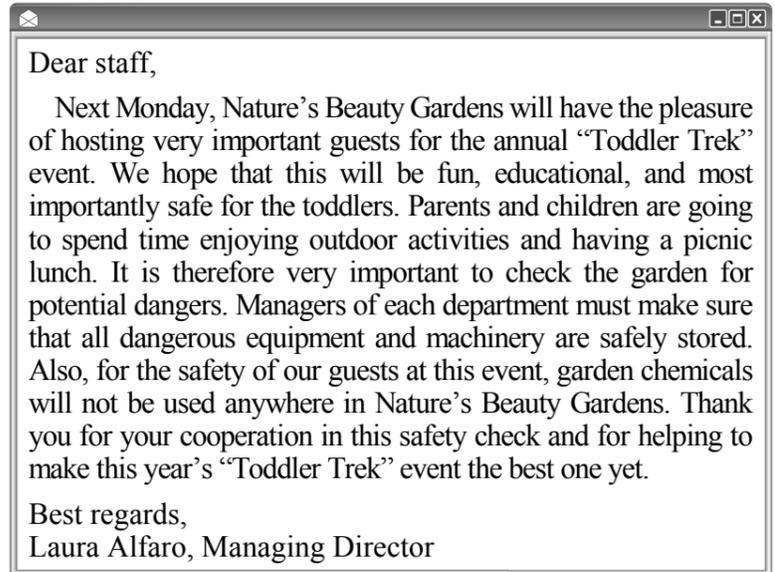


18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 안전한 행사를 위한 준비를 지시하려고
- ② 노후 장비 교체 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 체험 학습 행사 홍보를 부탁하려고
- ④ 정원 박람회 기획자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 체육 대회 참가를 독려하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ms. Baker의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Regularity is the key to mastery, Jean. Everything other than that is a waste of time," stressed Ms. Baker, Jean's piano teacher, with a troubled look. However, Jean complained quite often about practicing and slipped out of her sessions occasionally. Concerned about Jean idling around, Ms. Baker decided to change her teaching method. "You can make your own schedule, Jean. However, I want you to help me as an assistant," said Ms. Baker. After that, Jean practiced hard to be a good example to the beginners and her skills improved incredibly day after day. The change in Jean was miraculous. A smile came over Ms. Baker's face as she listened to Jean play. Ms. Baker was convinced by Jean's improvement that her new teaching method was a success.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① angry → jealous      | ② indifferent → grateful |
| ③ worried → satisfied  | ④ pleased → confused     |
| ⑤ alarmed → frustrated |                          |

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We say to ourselves: "There is plenty of time. I'll manage somehow or other when the time comes for action." We are rather proud of our ability to meet emergencies. So we do not plan and take precautions to prevent emergencies from arising. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing "snap courses," and going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: "First I will get my education and develop myself, and then I will know better what I am fitted to do for a life work." And so we drift, driven by the winds of circumstance, tossed about by the waves of tradition and custom. Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with "any port in a storm." Sailors who select a port because they are driven to it have scarcely one chance in a thousand of dropping anchor in the right one.

\* snap: 쉬운

- ① 강인한 의지를 가지고 학업을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 전통적 가치를 바탕으로 앞날을 계획해야 한다.
- ③ 타인과의 소통을 통해 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 고집을 버리고 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 안일함을 버리고 미래를 준비하는 자세를 가져야 한다.

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21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Internet entrepreneurs are creating job-search products and bringing them online regularly. Within the past few years, new Internet-based businesses have come online that help people find internships, complete online classes tailored to individual employer job applications, or find volunteer work that will lead to full-time employment. Job mastery will mean keeping up with the rapidly evolving tools available on the Internet. It should be noted, though, that no development in the Internet job age has reduced the importance of the most basic job search skill: self-knowledge. Even in the Internet age, the job search starts with identifying individual job skills, sector interests, and preferred workplace environment and interests. Richard Bolles' best selling job search book, first published in 1970, had as its central theme the self-inventory of skills and workplace preferences. This self-inventory continues to be the starting point for any job search today no matter what the Internet technology involved.

\* entrepreneur: 사업가 \*\* inventory: 목록

- ① 구직 정보 검색 도구가 빠르게 발전하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷 관련 일자리 창출을 위한 기업의 투자가 시급하다.
- ③ 인터넷을 활용한 구직에서도 자신에 대한 이해가 중요하다.
- ④ 업무 효율을 높이려면 인터넷 작업 환경 개선이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 직업 교육이 확산되는 추세이다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term "biological control" has been used, at times, in a broad context to cover a full spectrum of biological organisms and biologically based products. This has been spectacularly successful in many instances, with a number of pest problems permanently resolved by importation and successful establishment of natural enemies. These importation successes have been limited largely to certain types of ecosystems and/or pest situations such as introduced pests in perennial ecosystems. On the other hand, this approach has met with limited success for major pests of row crops or other ephemeral systems. In these situations, the problem is often not the lack of effective natural enemies but management practices and a lack of concerted research on factors that determine the success or failure of importation attempts in the specific agro-ecosystem setting. Thus, importation programs, to date, are largely a matter of trial and error based on experience of the individual specialists involved.

\* perennial: 다년생의 \*\* ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① difficulties in identifying major pests in agriculture
- ② benefits of introducing natural enemies into ecosystems
- ③ ways to apply biological control strategies to agriculture
- ④ side effects from pest elimination through biological control
- ⑤ reasons for partial success of importation in biological control

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

\* rhetoric: 수사(학) \*\* castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

24. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Life Expectancy at Birth in 2030 for 5 Selected Countries  
(in years)

Country Gender	Republic of Korea	Austria	Sweden	Singapore	Slovakia
Women (A)	90.82	86.22	85.98	84.81	82.92
Men (B)	84.07	81.40	82.52	79.57	76.98
Difference (A-B)	6.75	4.82	3.46	5.24	5.94

The table above displays the life expectancy at birth in 2030 for five selected countries. ① In each of the five selected countries, it is predicted that the life expectancy of women will be higher than that of men. ② In the case of women, life expectancy in the Republic of Korea is expected to be the highest among the five countries, followed by that in Austria. ③ As for men, the Republic of Korea and Singapore will rank the first and the second highest, respectively, in life expectancy in the five countries. ④ Both Slovakian women and men will have the lowest life expectancy by gender among the five countries, with 82.92 and 76.98 years, respectively. ⑤ Among the five countries, the largest difference in life expectancy between women and men is 6.75 years, predicted to be found in the Republic of Korea, and the smallest difference is 3.46 years, in Sweden.

25. Richard Burton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Richard Burton was a highly regarded Welsh actor of stage and screen. He was born in 1925 in South Wales, the twelfth child of a poor miner. Burton was the first member of his family to go to secondary school. Then, he attended Oxford University and later joined the British air force during wartime. After leaving the military in 1947, he made his film debut in 1949, in *The Last Days of Dolwyn*. Richard Burton went on to become a praised actor of stage and screen, who was nominated for an Academy Award seven times, but never won an Oscar. It is well-known that he had a powerful voice overwhelming the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. His final film was an adaptation of George Orwell's famous novel, *1984*.

- ① South Wales에서 가난한 광부의 12번째 아이로 태어났다.
- ② 전쟁 기간 중 영국 공군에 입대했다.
- ③ 인정받는 연기자가 되어, Oscar상을 7번 수상했다.
- ④ 힘 있는 목소리를 가졌던 것으로 잘 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 마지막 영화는 George Orwell의 소설을 각색한 작품이었다.

26. KSFF International Exchange Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### KSFF International Exchange Program

Are you interested in participating in an international exchange program? The Korea-Singapore Friendship Foundation (KSFF) will send high school students to 6 schools in Singapore. This opportunity will be great for developing a global perspective and lifelong memories.



#### OPPORTUNITY and DATES

- Each school will host 7 to 10 high school students.
- Two weeks: from September 3, 2018, to September 16, 2018

#### ACTIVITIES

- Classroom participation and extra-curricular activities
- Visiting tourist sites

#### ACCOMMODATIONS

- KSFF will arrange for participants to stay with local families.

More information is available at [www.ksffexchange.net](http://www.ksffexchange.net). Please note: The application must be completed on our website by June 9, 2018.

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 2018년 9월 16일부터 2주간 운영된다.
- ③ 관광지 방문 활동을 포함한다.
- ④ KSFF가 참가자를 위해 현지 가정 체류를 추천한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 신청을 완료해야 한다.

27. 2018 Tree Distribution Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### 2018 Tree Distribution Event

The Greenville Community Center is pleased to offer free trees through our annual Tree Distribution Event. Distribution is limited to two trees per household due to the limited number of available trees.



- Call the community center at 304-315-7777 by Friday, June 15, 2018, to request your free trees.
- Requests are accepted by phone only.
- Pick-up instructions will be sent by the end of June 2018 via text message.
- The pick-up day for trees will be a Saturday, in either July or August 2018 (dependent on weather conditions).

You can get more information about the age and size of the trees on our website ([www.treegreenville.org](http://www.treegreenville.org)).

- ① 할인된 가격으로 나무를 판매한다.
- ② 가구당 한 그루의 나무만 분양해 준다.
- ③ 이메일로만 신청을 받는다.
- ④ 나무를 받아가는 방법을 7월 말에 문자 메시지로 보낸다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 나무의 나이 및 크기 정보를 제공한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humans are so averse to feeling that they're being cheated ① that they often respond in ways that seemingly make little sense. Behavioral economists — the economists who actually study ② what people do as opposed to the kind who simply assume the human mind works like a calculator — have shown again and again that people reject unfair offers even if ③ it costs them money to do so. The typical experiment uses a task called the ultimatum game. It's pretty straightforward. One person in a pair is given some money — say \$10. She then has the opportunity to offer some amount of it to her partner. The partner only has two options. He can take what's offered or ④ refused to take anything. There's no room for negotiation; that's why it's called the ultimatum game. What typically happens? Many people offer an equal split to the partner, ⑤ leaving both individuals happy and willing to trust each other in the future.

\* averse to: ~을 싫어하는 \*\* ultimatum: 최후통첩

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a) change from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and “ancient music” included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b) expected that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c) same throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d) disregarded the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e) earlier times.

\* enshrine: 소중히 하다 \*\* excerpt: 발췌곡 \*\*\* emulation: 경쟁, 모방

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
- ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
- ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
- ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
- ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century

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)

Princess, a solid Boxer, had been given to Rita when she was ten weeks old, and Rita immediately bonded with (a) her, petting her, feeding her, teaching her basic commands, and letting her sleep on Rita’s bed. The two were always together and within arm’s reach. The only time they were apart was

when Rita was learning to swim. Princess had a fear of water that was so extreme that she couldn’t even touch the water.

\* Boxer: 복서(개의 한 품종)

(B)

Upon hearing Rita’s cry, her mother rushed to the railing, shouting for help, from the entrance of the store a hundred feet or so away. Princess was looking at the water and trembling in fear. (b) She stood there staring at the water — the one thing that had nearly taken her life. Her love for Rita overpowered her fear and she leapt out through the same open space in the railing and plunged into the water. Once in the water, Princess quickly found Rita and slowly dragged her to the shore to her grateful mother.

(C)

Princess’ fears stemmed from her puppyhood when (c) she almost drowned twice. These early traumas made water the only thing that Princess truly feared. When (d) she came close to a body of water, she would try to pull back and seemed emotionally distressed. Would she ever be able to overcome this fear? She had a chance one late afternoon when Rita’s mother took them to a shopping mall.

(D)

It was located along the edge of a lake and featured a wooden boardwalk which was built along the shore. While her mother headed to a store, Rita and Princess began to play on the boardwalk. Suddenly, a boy riding a bicycle slipped on the damp wooden surface, hitting Rita at an angle, which propelled her through an open section of the guard rail. (e) She let out a scream of pain and fear as she fell into the water. She then continued to cry for help and struggle to get out.

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 Rita는 수영을 배울 때를 제외하고 Princess와 항상 함께했다.
- ② Princess가 사고를 당하자 Rita의 어머니는 도움을 요청했다.
- ③ Princess는 Rita에 대한 사랑으로 물에 대한 두려움을 극복했다.
- ④ Rita의 어머니는 Rita와 Princess를 쇼핑물에 데려갔다.
- ⑤ Rita와 Princess는 호숫가 산책로에서 놀고 있었다.

\* 확인 사항

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Diane Edwards,

I am a teacher working at East End High School. I have read from your notice that the East End Seaport Museum is now offering a special program, the 2017 Bug Lighthouse Experience. The program would be a great opportunity for our students to have fun and experience something new. I estimate that 50 students and teachers from our school would like to participate in it. Would you please let me know if it is possible to make a group reservation for the program for Saturday, November 18? We don't want to miss this great opportunity. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,  
Joseph Loach

- ① 단체 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ② 교내 행사에 초청할 강사 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 프로그램 단체 예약이 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 체험 학습 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 견학 예정 인원수의 변경을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The start of the boat tour was far from what I had expected. None of the wildlife I saw was exotic. I could only see dull gray rocks. It was also so hot and humid that I could not enjoy the tour fully. However, as the boat slid into the Bay Park Canal, all of a sudden my mother shouted, "Look at the mangroves!" A whole new world came into sight. The mangrove forest alongside the canal thrilled me as we entered its cool shade. I was fascinated by the beautiful leaves and flowers of the mangroves. But best of all, I was charmed by the native birds, monkeys, and lizards moving among the branches. "What a wonderful adventure!" I exclaimed.

\* mangrove: 맹그로브(강가나 늪지에서 자라는 열대 나무)

- ① ashamed → relaxed
- ② disappointed → excited
- ③ delighted → confused
- ④ pleased → lonely
- ⑤ scared → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the 2015 *Fortune* Most Powerful Women Summit, Ginni Rometty offered this advice: "When did you ever learn the most in your life? What experience? I guarantee you'll tell me it was a time you felt at risk." To become a better leader, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You have to challenge the conventional ways of doing things and search for opportunities to innovate. Exercising leadership not only requires you to challenge the organizational status quo but also requires you to challenge your internal status quo. You have to challenge yourself. You have to venture beyond the boundaries of your current experience and explore new territory. Those are the places where there are opportunities to improve, innovate, experiment, and grow. Growth is always at the edges, just outside the boundaries of where you are right now.

\* status quo: 현재 상태

- ① 지도자는 실현 가능한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 새로운 제도를 적극적으로 도입해야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 조직의 현재 상태를 철저히 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 현재의 자신을 넘어서는 도전을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 기존의 방식과 새로운 방식을 조화시켜야 한다.

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21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

\* delegation: 위임

- ① 구성원 간의 공통된 목표 의식이 협업의 필수 조건이다.
- ② 정확한 정보 이해는 신속한 업무 수행을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ 자유로운 의사소통 문화는 직무 만족도 향상에 기여한다.
- ④ 여가 활동을 함께하는 것도 협업의 효율성을 증가시킨다.
- ⑤ 협업에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식에도 능숙할 필요가 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sensory-specific satiety is defined as a decrease in appetite, or the subjective liking for the food that is consumed, with little change in the hedonics of uneaten food. As a result of sensory-specific satiety, when people consume a variety of foods, they tend to overeat. A greater variety of food leads people to eat more than they would otherwise. So, being full and feeling sated are separate matters. The recovery of appetite or the motivation to eat is apparent to anyone who has consumed a large meal and is quite full, and does not require additional energy or nutrients to meet their daily needs, but decides to consume additional calories after seeing the dessert cart. Small changes in the sensory properties of foods are sufficient to increase food intake. For example, subjects who were presented with different shapes of pasta showed increased hedonic ratings and increased energy consumption relative to subjects eating only a single shape of pasta.

\* satiety: 포만(감) \*\* hedonics: 쾌락 \*\*\* sated: 충분히 만족한

- ① necessity of consuming a varied diet in daily life
- ② reasons for people's rejection of unfamiliar foods
- ③ changes in people's preference for basic food items
- ④ impact of food variety on the amount of food people consume
- ⑤ importance of maintaining food diversity to prevent overeating

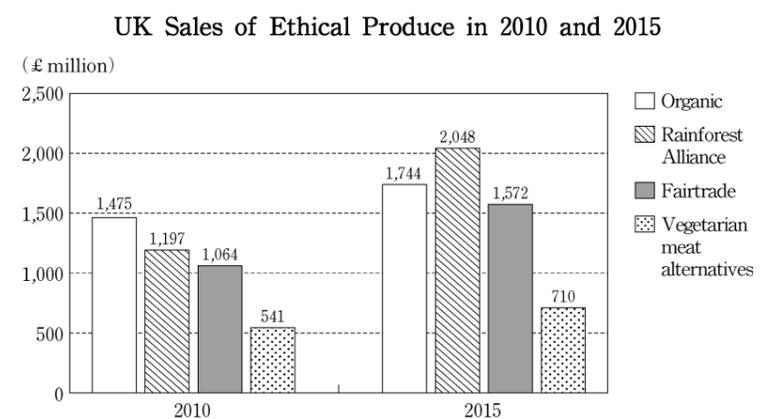
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual authors and photographers have rights to their intellectual property during their lifetimes, and their heirs have rights for 70 years after the creator's death, so any publication less than 125 years old has to be checked for its copyright status. The duration of copyright protection has increased steadily over the years; the life-plus-70-years standard was set by the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which increased the 50-year limit established by the 1976 Copyright Act. Supporters of such legislation like to defend these increases with tales of starving writers and their impoverished descendants, but in reality the beneficiaries are more likely to be transnational publishing companies. And note that copyright laws serve a dual purpose. In addition to protecting the rights of authors so as to encourage the publication of new creative works, copyright is also supposed to place reasonable time limits on those rights so that outdated works may be incorporated into new creative efforts. Therefore, the extended copyright protection frustrates new creative endeavors such as including poetry and song lyrics on Internet sites.

\* heir: 상속인 \*\* legislation: 법률, 입법

- ① The Untold Origin of Copyright Protection
- ② Creativity Leaps with Longer Copyright Protection!
- ③ More Is Not Enough: No Limits to Copyright Coverage
- ④ Who Smiles at Copyright Protection, Writers or Publishers?
- ⑤ Does Extended Copyright Truly Enhance Protection and Creation?

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the sales of four types of ethical produce in the UK in 2010 and 2015. ① In 2015, the sales of each of the four types of ethical produce showed an increase from the sales of its corresponding type in 2010. ② Among the four types of ethical produce, the sales of Organic ranked the highest in 2010 but ranked the second highest in 2015. ③ Among the four types of ethical produce, Rainforest Alliance recorded the second highest sales in 2010 and recorded the highest sales in 2015. ④ The sales of Fairtrade in 2015 were twice as high as those in 2010. ⑤ In both 2010 and 2015, the sales of Vegetarian meat alternatives were the lowest among the four types of ethical produce.

25. Jim Marshall에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The late photographer Jim Marshall is regarded as one of the most celebrated photographers of the 20th century. He holds the distinction of being the first and only photographer to be presented with the Grammy Trustees Award. He started as a professional photographer in 1959. He was given unrivaled access to rock's biggest artists, including the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, and Ray Charles. He was the only photographer granted backstage access for the Beatles' final full concert and also shot the Rolling Stones on their historic 1972 tour. He formed special bonds with the artists he worked with and those relationships helped him capture some of his most vivid and iconic imagery. Over a 50-year career, the photographs he took appeared on more than 500 album covers. He was passionate about his work up until the end. "I have no kids," he used to say. "My photographs are my children."

- ① Grammy Trustees Award가 수여된 최초이자 유일한 사진작가이다.
- ② 1959년에 직업 사진작가로 일하기 시작했다.
- ③ Rolling Stones의 역사적인 1972년 투어에서 그들을 촬영했다.
- ④ 함께 작업한 예술가들과 특별한 유대 관계를 맺지 않았다.
- ⑤ 500개가 넘는 앨범 커버에 그가 촬영한 사진들이 실렸다.

26. 2018 CVL Volleyball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### 2018 CVL Volleyball Camp

The College Volleyball League (CVL) is hosting a camp for high school students from January 23 to 27.

#### Training Program

After a brief skills test, participants will be trained based on their levels.

- Basic Level: serving, tossing, and spiking
- Advanced Level: individual plays and team strategies

#### Daily Schedule

- 9 a.m. – 11 a.m.: one-on-one skills training
- 1 p.m. – 4 p.m.: practice game sessions

#### Note

- Participation fee is \$100.
- Participants will receive a volleyball and a camp T-shirt.
- College volleyball players will visit to offer advice to participants on the final day of the camp.

For more information, visit our website at [www.CVL.org](http://www.CVL.org).

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 참가자들은 수준에 따라 훈련을 받을 것이다.
- ③ 오전에 연습 경기를 실시한다.
- ④ 참가자들은 배구공과 캠프 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 마지막 날에 대학 배구 선수들이 방문할 것이다.

27. Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Eugene Community Charity Fun Hike

*All donations this year go toward purchasing new books for the children's library!*

- Date: Saturday, December 2, 2017
- Place: Peterson National Park
- Registration & Safety Instruction: 9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
- Start Time: 10:00 a.m.

#### How to Participate

- Each participant should set a goal for donation by choosing only one of the following courses:
  - Course A: 2 miles (\$20)
  - Course B: 3 miles (\$30)
  - Course C: 5 miles (\$50 or more)
- Participants should make their donations before the start.

#### What to Bring

- Participants should bring comfortable shoes and sunscreen.
- Lunch is not provided, so please bring your own refreshments.

Participants who complete their hike will receive a medal. For more information, please call 234-567-1234.

- ① 올해의 기부금 전액은 어린이 도서관 공사비로 사용된다.
- ② 안전 교육은 오전 10시에 시작한다.
- ③ 각 참가자는 두 개의 코스를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심 식사가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 하이킹을 완료한 참가자들은 메달을 받을 것이다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Psychologists who study giving behavior ① have noticed that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others give small amounts to many charities. Those who donate to one or two charities seek evidence about what the charity is doing and ② what it is really having a positive impact. If the evidence indicates that the charity is really helping others, they make a substantial donation. Those who give small amounts to many charities are not so interested in whether what they are ③ doing helps others — psychologists call them warm glow givers. Knowing that they are giving makes ④ them feel good, regardless of the impact of their donation. In many cases the donation is so small — \$10 or less — that if they stopped ⑤ to think, they would realize that the cost of processing the donation is likely to exceed any benefit it brings to the charity.

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You've never murdered, but your murderer's rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you're not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters' emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this — and it is a very large problem — is that almost no one can view himself \_\_\_\_\_ on the page. As the writer, you're too close to your own complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a character who is not you. In fact, that's what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

\* octogenarian: 80대의 사람 \*\* protagonist: 주인공

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels
- ② Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
- ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
- ④ Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
- ⑤ A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① objectively      ② intuitively      ③ devotedly
- ④ emotionally      ⑤ favorably

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was the first day of the new semester. Steve and Dave were excited that they would be back at school again. They rode their bicycles to school together that morning, as they usually did. Dave had math on the first floor, and Steve was on the second with history. On his way to the classroom, Steve's teacher came up to him to ask if (a) he wanted to run for student president. Steve thought for a moment and answered, "Sure, it'll be a great experience."

(B)

Steve won the election. Upon hearing the result, Dave went over to Steve and congratulated (b) him, shaking his hand. Steve could still see the disappointment burning in his eyes. It wasn't until later that evening, on the way home, that Dave said apologetically, "I'm so sorry, Steve! This election hasn't damaged our friendship, has it?" "Of course not, Dave. We're friends as always!" Steve responded with a smile. As Steve arrived home, his dad was proudly waiting for him and said, "Congratulations on the win! How did Dave take it?" Steve replied, "We're fine now, best friends for life!" (c) His dad laughed, "Sounds like you won two battles today!"

(C)

After class, Steve spotted Dave in the hallway and ran to him excitedly, "I've got good news! I'm going for student president and I think mine will be the only nomination." Dave cleared his throat and replied with surprise, "Actually, I've just registered my name, too!" (d) He continued sharply, "Well, best of luck! But don't think you'll win the election, Steve." Dave walked quickly away and from that moment on, there was an uncomfortable air of tension between the two friends. Steve tried to be friendly toward Dave, but he just didn't seem to care.

(D)

When the election day came, Steve found that his bicycle had a flat tire, so he started to run to school. Just as he reached the end of the street, Dave's dad, who was driving Dave to school, pulled over to give him a ride. The dead silence in the car made the drive painful. Noticing the bad atmosphere, Dave's dad said, "You know, only one of you can win. You have known each other since birth. Don't let this election ruin your friendship. Try to be happy for each other!" His words hit Dave hard. Looking at Steve, Dave felt the need to apologize to (e) him later that day.

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 개학 날 아침에 Steve와 Dave는 함께 등교했다.
- ② Steve는 학생회장으로 당선되었다.
- ③ Steve는 Dave에게 선거 출마 사실을 숨겼다.
- ④ Dave의 아버지는 학교로 뛰어가던 Steve를 차에 태워 주었다.
- ⑤ Dave의 아버지는 선거로 인해 우정을 잃지 말라고 충고했다.

\* 확인 사항

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Teachers,  
 We are pleased to introduce our company's recently launched emergency training program for teachers. Our CPR class is the most common option for a school. We make it easy for teachers to participate in CPR training at a time to suit your school's schedule. Our class offers you full life-saving expertise that you can then use to deliver vital support in emergencies. With the proper training, you will be able to perform CPR quickly and effectively and improve a sufferer's chances of survival. To learn more about our CPR course offerings, please visit our website at [www.thebestCPRedu.com](http://www.thebestCPRedu.com).

\* CPR(cardiopulmonary resuscitation): 심폐 소생술

- ① 효과적인 긴급 구조 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 심폐 소생술 강좌를 교사에게 홍보하려고
- ③ 학교의 긴급 구조 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 심폐 소생술 강좌의 담당 강사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 심폐 소생술 수강 교사의 만족도를 조사하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Lindsay의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

A tear rolled down Lindsay's cheek. She thought she had put her favorite toy, Blue Bunny, in her bag before school this morning. She had 'show and tell' in class today, and she was anxious. Her teacher, Mrs. Cline, might be angry that she had forgotten to bring it. She quickly searched the classroom and checked her bag one more time. Her precious Blue Bunny was a gift from her father, who worked overseas. It was nowhere to be found. Just then, Mrs. Cline appeared in the doorway. "Mrs. Cline!" Lindsay cried. "I can't find my toy to show in class today. I'm sorry!" Mrs. Cline smiled gently. She was holding the toy. "Oh, Mrs. Cline! Thank you. I thought I had lost Blue Bunny!" Lindsay felt calm and comforted now that she had her toy again.

- ① excited → confused
- ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ worried → relieved
- ④ pleased → stressed
- ⑤ joyful → upset

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once you start to see praise for what it is — and what it does — these constant little evaluative outbursts from adults start to produce the same effect as fingernails being dragged down a blackboard. You begin to root for a child to give his teachers or parents a taste of their own treacle by turning around to them and saying (in the same saccharine tone of voice), "Good praising!" Still, it's not an easy habit to break. It can seem strange, at least at first, to stop praising; it can feel as though you're being chilly or withholding something. But that, it soon becomes clear, suggests that *we praise more because we need to say it than because children need to hear it*. Whenever that's true, it's time to rethink what we're doing. What kids do need is unconditional support, love with no strings attached. That's not just different from praise — it's the *opposite* of praise.

\* treacle: 당밀, 달콤한 것

- ① 아이들을 칭찬하는 습관을 그만두어야 한다.
- ② 아이들의 눈높이에 맞는 조언을 해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 아이들의 행동에 대한 무조건적인 지지를 삼가야 한다.
- ④ 아이들에게 타인을 칭찬하는 습관을 길러 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들에게 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 방법을 가르쳐야 한다.

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

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People sometimes make downward social comparisons — comparing themselves to inferior or worse-off others — to feel better about themselves. This is self-enhancement at work. But what happens when the only available comparison target we have is superior or better off than we are? Can self-enhancement motives still be served in such situations? Yes, they can, as captured by the self-evaluation maintenance model. According to this theory, we shift between two processes — reflection and comparison — in a way that lets us maintain favorable self-views. In areas that are *not* especially relevant to our self-definition, we engage in *reflection*, whereby we flatter ourselves by association with others' accomplishments. Suppose you care very little about your own athletic skills, but when your friend scores the winning goal during a critical soccer match, you beam with pride, experience a boost to your self-esteem, and take delight in her victory celebrations as if, by association, it were your victory too.

\* flatter: 치켜세우다, 아첨하다

- ① 타인과의 비교를 통해 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 할 수 있다.
- ② 자기 분야와 관련 없는 사람들의 성공도 축하해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 성취도가 낮은 사람들과의 비교는 자기발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 성취도가 높은 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 타인의 성취를 자신과 연결하여 긍정적인 자아상을 유지할 수 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

\* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

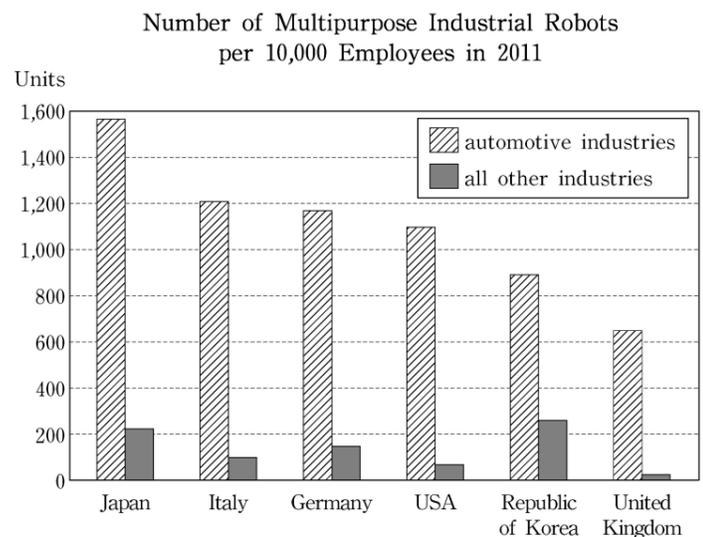
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

\* mandatory: 의무적인 \*\* subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in 2011 for six selected countries. ① All of the six countries have more multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries than in all other industries. ② Among the countries in the graph, Japan has the largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries. ③ While the Republic of Korea has the smallest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries, it has the largest number in all other industries. ④ Both the USA and the United Kingdom have more than 600 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries but have fewer than 200 units in all other industries. ⑤ Among the six countries in the graph, Japan, Italy, and Germany are the top three countries for the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries.

25. brown tree snake에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The brown tree snake has a large head with sticking-out eyes. The head is distinct from the narrow neck. Its body usually has a light brown background with a series of darker markings or bands on it. The snake is about 38 centimeters when it comes out of its egg, and usually reaches 1 to 2 meters long. This snake is infamous for causing the extinction of the majority of native bird species in Guam. Shortly after World War II, the brown tree snake was accidentally brought into Guam from its native range in the South Pacific, probably as an unwanted passenger on a ship or plane. It is not hunted or eaten by any other animals in Guam and is therefore at the top of its food chain, which has led the snake to increase dramatically in number.

- ① 큰 머리와 돌출된 눈을 가지고 있다.
- ② 일반적으로 몸 바탕색은 연한 갈색이다.
- ③ 알에서 나올 때 약 38센티미터이다.
- ④ 제2차 세계 대전 이전에 Guam으로 우연히 유입되었다.
- ⑤ Guam에서 먹이 사슬의 최상위에 있다.

26. Barrow High School Charity Collection Week에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Barrow High School Charity Collection Week

Next week, we will be holding our school charity collection to help local students. We welcome donations of your gently-used items.

#### What to donate:

Clothes, bags, books, and small electronics  
\* No cash donations will be accepted.

#### How to donate:

Put all items into a box and write your name on it.  
Leave your box at the collection point in our school gym.

#### When to donate:

From September 18 to September 22 (during normal school hours)

Please try to remember to show your goodwill and support! For more information, contact the school office at 0093-1234-5678.

- ① 지역 학생들을 돕기 위한 것이다.
- ② 의류, 가방, 책, 소형 전자 기기를 기부받는다.
- ③ 현금을 기부받는다.
- ④ 기부할 모든 물품은 상자에 넣어야 한다.
- ⑤ 9월 18일부터 기부를 받는다.

27. Best Booth Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

– Gold Rose Flower Festival –

### Best Booth Contest

The Best Booth Contest is one of the main events of the Gold Rose Flower Festival. Participation in the contest is free of charge, and the best-looking booths will be chosen as winners. Please come and join in the fun!

#### Judging Standards

- Use of this year's "Fantasy" theme
- Design originality
- Votes received by visitors

#### Prizes

- First place: \$200
- Second place: \$100
- Third place: \$50



#### Contest Schedule

- Judging: October 20–21 (Friday & Saturday) from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Award ceremony: October 21 (Saturday) at 5:00 p.m.

#### Contest Registration

To register your booth, please email the festival manager at [mholden@bbcgrff.org](mailto:mholden@bbcgrff.org).

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 심사 기준 중에 디자인 독창성 항목이 있다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 세 배이다.
- ④ 시상식은 10월 20일 금요일 오후 5시에 열린다.
- ⑤ 이메일로는 부스 등록을 받지 않는다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place ① filled with endangered rainforests and polar bears in peril. This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② waits to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify ③ substantially more characters from animations than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment — abilities once essential to our very survival — is slowly devolving to facilitate life in ④ their increasingly virtualized world. It's all part of ⑤ what Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

\* peril: 위험 \*\* devolve: 퇴화하다

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An ecosystem that is altered or damaged in some way will be out of balance with the biome for that area. For example, if the local biome is forest, but the trees have been removed from one area, then the ecosystem is out of balance. The natural tendency is for plant species to move into that area, bringing the ecosystem back towards the biome state. The spread of a species into a new area is called colonisation. It can happen naturally only if there are ecologically healthy ecosystems nearby to provide plant seeds. Once the vegetation has started to recover, insects, birds and other animals will travel into the newly regenerated area.

These processes of ecological colonisation can be supported by environmental \_\_\_\_\_. For example, we are currently seeing important changes in the way agriculture is carried out in Britain. Rather than just maximising food production, farming is becoming more environmentally friendly, with the support of financial subsidies. This new approach increases biological diversity by conserving hedges and the wildflowers, insects, birds and other animals that live on the land. A proportion of agricultural land is left completely uncultivated so that species can gradually colonise it. This provides a habitat for a wider range of species. Leaving some farmland as set-aside is also a way to decrease overall production when that is economically desirable. Note that set-aside land is more permanent than fallow land, which is usually left for only a year. Colonisation is a slow process, taking place over years or even decades.

\* biome: 생물군계 \*\* subsidy: 보조(금) \*\*\* fallow: 휴경

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Giving Land Back to Nature for Ecological Balance
  - ② Colonisation: Mother Nature's Shame or Pride?
  - ③ Broken Ecosystems: Mankind's Misconduct
  - ④ Is Set-Aside Land Economically Desirable?
  - ⑤ The Paradox of Eco-Friendly Farming
42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① assessment      ② competition      ③ constancy
  - ④ forces            ⑤ management

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

An important lesson to remember is that we should try to see the positives in life even while we are stuck in the middle of trouble. Riccardo, who was named after his father, an immigrant from Mexico, learned this lesson at a young age. Although the family called him Ricky, his father had his own nickname for him: Good-for-Nothing. Why did the elder Riccardo call (a) him that? Because Ricky hated fishing.

(B)

The nation came to know Ricky as the most complete player of his generation, and he was voted into the Hall of Fame. And his father, the elder Riccardo, what did he think about it? Though he had wanted all of his sons to join the family business, he was finally proud of Ricky and respected his accomplishments. Ricky held onto hope in one of the most difficult moments of (b) his life and achieved greatness.

(C)

Since these jobs were not fishing, his father saw no value in them. Young Ricky hated fishing. *Everything would be fine if it were not fishing*, he thought to himself. Soon, Ricky began to follow his older brother who used to play sandlot ball. For Ricky, playing baseball with (c) him was a way to forget his hardship. Fortunately, Ricky was very good at it, and was treated like a hero among his playmates. When Ricky was sixteen, he decided to drop out of school to become a baseball player. And by the time he was through with baseball, (d) he had become a legend.

\* sandlot ball: 동네야구

(D)

His father saw this very negatively, because he was a fisherman. He loved the fishing business. So did all of his sons, except for Good-for-Nothing Ricky. The boy did not like being on the boat, and the smell of fish made him sick. Instead, Ricky — who was not afraid of hard work — delivered newspapers, shined shoes, worked in the office, and even repaired nets. (e) His income went to the family. Even so, his father was strongly dissatisfied with him and still always said that he was good for nothing.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C)                      ② (C) - (B) - (D)
  - ③ (C) - (D) - (B)                      ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
  - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글의 Ricky에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 아버지의 이름을 따서 Riccardo라고 이름 지어졌다.
  - ② 야구 선수로 성공했지만 아버지가 자랑스러워하지 않았다.
  - ③ 야구 선수가 되기 위해 학교를 그만두기로 결심했다.
  - ④ 아버지의 직업이 어부였다.
  - ⑤ 힘든 일을 두려워하지 않았다.

\* 확인 사항

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is the chief editor of *Novel Flash Fiction*. As you were informed by our staff last week, your short story will be published in the December issue of *Novel Flash Fiction*. We thought hearing how you came up with your story would be meaningful to our readers. We would thus like to ask if you could give a speech about your writing process. This speech is expected to last for about an hour, and it will take place at Star Bookstore downtown. You can choose a specific date and time depending on your schedule. If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at [editors@nff.com](mailto:editors@nff.com). We look forward to hearing how you wrote your story.

Sincerely,  
Susanna Martinez

- ① 소설 창작 과정에 관한 강연을 요청하려고
- ② 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 새로 발간된 잡지의 정기 구독을 권유하려고
- ④ 출판물 편집에 관한 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 잘못된 기사 내용에 대해 정정을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Kate의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sipping coffee leisurely at a café, Kate was enjoying the view of the Ponte Vecchio across the Arno. As an architect and professor, she had taught about the historical significance of the bridge to her students for years. A smile crept across her face. It was her first time to actually see it in person. Though not as old as the bridges of Rome, it was absolutely a work of art. If the fleeing Nazis had destroyed it during World War II, she would have never seen it. She was happy that she could view the bridge in the twilight. Free from her daily concerns, her mind began to wander from the unforgettable views of the still Arno to all the unexpected but pleasant encounters with other tourists. The trip was a rare liberating experience. Kate felt that all her concerns had melted away.

- ① anxious and envious                      ② bored and indifferent
- ③ pleased and relaxed                      ④ confused and puzzled
- ⑤ disappointed and regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sure, we've all heard the advice: "Follow your passion." It's great when you hit the jackpot and find a career that melds your strengths and passions, and where there is demand in the highly competitive global marketplace of today. But if your goal is to get a job at the end of the rainbow, you must distinguish between your major, your passions, your strengths, and your career path. Your strengths are more important than your passions. Studies show that the best career choices tend to be grounded in things you're good at, more so than your interests and passions. Ideally, you want to find a convergence of your strengths and your values with a career path that is in demand. Interests can come and go. Your strengths are your core, your hard-wired assets.

\* meld: 섞다 \*\* convergence: 합류점

- ① 진로 계획을 세울 때 시장의 수요를 정확히 예측해야 한다.
- ② 직업을 선택할 때 본인의 강점을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 열정을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 전공을 잘 선택해야 한다.
- ⑤ 취업을 준비할 때 다른 사람의 조언을 잘 들어야 한다.

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

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant's perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

\* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one's own "dirty laundry," and "telling on oneself" are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed "stealing thunder." When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that "credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe."

\* dirty laundry: 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

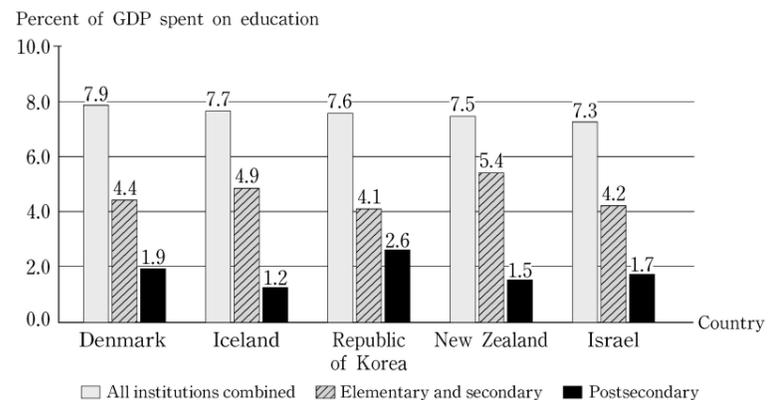
If you've ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker's desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what's going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers — and the rest of us — scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

\* at the helm: 실권을 가진 \*\* strewn: 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages, by level of education: 2011



Note: All institutions combined includes expenditures that could not be reported by level of education.

The above graph shows direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for the five OECD countries with the highest percentages in 2011, by level of education. ① All the five countries spent over seven percent of their GDP on direct expenditures on education for all institutions combined. ② Of the five countries, Denmark spent the highest percentage of GDP for all institutions combined. ③ In terms of direct expenditures on elementary and secondary education, New Zealand spent the highest percentage of GDP among the five countries. ④ As for direct expenditures on postsecondary education, Iceland spent a higher percentage of GDP than the other four countries. ⑤ Compared with the Republic of Korea, Israel spent a lower percentage of GDP on postsecondary education.

25. Albert C. Barnes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born into a working-class family in 1872, Albert C. Barnes grew up in Philadelphia. He became interested in art when he became friends with future artist William Glackens in high school. He earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and qualified as a doctor in 1892. Barnes decided not to work as a doctor, and after further study he entered the business world. In 1901, he invented the antiseptic Argyrol with a German chemist and made a fortune. Using his wealth, he began purchasing hundreds of paintings. In 1922, he established the Barnes Foundation to promote the education of fine arts. There he displayed his huge collection without detailed explanation. He died in a car accident in 1951.

\* antiseptic: 소독제, 방부제

- ① 1872년에 태어나 Philadelphia에서 성장했다.
- ② University of Pennsylvania에서 의학 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 독일인 화학자와 함께 Argyrol을 발명하였다.
- ④ 미술 교육을 장려하기 위해 Barnes Foundation을 설립했다.
- ⑤ 자세한 설명과 함께 소장품을 전시했다.

26. Mountaintop Yodeling Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Mountaintop Yodeling Contest

Show off your yodeling skills with the backdrop of the beautiful Alps.

- **Place:** special outdoor stage set up at Mt. Billatus (2,545 m)
- **Time & Date:** 2:00 p.m. on June 12, 2017
- **Registration** (online only): until June 1 ([www.yodel.net](http://www.yodel.net))
- **Requirements**
  - All contestants should sing a 2-minute yodel of their choice.
  - All yodels should be sung either in French or in English.
- **Prizes**
  - 1st place: a round-trip airplane ticket to London
  - 2nd place: a Swiss watch

\* The contest will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

- ① Mt. Billatus에 설치된 특별 야외무대에서 열린다.
- ② 등록 기한은 6월 1일까지이다.
- ③ 프랑스어나 영어로 요들을 불러야 한다.
- ④ 2등 상품은 London 왕복 항공권이다.
- ⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소된다.

27. Summerville Forest Trail Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Summerville Forest Trail Tour

Just five miles away from the big city, you can enjoy the huge variety of plants and wildlife at Summerville Forest. We offer a trail tour every Saturday from June to September. Come and join us!

#### Tickets

- \$10 (for 8 and older)
- \$5 (for children under 8)
- \* Snacks and water will be provided.

#### Tour Schedule

- 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Introduction to Summerville Forest
- 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Trail Walking Tour

Reservations should be made online ([www.summerville.net](http://www.summerville.net)) at least one week in advance of your visit.

- ① 6월부터 9월까지 매주 일요일에 진행된다.
- ② 8세 미만 아이들은 무료로 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 간식과 물이 제공된다.
- ④ Summerville Forest에 대한 소개가 한 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 예약은 방문 하루 전까지 해야 한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① unsuspecting “normal” bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host’s offspring and then eats the pollen meant for ② its victim. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and ③ leaves it for that bird to raise. They are more ④ technically called cleptoparasites. *Clepto* means “thief” in Greek, and the term *cleptoparasite* refers specifically to an organism ⑤ that lives off another by stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host’s hard-earned pollen stores.

\* brood parasite: (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

According to many sociologists, the study of what our society calls ‘art’ can only really progress if we drop the highly specific and ideologically loaded terminology of ‘art’, ‘artworks’ and ‘artists’, and replace these with the more neutral and less historically specific terms ‘cultural forms’, ‘cultural products’ and ‘cultural producers’. These cultural products — be they paintings, sculptures, forms of music or whatever — should be regarded as being made by certain types of cultural producer, and as being used by particular groups of people in particular ways in specific social contexts. By using the more neutral term ‘cultural products’ for particular objects, and ‘cultural producers’ for the people who make those objects, the sociologist seeks to break with a view that she/he sees as having dominated the study of cultural forms for too long, namely trying to understand everything in terms of the category ‘art’. This is a category that is too limited and context-specific to encompass all the different cultural products that people in different societies make and use. It is a term that is also too loaded to take at face value and to use naively in study of our own society. Since it is in the interests of certain social groups to define some things as ‘art’ and others as not, the very term ‘art’ itself cannot be uncritically used by the sociologist who wishes to understand how and why such labelling processes occur. Quite simply, then, in order to study cultural matters, many sociologists believe one has to \_\_\_\_\_ the terms ‘art’, ‘artwork’ and ‘artist’ as the basis for our analysis. Instead, these terms become important objects of analysis themselves.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Art: A Means to Overcome a Cultural Gap
- ② Interpreting Culture In and Out of Context
- ③ Different Forms of Art in the World of Culture
- ④ Cultural Diversity: Cornerstones of Civilizations
- ⑤ Culture as a Basis of Understanding the Concept of Art

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① reject                      ② borrow                      ③ introduce
- ④ stress                        ⑤ revive

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Andrew steadied his eyes upon the black and white squares. He thought awhile before pushing his knight to an unbeatable position. Now Andrew was sure he had beaten Timothy Tandon, the winner of the 2016 National Chess Championship. Andrew, whom nobody had noticed before the tournament this year, came to progress to the final match. After enjoying this memorable victory, Andrew headed straight to the nursing home where (a) his sick grandad was staying.

(B)

It was the day of the final match. That morning Andrew had received a call from the nursing home informing him that Grandad’s condition had become serious. The news played upon Andrew’s mind as (b) he started to play. After several fierce battles, Andrew’s concentration wavered for a moment. His mind travelled to his grandad, who was in another battle for his life. It was then that Andrew made a big mistake! The mistake was a fatal one, and it was all over. (c) He had lost.

(C)

Andrew arrived at the nursing home in a gloomy mood, but he was blessed with good news. His grandad was recovering. Andrew was greatly delighted, but (d) he could not help being disappointed in a corner of his mind. “I tried my best to fulfill your dream but I couldn’t make it,” Andrew said in disappointment. “That’s all right,” said Grandad. “The real lesson of chess is learning how to tame your mind. See, my mind has won the battle over my body. I will recover soon and see you become champion one day in perfect health.” Andrew was relieved and smiled with joy.

(D)

When Andrew reached the nursing home, Grandad was sitting up in bed. “You won the semi-final?” (e) he asked, offering up a weak smile. Andrew nodded his head. Indeed, Andrew’s grandad was his chess master. As a kid, Andrew liked to observe Grandad play chess and often predicted his moves even before he began to move the pieces. “Andrew,” said Grandad, inspired by his grandson’s superb victory, “you are now all set to fulfill my dream. Tomorrow you will surely win the National Chess Championship.”

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

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

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

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

45. 윗글의 Andrew에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 2016 National Chess Championship 우승자에게 승리를 거두었다.
- ② 할아버지의 병세에 관한 전화를 받고 결승전에서 큰 실수를 했다.
- ③ 결승전에서 패배한 사실을 할아버지에게 알리지 않았다.
- ④ 할아버지로부터 체스가 주는 교훈에 관하여 들었다.
- ⑤ 어렸을 때 할아버지의 체스 게임을 즐겨 봤다.

\* 확인 사항

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