



2012

7

3

가

1

제 3 교시

()

성명

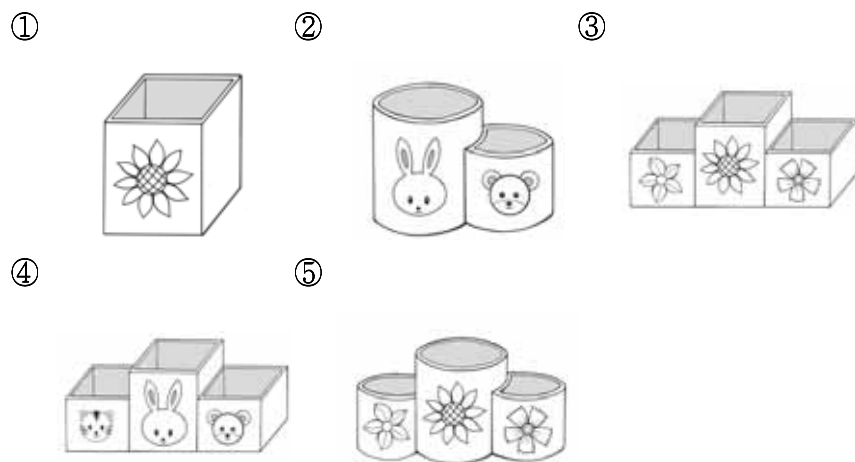
수험 번호

3

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 연필꽂이를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① disappointed ② apologetic ③ relieved
④ proud ⑤ bored

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

- ① 혈압과 체온의 관계 ② 정리 운동의 필요성
③ 과도한 운동의 부작용 ④ 근력 강화 운동의 종류
⑤ 부상에 대한 응급처치 요령

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to buy a magazine ② to check out books
③ to make photocopies ④ to lend a copy card
⑤ to go to a bookstore

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$40 ② \$45 ③ \$80 ④ \$85 ⑤ \$90

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 신간 도서를 홍보하려고
② 작가의 일생을 소개하려고
③ 소설 집필 과정을 설명하려고
④ 연말에 읽을 책을 추천하려고
⑤ 외국서적의 번역 오류를 지적하려고

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

- ① 객실 예약해 주기 ② 청소도구 정리해 주기
③ 진공청소기 가져다 주기 ④ 물품 수리 요청해 주기
⑤ 침대시트 정돈해 주기

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

- ① 자동차 정비소 ② 운전면허 시험장
③ 보험회사 ④ 주유소
⑤ 병원

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

- ① 아파트 관리인 - 수리공 ② 집주인 - 세입자
③ 이삿짐센터 직원 - 고객 ④ 호텔직원 - 투숙객
⑤ 부동산 중개인 - 의뢰인

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 공연시간 문의하기 ② 신발 찾아오기
③ 치과 예약 변경하기 ④ 공연의상 구입하기
⑤ 체육관에 데려다 주기

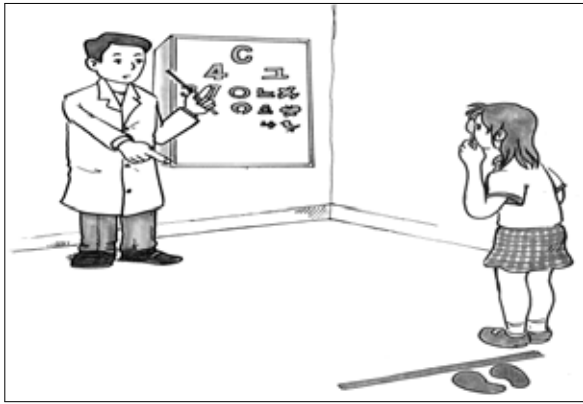
11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택할 결혼 사진 패키지를 고르시오.

	Feature Package	Album Type	Number of Photos	Online Gallery	Price
①	A	Book	50	×	\$ 430
②	B	CD	50	○	\$ 480
③	C	Book	100	○	\$ 530
④	D	CD	100	×	\$ 580
⑤	E	CD	100	○	\$ 630

12. 다음을 듣고, Kulalu Wildlife Camp에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 다섯 개의 넓은 텐트로 구성되어 있다.
② 태양 전지판을 통해 동력을 얻는다.
③ 식사 공간에서 야생동물을 볼 수 있다.
④ 주변 500미터 안에 90종 이상의 조류가 서식한다.
⑤ 사파리 여행을 무료로 제공한다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① You should have made him a promise.
② He deserves it. He did the best research.
③ I don't want to go there. It's always over-booked.
④ I know, but the earlier you let him know, the better.
⑤ Don't worry about it. The conference has been cancelled.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Don't worry. I can help you practice.
② Thanks. Your decision was a big help to me.
③ You're right. There should be more bike lanes.
④ There're many bikes with various price ranges.
⑤ I agree. We should buy more eco-friendly products.

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

Man: _____

- ① Let's bring an extra map, just in case.
② That's okay. I don't like tulips anyway.
③ Of course. I'll go to the tulip festival next spring.
④ That's amazing. I hope I can see the island some day.
⑤ You should decide what country to discuss in your term paper.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jennifer가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jennifer: _____

- ① I'm not that interested in science.
② I'm sorry. I didn't know it was bothering you.
③ I don't understand why you're so angry at me.
④ Let me handle it. I'll have a talk with him soon.
⑤ I think you should ask me first before you use my things.

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

Last week, your company came out to paint the stripes on our new parking lot. I was on vacation at the time but when I returned, I was appalled at the poor workmanship that was done. Some of the lines are shorter than others and most are uneven. Our patrons are not even sure how to park. We've finally had another company lined up to redo the work next week. The work your company did should be somehow removed. Please be advised you have until Friday of this week to be finished. I expect to see a clean blacktop surface ready for the new crew to begin work on. I myself will be overseeing this and expect to have the utmost cooperation.

- ① 청소 작업 협조에 감사하려고
② 주차료 인상에 대해 항의하려고
③ 주차선 도색 제거를 요구하려고
④ 신입사원 채용정보를 안내하려고
⑤ 휴가일정 변경에 대해 상의하려고

19. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Kalu, an elephant in the Central Park Zoo, trusted only one handler, a man named Albert Brockell. When Albert became sick with leukemia, Kalu refused to go inside to his quarters because ① his "main man" had not spoken the command. As winter approached, this became a serious concern. No one else could persuade ② him. He responded to an attempt at forcing him inside with anger, injuring the new would-be handler. Desperate zoo officials finally made a recording of Albert at the hospital, so Kalu could hear his voice ordering ③ him to go inside. But Kalu refused to obey a mere recording. Finally Albert volunteered to be taken to the zoo in an ambulance. ④ He was delivered to the elephant's side on a gurney. "Go inside, Kalu," he said. Finally ⑤ he obeyed.

*gurney: 환자수송용 들것

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Schoolteacher Carol Tateishi writes that in her Asian upbringing, she was taught ① that silence is a sign of self-reliance and strength. She interviewed five Asian American secondary school students from various ethnic backgrounds. Even though their families spanned 100 years of immigration, some recurrent themes ② emerged, such as "you're not supposed to say too much" and "talk could cause disrespect and harsh feelings." The girls who entered U.S. schools as English language learners ③ feared speaking up because they were self-conscious about their language skills. Another girl mentioned that girls "were not supposed to speak unless ④ speaking to." Restraint in speech was valued by these students and their families, whereas speaking in class ⑤ is taken as intellectual engagement and meaning-making in U.S. classrooms.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Empathy is made possible by a special group of nerve cells called mirror neurons. These special cells enable us to “mirror” emotions. Mirror neurons were first discovered by Italian scientists who, while looking at the activity of individual nerve cells inside the brains of monkeys, (A) noticed/noticing that neurons in the same area of the brain were activated whether the animals were performing a particular movement or simply observing another monkey perform the same action. It appeared as though the cells in the observer’s brain “mirrored” the activity in the performer’s brain. A similar phenomenon takes place when we watch someone (B) experiencing/experienced an emotion and feel the same emotion in response. The same neural systems get activated in a part of the insula, (C) it/which is part of the mirror neuron system, and in the emotional brain areas associated with the observed emotion.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| ① noticed | ..... | experiencing | ..... | it |
| ② noticed | ..... | experiencing | ..... | which |
| ③ noticed | ..... | experienced | ..... | which |
| ④ noticing | ..... | experiencing | ..... | it |
| ⑤ noticing | ..... | experienced | ..... | it |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We have been talking of social science as if it were a single entity. That is hardly the case. Which, in fact, are the social sciences? ① One way to answer the question is to see what departments and disciplines universities group under this name. ② Social science divisions usually include departments of anthropology, economics, politics, and sociology. ③ Why do they not ordinarily include schools of law, education, business, social service, and public administration as well, all of which draw on the concepts and methods of the social sciences for their development? ④ It explains why a social science major provides excellent preparation for law school. ⑤ The reason is that the main purpose of such schools is to train for professional work outside of the university, while the previously mentioned departments are more exclusively dedicated to the pursuit of systematic knowledge of human society, an activity that usually goes on within the university.

23. 다음 글에 드러난 Rip의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

As Rip was about to descend he heard a voice from a distance hallooing, “Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!” He looked around, but could see nothing but a crow winging its solitary flight across the mountain. He thought his fancy must have deceived him, and turned again to descend, when he heard the same cry ring through the still evening air, “Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!”—at the same time his dog bristled up his back, and giving a low growl, skulked to his master’s side, looking fearfully down into the glen. Rip now felt a vague apprehension stealing over him: he looked anxiously in the same direction, and perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks, and bending under the weight of something he carried on his back.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① sad and lonely | ② uneasy and worried |
| ③ happy and relieved | ④ disappointed and ashamed |
| ⑤ cold and indifferent | |

24. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A tremendous proportion of the early learning for an infant is in developing verbal skills—learning to speak, to understand speech, to read and to write. However, once a certain competence has been acquired most people stop developing verbal skills. Studies have shown that there is a strong correlation between people’s abilities with words and range of vocabulary and success in their chosen fields. People who can express themselves clearly are perceived as more intelligent and of higher status. Why do we stop doing what we spent most of our early years doing? The trouble is that we take our verbal abilities for granted. Once we have mastered reading, writing and speaking we move on to other things. We have acquired the most important tool in our mental toolbox. We depend on it for all sorts of tasks but we rarely take time to sharpen it. It makes better sense to maintain, enhance and extend the tool.

- ① 언어능력은 지속적으로 계발되어야 한다.
- ② 다독을 통해 고등사고능력을 신장시켜야 한다.
- ③ 지능은 장기적인 관찰을 통해 측정되어야 한다.
- ④ 효과적인 의사소통을 위해 타인의 말을 경청해야 한다.
- ⑤ 읽기능력 발달이 쓰기능력 발달보다 선행되어야 한다.

[25~30] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. Why did the same themes and motifs appear through the myths and folktales of the entire world? One response of many late-nineteenth century writers was to suggest that somehow all the stories, myths and legends were simply attempts to explain and to dramatize _____, familiar to all mankind. One popular theory was that stories of the god who dies and is reborn were “solar myths”, describing the setting and rising of the sun. It was suggested that the widespread folktales in which a heroine is eaten by a monster must have had something to do with the sun being “eaten” by the moon in the course of an eclipse. A more sophisticated version of these arguments has been advanced in more recent times by writers who attempted to relate the underlying forms of tragedy and comedy to the theme of “death and resurrection” in the cycle of the year, for example, winter giving way to spring, and so forth.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① cultural identity | ② heroic deeds |
| ③ religious rituals | ④ ethnic conflicts |
| ⑤ natural phenomena | |

26. Are you tired of always being told to “look on the bright side”? Do you wish your optimistic friends would just leave you alone and let you be negative? If you answered “yes” to either of these questions, you may be one of the millions of people who have learned to cope with the pressures of modern life by using what Dr. Norem calls Defensive Pessimism, a strategy of imagining the worst-case scenario of any situation to motivate and carry out effective actions. What if the train is running late, and you won’t make it to your job interview on time? What if you don’t know anyone at a party you’ll be attending? What if you don’t know any of the questions on your final exam? Dr. Norem believes _____ actually helps people go on to do their best by preparing for the worst. In fact, she has found that many people perform more poorly when forced to think positive, since negative thinking is often an effective strategy for managing anxiety.

- ① depending on intuitions
- ② indulging in negative thoughts
- ③ reducing anxiety and depression
- ④ making accurate future predictions
- ⑤ repeating small errors and mistakes

27. Using a cast after injuring an arm may cause your brain to _____, according to a new study. For the study, researchers examined 10 right-handed people with an injury of the upper right arm that required a cast for at least 14 days. The entire right arm and hand were restricted to little or no movement during the study period. As a result, participants used their non-dominant left hand for daily activities such as washing, using a toothbrush, eating or writing. The group underwent two MRI brain scans, the first within two days of the injury and the second within 16 days of wearing the cast. The scans measured the amount of gray and white matter in the brain. The study found that the amount of gray and white matter in the left side of the brain decreased up to ten percent, while the amount of gray and white matter in the right side of the brain increased in size. “These swift structural changes in the brain are associated with skill transfer from the right hand to the left hand,” said the head researcher.

- ① shift quickly to adjust
- ② be dull to external stimuli
- ③ transmit false information
- ④ retain memories inefficiently
- ⑤ slow its information processing

28. Randy Garner, of Sam Houston State University, mailed surveys, varying the information on the cover sheet to ensure that the first name of the addressee either matched or didn’t match the experimenter’s first name. So in the “matching name” group, a participant named Fred Smith might receive a survey from researcher Fred Jones, while in the “non-matching name” group, participant Julie Green might get a survey from Amanda White. This remarkably simple manipulation affected the response rate, with 30 percent in the non-matching name condition returning the survey, compared to 56 percent returned from those who saw their own first name on the cover. This work suggests that people are far more likely to support, and agree with, those who appear to be like them. The research points to a simple fact: _____.

- ① Similarity works
- ② Ignorance is bliss
- ③ Men learn by doubting
- ④ Nothing hurts like the truth
- ⑤ There is strength in individuality

29. Recently, an experiment was conducted on college students where they were asked to participate in a food taste test. However, the real object of the test was to demonstrate that _____. A group of ten college students were recruited to perform a taste test on a new yogurt. However, nine of the ten students were part of the experiment and were told to repeat a predetermined response when asked about the taste. Only one test subject was the actual unknown. When given the yogurt to taste, each was asked to give their impressions. The test subject was to go last. The yogurt given was strawberry flavored. After hearing the responses of the other nine students claiming to taste vanilla instead of strawberry, the test subject in eight out of ten cases went with the majority and said he tasted vanilla instead of strawberry. When the experiment was repeated with many subjects, only about 20 percent of the subjects stuck to their guns.

- ① overconfidence results in bad choices
- ② unpleasant flavors change eating habits
- ③ independent thinking is essential for creativity
- ④ group pressure leads to unreasonable conformity
- ⑤ reward plays an important role in decision making

30. Several species of oceanic bacteria consume methane gas that naturally seeps from the ocean floor. So after the BP blowout in spring and summer of 2010, when 172 million gallons of methane-rich oil spilled into the Gulf of Mexico, scientists wondered how much of the dissolved gas might be consumed by native microbes. To find out, oceanographers collected more than 700 water samples around the spill. They found bacteria had eliminated more than 120,000 tons of methane, essentially returning the concentrations in the area to normal. But there is still work to be done. The bacterial cleanup probably did not eliminate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, known as one of the most toxic and potentially dangerous ingredients in oil. “The bacteria did a nice job taking care of some of the major oil components,” the researcher says, “but that doesn’t mean we can _____.” [3점]

- ① eliminate all bacteria from the ocean
- ② use technology to dissolve toxic chemicals
- ③ prevent bacteria from contaminating the ocean
- ④ restore the natural habitat of endangered species
- ⑤ count on nature to handle all man-made disasters

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

When you learn a new skill, at first you need to concentrate in order to make your fingers, hands, and arms move in just the right way, based on what you see. What you're learning is precision. After a while, _____ (A) _____, the "seeing-thinking-doing" gradually becomes "seeing-doing" because your muscles seem to "know" and "remember" just what to do. What you are learning now is speed. That's "muscle memory". Of course, during the "drill-and-practice", your muscles are not really memorizing anything. _____ (B) _____, what you see with your eyes is interpreted by your brain in the form of nerve signals to your muscles to make your body move. Now by making the same movements in response to the same visual cues over and over again, the associated nerve-muscle connections gradually become more effective, and this is how the "thinking" in the "seeing-thinking-doing" is gradually replaced by "seeing-doing".

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| ① | for example | Thus |
| ② | for example | Furthermore |
| ③ | however | Instead |
| ④ | however | Similarly |
| ⑤ | therefore | In contrast |

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

Most visitors to zoos are convinced that the inmates live in ① comfort, but this view is far from the truth in many cases. Many caged animals are in fact facing a survival problem as severe as that of their cousins in the ② wild. Well fed, well housed, well cared for, and protected from its natural enemies, the zoo animal in its super-Welfare State existence is bored, sometimes literally to death. According to some zoologists, the animal species which seem to react most strongly to this ③ monotony are the ones that do not rely on one or two highly developed adaptations or "tricks" to survive in the wild. Normally seizing every opportunity to exploit the chances and variety of their surroundings, they are constantly ④ exploring. It is not surprising that when such species are placed in the highly ⑤ variable environment of a zoo cage, where there are few novel stimuli, they cannot accept any kind of enforced inactivity.

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

Financial markets have become more variable since exchange rates were freed in 1973 and authorities seem to have lost control over them. As a result, interest rates and exchange rates now (A) fluctuate / stabilize more rapidly than at any time. At the same time, companies' profit margins have been squeezed by the lowering of trade barriers and increased international competition. The result is that companies worldwide have been forced to learn to accept and deal with their financial (B) hazards / institutions. No longer can managers stick their heads in the sand and pretend that because their firms make cars, or sell soap powders, they need only worry about this year's car or whether their new detergent washes whiter than Brand X. Many have found to their cost, (C) acknowledging / disregarding interest-rate, currency or commodity risks can hurt a company just as badly as the failure of a new product.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| ① | fluctuate | hazards | acknowledging |
| ② | fluctuate | hazards | disregarding |
| ③ | fluctuate | institutions | acknowledging |
| ④ | stabilize | institutions | disregarding |
| ⑤ | stabilize | hazards | acknowledging |

[34~35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

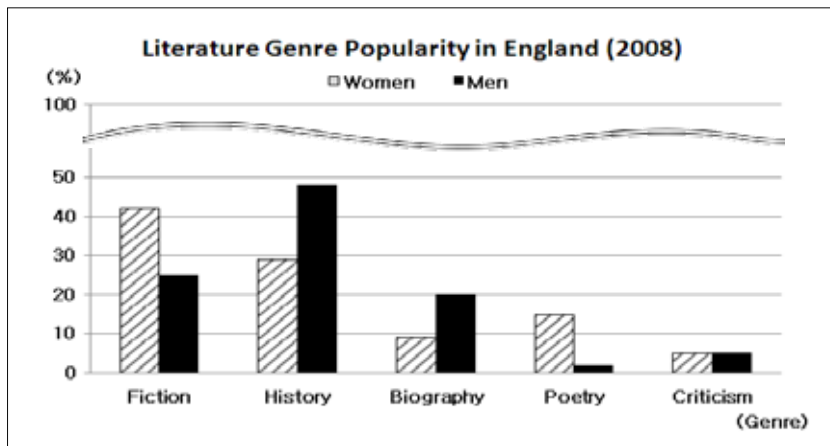
34. In order to efficiently use and measure time, everyone in the world would like to fix noon as the time at which the sun is at its highest point in the sky. However, this seems to be impossible without the use of time zones. Since the Earth rotates at the rate of 15 degrees every hour, the sun is at its highest point in the sky at different times in the day for different countries around the globe. The idea behind time zones is that we can divide the world into 24 equal slices or zones, 15 degrees each, and adjust the clocks accordingly for each zone. We can thus preserve the need to fix noon as the time when the sun is highest in the sky for each country, and also make it easy to understand times between different zones.

- ① the reason why we have time zones
- ② the origin of dividing a day into 24 hours
- ③ international policies for daylight saving time
- ④ the advantage of using the clockwise direction
- ⑤ the inconvenience of traveling through different time zones

35. All of us know that advertising does more than merely sell products and form consumption patterns: it informs, educates, changes attitudes, and builds images. However, we overlook that its enormous power is abused more often in developing countries by transnational corporations. Advertising in developing countries may facilitate the transfer of consumption patterns of developed countries to developing ones, by introducing needs which may not be appropriate, given the income and demand structure in these countries. Other unfavorable implications can arise for the developing countries as a result of misleading advertising which does not reveal the harmful effects of some products of transnational firms which, although banned in the developed market economies, are available in the developing countries because of insufficient regulation. Furthermore, aggressive advertising campaigns by transnational corporations in developing countries may overshadow domestic enterprises.

- ① need for regulation of false international ads
- ② rapid economic growth of developing countries
- ③ changes of consumption patterns in developing countries
- ④ current challenges to developed countries' economic recovery
- ⑤ bad effects of transnational firms' advertising on developing countries

36. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The above graph shows the top five favorite literature genres in England by gender in 2008. ① According to the graph, history is the most popular literature genre among men in England. ② Among women, fiction is more popular than any other literature genre, accounting for more than 40 percent, while one out of four men think that fiction is their favorite. ③ The percentage of men who choose biography as their favorite is more than twice that of women who choose the same. ④ Of the five genres, poetry is the third most popular one for women, with a rate of around 15 percent, but it is the least popular genre for men. ⑤ Both genders show the same popularity percentage for criticism with 10 percent each.

37. Neuschwanstein Castle에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

One of the world's most iconic and renowned castles is Neuschwanstein Castle, which is situated in the Emerald mountains of Bavaria, Germany, close to the border of Tirol in Austria. Built from 1869 to 1892, it was constructed as a private retreat from public life for Ludwig II of Bavaria. Ironically, seven weeks after the death of King Ludwig II, this castle was opened to the public. Known for its wondrous Romanesque Revival architecture and richly decorated interior, Neuschwanstein Castle today is visited by more than one million people every year. In fact, it served as the inspiration for Sleeping Beauty Castle in Disney Land.

- ① 오스트리아의 Tirol에 위치하고 있다.
- ② 20여 년의 공사 후에 1869년에 완공되었다.
- ③ Ludwig 2세가 즉위하면서 대중들에게 개방되기 시작하였다.
- ④ 로마네스크 양식이 사용되었으며 실내장식은 화려하지 않다.
- ⑤ Sleeping Beauty Castle 건축에 영감을 주었다.

38. Mary Jane Grant에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mary Jane Grant was born in Kingston, Jamaica in 1805. Her father was a Scottish soldier, and her mother a Jamaican. Mary learned her nursing skills from her mother, who kept a boarding house for invalid soldiers. Being of mixed race, Mary and her family had few civil rights—they could not vote, hold public office or enter the professions. In 1836, Mary married Edwin Seacole but the marriage was short-lived as he died in 1844. In 1854, Mary travelled to England, and approached the War Office, asking to be sent as an army nurse to the Crimea, but she was refused. Undaunted, Mary funded her own trip to the Crimea where she established the British Hotel near Balaclava to provide comfortable quarters for sick and injured soldiers.

- ① 어머니에게서 간호 기술을 배웠다.
- ② 혼혈인이라는 이유로 공직자가 될 수 없었다.
- ③ 결혼한 지 10년도 안 되어 남편이 사망했다.
- ④ 1854년에 군대 간호사로서 Crimea에 파병되었다.
- ⑤ 부상당한 군인들을 위해 Crimea에 British Hotel을 세웠다.

[39~40] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. How many times do you finish something even though you wish you'd never started it? We clean our plates even if the carrots are overcooked because they are there and we've already started eating. We do this even though we would never seek overcooked carrots and wouldn't want them if anyone offered them to us. We sit in the movie theater and keep watching the movie when we think it's terrible, even though under no circumstances would we say yes if someone asked, "Would you like to watch forty-five minutes of an awful movie?" We do the same thing when we continue a project that is off target. We keep going because we've already started, not because it makes any sense to continue what we're doing. Don't run in the wrong direction just because you're near the finish line. What is important is not what you've already invested but what you stand to gain by continuing.

- ① 목표를 설정할 때 철저한 사전조사를 해야 한다.
- ② 집단 구성원의 다양한 의견에 귀를 기울여야 한다.
- ③ 작업의 효율성을 높이기 위해 업무를 분담해야 한다.
- ④ 이미 시작한 일이라도 계속할 가치가 없다면 멈춰야 한다.
- ⑤ 목표를 달성하려면 단기적인 성취에 만족하지 말아야 한다.

40. Sometimes we need an adversary to defeat in order to turn our "I" and "me" into "we" and "us". We may think of ourselves as independent individualists, yet we can be transformed into enthusiastic citizens, fans, members, or followers by a team championship or victory. Researchers call it *Basking in Reflected Glory*. After a team victory, far more students show up to classes wearing clothes with their university's name and symbols plastered on them. When they talk about the team's win, they are more likely to use the pronouns "we" and "us" instead of "they" and "them". They stress their connection to the winners. The social psychological perspective on community and fan loyalty stresses the positive impact of this shared identity—as a supporter and fan of the team—on relationships and overall well-being. It helps people escape the feeling of isolation and individuality that sometimes plagues them.

- ① 조직의 성공을 위해서는 구성원들 간의 팀워크 형성이 중요하다.
- ② 사람들은 승리한 팀과 자신을 동일시하며 결속감을 느낀다.
- ③ 과열된 응원경쟁은 선수들의 경기력을 저하시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 학교체육의 발전을 위해 지역사회의 지원이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 학생들의 스포츠 참여활동은 리더십 계발에 도움이 된다.

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. With today's global competition, there is increasing concern about the nature and quality of higher education. One of the main concerns focuses on higher education's purpose—should it be practical and graduate well-equipped students to supply a competitive workforce? Or, should it rather explore what some critics label “romantic” notions of a liberal education with broad ideas and values to prepare students for democratic citizenship? Many people in the modern world think it is he who specializes who survives and thrives. However, it is not absolutely the case. For students to be truly successful in today's challenging global economy, higher education must recognize and emphasize that practical and liberal education are tightly coupled, and that students' academic, developmental, interpersonal and experiential lives are entwined. In other words, it is advisable that colleges provide a well-rounded education which can cultivate the “whole student” instead of overestimating technical and vocational education.

- ① Using Practical Skills to Get Ahead
- ② Is Failure Really a Blessing in Disguise?
- ③ The Path Higher Education Should Follow
- ④ Why Liberal Education and Success Don't Mix
- ⑤ Well-organized Competition: A Road to Success

42. Usually, an article for publication in a scholarly journal is produced for a specific audience. It will have to be carefully and accurately written because the editors of the publication and its readers will not accept poorly researched writing. When an author finishes writing an article, he or she submits it to the editors of the publication. It is then usually sent to many professional readers who will comment on how the information was gathered and decide whether the article is worthy of publication. Feedback from them often results in significant revisions or changes to the document. The author might even decide not to proceed with further writing if, for example, the document has major flaws or if the research on which it is based is found to be incomplete or faulty. This step is rigorous and it usually ensures that only high-quality articles are published.

- ① How to Become an Active Reader
- ② Why an Author Needs Self-feedback
- ③ Characteristics of Frequently Quoted Articles
- ④ Originality: The First Condition of an Article
- ⑤ Review: An Essential Aspect of Academic Publication

43. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The bread was made of grains ground on rough stones, which caused small stones to become incorporated into the bread dough.

One of the greatest civilizations of ancient times was the Egyptians. The ancient Egyptians excelled in many areas of science, one of these being dentistry. (①) However, they suffered from rather unique types of dental problems due to their culture. (②) The basic diet of Egyptians consisted mainly of plants and breads. (③) This produced a bread which was very coarse in consistency and difficult to chew. (④) The plants in their diet were also quite gritty as the area in which they lived was very sandy. (⑤) The combination of these two conditions caused extensive wear and abrasion of their teeth, leading to problems such as nerve exposure.

44. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much of socialization takes place during human interaction, without the deliberate intent to impart knowledge or values.

- (A) It is very likely that the message Sally received from the morning's interactions was that it is not OK for children to interrupt adults, but it is OK for adults to interrupt children. The example shows that unintentional socialization may be the product of involvement in human interaction or observation of interaction.
- (B) Later that morning Sally and her friend Tanya are busily playing with Legos. Sally is explaining and demonstrating to Tanya how to fit the pieces together. Miss Jones comes over to the block corner and interrupts with, “Girls, please stop what you're doing and come and see what Rene has brought to school.”
- (C) For example, a four-year-old approaches two teachers conversing and excitedly says, “Miss Jones, Miss Jones, look!” One teacher says, “Sally, don't interrupt; we're talking.”

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

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

In a series of studies, researchers had participants fill in a questionnaire on their preferences among candy bar brands. Some participants answered an “intention question” (How likely are you to purchase a candy bar in the near future?), while others answered an “attitude question” (How positive or negative are you about the candy bars available to you?). After they answered the questions, they were asked to make an actual brand choice decision in a store. “Those who responded to an intention question were more likely to choose the brand they previously indicated they preferred the most than those who responded to an attitude question,” the researchers say. Consumers are motivated to fulfill their intentions, and this motivation narrows their focus. “The intention puts the intention-related brand to the front of consumers' minds and pushes other well-liked brands to the back until the consumer has accomplished the intention,” the head researcher says.



People who state a(n) ____ (A) ____ of purchasing a certain brand are more likely to buy it than those who express their attitude toward the brand because they are motivated to ____ (B) ____ what they intend.

- (A) (B)
- ① intention complete
- ② habit attain
- ③ intention hide
- ④ decision revise
- ⑤ habit conceal

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In high school, sports were Kazazic's passion. She planned to become a professional athlete. Then in 1993, during the Bosnian civil war, a bomb by Croat separatists exploded in the courtyard of her building. The six friends she'd been chatting with were killed; 16-year-old Kazazic was badly injured. The bomb riddled (a) her left arm and both of her legs.

(B)

Her parents finally joined her in Maryland, but Kazazic was already fiercely independent. After studying psychology at a university, (b) she got a job at an insurance firm and eventually founded her own website development company. After dozens of surgeries, she was able to play the occasional round of golf. But she still hobbled on an imperfect leg, and each activity left her in agony for days. To unwind, (c) she would watch dolphins play at Clearwater Marine Aquarium, near her home.

(C)

A young dolphin, Winter, who had lost her tail in a crab trap, caught Kazazic's eye: "She swam more like a shrimp than a dolphin. I identified with her." Trainers were fitting Winter with a high-tech tail—a flexible steel joint covered in silicone plastic. When they were done, Winter streaked off through the water. Kazazic was fascinated. 'If (d) she can do this, there's no way I can't,' she thought. Within ten days, she had a new leg with its soft liner and built-in microprocessor that adjusts the fit for different activities. It was the disabled dolphin that gave inspiration and helped her to feel pain-free for the first time in almost 16 years.

(D)

At a makeshift hospital, her left leg was considered beyond repair and amputated just below the knee. British activist Sally Becker, who evacuated many children during the war, arranged to bring (e) her to the United States for treatment. Kazazic spent nearly two years in a hospital in Maryland. A few months in, Kazazic received her first artificial leg, but walking was intensely painful. Nonetheless, she managed to graduate from a high school in Maryland. At 18, she left the hospital and moved into an apartment with a fellow refugee.

46. 위 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

48. 위 글의 'Kazazic'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 보스니아 내전 동안 폭탄 폭발로 친구를 잃었다.
② 웹사이트 개발 회사를 설립하였다.
③ 돌고래 Winter에게 인공 꼬리를 붙여주었다.
④ Sally Becker의 도움으로 치료를 위해 미국으로 갔다.
⑤ Maryland에서 고등학교를 졸업하였다.

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

If you've ever had would-be buyers looking around a house, you'll have noticed their observations about each room are usually limited to: "Hmm, it's a good size." or "Hmm, it's rather small." Little wonder then that home-improvers are so often fixated on making their rooms appear as spacious as possible. Home design practice will tell them to paint their ceilings as _____ as possible, and in particular make the ceiling distinct from the walls. This contrast between ceilings and walls, so the advice goes, will increase the perceived room height. Does it really? A recent study shows a different view for this tradition. Researchers had 32 participants wear 3-D glasses and use a sliding scale to judge the ceiling height of many virtual rooms. The rooms were empty and the colors were in shades of grey so that only lightness was varied. In particular, the ceiling, walls and floor were varied in lightness. Increasing the lightness of the ceiling did increase its perceived height. However, contrary to the traditional advice, the rooms also appeared higher when the walls were lighter. Moreover, the effect of ceiling lightness and wall lightness was additive. So the contrast effect informed by traditional design practice was not complete. Floor lightness made no difference to estimates of ceiling height, so it can't be overall room lightness that's crucial, but only the combination of wall and ceiling lightness. "If you intend to make the room appear higher, paint both the ceiling and the walls in a _____ color."

49. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① House-buying Traps That You Should Avoid
② How to Make Your Ceiling Seem Higher
③ Lightness Matters When You Read
④ Why People Want Spacious Homes
⑤ Color and Your Imagination

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① light ② deep ③ plain
④ soothing ⑤ neutral

* 확인 사항

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