

# 2024학년도 수특모의고사3

## 제 3 교시

# 영어 영역

1

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

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

- ① That sounds good for a change.
- ② That was a great romance movie.
- ③ Isn't it expensive to watch a movie?
- ④ I have a meeting tonight, so I can't come.
- ⑤ As you know, I don't like watching movies.

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

- ① I'm proud of him. It's a great accomplishment.
- ② That's true. He won't come to the meeting.
- ③ Too bad. Then the flight will be delayed.
- ④ Not at all. Flying is safer than driving.
- ⑤ Of course. I'll text you about it.

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

- ① 도서관의 디지털 자료 사용을 권장하려고
- ② 도서관 자원봉사자 모집 계획을 알리려고
- ③ 학교 전산망 시설 공사 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 디지털 콘텐츠 개발의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 자료 검색용 컴퓨터 이용 방법을 안내하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 놀이를 통해 갈등 해결 능력을 기를 수 있다.
- ② 칭찬과 격려가 자녀의 행동 교정에 효과적이다.
- ③ 부모는 자녀에게 사과의 중요성을 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 가정 내 규율은 부모와 자녀가 함께 정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자녀를 훈육할 때 일관성을 유지하는 것이 중요하다.

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

- ① 요리 강사 - 수강생                      ② 영양 교사 - 학생회장
- ③ 방송 기자 - 통계 분석가                ④ 여론 조사 전문가 - 의뢰인
- ⑤ 식품 위생 감시원 - 음식점 주인

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Mark를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 숙소 알아보기                              ② 기차표 구매하기
- ③ 손님방 청소하기                            ④ 구직 면접 주선하기
- ⑤ 호텔 예약 취소하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 오늘 프로젝터를 사용하지 못하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 부품이 고장 나서
- ② 연결 케이블이 없어서
- ③ 컴퓨터실이 정전되어서
- ④ 친구로부터 돌려받지 못해서
- ⑤ 프레젠테이션 장소가 너무 좁아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$85      ② \$100      ③ \$105      ④ \$130      ⑤ \$135

10. 대화를 듣고, 과학 프로젝트에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 연구 주제                                      ② 팀원 수
- ③ 평가 기준                                        ④ 발표 날짜
- ⑤ 사용 가능한 소프트웨어

11. Tapas Cooking Class에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 11월 15일부터 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 식료품 시장을 방문하는 일정이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 다양한 올리브유를 맛볼 기회가 있다.
- ④ 수강료와 별도로 재료비를 내야 한다.
- ⑤ 수강 인원은 10명 이내로 제한된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 토스터 오븐을 고르시오.

Top 5 Toaster Ovens

	Model	Capacity (slices)	Digital Controls	Color	Price
①	A	6	○	Black	\$69
②	B	4	○	Silver	\$59
③	C	6	×	Silver	\$49
④	D	4	○	White	\$48
⑤	E	2	×	White	\$38

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

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

- ① I think it's too far from our school.
- ② Right. Let's put off the competition.
- ③ We don't rent out our school auditorium.
- ④ Okay. Let's hold the competition on campus.
- ⑤ I already did. The hall is available that day.

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

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

- ① Thanks. It's lovely of you to make chocolate for me.
- ② Yes. Just put it in a bowl and heat it in hot water.
- ③ No. Your recipe was okay, but I made a mistake.
- ④ You did an excellent job making this chocolate.
- ⑤ That's fine. I can make chocolate on my own.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Melanie가 Jake에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Melanie: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You'll even be fined if you don't wear one.
- ② Sure. Biking is time-efficient for a short trip.
- ③ Preparation is important. Let's check our lists.
- ④ You should adjust the helmet so that it fits you.
- ⑤ It'll be a long-distance ride. A helmet is a must.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① effects of colors on household energy use
- ② roles of colors in inspiring creative ideas
- ③ relationship between colors and moods
- ④ using vivid colors for home decoration
- ⑤ preferred colors for home appliances

17. 언급된 색상이 아닌 것은?

- ① black    ② white    ③ purple    ④ blue    ⑤ orange

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Grace,

I was sorry to receive your letter. I would like to see if there is some way we can address your concerns. As your supervisor, I feel that you have performed well in your time with the company; your departure would be a big loss to us. In your letter you make reference to personal conflicts you have had with some of the others in our department. With your permission, I would like to ask the Human Resources to become involved and look for a way to improve the working environment. I'm hoping that you reconsider your resignation. Please allow us to try to keep a valued employee.

Best regards,  
Maria Rodriguez, Sales & Marketing Manager

- ① 직원의 사직을 만류하려고
- ② 불편을 겪은 고객에게 사과하려고
- ③ 갑작스러운 인사이동을 해명하려고
- ④ 회사의 인원 감축 계획을 알리려고
- ⑤ 부서 내 업무 조정 내용을 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Farish and I walked, brown sandstones gave way to pink limestones, which was a promising sign that fossils were in the neighborhood. After we spent a few minutes peering at rocks, alarm bells went off; my attention was pulled to an unusual faint light flashing from a corner of a melon-sized rock. My heart pounded hard. Experience in the field taught me to respect the sensation triggered by these moments. I spent about five minutes curled up with the rock close to my eyes before passing it to Farish for his expert opinion. Farish froze solid. His eyes shot back to me with a look of suppressed emotion, disbelief, and surprise. "Yes, we found it!" I cried. Jumping with joy, I hugged him.

- ① hopeful → delighted      ② worried → grateful
- ③ terrified → relieved      ④ excited → disappointed
- ⑤ nervous → sympathetic

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (수특 4장 3번)

It is not only through our actions that we can give life meaning, insofar as we can answer life's specific questions responsibly, we can fulfill the demands of existence not only as active agents but also as loving human beings: in our loving dedication to the beautiful, the great, the good. Should I perhaps try to explain for you with some hackneyed phrase how and why experiencing beauty can make life meaningful? I prefer to confine myself to the following thought experiment: imagine that you are sitting in a concert hall and listening to your favorite symphony, and your favorite bars of the symphony resound in your ears, and you are so moved by the music that it sends shivers down your spine; and now imagine that it would be possible for someone to ask you in this moment whether your life has meaning. I believe you would agree with me if I declared that in this case you would only be able to give one answer, and it would go something like: "It would have been worth it to have lived for this moment alone!" \* hackneyed 진부한

- ① 예술은 감정의 자발적인 흐름에 근거를 둔다.
- ② 인생의 목표에 대한 해답은 사람마다 다르다.
- ③ 능동적인 활동 참여를 통해 한계를 극복할 수 있다.
- ④ 끊임없는 연습과 인내가 예술 분야의 대가를 만든다.
- ⑤ 아름다움을 경험하는 데서 인생의 의미를 찾을 수도 있다.

21. 밑줄 친 spotted fewer "Pinocchio"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (수특 3강 3번)

A key feature particular to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader. While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally involved and as if being swept away as a participant. There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside what one knows about the world that contradicts the story. A story that suggests an unexpected outcome ("George Washington declined the nomination to become the first president of the United States") results in readers being slower to verify well-known facts ("George Washington was elected first president of the United States"). This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any "false notes" or parts that did not make sense. Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful. But readers who were more transported by the story spotted fewer "Pinochios." [3점]

\* verify: 확인하다

- ① distanced themselves from the story more easily
- ② were less aware of the untruthfulness of the story
- ③ became less interested in the characters of the story
- ④ did not suspend their disbelief in the imaginary world
- ⑤ made a clearer distinction between truth and falsehood

22. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (수특 5강 3번)

What urgent tasks are you facing this week? Make a list. Then compare that list of urgent tasks to your list of critical and enabling goals. Do you see anything resembling a match? Don't be surprised if most of the "urgent" issues on your list have nothing to do with your critical and enabling goals. In the absence of serious time management, it's easy for your days to fill up with urgent but unimportant activities. The same applies to many of the commitments we all make to others in the spirit of helpfulness. "Yes, I'll help you with that report," you tell a colleague. "Yes, I'll volunteer to sell raffle tickets for the school fund-raiser." Commitments like these keep us busy without necessarily bringing us closer to our higher goals. To be an effective time manager, you must discipline yourself to differentiate between what is urgent and important and what is simply urgent. When you recognize the difference, you'll know best how to allocate your time.

\* raffle ticket: 경품 응모권

- ① 처리해야 할 일들의 우선순위를 마감 기한 기준으로 작성해야 한다.
- ② 효과적인 시간 관리를 위해 긴급하면서도 중요한 일을 가려내야 한다.
- ③ 장기적 목표를 현실에 맞게 수정하여 시간을 효율적으로 관리해야 한다.
- ④ 기한 내에 혼자 처리할 수 있는 업무량인지를 판단하여 의사를 밝혀야 한다.
- ⑤ 어려움에 처해 도움을 요청하는 동료들 자기 일처럼 헌신적으로 도와줘야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (수특 6강 3번)

You may believe that all forms of negative thinking are unnecessary, extreme, and irrational. Nothing could be further from the truth. Quite often, you might experience unpleasant, tragic, and upsetting events in your life that you believe to be negative. As a result of these beliefs, you experience unpleasant emotions. If you are perceiving a situation accurately, your distressing emotions will serve a useful function for you. For example, if a close friend has died and you are extremely sad because you miss your close relationship, crying, grieving, and sadness will allow you to work through the difficult situation and incorporate it into your experience so that you can move on with your life. Only when the thoughts take on an unrealistically negative and distorted quality I have (e.g., "my life is over because my friend is gone; the same fate will soon befall me; nothing left to look forward to in my life") is it likely that you will experience emotions and behavioral reactions that are dysfunctional and self-defeating.

\* befall: (안 좋은 일이) 닥치다 \*\* dysfunctional: 역기능적인

- ① ways to cope with loss and learn to heal
- ② the importance of perceiving one's own emotions
- ③ the potentially useful function of negative thinking
- ④ roles of positive feelings in psychological well-being
- ⑤ the powerful influence of emotion on human behavior

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ideally, business requires a stable environment within which to operate. Yet, the framework of law which governs business activities is subject to constant change. The burden of keeping up to date may be eased slightly by making use of professional people such as an accountant or solicitor to advise on the latest developments in such areas as tax or company law. Nevertheless, the businessman will still need to keep himself informed of general legal changes which will affect his day-to-day running of the business. If he employs others in his business, he will need to keep up to date on such matters as health and safety at work, the rights of his employees and his duties as an employer. If he sells goods direct to the consumer, he must be aware of changes in consumer protection law. Almost every aspect of his business will be subject to legal regulation and the law could always change.

\* solicitor: 사무 변호사 (수특 7강 3번)

- ① Legal Change Derives from Business Digital Transformation
- ② Government's New Policies: Do They Really Help Businesses?
- ③ How Businesses Can Keep Up with Changing Technology Trends
- ④ Consumer Protection Law: Still Biased in Favor of Big Businesses
- ⑤ A Requirement for Businessmen: Keeping Pace with Legal Changes

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

New Investment in Renewable Energy, 2006–2016

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Solar power	21.9	61.3	103.6	140.6	143.9	113.7
Wind power	39.7	74.8	101.6	84.4	108.5	112.5
Hydropower	7.5	7.6	8.1	6.4	6.4	3.5
Biofuels	28.6	18.4	10.5	7.2	5.3	2.2
Geothermal power	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.7
Ocean energy	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total New Investment	99.9	164.0	226.9	240.5	267.3	234.8

The table above displays the new yearly investment in renewable energy technology around the world measured every other year from 2006 to 2016. ① For each measured year, the total new investment in renewable energy technology was more than 220 billion U.S. dollars from 2010 and on, with its peak at 267.3 billion in 2014. ② Among the six sectors, solar power recorded the biggest difference in new yearly investment between 2006 and 2016, followed by wind power. ③ As for hydropower, newly invested money in 2016 was less than half the amount in 2006. ④ Biofuels had the second most investment among the six sectors in 2006; it had the least investment in 2016. ⑤ New investment in geothermal power remained between 1 billion and 3 billion dollars each measured year; ocean energy attracted less than 1 billion dollars each measured year.

26. Eudora Alice Welty에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eudora Alice Welty was an American short story writer and novelist. She studied at Mississippi State College for Women from 1925 to 1927, then transferred to the University of Wisconsin to complete her studies in English literature. Following her graduation, she studied advertising at Columbia University, but soon had to return home due to lack of work during the Great Depression. In 1931, she worked as a writer for a local radio station in her hometown Jackson, Mississippi, where she gained a wider view of Southern life for her short stories. Her first short story was published in 1936, and thereafter her work began to appear regularly in magazines. Her novel *The Optimist's Daughter* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1973 and she was the first living author to have her works published by the Library of America. Her house in Jackson has been designated as a National Historic Landmark and is open to the public as a museum.

- ① Wisconsin 대학에서 영문학을 공부했다.
- ② 고향의 지역 라디오 방송국에서 일자리를 구했다.
- ③ 첫 단편 소설 출판 후 작품이 정기적으로 잡지에 실렸다.
- ④ 희곡을 출판하여 1973년에 Pulitzer상을 받았다.
- ⑤ Jackson에 있는 자택은 박물관으로 개방되어 있다.

27. 2018 Kinetic Derby Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2018 Kinetic Derby Day**

Build your own human-powered vehicle!  
Enjoy the thrill of a race!

**Saturday, October 27, 2018**

- 10:00 a.m. — 11:00 a.m.: Kinetic Vehicle Parade
- 11:00 a.m. — 2:00 p.m.: Kinetic Derby Racing
- 3:00 p.m.: Awards Ceremony

**Regulations**

- No motors are allowed for all vehicles.
- All vehicles must pass a safety inspection and have working brakes and steering.
- All participants in the Kinetic Derby Racing must wear a helmet.

**Admission & Registration Info**

- Entry fees (per person)
  - \$5 for the parade
  - \$10 for the racing
- To register, please visit [www.k\\_derby2018.com](http://www.k_derby2018.com).



- ① 퍼레이드가 경주보다 먼저 시작된다.
- ② 모든 차에 모터 사용이 허용되지 않는다.
- ③ 모든 차는 안전 점검을 통과해야 한다.
- ④ 경주 참가자는 모두 헬멧을 착용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 퍼레이드 참가비는 1인당 10달러이다.

28. Grantshire Charity Yard Sale에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Grantshire Charity Yard Sale**

Are there any items in your house that you don't use anymore? Join us in our annual charity yard sale.



**When:** Saturdays in November, 1:00 p.m.—5:00 p.m.

**Where:** Grantshire Community Center Front Yard

**If you want to be a seller, you MUST**

- register on our community website by October 20.
- pay \$10 for registration.
- donate at least 3 items to the community booth.

**Note:**

- All registration fees and donated items will go to the local homeless shelters.
- Free pick-up services for donations are available upon request.

For inquiries and registration, please visit us at [www.grantshirecc.org](http://www.grantshirecc.org).

- ① 11월에 매주 토요일 오전에 진행된다.
- ② 판매자 등록은 10월 21일에 시작된다.
- ③ 판매자는 등록비 10달러를 내야 한다.
- ④ 등록비는 지역 노인 복지 회관에 전액 기부된다.
- ⑤ 기부 물품에 대한 픽업 서비스는 유료로 제공된다.

29번 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

With the rise of modern science new habits of mind developed. The method of the sciences and the image of scientific narratives became unquestioned and reinforced the new habits of mind, ①becoming an accomplice to those that would best accommodate the new image. These habits of mind became a duplication in the classroom of ②what the sciences were supposed to be doing in the laboratory. They developed clear and distinct ideas imitating mathematical models that are hypothetical, abstract, a historical, and ③humanly disembodied. Descartes, Newton, Galileo, Locke, and Rousseau are the best examples. The mind was trained ④to repeat certain logical operations until a habit was developed of reading the world according to those skills. Even if the reading was supposed to be disembodied and therefore objective, the result was that the viewpoints and skills became embodied in those using ⑤it. For the older habits of mind, external cosmologies (now considered outdated) were substituted in all classrooms.

(수특 11강 3번)

\* accomplice: 공범 \*\* duplication: 복제, 복제품 \*cosmology: 우주론

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (수특 12강 3번) [3점]

Translating theory into something that can be assessed in the physical environment means that phenomena are made measurable. It is often assumed that the phenomenon being measured is the same no matter how it is measured. Translations of theory into practice may differ, but these do not alter the ①nature of the phenomenon being measured. Without this assumption, measurement between different individuals made in different places or at different times could not be ②compared. The assumption does not, however, mean that this viewpoint is correct. Within quantum physics there is a view that the observer and the phenomenon cannot be ③separated. The observer and phenomenon make up a single system, a measurement system. In this context it is not possible to separate the measurement made from the measurement system within which it was made. The measurement and the phenomenon become combined in an unbreakable link in the measurement system. It is impossible to talk of a separate ④existence for the phenomenon and so also, therefore, to talk of an independent measurement of that phenomenon. This means that within the supposedly objective, hard science of physics, it is ⑤rejected that reality and how it is measured form an inseparable whole.

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

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that a majority of the global population has at least some level of multilingual competence surely indicates that adding a second language is not a particularly remarkable feat. And yet, especially within powerful linguistic groups, it is common to find references to the difficulties involved or to the peculiar lack of language talents supposedly possessed. In the modern world, for example, English and American monolinguals often complain that they have no aptitude for foreign-language learning. This is usually accompanied by expressions of envy for those multilingual Europeans, and sometimes (more subtly) by a linguistic smugness reflecting a deeply held conviction that, after all, those clever "others" who don't already know English will have to accommodate in a world made increasingly safe for anglophones. All such attitudes, of course, reveal more about social \_\_\_\_\_ and convention than they do about aptitude. (수특 13강 3번)

\* feat: 재주 \*\* smugness: 우쭐거림 \*\*\* anglophone: 영어 사용자

- ① security      ② morality      ③ dominance
- ④ knowledge    ⑤ conformity

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is a common misconception that the reason we have hunger is because \_\_\_\_\_. This is not the case. The world uses only about a third of its arable land for crop production. And even that third we use inefficiently. China, for instance, has dramatically higher crop yields per acre than the United States, primarily because, even though the two countries are comparable in size, China has three times the population of the United States and only one-sixth the arable land, so its population has to grow crops more efficiently. Planet earth is in fact such a prodigious producer of food that in the United States, enough food is thrown away to keep all of the hungry people in the world fed. (수특 13강 11번)

\* arable: 경작할 수 있는 \*\* prodigious: 거대한

- ① food is too expensive for the poor worldwide to buy
- ② the earth is straining to feed an ever-growing population
- ③ climate change is diminishing crop yields around the globe
- ④ crop produced throughout the world is not distributed evenly
- ⑤ the world powers are attempting to keep food provisions safe

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a saying made famous by the Nobel memorial prize-winning economist Milton Friedman that 'There's no such thing as a free lunch' that we can't magic wealth out of nothing (say, by printing money) or shift costs into the ether. Friedman's view was that if we legislate to reduce a burden on some citizens, or to increase the advantages they may enjoy, there will be repercussions somewhere down the line that will involve a cost for others and might even ultimately mean the measure is counterproductive. So even if a meal is priced at zero, someone, somewhere is paying for it. Modern economics may disparage the concept of free lunches, yet, today, one often gets a sense from key economists and policy-makers that \_\_\_\_\_.

Economics aims to show how we can generate growth by identifying more efficient ways of organising society, thereby making us richer and, hopefully, happier, with the least amount of sacrifice on our part. Such a utopia is achievable, economists believe, because they understand the mechanisms that drive everything from business investment and production decisions to consumer purchase choices, to individual attitudes to saving.

(수특 13강 12번)

\* ether:하늘, 창공 \*\* repercussion: 반향 \*\*\* disparage: 폄하하다

- ① a free lunch isn't that far away
- ② no one gets anything without effort
- ③ more sacrifices won't lead to free lunches
- ④ the problem of cost and revenue will remain
- ⑤ stricter laws are needed for public well-being

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The notion of time as a linear and unidirectional phenomenon is a human construct, a product of our own limited perception of reality. In reality, time is more akin to a river, with different currents flowing simultaneously in different directions, each influencing and shaping the other. The artificial segmentation of time into past, present, and future serves a practical purpose in our daily lives, but it is a misleading framework when we contemplate issues that transcend the individual human experience, such as climate change. By artificially partitioning time, we obscure the complex web of interconnections between different times and spaces, and consequently, we fail to fully grasp the extent of our responsibility for the consequences of our actions in the present and in the past. \_\_\_\_\_

that we can begin to take the necessary steps to address the challenges of climate change and other existential threats that face humanity.

(진성하T 자체제작 2023 수능 34번 유사 주제, 논리)

\* linear: 직선의 \*unidirectional: 방향이 없는 \*akin: ~와 유사한  
\* transcend: 초월하다

- ① It is only by knowing time as a result of our own interpretations
- ② It is only by recognizing the fluidity of time
- ③ It is only when time stems from abstract reasoning ability
- ④ It is only if time operates in an isolated manner
- ⑤ It is only by reforming regulations and policies

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Within travel destinations, it is not uncommon to see higher sticker prices in areas most frequented by tourists; prices are much lower elsewhere where locals shop. ① A few smart tourists soon learn to get away from these "tourist traps" to find better deals where there are not as many tourists. ② Most tourists will not, because it doesn't pay to spend their scarce vacation time attempting to find cheaper restaurants, souvenirs, and so on outside the tourist areas. ③ This attribute of the tourism product presents a difficult challenge to tourism suppliers who must figure out how to inform potential customers about their products. ④ If the time spent in searching and shopping for the best deals is included as part of the prices of the purchases, "prices" are actually lower in the tourist areas for most tourists. ⑤ In sum, locational price differences are generally not considered price discrimination.

(수특 14강 3번)

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수특 15강 5번) [3점]

Some might have had the impression that early scientists like Newton and Galileo belonged to a small sect that conjured science out of the blue as a result of mystical investigation. This wasn't so. Their work did not take place in a cultural vacuum: it was the product of many ancient traditions.

(A) Rather, there is a coherent scheme of things. This is often expressed by the simple saying that there is order in nature. But scientists have gone beyond this vague notion to formulate a system of well-defined laws.

(B) And then there were religions which encouraged belief in a created world order. The founding assumption of science is that the physical universe is neither random nor absurd; it is not just a meaningless jumble of objects and phenomena randomly placed side by side.

(C) One of these was Greek philosophy, which encouraged the belief that the world could be explained by logic, reasoning, and mathematics. Another was agriculture, from which people learned about order and chaos by observing the cycles and rhythms of nature, interrupted periodically by sudden and unpredictable disasters.

\* sect:종파 \*\* conjure: 불러내다 \*\* jumble: 뒤범벅

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

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(수특 15강 6번)

In English, many spelling errors could be avoided if we systematically transcribed each sound with a fixed letter. For instance, if we were to avoid writing the sound f with both the letter "f" and with "ph," life would be much simpler.

(A) Many more steps could have been taken along the same lines. As expert readers, we cease to be aware of the absurdity of our spelling. Even a letter as simple as "x" is unnecessary, as it stands for two phonemes ks that already have their own spelling.

(B) In Türkiye, one takes a "taksi." That country, which in the space of one year adopted the Roman alphabet, drastically simplified its spelling, and taught three million people how to read, sets a beautiful example of the feasibility of spelling reform.

(C) There is little doubt that we could easily get rid of this and many other useless redundancies whose acquisition eats up many years of childhood. In fact, this is the timid direction that American spelling reform took when it simplified the irregular British spellings of "behaviour" or "analyse" into "behavior" and "analyze."

\* phoneme: 음소 \*\* feasibility: 실현 가능성 \*\*\* redundancy: 군더더기

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

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?  
(수특 16강 5번)

In a reply to Darwin about this puzzle, Alfred R. Wallace proposed that bright colors could advertise the distastefulness of the caterpillars to experienced predators.

Insects attract collectors' attention because they are extremely diverse and often bear spectacular colors. (①) To biologists, however, bright coloration has been a constantly renewed puzzle because it makes an insect a highly visible prey to prospective predators. (②) Charles Darwin understood that bright colors or exaggerated forms could evolve via sexual selection, the process by which individuals compete for access to mates and fertilization opportunities. (③) However, he felt sexual selection could not account for the striking color pattern of nonreproductive larvae in, for example, Pseudosphinx hawk moth caterpillars. (④) Indeed, prey that are not edible to predators are predicted to gain by exhibiting very recognizable colors; experienced predators can then correctly identify and subsequently avoid attacking such prey. (⑤) E. B. Poulton later developed this idea, expanded it to other warning signals (i.e., sounds or smells), and coined the term aposematism to describe this phenomenon (from the Greek "away" and "sign").

\* caterpillar: 애벌레 \*\* larva: 유충(pl. larvae) \*\*\* Pseudosphinx hawk moth: Pseudosphinx 속 박각시나방

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?  
(수특 16강 6번) [3점]

However, in modern times it was realized for the first time that trust in the accord between reality and thinking was based on a grossly exaggerated notion of the scope of human reason.

In ancient and medieval times considerable respect was accorded to language by those working in the scientific field. According to the ancient metaphysical Weltanschauung, it was believed that the structure of reality and of thought were so closely allied that they were interchangeable. (①) A logical statement not only a matter of thinking but also of linguistics was automatically a true statement of reality. (②) Since such a statement happened to be true, it did not need to be subjected to experimental testing. (③) In order to discover whether a logical statement (i.e. the logical language) was really true (i.e. agreed with reality), the statement should be tested against empirical reality in an experiment. (④) The emphasis on the physical experiment is characteristic of modern science. (⑤) Later again it was realized that even this approach overrated the importance of thinking: from the outset research should be directed by experiments, although that experimental action - like any action required the support of logical thought. \* Weltanschauung: 세계관 \*\* empirical: 경험적인

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(수특 17강 3번)

In Ancient Greece, many private individuals believed in the powers of magic, such as farmers who were always dependent on the weather. Even though the use of magic was widespread in Ancient Greece, there remained an official caution over its use. We know that the Greek authorities believed that magic was an activity capable of results, but they grew concerned about those who practiced harmful magic. So it was established that those who practiced harmful magic could be punished by civic action. This may be the reason why magic in the classical world was held in low esteem and condemned by speakers and writers. Likewise, we find certain intellectuals realizing that the power of magic could be abused. For example, Plato believed that those who sold spells and curse tablets should be punished. Epicurean and Stoic philosophers also believed that magic should be eliminated. This mistrust of magic, along with religion and a separation of humans from the divine world, created a need to develop new methods of understanding the world. It is thus understandable that the Ancient Greeks created the foundations for philosophy. \* civic: 시민의 \*\* curse tablet: 저주 서판

Widespread magical beliefs and practices in Ancient Greece (A) \_\_\_\_\_ the banning of harmful magic and the hostility to magic by Greek thinkers, which was one of the factors that prompted the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of philosophy.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (A)          | (B)        |
| ① result in  | decline    |
| ② result in  | emergence  |
| ③ shut off   | decline    |
| ④ got around | emergence  |
| ⑤ got around | prosperity |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오. (수특 18강 5~6)

Humans are motivated, at least in part, by empathy and concern for the welfare of others. We donate blood for strangers, contribute to charity, and punish violators of social norms. Chimpanzees are, together with bonobos, our closest relatives, and they (a) similarly engage in cooperative hunting, comfort victims of aggression, and perform other collective activities. Would they show concern for the welfare of unrelated, familiar chimps if the benefits were at no cost to themselves?

Researcher Joan Silk and her collaborators conducted an experiment with chimps that had lived together for fifteen years or more. Eighteen chimps were studied, from two different populations with different life histories and exposures to experiments. Pairs of chimps faced each other in opposing enclosures or sat side by side, and could see and hear each other. One chimp, the actor, was (b) given the choice to pull one of two handles: if the actor pulled the "nice" handle, both the actor and the other chimp got food, and exactly the same portion. If the actor pulled the "nasty" handle, only the actor received food, and the other chimp got nothing. In a control test, only the actor was present. Which handle did the chimps pull?

When no other chimp was present, the actors chose both options about equally frequently. The chimps didn't (c) care, and why should they? Yet even when a second chimp arrived, the chimps didn't choose the "nice" option more often. Although they could clearly see the other one displaying desperate (d) begging gestures, or happily eating the food when it was dispensed, the chimps showed no sign of empathy. It should be noted that they showed no spitefulness either. What mattered to the actors more than the other chimp was whether the handle for the nice option was placed on their right or left side. They had a much (e) weaker preference for the right side than for the happiness of their partner. Chimps simply did not seem to care about the welfare of unrelated group members.

\* enclosure: 울타리 안 \*\* dispense: 제공하다 \*\*\* spitefulness: 악의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Chimps' Deep Affection for Their Own Group Members
  - ② Chimps Seek Happiness and Contentment Like Humans Do
  - ③ Fierce Competition Among Chimps and Its Harmful Effects
  - ④ Empathy and Concern Toward Others: Virtues Chimps Don't Have
  - ⑤ Both Humans and Chimps Can Cultivate Empathy Through Training

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 답하시오.

(A)

One day at the table I reached for something without looking and dumped a cup of coffee into Dad's plate. He looked at the messy results with distaste. "I'm not sure the pigs will even want this," he commented. "Why don't you look in the direction you're moving, Susan?" scolded Mom, "When you're eating, pay attention to what you're doing. (a) I am afraid someday you're going to embarrass yourself with someone besides your family."

(B)

When we arrived for dinner, we learned that the minister's mother was visiting him. For some reason, she took an instant liking to me. As we were sitting down to eat, this kind lady insisted that I sit beside her. Mom was reluctant. "Susan sometimes needs help cutting her food. Perhaps she'd better sit beside (b) me." "Oh, that's no bother. I'll be glad to help her," the old lady said. All seemed to be going well when the worst happened.

(C)

It was not long before that happened. We were invited to the minister's house for dinner. As we prepared to go, Mom folded a dish towel and tucked it into (c) her handbag. "What's that for, Mom?" I asked suspiciously. "It's to tie under your chin," she said. "Oh, Mom!" I moaned. "I'd rather be left at home!" "I've thought of that, too." (d) She eyed me sternly. "But you have to learn how to conduct yourself in public someday."

(D)

I was attempting to enter the conversation. In trying to explain the width of something, I flung my arms wide to measure the distance. As usual, I did not remember that I had something in my hand. A spoonful of sauce landed just under the nice lady's chin. With horror I watched it dribble down into (e) her lap. The minister's mother assured us that no permanent harm had been done. But I was in disgrace. The journey home was a difficult one. Dad remarked that he hoped I had learned my lesson.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 'I'에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 식탁에서 아버지의 접시에 커피를 쏟았다.
- ② 목사의 어머니로부터 옆에 앉으라는 권유를 받았다.
- ③ 턱받이를 하느니 그냥 집에 있겠다고 엄마에게 말했다.
- ④ 물건의 너비를 설명하려 팔을 양쪽으로 펼쳤다.
- ⑤ 대화 도중 음식을 흘려 목사의 어머니에게 꾸중을 들었다.

※ 확인 사항

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