

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Members,

Thank you for always supporting our park's efforts to improve our community's health and social bonds. As we have announced, construction at Lions Park will begin as soon as the spring season allows. As an alternative place to play pickleball in town this summer, the lines for three pickleball courts will be painted on the blacktop surface at Rose Park, located at 201 Green Valley Road. The blue equipment bin with portable nets and extra balls from Lions Park will be relocated there as well. The combination to unlock the bin can be obtained by calling the front desk at the community center. If you have any questions regarding the alternative pickleball courts, please contact Mark Perkins at mperkins@ShakopeeMN.gov. We look forward to the completion of the new dedicated pickle ball courts at Lions Park this summer.

Sincerely,
Mark Perkins

* pickleball: 피클볼
(배드민턴, 테니스, 탁구의 요소가 결합한 새로운 패들 스포츠)
** blacktop: 아스팔트로 포장된

- ① 피클볼의 역사와 경기 방법을 소개하려고
- ② 회원 등록과 시설 이용 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 임시 피클볼 경기장 마련 계획을 알리려고
- ④ 공사로 인한 피클볼 대회 취소를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 공원 내 신축 경기장의 개장식에 초대하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I should have guessed things were not going to go well when I stepped off the train at Weston Station and there was no sign of my father. I was only fifteen, and there was no way I could go back home if he didn't show up. I wandered up and down the platform. The waiting felt like forever, and I began to anxiously wonder if something bad had happened to him. After a while, one of the station employees approached me and asked me if I was all right. I said I was fine, but inside, my concern was growing. Then I glanced to the left and noticed my dad. At that very moment, all my anxieties disappeared. 'Dad!' I shouted. I snatched my little bag from the floor and ran to him. 'Sorry to keep you waiting, Son,' he said, ruffling my hair and pulling me close to him. 'Let's go home.' He smiled, and I returned his smile with an even bigger one.

* snatch: 낚아채다 ** ruffle: 헝클어 놓다

- ① furious → satisfied ② confident → nervous
- ③ indifferent → thrilled ④ worried → relieved
- ⑤ ashamed → proud

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a tendency in some parents to treat small children as if they are much older. It seems as if they want to give the impression that their child is mature beyond his age. They ask a small child to make decisions about matters he is too young to decide. When a child is put in this situation, sometimes he will do what the parent wants him to do, and sometimes he will simply say, "No." This is his attempt to show his authority and to display his power. A small child should never be asked to make a decision he is too young to make. The parent should make the decision and then give instructions to the child. For example, if a parent thinks that a child should stop playing and eat, he should not ask the child, "Do you want to eat now?" He should tell the child to put his toys away and get ready to eat. If he thinks that the child should take a nap, he should not ask the child, "Do you want to take a nap?" He should tell the child that it is time for his nap.

- ① 부모는 자신의 아이가 어릴 때부터 스스로 결정할 수 있게 해주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 훈육할 때 자신의 아이에게 일관성 있는 모습을 보여야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 어린아이에게 권위적인 태도를 보이지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 아이가 무리한 요구를 할 때는 단호하게 거절할 수 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 어린아이가 할 수 없는 결정은 부모가 내린 다음 아이에게 지시해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 Our diggings will meet in the middle of that huge Alp가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

I think of neuroscience and the human sciences as like two very small miners energetically tunnelling in from opposite sides of an immense Alp. Although neuroscientists on their side of the Alp do not listen much to sounds of digging from the humanists on the other side, some humanists, those concerned with the brain's role in the arts, listen very closely to what the neuroscientists on the other side are saying. We draw hopefully on a great many researchers. We hope for answers from them to the questions that bother us. The neuroscientists and we of the human sciences, even if we are divided into two groups, share the same hope. Although dwarfed by the mountain, we hope our diggings will meet in the middle of that huge Alp, and there we will discover this mysterious, magical treasure, Mind. We hope.

* dwarf: 왜소해 보이게 만들다

- ① The human sciences and neuroscience will be more specialized.
- ② The humanists will make a discovery faster than the neuroscientists.
- ③ The direction of research in neuroscience and the human sciences will be altered.
- ④ The human sciences and neuroscience will encounter more problems than before.
- ⑤ The understandings of the mind in neuroscience and in the human sciences will come together.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Urban agriculture is moving from just a practice for earning an income and small food-producing activities to a more sustainable practice that focuses on promoting local food production as an energy-saving resource that is central to creating vital urban communities. It needs to become even more central to city planning as food security and food safety become issues that cities need to address along with the increase in population that is creating a strain on a global level with regards to food availability and health. In current practice, the term *urban agriculture* does not necessarily mean that food production itself is based on a sustainable methodology or procedure but when combined with an ecological-based approach it does. With the recognition of natural resource decline and the advance of environmental degradation in cities today, urban agriculture is taking on new meaning in bringing ecological-based systems back into the city as a vital part of the solution to creating more sustainable cities. This does require a paradigm shift in thinking about food as an integral part of the city's framework.

* degradation: 저하

- ① 도시 농업이 기능을 제대로 발휘하려면 농지의 장기적인 확보가 중요하다.
- ② 도시 농업을 통한 소규모 식량 생산 활동은 지역 경제 발전에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 지속 가능한 도시 조성을 위해 생태 기반형 도시 농업을 활용할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 시민은 도시 농업에 적극 참여하여 녹색 공간 조성의 주체가 되는 것이 바람직하다.
- ⑤ 도시 농업을 통해 식량 안보와 식품 안전 문제를 해결하는 것은 현실적으로 불가능하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern broadcast media may have contributed to the perpetuation of the innate talent account of musical performance ability. The discovery of an exceptional child performer – "the next Mozart" is a common label – makes for a much better story than reporting how advanced musical learning has resulted from an unusually plentiful combination of environmental, educational, and economic factors. Beyond simple media sensationalism, however, the belief in talent offers other appealing effects. Giving the musically talented person the designation of specialness can turn the experience of a concert into a fantastic, even supernatural, happening. Plus, musicians themselves can benefit from the "gifted" label. Feeling special – or even divinely blessed – can contribute to musicians' self-esteem and motivation; consequently, many "talented" musicians feel an obligation to nurture their gift, which allows them to approach their musical activities with confidence and the expectation of success.

* perpetuation: 영구화 ** nurture: (재능 따위를) 기르다

- ① issues with broadcasting that focuses on gifted musicians
- ② potential of using broadcast media to promote music concerts
- ③ psychological benefits of believing that practice makes perfect
- ④ importance of music education in improving creative intelligence
- ⑤ positive effects of faith in innate musical talent reinforced by media

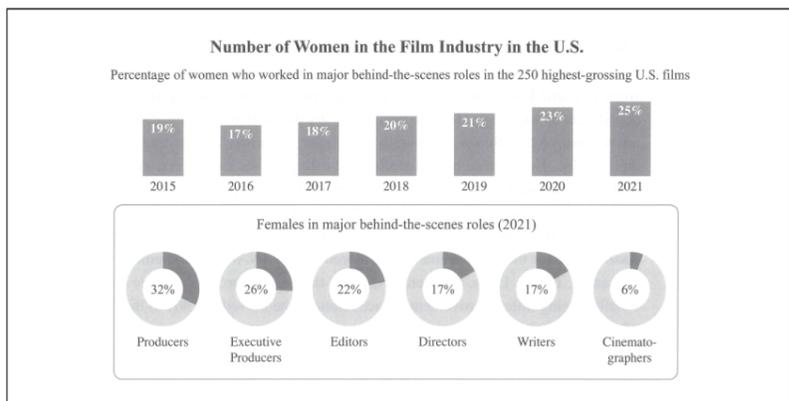
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many have observed that people often use mobile phones in waiting areas. It is a way to kill time but it is also a way to create a space within what is often a weak or poorly defined space. Spaces at the edge of a dead zone for making mobile calls are also prime spots for making calls or sending texts. So, when people touch down at an airport or leave a tunnel after having been out of contact with a cell tower, they are more likely to make calls or send texts. The mobile phone can be used to share a space with someone at a distance, for example, people at a concert who call others so they can hear part (or all) of the concert. At the extreme, people may be so immersed in the interaction with others on a mobile phone, that they lose contact with those in the physical space they occupy. Sherry Turkle calls this *alone together*; others have used the term *absent presence* to characterize this behavior.

* dead zone: 휴대 전화 불통 지역 ** cell tower: 무선 셀 기지국

- ① How Do Our Mobile Phones Redefine Our Physical Space?
- ② How Are Digital Devices Changing the Rules of Etiquette?
- ③ Digital Transformation: Towards a More Sustainable Future
- ④ Dead Connections: What Causes Them and How to Fix Them
- ⑤ Why We Expect More from Technology and Less from Each Other

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The charts above show the percentage of women who worked in major behind-the-scenes roles in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films from 2015 to 2021 and the percentage of those women in 2021 by role. ① Compared to 2015, the percentage of women who worked in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films was lower in 2016 and 2017, but it was higher in 2018. ② In 2021, the percentage of women who worked in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films accounted for a quarter of the total. ③ In the same year, the percentage of female executive producers in these films was lower than that of female producers. ④ While the share of female directors and writers in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films in 2021 stood at 17 percent each, 22 percent of all editors were female. ⑤ In the same year, among the major behind-the-scenes roles, cinematographers had the lowest percentage of women, at less than a third of the percentage of women who worked as writers.

* highest-grossing: 가장 높은 수익을 올린

26. W. E. B. DuBois에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

W. E. B. DuBois (1868-1963), an African American sociologist, graduated from Fisk University in Tennessee and became the first African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard University. Then, at Atlanta University, he founded the nation's second department of sociology. He soon began a highly productive academic career that included, among many other things, founding two scholarly journals and writing numerous books and articles. He focused his research and writing on the racial problems in the United States. At the same time, however, he worked hard to apply his enormous knowledge to improving society. He founded the Niagara Movement, an organization of African American intellectuals fighting for racial equality. He also helped create the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and edited its influential magazine, *Crisis*. Later, he even advocated the use of force to achieve racial equality. Finally, seeing little improvement in race relations, he moved in 1961 to the African nation of Ghana, where he died 2 years later.

- ① Harvard 대학교에서 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ② Atlanta 대학교에서 미국 최초의 사회학과를 설립했다.
- ③ 아프리카계 미국인 지식인 단체인 Niagara Movements 설립했다.
- ④ NAACP의 영향력 있는 잡지인 Crisis을 편집했다.
- ⑤ 인종 관계의 개선을 거의 보지 못하고 1961년에 아프리카 국가 가나로 이주했다.

27. Limber College Summer Softball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Limber College Summer Softball Camp

Limber College is excited to host its annual summer softball camp from June 14 to 16. There are two camp sessions:

Camp session	A	B
Ages	4-7 years old	8-18 years old
Time	9 a.m.-11:30 a.m.	10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Cost (per person)	\$80	\$160

Camp participants are required to bring a glove and bat, and wear baseball shoes. They are also encouraged to bring sun block, a water bottle, and extra clothing/socks. Camp B participants should bring a sack lunch. (Lunch is at 11:30 a.m. daily.) Snacks and drinks will be available for purchase. To sign up for the camp, please contact coach Jessica Kershaw at jessica.kershaw@limbercollege.edu.

- ① 운영 기간은 6월 14일부터 6월 16일까지이다.
- ② Camp A는 4~7세 참가자를 대상으로 한다.
- ③ Camp B 참가비는 1인당 160달러이다.
- ④ 참가자는 글러브와 배트를 지참해야 한다.
- ⑤ 간식과 음료는 무료로 제공된다.

28. Sunflower Park Family Camp Outing에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sunflower Park Family Camp Outing

To have a fun-filled family camping experience this summer, join the Sunflower Park Family Camp Outing! There will be activities such as a nature walk, fishing competition, campfire games and more!

Dates: Saturday, August 10-Sunday, August 11
 Cost: \$35 for a family of four, \$5 for each additional camper
 Registration deadline: August 7
 Location: Sunflower Park

General information:

- A park recreation pass is required for vehicles to enter the park.
- Each family can bring up to two small tents or one medium-sized tent.
- Check-in starts at noon on Saturday. Check-out is at 11 a.m. on Sunday.
- Our staff will transport your equipment to and from the campsite in a trailer. Pickup times are Saturday from noon to 1 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Register before the deadline to reserve your place. Hope to see you there!

- ① 운영 기간은 6월 14일부터 6월 16일까지이다.
- ② Camp A는 4~7세 참가자를 대상으로 한다.
- ③ Camp B 참가비는 1인당 160달러이다.
- ④ 참가자는 글러브와 배트를 지참해야 한다.
- ⑤ 간식과 음료는 무료로 제공된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

We are so easily impressed and make judgements based on superficial evidence, but sometimes luxury provides a psychological boost to confidence that improves our well-being. Wearing designer clothes can make us feel better about ① ourselves, which then becomes self-reinforcing. When we put on our luxury clothes we feel special and behave accordingly. Luxury goods light up the pleasure centres in our brain. If you think you are drinking expensive wine, not only does it taste better but the brain's valuation system ② associated with the experience of pleasure shows greater activation, compared to drinking exactly the same wine when you believe it to be cheap. What's important here ③ is the belief – not the actual luxury. Francesca Gino, a professor at Harvard Business School, found that people who wore ④ which they believed to be fake designer brand sunglasses (but were in fact genuine) felt like frauds and were more likely to cheat on tests. You may be able to fake until you make it, but deep down, if we ⑤ do, many of us feel like imposters.

* fake: 모조의; 속이다 ** fraud: 사기꾼 *** imposter: 사기꾼

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

Overfishing is in large part a consequence of excessive effort and capacity in fisheries. Too often, fishery managers have been unable to control fishing effort, resulting in ① unsustainable levels of catch. This has been a particular problem for open-access fisheries where management does not ② limit the number of participants or high individual effort. In this situation, the economic incentives favor short-term exploitation over long-term sustainable use because the economic benefits of ③ sacrificing current catch to rebuild the stock are hard to perceive compared to short-term needs (bills to be paid), and long-term benefits may have to be shared with newcomers when the fishery recovers. As more people enter the fishery or improve their fishing capabilities, the future yield to the individual fisher ④ decreases. This often fosters competition to maintain or even increase individual catch levels even as stocks decline. In response, managers may ⑤ lengthen fishing seasons; participants then increase their fishing power, and effort becomes concentrated in time, sometimes resulting in "races for fish" or "fishing derbies."

* exploitation: 이기적 이용 ** derby: 시합, 경기

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Typically, *homework* consists of any assigned task slated to be done outside the hours of class. What the word *homework* does not describe is the quality or quantity of the task, a reality that makes homework discussions challenging because it turns into a war of _____. For example, if two people discuss their children's homework, one could be railing against mindless worksheets while the other is in favor of carefully crafted activities prompting students to reflect or create. But instead of naming the specific activity, they both refer to the tasks simply as "homework." And so one parent wonders why on earth anyone would be a proponent of (mindless) homework while the other can't understand why a parent *wouldn't* want their child to do (relevant and creative) work at home. Neither parent understands the other's point of view because they aren't speaking the same language about homework.

* slated: (일정이) 계획된 ** rail: 불평하다

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① relationships | ② vocabulary |
| ③ responsibility | ④ investment |
| ⑤ manners | |

32. American sociologist William Julius Wilson has argued that an unintended consequence of African American suburbanization has been that inner cities _____. As higher income minorities leave center cities, young people who remain are less likely to see and interact with adult men who work and have achieved upward income mobility. Research in development economics has documented, with data from the Dominican Republic, that when young people are informed about the wage gains that are possible by obtaining more education, this information increases their educational attainment. The explanation for this is that young people are more likely to underestimate the economic benefits of education when they never interact with people who look like them and have also attained a high level of education. The suburbanization of upwardly mobile people thus has social consequences for peer effects in the inner city.

* inner city: (흔히 대도시의, 사회적인 문제가 많은) 도심 지역

- ① have lost valuable role models
- ② have resolved a variety of conflicts
- ③ have spent too much money on education
- ④ have become indifferent to social injustice
- ⑤ have suffered from high levels of inequality

33. Because advertisers in the 1950s were interested in reaching baby boomers, many radio stations played music called rock 'n' roll with disc jockeys that specifically called out to them. Other stations targeted different age groups with different styles of music and DJs. This new sort of station that focused on particular music preferences caught on because radio _____. The development in 1948 of the transistor, a much smaller replacement for the Audion vacuum tube, led to the miniaturization of radio receivers. Now radio became something that people could literally take with them throughout the day - to the park, to the beach, or wherever. All of a sudden, the medium had a new life, and companies rushed to get new licenses. The number of stations jumped dramatically, from about one thousand in 1946 to nearly 3,500 in the mid-1950s. The largest proportion of these played specific types of music. [3점]

* baby boomer: (특히 2차 세계대전 후의) 베이비 붐 세대인 사람

- ① featured stories from listeners
- ② was now more portable than ever
- ③ acted as a link between generations
- ④ became the stage for new musicians
- ⑤ gave listeners their favorite songs for free

34. In a study by Arthur Aron and myself, we created a fake computer dating service, but instead of romance, the goal was to help college students find friendship. All the subjects listed their interests, and we returned a week later to ask them to review a profile written by another person and judge whether they liked and wanted to meet them. Half of them were told that our ultra-reliable, matchmaker program determined that this new person was an ideal match for them. The other half weren't told anything. When people weren't given any information about whether a friendship was likely, they preferred people with interests just like theirs. But when they were told that a friendship was likely, they preferred people who complemented them with different interests. That is, when people _____, they wanted to spend time with people who were unique, interesting, and who offered a chance for them to expand their horizons. [3점]

* fake: 가짜의

- ① felt that their close friends would feel jealous
- ② already had friends from various backgrounds
- ③ were confident that a relationship was possible
- ④ were unable to judge the candidate based on the profile
- ⑤ received no information about the matchmaking algorithm

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Many of our activities (arguing, solving problems, budgeting time, etc.) are metaphorical in nature. The metaphorical concepts that characterize those activities structure our present reality. New metaphors have the power to create a new reality. ① This can begin to happen when we start to comprehend our experience in terms of a metaphor, and it becomes a deeper reality when we begin to act in terms of it. ② If a new metaphor enters the conceptual system that we base our actions on, it will alter that conceptual system and the perceptions and actions that the system gives rise to. ③ Much of cultural change arises from the introduction of new metaphorical concepts and the loss of old ones. ④ A dead metaphor is a popular metaphor that has been used so frequently and for such an extended period that its original figurative meaning has faded. ⑤ For example, the Westernization of cultures throughout the world is partly a matter of introducing the time is money metaphor into those cultures.

* metaphorical: 은유적인, 비유적인

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

36.

Animal damage control advocates often characterize *game animals* as *pest species*. Deer, for instance, do not kill farm animals but are blamed for destroying gardens, bringing disease, causing car accidents, and wreaking other forms of damage in suburbs.

- (A) Yet the fact remains that as long as developers continue to build in suburban areas, humans and wildlife will come into contact. Sadly, animal damage control programs have just one way of solving these problems - hunting.
- (B) So sport hunters are allowed to kill deer with public support - after all, no one wants to be involved in a collision with a deer. Unfortunately for deer, hunting does not necessarily control their populations. They can rebound soon after hunting season due to lessened competition for resources.
- (C) And, of course, the animal damage control measures that wiped out many of their natural predators also play a role in their large numbers. There are numerous methods to prevent the damage that deer can cause, such as more responsible driving, speed limits, warning signs, roadside reflectors, as well as the use of fencing along roadways.

* pest: 유해 동물 ** wreak: (피해를) 가하다 *** collision: 충돌(사고)

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

37.

A gene can increase in frequency by making its bearers more likely than nonbearers to perform some fitness-enhancing behavior.

- (A) So, as long as a gene makes some fitness-enhancing behavior more likely, that gene will increase in frequency in a population, and as a result the behavior may increase in frequency as well. For this reason, biologists frequently say that, from the standpoint of evolutionary biology, "behavioral traits are like any other class of characters."
- (B) For example, females of many species choose a mate based on the quality of male courtship displays. If the courtship displays of males differ in quality and a genetic difference underlies the display difference, the gene for the superior display will increase in frequency. Of course, courtship behaviors are not the only behaviors that affect fitness.
- (C) If parents differ in the quantity of care they give to their offspring, if the quantity of care affects the viability of offspring, and if a genetic difference underlies this difference in parental care, then the gene for higher quantity care will increase in frequency. [3점]

* courtship: 구애 ** viability: 생존 능력

- 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.

Although the United States has always been a nation of immigrants, it managed, at least until World War II, to maintain a sense of itself as a whole, a European-derived, English-speaking nation.

A mark of postmodernity is the increasing mobility, both voluntary and forced, of human populations around the world. (①) The migration of whole societies, the problem of refugees, the incorporation of migrant workers, have created a global, multicultural society that challenges the ability of any nation to define a reasonably homogeneous cultural identity or a set of cultural norms. (②) The case of the failure of America's "melting pot" image is a telling example. (③) But new migrations - Asian, African, and Latino - have challenged this image and made it almost impossible to define a central cultural identity for the nation. (④) Moreover, the American experience has become the norm in other parts of the world as well. (⑤) People's identities have become fractured, pluralized, and hybridized, and populations that were silent and marginalized in the past have suddenly moved to the center of the historical and cultural stage.

* homogeneous: 동질의 ** fracture: 조각내다 *** pluralize: 복수로 만들다

39.

This is not to say that there are not pristine-like nearshore waters left on Earth.

Human impacts are the most direct in the upper 500 meters of the ocean as commercial fishing is not conducted in deeper waters. (①) Indeed, geological extraction and construction of ports and windmill farms are typically conducted in waters of 50 meters depth or less. (②) In shallow and nearshore waters human impacts are palpable, even in remote parts of the world. (③) Animal life in Antarctic waters is abundant and has been protected from commercial use for decades, yet hunting in the early part of the twentieth century changed the ecosystem to a degree that it can no longer be considered a pristine ecosystem. (④) A case may be made for the northwest Hawaii islands, which have never been inhabited by humans and only very rarely have experienced fishing expeditions. (⑤) Such locations are few - in fact, probably less than 1% of the ocean surface is fully protected against fishing or other kinds of disturbing activities. [3점]

* pristine-like: 자연[원래]그 대로와 비슷한
 ** palpable: 매우 뚜렷한 *** expedition: 원정, 탐험

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

In a simple experiment conducted by Michael Ross, Cathy McFarland, and Garth Fletcher, college students received a persuasive message arguing the importance of frequent tooth brushing. After receiving the message, they changed their attitudes toward tooth brushing. Needless to say, this is not surprising. But here's what was surprising: Later that same day in a different situation, the students were asked, "How many times have you brushed your teeth in the past 2 weeks?" Those who received the message recalled that they brushed their teeth far more frequently than did students in the control condition. The students were not attempting to deceive the researcher; there was no reason for them to lie. They were simply using their new attitudes as a heuristic to help them remember. In a sense, they needed to believe that they had always behaved in a sensible and reasonable manner - even though they had just now discovered what that sensible behavior might be.

* heuristic: 휴리스틱(특정 상황에서 사람들이 신속하게 사용하는
 어렵짐작의 기술)



According to the experiment in the passage, the students' attitudes toward tooth brushing were (A) by a persuasive message for frequent tooth brushing, which caused them to revise their memories so that the memories could be (B) with their new beliefs.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① predicted | | unassociated |
| ② expressed | | consistent |
| ③ predicted | | blended |
| ④ influenced | | consistent |
| ⑤ influenced | | unassociated |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When it comes to the common belief fallacy in your own life, remember that scientists are always trying to reach better conclusions, and that is something you don't do as an individual, at least not by default, and by extension it is something your institutions are not so (a) great at either. You don't seek out what science calls the null hypothesis. That is, when you believe in something, you rarely seek out evidence to the contrary to see how it matches up with your assumptions. That's the (b) source of urban legends, folklore, superstitions, and all the rest. Having doubts is not your strong suit. Corporations and other institutions rarely set aside a division tasked with paying attention to the faults of the agency. Unlike in science, most human undertakings (c) include a special department devoted to looking for the worst in the operation – not just a complaint department, but a department that asks if the organization is on the right path. Every human effort should systematically pause and ask if it is currently mistaken. To (d) beat your brain, you need that department constantly operating in your cranium. You would do well to borrow from the lessons of the scientific method and apply them in your personal life. In the background, while you sew and golf and browse cat videos, science is fighting against your (e) stupidity. No other human enterprise is fighting as hard, or at least not fighting and winning.

* fallacy: 오류
** null hypothesis: 귀무가설(기각될 것이 예상되는 가설)
*** cranium: 두개골

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Common Beliefs Complement Science
 - ② Science Is Not a Value-Neutral Discipline
 - ③ Common Sense Keeps Your Daily Life Smooth
 - ④ Which Is More Powerful: Intuition or Scientific Evidence?
 - ⑤ Apply Science to Your Life to Avoid Common Misconceptions
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)

Jill was quite a sickly child, but she had always wanted to be like Madeleine Sharp, a famous dancer. One day Jill and her mom went to Miss Madeleine Sharp's class for young ladies in the ballroom of the Bell Hotel in Bromley. Madeleine Sharp was tall, slim, and powerful. There were eight other little girls, who all hung on Madeleine's every word and jumped to obey (a) her instructions. Madeleine came over to Jill and said, "Right, let's see what Jill can do." Jill began with the classic first rule for all dancers: How to hold the bar. Madeleine Sharp said, "Never grip it, dear."

(B)

Madeleine put her arm round Jill, returned to Jill's mom and said, "I'd like to teach Jill very much. Can you come again on Friday?" They exchanged a few more words but Jill didn't hear a thing. Jill's head was too alive with the events of the afternoon and the thrilling new world before her. (b) She was barely conscious of her mom saying, "Hurry up, darling. Let's get home and tell your dad!" But as her voice woke Jill up, Jill put her arms round her mom.

(C)

So Jill's mom was extremely nervous while her daughter was dancing, especially as some of the other mothers stayed there to see how this new child was going to do. Jill got carried away with the music and flew around the room. After a minute or so Madeleine clapped her hands and Jill stopped in front of her, panting and looking up at (c) her, full of hope.

* pant: 숨을 헐떡이다

(D)

Madeleine firmly continued to say to Jill, "Rest your hand lightly on it. It is there to steady you, not as a lifeline. Turn your feet out. This must not be feet only, but start in the hips so that your whole leg is turned out. Good." Madeleine Sharp wanted to explore her possibilities as a dancer. So (d) she asked the pianist to play a lyrical piece of music and said, "Jill, dear, let me see you run and enjoy yourself and see what the music tells you to do." Jill didn't know it at the time, but Madeleine Sharp was highly regarded and entry to (e) her classes was quite competitive as a result.

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 Jill은 엄마와 함께 Madeleine Sharp 씨의 수업에 갔다.
 - ② Madeleine Sharp는 Jill에게 바를 절대로 꼭 잡지 말라고 말했다.
 - ③ Madeleine Sharp는 Jill의 엄마에게 금요일에 다시 올 수 있는지 물었다.
 - ④ Jill의 엄마는 자신의 딸이 춤을 추는 동안 마음이 매우 편안했다.
 - ⑤ Madeleine Sharp는 Jill의 댄서로서의 가능성을 살펴보고 싶었다.

*** 확인 사항**

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