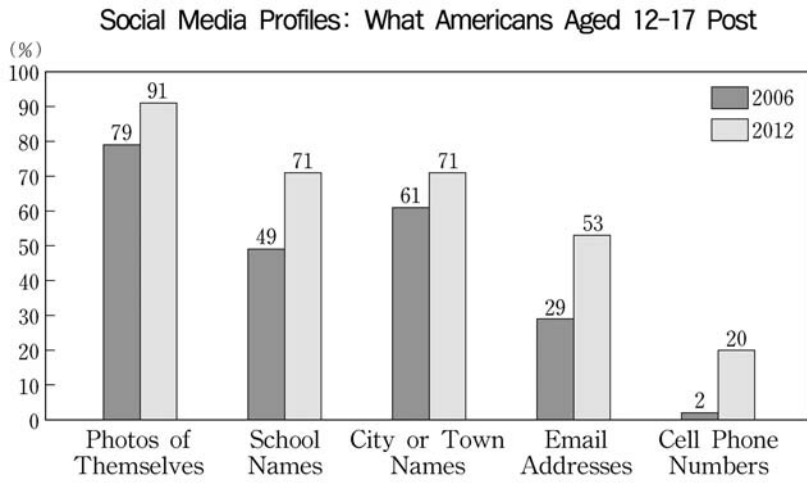
24. Georg Dionysius Ehret에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The 18th century is called the Golden Age of botanical painting, and Georg Dionysius Ehret is often praised as the greatest botanical artist of the time. Born in Heidelberg, Germany, he was the son of a gardener who taught him much about art and nature. As a young man, Ehret traveled around Europe, largely on foot, observing plants and developing his artistic skills. In Holland, he became acquainted with the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus. Through his collaborations with Linnaeus and others, Ehret provided illustrations for a number of significant horticultural publications. Ehret's reputation for scientific accuracy gained him many commissions from wealthy patrons, particularly in England, where he eventually settled.

\* horticultural: 원예(학)의

- ① 18세기의 가장 위대한 식물 화가로서 칭송받는다.
- ② 정원사의 아들이었다.
- ③ 젊은 시절 주로 마차로 유럽을 여행하였다.
- ④ 다수의 원예 출판물에 삽화를 제공하였다.
- ⑤ 영국에 정착하였다.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of Americans aged 12-17 who posted certain types of personal information on social media sites in 2006 and in 2012. ① The year 2012 saw an overall percentage increase in each category of posted personal information. ② In both years, the percentage of the young Americans who posted photos of themselves was the highest of all the categories. ③ In 2006, the percentage of those who posted city or town names was higher than that of those who posted school names. ④ Regarding posted email addresses, the percentage of 2012 was three times higher than that of 2006. ⑤ Compared to 2006, 2012 recorded an eighteen percent increase in the category of cell phone numbers.

26. Short Film Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**SHORT FILM FESTIVAL**

We will be hosting nine short films, which were written, directed, acted and produced by students from the College of Performing Arts & Film, Pamil University.

- Date: Friday, November 21, 2014
- Time: 7:00 pm – 10:00 pm
- Place: Pamil Auditorium, Pamil University
- Price:
  - \$10 (general admission)
  - \$5 (discount for all university students with a valid ID)
    - Tickets can be purchased from the student union office from Monday, November 17, 2014.
    - All tickets are non-refundable.
    - FREE beverage included in ticket price
- For more information, please call the student union office at (343) 777-8338.

- ① 교수들이 제작한 영화가 상영된다.
- ② 오전에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 영화 전공 학생에게만 입장료를 할인해 준다.
- ④ 입장권은 환불이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 무료 음료가 입장료에 포함된다.

27. After-School Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM**  
December 1, 2014 – January 30, 2015

Are you looking for fun and exciting classes? Come on down to the Green Hills Community Center to check out our FREE program for local teens!

**Classes**

- Art, Music, Taekwondo
- Classes with fewer than 20 applicants will be canceled.

**Time & Place**

- The program will run from Monday to Friday (5:00 pm to 7:00 pm).
- All classes will take place in the Simpson Building.

**How to sign up**

- Registration forms must be sent by email to the address below by 6:00 pm, November 28. Please download the forms from our website at [www.greenhills.org](http://www.greenhills.org).

For additional information, please visit our website or send an email to [bill@greenhills.org](mailto:bill@greenhills.org).

- ① 지역의 십 대들을 위한 무료 프로그램이다.
- ② 신청자가 20명 미만인 수업은 취소된다.
- ③ 모든 수업은 Simpson Building에서 진행된다.
- ④ 등록 신청서는 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 추가 정보는 웹사이트나 이메일을 이용하면 된다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases ① devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas ② close to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens were initially constructed ③ meaning that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites ④ where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, ⑤ has helped aquaculture to clean up its act.

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Nancy was struggling to see the positive when ① her teen daughter was experiencing a negative perspective on her life and abilities. In her desire to parent intentionally, ② she went into her daughter's room and noted one positive accomplishment she had observed. "I know you've been having a hard time lately, and you aren't feeling really good or positive about your life. But you did a great job cleaning up your room today, and ③ I know that must have been a big effort for you." The next day, to Nancy's surprise, the teen girl seemed somewhat cheerful. In passing, ④ she said, "Mom, thanks for saying the positive thing about me yesterday. I was feeling so down and couldn't think of anything good about myself. After ⑤ you said that positive thing, it helped me see one good quality in myself, and I've been holding onto those words."

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

While the eye sees at the surface, the ear tends to penetrate below the surface. Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that (A) fuses / replaces an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colors, but we can give a precise *number* to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of (B) diversity / precision. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is, a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which (C) underlies / undermines everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about her stance toward life, about her intentions.

\* acoustical: 청각의

- | (A)        | (B)             | (C)              |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ① fuses    | ..... precision | ..... undermines |
| ② replaces | ..... diversity | ..... underlies  |
| ③ fuses    | ..... diversity | ..... undermines |
| ④ replaces | ..... precision | ..... underlies  |
| ⑤ fuses    | ..... precision | ..... underlies  |

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (the CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks \_\_\_\_\_ that everything happens at the same time, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing. [3점]

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① expels the myth      | ② feeds the illusion    |
| ③ conceals the fact    | ④ proves the hypothesis |
| ⑤ blurs the conviction |                         |

32. My friend was disappointed that scientific progress has not cured the world's ills by abolishing wars and starvation; that gross human inequality is still widespread; that happiness is not universal. My friend made a common mistake — a basic misunderstanding in the nature of knowledge. Knowledge is amoral — not immoral but morality neutral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further *their* favorite hopes for society — and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view, but \_\_\_\_\_. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application. [3점]

- |  |
|--|
| ① to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd         |
| ② to know the nature of knowledge is to practice its moral value   |
| ③ to remove social inequality is the inherent purpose of knowledge |
| ④ to accumulate knowledge is to enhance its social application     |
| ⑤ to make science progress is to make it cure social ills          |

33. According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science \_\_\_\_\_ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe. [3점]

\* germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

- ① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms
- ② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference
- ③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures
- ④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community
- ⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

New media can be defined by four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition, it is easy to identify media as old or new. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitalized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

(A) (B)

- ① For example ..... Additionally
- ② Nevertheless ..... In other words
- ③ Therefore ..... Additionally
- ④ For example ..... In other words
- ⑤ Nevertheless ..... Consequently

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A currently popular attitude is to blame technology or technologists for having brought on the environmental problems we face today, and thus to try to slow technological advance by blocking economic growth. We believe this view to be thoroughly misguided. ① If technology produced automobiles that pollute the air, it is because pollution was not recognized as a problem which engineers had to consider in their designs. ② Solar energy can be a practical alternative energy source for us in the foreseeable future. ③ Obviously, technology that produces pollution is generally cheaper, but now that it has been decided that cleaner cars are wanted, less polluting cars will be produced; cars which scarcely pollute at all could even be made. ④ This last option, however, would require several years and much investment. ⑤ Although technology is responsive to the will of the people, it can seldom respond instantaneously and is never free.

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

36.

The impact of color has been studied for decades. For example, in a factory, the temperature was maintained at 72°F and the walls were painted a cool blue-green. The employees complained of the cold.

- (A) The psychological effects of warm and cool hues seem to be used effectively by the coaches of the Notre Dame football team. The locker rooms used for half-time breaks were reportedly painted to take advantage of the emotional impact of certain hues.
- (B) The home-team room was painted a bright red, which kept team members excited or even angered. The visiting-team room was painted a blue-green, which had a calming effect on the team members. The success of this application of color can be noted in the records set by Notre Dame football teams.
- (C) The temperature was maintained at the same level, but the walls were painted a warm coral. The employees stopped complaining about the temperature and reported they were quite comfortable.

\* hue: 색조, 색상

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

37.

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They walk dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package.

- 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 researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.

Exactly how cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers, and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. ( ① ) For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. ( ② ) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. ( ③ ) By doing this, the trees were "tricked" into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. ( ④ ) Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. ( ⑤ ) So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time by counting the peaks.

\* nymph: 애벌레  
\*\* sap: 수액

39.

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. ( ① ) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their "students," the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. ( ② ) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. ( ③ ) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. ( ④ ) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. ( ⑤ ) Whether or not we're aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously. [3점]

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

Plato and Tolstoy both assume that it can be firmly established that certain works have certain effects. Plato is sure that the representation of cowardly people makes us cowardly; the only way to prevent this effect is to suppress such representations. Tolstoy is confident that the artist who sincerely expresses feelings of pride will pass those feelings on to us; we can no more escape than we could escape an infectious disease. In fact, however, the effects of art are neither so certain nor so direct. People vary a great deal both in the intensity of their response to art and in the form which that response takes. Some people may indulge fantasies of violence by watching a film instead of working out those fantasies in real life. Others may be disgusted by even glamorous representations of violence. Still others may be left unmoved, neither attracted nor disgusted.



Although Plato and Tolstoy claim that works of art have a(n) \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ impact on people's feelings, the degrees and forms of people's actual responses \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ greatly.

- |               |                 |              |                |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| (A)           | (B)             | (A)          | (B)            |
| ① unavoidable | ..... differ    | ② direct     | ..... converge |
| ③ temporary   | ..... fluctuate | ④ unexpected | ..... converge |
| ⑤ favorable   | ..... differ    |              |                |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Increased size affects group life in a number of ways. There is evidence that larger groups (five or six members) are more productive than smaller groups (two or three members). Members of larger groups tend to offer more suggestions than members of smaller groups, and although they seem to reach less agreement, they also show less tension. These differences may reflect the greater need of larger groups to solve organizational problems. Members may realize that their behavior must become more goal-directed, since it is unlikely that they can coordinate their actions without making a special effort to do so. Larger groups also put more pressure on their members to conform. In such groups, it is harder for everyone to take part equally in discussions or to have the same amount of influence on decisions.

There is evidence that groups with an even number of members differ from groups with an odd number of members. The former disagree more than the latter and suffer more deadlocks as a result. Groups with an even number of members may split into halves. This is impossible in groups with an odd number of members — one side always has a numerical advantage. According to some researchers, the number five has special significance. Groups of this size usually \_\_\_\_\_ the problems we have just outlined. Moreover, they are not plagued by the fragility and tensions found in groups of two or three. Groups of five rate high in member satisfaction; because of the odd number of members, deadlocks are unlikely when disagreements occur.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why the Number of Group Members Counts
- ② Individuality vs. Collectivity in the Workplace
- ③ Equal Opportunities: Toward Maximum Satisfaction
- ④ How to Cope with Conflicts in Groups
- ⑤ Agreement on Group Size Pays Off!

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① probe                      ② escape                      ③ mirror
- ④ trigger                      ⑤ escalate

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In my office, I have a framed letter from a couple of children I have never met. The letter holds a special significance for me. It reads, “Dear Dr. Brown, thanks for teaching Mr. Wills to teach Tisha and Kelly.” Mr. Wills is Jeremy Wills, and (a) he is one of my former students. A few years back, he took my positive psychology class in college.

(B)

Before long, the reality hit Jeremy hard. Even after spending many hours each day preparing lesson plans, it became clear that his methods were not working. One of the worst moments was when (b) he distributed a math test. Many students didn't even look at the exam. They just put their heads on their desks and slept. Jeremy became so stressed that he even dreaded going into his classroom.

(C)

After graduation, Jeremy joined an organization that recruits future leaders to teach in low-income communities. (c) He was assigned to a small school in a poor rural county in North Carolina. Later, his assistant principal took note of Jeremy's high expectations and asked him to take over (d) his math class. He took charge of about a dozen failing “special ed” kids, and Tisha and Kelly were among them. His idealism ran high, and he thought he would be able to magically fix all of their problems.

(D)

Jeremy knew something had to change. (e) He then thought back to my class, remembering how negative emotions can drag you down, leaving positive emotions unnoticed. That's when he decided to focus more on building positive attitudes within the classroom. He borrowed lessons from my positive psychology class and even mentioned my name to his students. As the students' attitudes became more optimistic, their confidence with math grew too. At the end of the school year, 80 percent of Jeremy's students passed the state's math test.

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. 위 글의 Jeremy에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 대학에서 긍정 심리학을 수강했다.
- ② 많은 시간을 들여 수업 계획서를 준비했다.
- ③ 스트레스로 인해 교실에 들어가기를 두려워했다.
- ④ 저소득 지역에서 가르칠 미래 지도자를 모집하는 단체에 가입했다.
- ⑤ 학년말에 그의 학생의 80퍼센트가 수학 시험에 불합격했다.

\* 확인 사항

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