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.

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

① Of course. I can get it done by tomorrow.
② Cheer up! It's not as hard as you think it is.
③ I can't believe he wasn't responsible for his job.
④ It's a relief that his grandfather left the hospital.
⑤ I think you can ask him to take your place on that day.

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

① Thank you for accepting my advice.
② Same here. I was very careless about that.
③ I don't want a refund. I just want a new one.
④ Unfortunately, they are out of stock at the moment.
⑤ Never mind. It's nothing for us to be concerned about.

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

① 부모와 자녀들 사이의 대화를 권장하려고
② 수업 시간 중 질문의 중요성을 강조하려고
③ 아이들이 공부에 전념할 수 있도록 격려하려고
④ 가족과의 여가 시간이 중요하다는 것을 알리려고
⑤ 읽기와 쓰기 능력 향상을 위해 노력할 것을 조언하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 어린 자녀의 사생활을 존중해야 한다.
② 자녀의 사생활보다는 안전이 더 중요하다.
③ 귀가시간을 정해 놓으면 반항심이 생긴다.
④ 부모의 지나친 간섭은 아이에게 좋지 않다.
⑤ 다양한 스마트폰 앱을 적극적으로 활용해야 한다.

5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

① 시장   ② 공항   ③ 호텔   ④ 여행사   ⑤ 비행기

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

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① to send out invitations
② to go grocery shopping
③ to make a shopping list
④ to get the grill for the party
⑤ to call their son's teammates

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 오늘 밤 발표를 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

① 회의에 참석해야 해서
② 공연을 보러 가야 해서
③ 제안서를 완성해야 해서
④ 딸을 배웅하러 가야 해서
⑤ 해외 출장을 떠나야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① $12   ② $24   ③ $25   ④ $37   ⑤ $42

10. 대화를 듣고, 회의가 성공적이었던 이유로 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오. [3점]

① 준비상태   ② 장소   ③ 목표설정   ④ 참가자   ⑤ 의장

11. PSAT에 대한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① 시험은 월요일 아침에 실시된다.
② 고사실은 학교 홈페이지에 게시되어 있다.
③ 정규 수업은 오전 11시 20분에 시작된다.
④ 시험 당일 통학버스는 시험 응시자만 이용할 수 있다.
⑤ 시험 응시자는 사진이 있는 신분증을 지참해야 한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 세트 메뉴를 고르시오. [3점]

Pearl Harbor's Best Set Menus

	Set	Appetizer	Main Dish	Drinks
①	A	Tropical Fruit Salad	Shrimp & Grilled Pork Ribs	Herbal Tea
②	B	Shrimp Salad	Garlic Steak	Iced Lemonade
③	C	Tropical Fruit Salad	Garlic Steak	Herbal Tea
④	D	Tropical Fruit Salad	Shrimp & Grilled Pork Ribs	Iced Lemonade
⑤	E	Shrimp Salad	Garlic Steak	Milk Tea

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

Woman: _____

① I agree. He must have told you before.
② Let's stay calm until somebody helps us.
③ I hope you'll be able to live free from worry.
④ I wasn't concerned about the matter that much.
⑤ Calm down, Kevin. I'm going to tell him about it later.

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

Man: _____

① Please don`t forget to help me later.
② Don't worry. Nothing will happen to you.
③ That's really shocking. I've never heard about it.
④ I see. I guess I need to reconsider when to go to France.
⑤ Well, I don't think the weather will affect my tour schedule.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mr. Smith가 Mary에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mr. Smith: Mary, _____

① I know the best place to get dessert.
② your food is much better this time.
③ I made carrot cakes according to your recipe.
④ I'm going to call the grocery store for a refund.
⑤ don't worry, just help me with baking the carrot cakes.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① ways to shop efficiently
② problems with using coupons
③ some useful tips on saving money
④ steps to buying drinks from a store
⑤ effects of taking elevators instead of escalators

17. 여자가 언급하지 않은 것은?

① 걸어서 출근하기　　② 엘리베이터 이용　　③ 쿠폰 사용
④ 물병 지참　　⑤ 온라인 쇼핑 활용

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18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A senior manager developed a new information system for his company's manufacturing process. To implement it he needed the agreement of all the plant managers across the country. Everyone agreed except for the manager of the largest plant in Dallas, who told him: "I don't want your people fooling around in my business. The only way things get done around here is when I'm in control. I can do the job better on my own." Frustrated, the systems manager reacted by threatening to take the matter to the company president, but that only enraged the plant manager. The end result: The systems manager's appeal to the company president backfired, since it implied the manager couldn't work smoothly with peer. What's more, the president refused to intervene, and the new information system languished on the drawing board.

* backfire: 역효과를 낳다
** languish: 머무르다

① 일이 잘못 되면 책임소재부터 따져야 한다.
② 자책하는 것은 문제 해결에 도움이 되지 않는다.
③ 자신이 한 일에 책임질 줄 아는 자세가 필요하다.
④ 제품을 개발할 때는 항상 품질을 우선시해야 한다.
⑤ 관리자는 동료들과 협동하여 일을 추진하여야 한다.

19. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often, I would be on my riding mower cutting the grass as the cars sped by. I would shout at the drivers to slow down. Sometimes I would not only shout but wave my arms in an attempt to get them not to speed. To my increased irritation, I found they rarely slowed and averted their eyes so as not to look at me as they raced by. There was a yellow sports car that was the worst offender, and no matter how I screamed and shook my arms wildly, the young woman drove at a dangerously high rate of speed in front of our house. One day, as I was cutting the grass in the backyard and my wife Gail was in the front planting some flowers, I noticed the yellow speedster approaching, fast as usual.

① jealous　② relieved　③ regretful　④ offended　⑤ delighted

[20~21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. People working under the direction of an emotionally unstable leader hide or minimize bad news because that bad news leads to unpleasant interactions. As a result, the lines of communication within an organization suffer; information is not being given to everyone who needs it. The problem is that if group members hide small problems from leadership, those problems may not get rectified until they become big problems. It is important for an organization to be comfortable coming to a leader with small problems, secure in the knowledge that they will be greeted with a problem-solving mind-set. In addition, studies suggest that emotionally unstable people are less consistent in the way they display their personality characteristics than emotionally stable people. Thus it is harder for people to predict how an emotionally unstable person will act from day to day. Good leaders need to create an environment with consistent expectations for the people working for them. Emotional instability gets in the way of this goal.

* rectify: 바로 잡다

① how to deal with others' emotions
② factors that affect organizational culture
③ necessity of sharing opinions with others
④ negative impact of leaders' emotional insecurity
⑤ characteristics of influential people in an organization

21. Although globalization processes are often blamed for language loss, in some cases communities and language activists, including linguistic anthropologists, are using web-based technology to save endangered languages. Bud Lane III is one of the last surviving speakers of Siletz-Dee-ni, an indigenous language in a small community in Oregon. Siletz-Dee-ni began to decline in the mid-1850s when several cultural groups, speaking different languages and dialects, were placed on the same reservation. To communicate they began speaking a Chinook jargon that replaced Siletz-Dee-ni. Fortunately, this language has been immortalized on a "talking dictionary" using Lane's own voice. This talking dictionary now contains 14,000 words and, with the language on the Internet, young people in the community are beginning to learn the language once again — they even text in Siletz-Dee-ni. Other communities with endangered languages are also embracing social media — YouTube, text messaging, and websites — as a vehicle for saving their languages.

* indigenous: 토착의
** jargon: 사투리, (특정 분야의) 전문 용어
*** immortalize: 영구 보존하다

① influence of social media on our lives
② difference between dialects and jargons
③ significance of protecting minority languages
④ tips for making a 'talking dictionary' using your own voice
⑤ efforts to save endangered languages through technologies

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. The game of *incompetence* is a major problem for many people. They simply learn that incompetence pays off. This is often called "learned helplessness." This scenario usually starts off in childhood when a child learns to display helplessness so someone else will take responsibility. That "someone" is usually a rescuer playing another game. My own version of this sprang from my dislike of washing the dishes. I would drag on the process, gobbling leftovers. I wasted time, but worse, I left messes on the plates and pans. I would rewash a dish several times when it was pointed out, because the sacrifice was worth it. I won. I was declared incompetent as a dishwasher and relieved of that duty. That small victory resulted in the assignment of cleaning the toilets. I discovered that cleaning dishes is not the nastiest of jobs after all. After a lot of whining and more gaming, I got my dishwashing job back. Life returned to a more peaceful routine away from the toilet bowl.

* gobble: 게걸스럽게 먹다

① Old Habits Die Hard
② The Spread of Incompetence
③ Dishwashing: The Most Challenging Job
④ How to Overcome Learned Helplessness
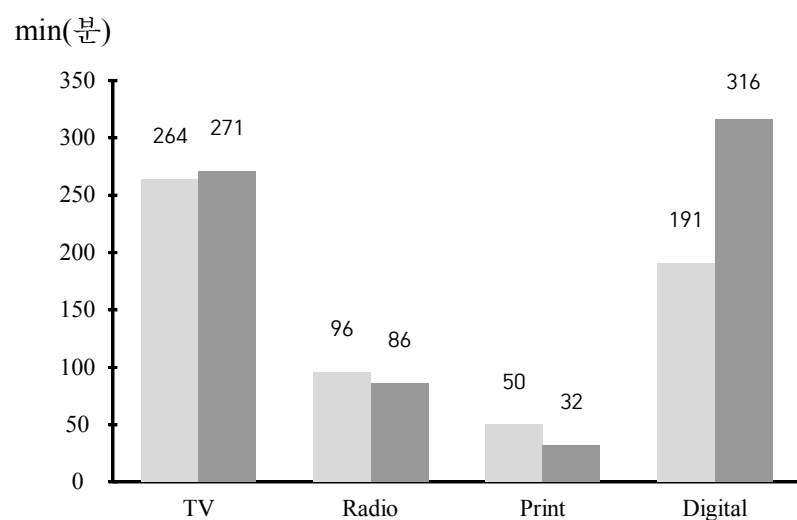⑤ Looking Helpless: A Common But Often Risky Tactic

23. Unfortunately, multitasking is one of the surest ways to waste time. Our efficiency plummets when we try to juggle even two simple tasks at the same time, as Yuhong Jiang, a psychologist at Harvard University, demonstrated in an impressive experiment. She asked students to identify both colored crosses and geometric shapes, such as triangles and circles. At first, this task seemed laughably simple to the young academics at this elite university. But they changed their minds when they realized how slow they were and how many mistakes they were making. The participants needed almost a second of reaction time to press a button when they saw colored crosses and shapes at the same time. But if the students were asked to spot first the crosses, and then the forms, the process went almost twice as quickly. Other series of experiments have shown that multitasking also makes more errors slip in. [3점]

* plummet: 곤두박질치다, 급락하다
** juggle: 동시에 곡예하듯 하다

① Multitasking Is a Don't
② Start from Simple Tasks
③ Multitasking Has Its Benefits
④ Is 'More Efficient' Always Better?
⑤ How Your Brain Juggles Various Tasks

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Average Time Spent per Day with Major Media by US Adults

min(분)

The graph above shows the average number of minutes US adults spent each day with major media in 2010 and 2013. ① Throughout all media, the slightest change between 2010 and 2013 was shown on TV chart. ② In 2013, average time spent with digital media per day surpassed TV viewing time. ③ Daily radio time in 2013 increased compared to the figure in 2010. ④ Time spent with print in 2010 represented more than half of 2010 radio's share. ⑤ Time spent with print media ranked the fourth highest in both years.

25. George Berkeley에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The philosopher George Berkeley didn't spend every hour of his day defending his immaterialism. There was much more to his life than that. He was a sociable and likeable man, and his friends included the author of *Gulliver's Travels*, Jonathan Swift. In later life Berkeley hatched an ambitious plan to set up a college on the island of Bermuda and managed to raise quite a lot of money to do this. Unfortunately the plan failed, partly because he hadn't realized how far from the mainland Bermuda was and how difficult it was to get supplies there. He did, however, after his death, have a West Coast university named after him — Berkeley in California. That came from a poem he wrote about America which included the line 'Westward the course of empire takes its way', a line that appealed to one of the university's founders.

＊immaterialism: (철학) 비물질론

① 비물질론 옹호에만 시간을 보내지는 않았다.
② 성격이 사교적이고 호감 가는 사람이었다.
③ 대학을 설립할 계획을 세우고 많은 돈을 모금했다.
④ Bermuda가 본토로부터 얼마나 멀리 있는지 깨닫지 못했었다.
⑤ 계획을 바꿔 캘리포니아에 자기 이름을 딴 대학을 설립하였다.

26. Robinson Sculpture Garden에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Robinson Sculpture Garden

The Robinson Sculpture Garden unites Minnesota's most cherished resources — its green space and its cultural life. More than 40 works from the NARO Art Center's renowned collection are displayed on the 11-acre site. The Garden is a top destination for visitors, who can also enjoy the seasonal displays in the Howard Conservatory located in the Garden.

• **Parking**: Pay parking is available in the Robinson Sculpture Garden parking lot and on the street (hourly and metered).
• **Garden Tours**: Join a tour guide for an in-depth look at sculptures in the Robinson Sculpture Garden. Meet by the steps at the Park Place entrance to the Garden.
  - Time: Saturdays and Sundays at 11:30 a.m.
  - Price: Free

＊conservatory: 온실

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① NARO Art Center의 유명 소장품이 11곳에 전시되어 있다.
② Howard 온실에서 계절에 따른 전시품을 즐길 수 있다.
③ 주차는 유료이며, 공원 주차장에서만 가능하다.
④ 조각 심층 감상을 위한 유료 프로그램이 있다.
⑤ 견학 안내원과 함께하는 견학은 주말 오후에 이용할 수 있다.

27. Retirement Party에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Retirement Party

Please join us as we honor Mr. James Cooper!
• Saturday, May 23, 2015
• 11:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.
• White Hill Elementary School lunchroom
• Business casual attire. No jeans or sneakers.

It's official! Mr. Cooper is retiring after 27 years at White Hill Elementary School and more than 50 years in education. And White Hill Elementary School is having a party!
This party is an opportunity for all the people who graduated from White Hill Elementary School to say goodbye to Mr. Cooper and enjoy a pizza and salad lunch in the lunchroom.
There will also be an opportunity to share stories you have of Mr. Cooper, so please bring a printout of a story you have to leave in the 'Book of Memories' or write one when you come.

We hope you will be able to attend!
RSVP by April 10
at 201-8901-3456 or lauren@whes.ed.ca.

＊RSVP: 초대에 대한 회답을 주시기 바랍니다

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① White Hill 초등학교 구내식당에서 3시간 동안 진행된다.
② 청바지나 운동화 착용은 허용되지 않는다.
③ 50년 이상 교육에 종사한 교사의 퇴직을 기념한다.
④ 점심식사로 피자와 샐러드를 제공한다.
⑤ 책으로 출간된 퇴임교사의 이야기를 공유할 예정이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In recent years, many organizations have adopted NASA's strategy of using technology to open up their innovation challenges and opportunities to more eyeballs. This phenomenon goes by several names, ① including 'open innovation' and 'crowdsourcing,' and it can be remarkably effective. The innovation scholars Lars Bo Jeppesen and Karim Lakhani studied 166 scientific problems posted to InnoCentive, all of ② them had stumped their home organizations. They found that the crowd ③ assembled around InnoCentive was able to solve forty-nine of them, for a success rate of nearly 30 percent. They also found that people whose expertise was far away from the apparent domain of the problem ④ were more likely to submit winning solutions. In other words, it seemed to actually help a solver ⑤ to be 'marginal' — to have education, training, and experience that were not obviously relevant for the problem.

＊stump: (너무 어려운 질문·문제로) 당혹스럽게 하다

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

Open space and resource lands can be used to define natural boundaries between urban areas and rural areas. The (A) integration / separation they provide serves to buffer the more intense urban uses and activities from rural and resource uses. Similarly, they can separate different land uses, which might otherwise be incompatible. These lands can similarly provide a distinct break between communities (and between neighborhoods) to reinforce individual community identity. Moreover, open space designation can (B) compliment / complement other regulatory efforts to shape urban growth patterns and limit urban expansion. Permanently protected greenbelts, located on the perimeter of a community, can greatly reinforce the role of the urban growth boundary. Limiting the land available for development can help channel development to fill in existing developed areas. Higher densities and more compact patterns can be used to accommodate growth needs, rather than converting open land to urban uses. The more compact patterns will be more efficient to serve and consume less land than the sprawl pattern prevalent in recent years. In addition to (C) containing / stimulating development, a greenbelt can provide a distinctive, inviting gateway to the community.

* perimeter: 주위, 주변
** sprawl: 무질서하게 뻗어 나가는 도시 외곽지

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	integration	……	complement	……	containing
②	separation	……	compliment	……	containing
③	separation	……	complement	……	containing
④	integration	……	compliment	……	stimulating
⑤	separation	……	complement	……	stimulating

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

In the years before Henry Ford conceived of ① his famous assembly line, the process of manufacturing followed the so-called English System. This system centered around a craftsman producing each part of a product individually and then assembling those parts into the finished product. Then a world-changing event took place. A Ford engineer named William C. Klann visited a slaughterhouse in Chicago, where ② he observed what was referred to as a disassembly line. On this line, animals were moved along a conveyor as one worker removed the same piece from each animal, over and over. Klann drew a comparison between cows and cars — ③ his famous "slaughterhouse revelation." Although one was being taken apart, and the other put together, ④ he perceived the parallels. The slaughtering process was efficient, compared to the inefficiency of one worker disassembling a cow entirely on his own. ⑤ He reported his observations to Ford; skepticism prevailed, but Klann was given the green light to try his conveyor idea.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Vernor Vinge, one of my favorite science fiction writers, wrote *A Fire Upon the Deep*, in which the planet Tines is populated by animals with a/an _____ intelligence. These doglike creatures travel in packs, whose members are in continuous acoustical communication with one another, giving rise to a powerful, distributed consciousness. Individuals leave the pack because of death, illness, or accident, and new, young members are recruited to replace them, so that the pack maintains its identity far beyond that of any single individual. Each individual member of a pack lacks intelligence when all alone: the pack gains its intelligence through the collaboration of the many individuals. As a result, if an individual strays too far from the pack, the communication path is lost — for sound has limited range — and the resulting "singleton" is devoid of intelligence. Singletons rarely survive, and those that do are doomed to a mindless existence — literally mindless.

* acoustical: 음향의, 청각의
** singleton: (단독) 개체
*** devoid of: ~이 전혀 없는

① superior   ② artificial   ③ strategic
④ collective   ⑤ controllable

32. Researchers tend to measure whether or not teachers have learned the training content but have focused little on their use of this content in their classrooms. In order for successful implementation of training to occur, teachers must first learn the content, but this is only the first step and evaluating the effectiveness of training based on this step only would likely provide an inaccurate conclusion. In addition, many assessments of training effectiveness have focused on teacher attitudes toward the training experience, which can contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic but leaves out a crucial component: implementation. What a teacher expects to do with the content and what they actually do with it in practice may be very different. Evaluation of the effectiveness of training should include analysis of the outcomes _____. [3점]

① in terms of classroom implementation
② based on their attitudes toward students
③ in the light of their learning environments
④ mainly focused on the training content itself
⑤ reflecting their opinions on the training courses

33. Successful bartering _____. In order for you to strike an effective trade with your neighbor, you both have to agree that one sheep is worth one coyote-fighting weapon. If you don't agree on the sheep's value, it's going to be hard to make a trade. Bartering also requires what economists call a *double coincidence of wants*. The system is most successful when you and a second person both want/need what the other has, at the same moment in time. But what if that's not the case? What if your neighbor isn't in the market for more sheep? Maybe his pressing need is a new blanket to keep his baby warm. This complicates things. In order to make the trade, you'd first have to find someone who is willing to trade a blanket for your sheep. Then, you'd turn around and trade the blanket for the weapon. This method of indirect trading is clumsy and more time-intensive, but it can work if everyone agrees on the value of all items involved. [3점]

① comes from mutual trust
② improves relations with neighbors
③ depends on an agreement of value
④ starts from identifying a trading partner
⑤ boosts cultural exchanges between nations

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

If you are going to start thinking about questions, it is helpful to understand what a fundamental shift it was for humans to learn how to ask them. According to primatologists, the great apes can understand and answer simple questions.   (A) , unlike humans, a great ape has never proven that it can *ask* questions. Nor has any other creature, at least in any way that's recognizable to us. Your dog can make his desires known to you, but he can't actually ask you to take him for a walk. All he can do is wag his tail and hope you figure out for yourself what he needs and wants.   (B) , the ability to form a question might be the key cognitive transition that separates apes, and all other beings, from mankind. The desire to ask a question shows a higher level of thought, one that accepts that your own knowledge of a situation isn't complete or perfect.

* primatologist: 영장류 동물학자 ** cognitive: 인지적인

	(A)		(B)
①	However	······	Likewise
②	However	······	As a result
③	Moreover	······	Likewise
④	Moreover	······	Nevertheless
⑤	For example	······	As a result

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

The ancient Greeks were the first culture to develop scientific techniques for making accurate maps. Two Greek scholars have a particular importance in the history of cartography: Eratosthenes and Ptolemy. ① Although they lived approximately three centuries apart, both men played a vital role in advancing cartographic techniques that would pave the way for much more accurate and detailed maps. ② Eratosthenes, using the principles of geometry, derived a highly accurate measurement of the earth's size. ③ At that time, various forms of geometry started to emerge and many eminent scholars in Greek became interested in geometry. ④ He is also credited with constructing the first grid system for cartographic representation, a major achievement in that it established a means for accurately determining both distance and direction from a map. ⑤ Ptolemy modified the grid system of Eratosthenes and offered his own calculation of the earth's circumference, although ironically, his estimation contained a much greater error than that of his predecessor. His coordinate system, however, provided the basis for the modern application of latitude and longitude.

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

36.

> The future school would consist of a series of teaching-learning stations that would permit access to anything anyone wanted to learn, which would or could include not only all of the subjects presently included in common school curricula, but a good deal more that are not.

(A) If, for example, someone who wanted to learn algebra couldn't sleep at 2:00 a.m. on Thursday, he could go do algebra to his heart's content.

(B) Moreover, the stations would permit the student to have access to the information wanted *whenever* he wanted to try to learn it. The schools would be scattered about local neighborhoods and would be open twenty-four hours a day.

(C) Not only could anybody who wanted to learn anything try to learn it whenever he wanted, he could redo lessons as many times as necessary, without failing any tests or being subject to ridicule from teachers or other students.

* algebra: 대수

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

37.

> If animals are given a choice between two novel stimuli, one of which is more complex, they will choose the more complex stimulus.

(A) This tendency to select a slightly more complex puzzle indicates that human exploratory behavior is highly systematic. Humans, it appears, do not explore their environment randomly.

(B) Humans also show a preference for complexity. Robert Earl had children work on block-design puzzles of moderate complexity and then gave them the opportunity to select a new block-design puzzle. The children could choose either more complex or simpler designs.

(C) Most children selected a design that was somewhat more complex than the design they had just been working on. They did not, for the most part, select either a design that was simpler or a design that was much more complex.

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.

> So they not only get few rewards, but they may be denigrated as losers.

Most companies use the same standards for evaluating both routine and innovative work. They use the conventional idea: Reward success, punish failure and inaction. This is fine for routine tasks. (①) When known procedures are used by well-trained people, failure does signal improper training, weak motivation, or poor leadership. (②) But applying this standard to innovative work suppresses intelligent risks. (③) The usual reward scheme means that, because people who do routine work succeed most of the time, they are glorified as winners. (④) In contrast, people who do innovative work fail a lot. (⑤) In many companies, people who do routine work complain that "if those creative types just acted more like us, they would be more efficient and wouldn't make all those mistakes!"

* denigrate: 폄하하다

39.

> A first judgment about the value of a food source is made on its appearance and smell.

Food intake is essential for the survival of every living organism. (①) The failure to detect spoiled or toxic food can have lethal consequences. (②) Therefore, it is not surprising that humans use all their five senses to analyze food quality. (③) Food that looks and smells attractive is taken into the oral cavity. (④) Here, based on a complex sensory analysis that is not only restricted to the sense of taste but also includes smell, touch and hearing, the final decision about ingestion or rejection of food is made. (⑤) Frequently, this complex interaction between different senses is inappropriately referred to as 'taste' although it should be better called flavor perception, because it uses multiple senses.

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

> Consumers' satisfaction evaluations tend to be tied to specific consumption situations — we may be satisfied (or not) with the offering as we are using it at the current time. Even if we are satisfied now, however, we may not be satisfied the next time we use it. Thus, satisfaction differs from an attitude, which is relatively enduring and less dependent on the specific situation. In addition, research shows that feelings tend to have more influence on satisfaction judgments early on, but this influence decreases over time. Conversely, thoughts have more influence on satisfaction judgments as time goes on. Note that a post-decision evaluation can differ from a pre-decision evaluation in that after using the product, a consumer may judge different attributes than he or she did before. For example, after trying frozen microwave pizza, you might decide that you like the taste less than you thought you would.

↓

> Consumers' satisfaction evaluation is _____(A)_____ specific consumption situations and affected more by _____(B)_____ than feelings over time.

	(A)		(B)
①	dependent on	······	thoughts
②	dependent on	······	decisions
③	connected with	······	attitudes
④	independent from	······	values
⑤	independent from	······	attributes

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A few years ago, I hosted a meeting for former Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner and invited fifteen executives from across Silicon Valley for breakfast and a discussion about the economy. Secretary Geithner arrived with four members of his staff and we all gathered in our one nice conference room. I encouraged the attendees to help themselves to the buffet and take a seat. Our invited guests, mostly men, grabbed plates and food and sat down at the large conference table. However, Secretary Geithner's team, all women, took their food last and sat in chairs off to the side of the room. I monitored for the women to come sit at the table, waving them over so they would feel welcomed. But they declined and remained in their seats.

The four women had every right to be at this meeting, but because of their seating choice, they seemed like spectators rather than participants. I knew I had to say something. So after the meeting, I pulled them aside to talk. I pointed out that they should have sat at the table even without an invitation, but when publicly welcomed, they most certainly should have joined. At first, they seemed surprised, then they agreed. It was a watershed moment for me. A moment when I witnessed how their _____ can alter women's behavior. A moment when I realized that in addition to facing institutional obstacles, women face a battle from within.

* watershed: 분수령, 분기점

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① First Come, First Served
② Host's Role in a Business Party
③ Sympathetic Conversation: A Key to Success
④ Seating Choices Reveal Women's Inner Obstacle
⑤ Proper Table Manners and Dining Etiquettes for Women

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① space scale
② warm welcome
③ interior design
④ internal barrier
⑤ full-time motherhood

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

On August 29, 2004, a Brazilian distance runner was attacked by a spectator while running the marathon, the final event of the Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece. The victim of the incident was Vanderlei de Lima. Although few had picked him to be a contender in the race, (a) he surprised the crowd by taking the lead at the 13-mile mark.

(B)

A shaken De Lima told the assembled press after the race, "I'm not going to cry forever about the incident, although it broke my concentration." De Lima said, "I managed to finish and the bronze medal in such a difficult marathon is also a great achievement." (b) He was awarded the Pierre de Coubertin medal for sportsmanship at the closing ceremonies by the International Olympic Committee.

(C)

After extending his lead for the next nine miles, he was suddenly approached from his left side by a bystander from Ireland named Horan. Wearing an orange kilt, green knee socks and a green beret, (c) he shoved the runner out of the middle of the course and into the crowd. At the time of the incident, De Lima had a 30-second lead in the race with four miles to go.

(D)

A subsequent investigation revealed that the mentally unbalanced Horan was simply looking for publicity. As De Lima was subdued by security guards, he resumed running, still in the lead. However, with just over two miles remaining in the race, (d) he was overtaken by Stefano Baldini of Italy, who took home the gold. Meb Keflezighi of the United States also passed (e) him to win the silver medal; De Lima finished in third.

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

① (B) - (C) - (D)
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 <u>다른</u> 것은?

① (a)
② (b)
③ (c)
④ (d)
⑤ (e)

45. 위 글의 Vanderlei de Lima에 관한 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

① 2004년 아테네 올림픽의 마라톤 경기에 참가하였다.
② 경기 시작 전부터 강력한 우승 후보로 예상되었다.
③ 경기를 완주한 것에 성취감을 느꼈다.
④ 선두를 달리고 있을 때 관중으로부터 방해를 받았다.
⑤ 3위의 성적으로 마라톤 경기를 마쳤다.

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