

제 3 교시

2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 대비 제1회 모의평가 문제지

영어 영역

홀수형

성명		수험 번호													
----	--	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

흔들리지 않고 피는 꽃이 어디 있으랴

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

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

- ① 등교 시간 변경을 알리려고
- ② 학교 매점의 영업 재개를 안내하려고
- ③ 체육관 신축 공사 일정을 예고하려고
- ④ 교실 의자와 책상 교체 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 학교 급식 만족도 조사 참여를 독려하려고

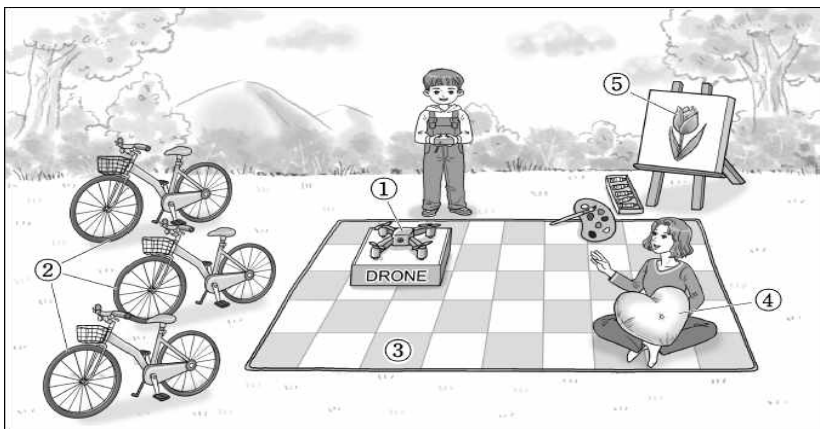
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 등산 전에는 과식을 삼가는 것이 좋다.
- ② 야생동물에게 먹이를 주지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 야외 활동은 가족 간의 유대를 돈독히 한다.
- ④ 산에서 야생동물을 만났을 때는 침착해야 한다.
- ⑤ 반려동물을 키우는 것은 정서 안정에 도움이 된다.

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

- ① 스타일리스트 - 기상 캐스터 ② 연출가 - 극작가
- ③ 매니저 - 뮤지컬 배우 ④ 해군 장교 - 항해사
- ⑤ 디자이너 - 신문 기자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 프로젝터와 스크린 챙기기 ② 담요 가져오기
- ③ 영화 선택하기 ④ 접이식 의자 구매하기
- ⑤ 짐을 차에 싣기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$126 ② \$130 ③ \$140 ④ \$144 ⑤ \$150

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 송별회 장소를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 참석 인원 변경 사항이 생겨서
- ② 예약한 레스토랑의 평이 안 좋아서
- ③ 모임 장소로 가는 교통편이 불편해서
- ④ 송별회 주인공이 다른 메뉴를 원해서
- ⑤ 해산물 알레르기가 있는 동료들이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Run with Your Dog 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적 ② 날짜 ③ 복장
- ④ 장소 ⑤ 참가비

9. Bluemont Salt Mine의 특별 행사에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 10일부터 10월 16일까지 진행된다.
- ② 가장 깊은 구역에 입장이 허용된다.
- ③ 사진 촬영이 가능하다.
- ④ 입장료는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 방문객들에게 선물을 준다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 크레용 세트를 고르시오.

Crayon Sets

Set	Number of Crayons	Price	Washable	Free Gift
① A	24	\$9	X	coloring book
② B	24	\$11	O	sharpener
③ C	36	\$15	X	sharpener
④ D	36	\$17	O	coloring book
⑤ E	48	\$21	O	coloring book

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

- ① I think so. I should be fine by then.
- ② I'm sorry. I forgot to bring my racket.
- ③ Of course. Keep me posted on his recovery.
- ④ I'm afraid not. The doctor's schedule is full today.
- ⑤ Good Idea. Let's watch the tennis match at my house.

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

- ① I remember where I left my uniform.
- ② We can participate in P.E. class now.
- ③ You should hurry before the cafeteria closes.
- ④ You can leave it with me and I'll find the owner.
- ⑤ I hope someone will bring it with your belongings.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll give it a try. What time shall we meet?
- ② Not yet. We need to wait for the food to be ready.
- ③ I don't know. Do you want me to send the recipe?
- ④ Absolutely. I'll stress the importance of education.
- ⑤ Cheer up. We can relax after our homework is done.

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

Man: _____

- ① Not now. It'll be easier to park there late at night.
- ② Sounds good. I'm glad to hear that you'll arrive soon.
- ③ Sure. I'll check the app for a spot and make a reservation.
- ④ One moment. The kids should be back from the museum.
- ⑤ No problem. I'll remove the app for the children's safety.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jane이 Andrew에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Jane: _____

- ① Make sure everybody is prepared for next week.
- ② I think you should wear this jacket for the festival.
- ③ Thank you for keeping all your things in perfect shape.
- ④ How about choosing just the items that are in a good state?
- ⑤ Why don't you buy secondhand items instead of new ones?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of plants on insects
- ② benefits of insects to human beings
- ③ various methods of insect reproduction
- ④ relationship between diseases and insects
- ⑤ ways to prevent insects from damaging crops

17. 언급된 곤충이 아닌 것은?

- ① honeybees ② grasshoppers ③ silkworms
- ④ fruit flies ⑤ ladybugs

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear. Mr. Smith

My wife and I are residents of the Webster Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for Bus 15 could be altered slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Ron Miller

- ① 버스 노선의 변경을 요청하려고
- ② 버스 정류장의 이설을 청원하려고
- ③ 언덕을 지나가는 버스 노선을 안내하려고
- ④ 버스 노선에 관한 주민 회의를 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 버스가 언덕을 지날 수 없는 것에 항의하려고

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

One block farther on, Brendan saw a small brick building. Like the rest of the buildings they had passed on this street, it looked deserted. He paused in front of it, not sure why this building had caught his attention. The front door was ajar. He took a deep breath to gather his courage, then pulled it open. No one shouted. There was no sound at all from inside. "Wait for me," Brendan whispered, releasing Dai Yue's hand. He slipped through the opening. There was a subtle odor that Brendan recognized but couldn't place for a moment. When he did, he almost smiled. The room smelled like the library at St. Mary's. Was this a bookstore? Brendan took one cautious step, then another, feeling his way. When his fingertips brushed a leather binding, he did smile. Books. No one would be likely to try to steal books tonight. He and Dai Yue would be safe here.

* ajar: (문이) 조금 열리어

- ① strained → relieved ② hopeful → uneasy
- ③ worried → annoyed ④ delighted → relaxed
- ⑤ confused → comfortable

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The safest lives in history are lived today by people. Most preventable risks have been eliminated. Still, many walk around feeling worried. Natural disasters kill so many people, diseases spread, and airplanes crash. They all happen all the time out there, beyond the horizon. It's a bit strange, isn't it? Such terrifying things rarely happen "here," in this safe place where we live. But out there, they seem to happen every day. Remember, though, "out there" is the sum of millions of places, while you live in just one place. Of course more bad things happen out there: out there is much bigger than here. So even if all the places out there were just as safe as your place, hundreds of terrible events would still happen there. If you could keep track of each separate place though, you would be surprised how peaceful most of them were. Each of them shows up on your screen only on that single day when something terrible happens. All the other days, you don't hear about them.

- ① 위험한 사건이 전 지역에서 나타나고 있다.
- ② 지역에 따라 위험한 곳과 안전한 곳이 나뉜다.
- ③ 현대인들은 과거와는 다른 위험에 직면하고 있다.
- ④ 지역에 상관없이 역사적으로 가장 안전한 시대이다.
- ⑤ 미디어가 실체가 없는 위험에 관한 공포를 부추긴다.

21. 밑줄 친 the ‘negative’ rather than the ‘positive’ approach to freedom이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Both Rousseau and Kant argue that if laws were devised that were entirely rational, they would give freedom, because they would require people to do exactly what a rational person would want to do for him or herself anyway. The problem - and it is a problem that we shall see repeated many times in the study of political philosophy - is that people do not live up to the standards set for them by some philosophers. If everyone were fully rational and not motivated by irrational impulses or their physical or emotional needs, then society would work perfectly on rational lines, and nobody would sense that their freedom was being constrained. However, life is not like that; we have a problem simply because people act from irrational motives, whether internal to themselves or externally imposed. Hence, in practice, the law generally act in line with the ‘negative’ rather than the ‘positive’ approach to freedom. Law becomes a necessary protection to guard against the failure of reason and morality.

- ① setting boundaries to the scope of freedom given to an individual
- ② actively regulating reason and morality attributed to the flaw
- ③ restricting irrational impulses rather than ensuring freedom
- ④ correcting impulsive tendency to consolidate rationality
- ⑤ not encouraging rationality but removing irrationality

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ways we represent the world, in everything from language to art and science, deeply influence the ways we structure our world and understand ourselves. During the twentieth century many of these means of representation underwent a change from certainty to uncertainty, and today our world is more tentative and open to doubt and uncertainty. This lack of fixed strategies means that there are more ways to explore the world and that we must therefore exercise a deeper sense of the responsibility that goes along with this freedom. This lack of certainty may be one of the reasons why ours is not an age of great art and literature. There are no all-encompassing statements to make or great contemporary myths to relate. Our world lacks the sense of confidence and certainty necessary for a Bach or a Michelangelo. In a period of transition, when everything is open to question, our greatest creativity may lie not so much in producing works of art as in building new social structures and more stable and sustainable relationships to the natural world.

- ① 현대 예술은 과거와 달리 소수의 예술가가 이끄는 것이 아니다.
- ② 불확실성의 증가가 예술이 다양한 목소리를 반영하도록 했다.
- ③ 불확실성이 예술이 새로운 사회 구조를 형성하는 것을 방해한다.
- ④ 현대 사회가 과거와 다른 점은 불확실성의 전면적인 도래이다.
- ⑤ 세계를 표현하는 방식은 사회를 구성하는 데에 영향을 끼친다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Shadow plays multiple roles: phenomenon, instrument, and trace. Shadow trace is a representation as well, but the key is that shadow trace is a fact-in time and space. Experience, generally speaking, is temporal. Geometry is spatial. Kept apart, the former is blind and the latter is empty. Shadows anchor us. They are tethered to everything that touches the ground, and they detach from us when we jump. This attachment to form makes shadows feel semisolid-they are harbingers of solidity, an integral part of spatially perceived “reality” Shadows give mass, definition, corporeality, texture, and weight. Temporally, however, shadows are transient, not yet being but becoming (foreshadowing), a materialization, and a residue, a ghost, a departing (“only a shadow of himself”). Our cognition of shadows is such that we pay little attention to them. We’re hardwired not to, since they are transient phenomena.

* tether: 묶다 ** harbinger: 전조 *** corporeality: 유형

- ① the requirements of shadow as a cause of forming matter
- ② the interaction of physical material and cognitive shadow
- ③ skeptical perspective on absolute existence of matter
- ④ the role of shadow as a medium in materialization
- ⑤ tangible aspects of shadow in forming substance

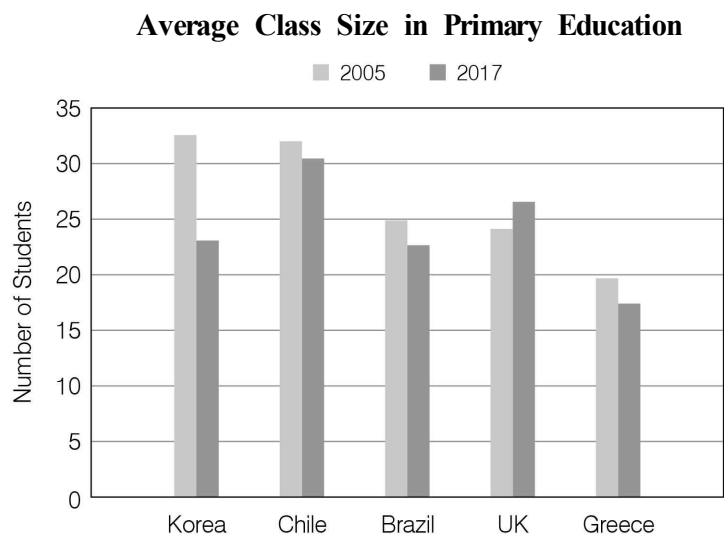
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The realist’s distrust of morality is, in part, well founded. The application of morality to war often does lead to the escalation of war. It is this that accounts for the deep suspicions cherished by many critics of the idea of the just war. Carl Schmitt, for example, argued that the inherent tendency of all just wars is towards total war, turning a limited ‘enemy’ into an absolute ‘foe’. It is true that the justificatory and empowering effect of a war conceived as just has often been more prominent than its more authentic restraining and inhibiting influence. The moral triumphalism exhibited by some just warriors has let to the enthusiastic embrace of war and its immoderate forwarding. In this appearance, just war is closer to militarism than it is to any tradition of limited warfare. However, what this demonstrates is not the inefficacy of morality, but on the contrary, its brutal power, its ability (although in distorted form) to determine the shape of war. To regard war, as Sherman appears to have regarded it, as a natural phenomenon (like the thunderstorm), with its own inner necessity against which morality is powerless, is greatly to misconceive the reality of the war.

* triumphalism: 승리주의 ** inefficacy: 효력 없음

- ① Distrust of Morality Influences Deterioration of War
- ② Abstracting the Concept of Enemy Triggers Just War
- ③ Moral Aspect of Justice Is Incompetent at Preventing War
- ④ Justification And Escalation of War Is Required by Morality
- ⑤ Pursuit of Ethics Paradoxically Encourages And Worsens War

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the average class size in primary education of five countries in 2005 and 2017. ① In every country except the UK, the average class size in 2017 decreased compared to that in 2005. ② In 2005, Korea's average class size was the largest of all the countries, with more than 30 students in a class. ③ In 2017, however, Chile's average class size was the largest of all the countries, with more than 30 students in a class. ④ In 2005, the average class size in Brazil was larger than that in the UK, whereas the reverse was true in 2017. ⑤ In Korea, the gap in average class size between 2005 and 2017 is less than 15 percent of the average class size in 2017.

26. Gustave Courbet에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gustave Courbet was born in 1819 in Ornas, France. His family was very well-off financially, and he received all of the education that lifestyle could offer. He was sent to Paris to study law in 1840. Against his father's wishes, however, Courbet quit studying law and began his pursuit of a career as an artist. Many of his early works were in the Romantic tradition, but by the age of 23, Courbet had settled into his niche of painting Realistic works. He became the leader of the Realism movement in art. He chose themes from everyday life and did not exclude what might be considered ugly. He believed that paintings should be of things that were in the present and of subjects that could be seen every day.

* niche: 분야, 영역

- ① 부유한 가정에서 태어나 충분히 교육을 받았다.
- ② 아버지의 바람과는 반대로 진로를 미술로 바꾸었다.
- ③ 초기에는 낭만주의 전통을 따르는 작품을 그렸다.
- ④ 추하게 여겨질 수도 있는 주제를 배제하지 않았다.
- ⑤ 현재 존재하는 것을 그리는 것은 무의미하다고 여겼다.

27. The Riverside Escape에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Riverside Escape

The Riverside Escape is a city-wide escape game played on your smartphone. We turn the city of Riverside into a giant escape game wherein teams must race around the city completing challenges without getting caught.

How to Play

- Get your ticket — one ticket per team of up to 6 players.
- Choose the start date for the game. We will send you detailed information via email before your date of choice.
- Arrive at the start location and start anytime you want on the day.
- Score as many points as possible by answering the puzzles while moving around the city.

Opening Times

March 1, 2021 - June 31, 2021
Monday - Sunday, 10:00 - 20:00

Ticket Price

\$50 per ticket (This price may change on a daily basis.)

Come join us for an escape adventure!

- ① 도시 전역에서 벌어지는 탈출 게임이다.
- ② 최대 여섯 명으로 구성된 팀당 티켓 한 장을 사야 한다.
- ③ 선택한 게임 시작일 이전에 이메일로 상세한 정보를 알려 준다.
- ④ 2021년 3월 1일부터 세 달간 열린다.
- ⑤ 티켓 가격은 매일 달라질 수 있다.

28. Grey County 2021 Job Fair에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Grey County 2021 Job Fair

June 28, 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Bayshore Community Center

Businesses across Grey County can now register for a booth at the 2021 Job Fair. Last year's was the largest ever held in this area with more than 80 employers and over 1,000 job seekers. This year, we're moving to an even larger location with plenty of space for all attendees.

- Registration Fee: \$80
- Registration Deadline: June 14, 6:00 p.m.

Enhanced Services to Employers

- 5 m × 5 m booth
- Free wifi
- Employer-only lounge and refreshments

For more information, visit www.greycountyjobfair.org.

- ① 행사 진행 시간은 5시간이다.
- ② 가장 큰 장소에서 열린 시기는 작년이다.
- ③ 등록 마감일은 6월 28일이다.
- ④ 가로세로 각각 10m인 부스가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 직원 전용 라운지와 다과가 제공된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recent research on solutions to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of regulatory authorities. In a social dilemma, a society must prevent citizens from ① engaging in actions that are individually beneficial in the short term but that hurt society in the long term. Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily adopt when faced with social dilemmas ② is to designate formal leaders who are empowered to control the behavior of the group's members. Similarly, groups develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve valuable social relationships. These informal rules are the precursors of ③ formalized law. It is also important to recognize the potential dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior. Authorities may use that power to advance their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others. ④ It cannot be assumed that authorities will be compassionately motivated and will use their power and legitimacy to promote the positive objectives outlined above. Although they can facilitate the productive exchange of resources to the benefit of all members of society, it is not inherent in the nature of authority ⑤ which it will function in this way. The effects of authority depend on the motives of those exercising it.

* precursor: 전신 ** legitimacy: 정당성

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

Since prices change, any market provides an opportunity to make money through speculation. This occurs when something is bought in the expectation of ① selling it, without increasing its value by processing it in some way, at a higher price in the future. It can occur in relation to almost any commodity. It may be grain, it may be a currency, it may be a derivative, it may be a slave. Speculation of this kind is often regarded as an unproductive and ② parasitic activity that is wholly separable from the real economy where goods and services are produced. Unproductive it may often be, but it is not just a means of making money through speculation but also a way of ③ facing risk. Since the relationship between supply and demand is always changing, markets are unstable. The building up and storage of stocks is a means of ④ insuring against some adverse price movement that could destroy profit and wipe out a business. Trading in futures, of the kind that Leeson speculated in, is another way of ⑤ reducing uncertainty and originated long ago as a sophisticated way of protecting producers and traders against unpredictable future movements in prices. [3점]

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Accounts of architectural inspiration originating largely from nature and contained with sublime explorations of its inner mathematical codes punctuate recent histories of architecture as much as more-ancient narratives. Although formally attractive, the application of these naturalistic sources is largely _____ and focuses on technical dexterities rather than any obvious investment in understanding and exploring the political forces that shape not only people's lives but also architecture's goals and fields of action. Those forces-the relationship between individuals and institutions-and their social and cultural implications are the starting point for our projects. In other words, rather than focusing only on technique, our architectural interests reside precisely in the spatial investigation of individual, state, corporate, or military relationships and how they can abruptly shift individual and communal life stories, seemingly without their consent. In order to manifest these complex situations, we explore architecture as a territory where the absurd and contradictory aspects of the situations themselves can be identified within the resulting projects.

* sublime: 숭고한 ** dexterity: 숙련

- ① interactive ② inconsistent ③ self-referential
- ④ complicated ⑤ hierarchical

32. Moving beyond the surface features of disciplines, students learn to focus on their problem's underlying structure, and by expressing it in simple terms, they enable others to assist them in solving it. This challenge of simplification is worthy not just because they now have a larger and more diverse network of people to help them, but because it also forces them to _____: having to do away with the jargon of their field, they can no longer present their problem in the terms that they have heard it expressed by specialists. They now have to answer "dumb" questions that they have been trained not to ask, which forces them to understand why (or why not!) these questions are dumb. Moving beyond surface characteristics to focus on the structure of problems is also an essential component of successful analogies, so by going through this process, students learn to see similarities among disciplines.

- ① redefine the domain that knowledge sort
- ② eliminate the boundaries of several disciplines
- ③ distinguish between common sense and nonsense
- ④ clarify their understanding of their problem
- ⑤ simplify discipline's fundamental structure

33. In defining the discourses of inclusion and exclusion that constitute identity, people call upon an affinity with places or, at least, with representations of places, which, in turn, are used to _____. By definition, such places are imaginary but they still constitute a powerful part of the individual and social practices which people use consciously to transform the material world into cultural and economic realms of meaning and lived experience. Senses of places are therefore the products of the creative imagination of the individual and of society, while identities are not passively received but are ascribed to places by people. While commonplace, such statements need re-stating here for two reasons. First, as occurs with nationalist ideologies, people do often assume that identities are intrinsic qualities of landscapes and cityscapes. Secondly, it is not enough to conclude that places are imagined entities. Rather, if individuals create place identities, then obviously different people, at different times, for different reasons, create different narratives of belonging. [3점]

* affinity: 친밀감

- ① legitimate their claim to those places
- ② make place identity submit to uniformity
- ③ flourish the creative imagination of places
- ④ diversify landscapes' intrinsic qualities
- ⑤ level sense of belonging over time

34. Even the best-intentioned compensation schemes - and indeed the whole utilitarian idea of adding up individual welfare - break down completely under the major threat from climate change: a large-scale loss of human life. The ultimate victims of runaway warming cannot be compensated, or indeed consulted if they have not yet been born. Risking their lives for the sake of more consumption today (or tomorrow) is equivalent to _____, and contradicts fairly universal ethical principles of protecting life. In the extreme situation that climate change may ultimately impose upon us, utilitarianism without compensation is suggestive of the mass exterminations perpetrated by Stalin and other tyrants, supposedly in the interests of a glorious future for the survivors. Of course, future lives are abstract and uncertain concepts today, and thus fail to elicit our sympathy in the same way as the victims of contemporary atrocities, or an earthquake or other natural disaster. As Stalin is reputed to have remarked, 'One death is a tragedy, but a million deaths are a statistic.' [3점]

* extermination: 몰살 ** perpetrate: 자행하다 *** elicit: 끌어내다

- ① uncritically accepting for tyrants to cause massive victims
- ② simply dropping their welfare from the utilitarian sum
- ③ violating the obligation for their lives to protect
- ④ boarding a rapid train toward shortcut to extinction
- ⑤ substituting statistic concept of their lives as absolute one

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Before the Internet, most professional occupations required a large body of knowledge, accumulated over years or even decades of experience. ① But now, anyone with good critical thinking skills and the ability to focus on the important information can retrieve it on demand from the Internet, rather than her own memory. ② On the other hand, those with wandering minds, who might once have been able to focus by isolating themselves with their work, now often cannot work without the Internet, which simultaneously furnishes a panoply of unrelated information - whether about their friends' doings, celebrity news, limericks, or millions of other sources of distraction. ③ The bottom line is that how well an employee can focus might now be more important than how knowledgeable he is. ④ So employers, who once preferred knowledgeable employees, are hiring employees competent in focusing on accumulating knowledge. ⑤ Knowledge was once an internal property of a person, and focus on the task at hand could be imposed externally, but with the Internet, knowledge can be supplied externally, but focus must be forced internally.

* retrieve: 검색하다 ** panoply: 집합

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

36.

The distinction between power measured in behavioral outcomes and power measured in terms of resources is important for understanding the relationship between soft power and public diplomacy.

- (A) In international politics, the resources that produce soft power arise in large part from the values an organization or country expresses in its culture, in the examples it sets by its internal practices and policies, and in the way it handles its relations with others.
- (B) Public diplomacy tries to attract by drawing attention to the potential resources through broadcasting, subsidizing cultural exports, arranging exchanges, and so forth. But if the content of a country's culture, values, and policies are not attractive, public diplomacy that "broadcasts" them cannot produce soft power.
- (C) Public diplomacy is an instrument that governments use to mobilize the resources to communicate with and attract the publics of other countries, rather than merely their governments.

* subsidize: 보조금을 주다

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

37.

The question of how values shape lives in the context of the biological and psychic unity of humankind invites a particular rhetorical form.

- (A) Humans are ranked over animals by virtue of their culture, and, by extension, their minds (including various arguments about the capacity for language and symbolism that are contentiously debated). Indeed, this ranking is subsumed within the more general hierarchy of mind over body, individual over organism.
- (B) If all humans share certain biological and psychological characteristics, then we should be able to specify what they are. One way to attempt this is to ask what differentiates humans from animals. The standard reply, at least in anthropology, has historically been that it is culture that makes human beings distinctively human, that “the creation of meaning is the distinguishing quality of men”.
- (C) The result is a view of the relation of culture to individuals that depends upon the imposition of cultural meanings on an undifferentiated and underlying biological organism. Culture, in this view, is learnt as consequence of socialization. [3점]

* contentiously: 호전적으로 ** subsume: 포섭하다

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

If a message does not meet our standard, we likely tune it out and keep searching for a message that does meet or exceed our standard.

We use many different standards in evaluating mass media messages. One of the most prevalent standards is usefulness. (①) Whenever we search out a certain kind of experience from the media, we continually evaluate whether or not a message meets our standard of usefulness. (②) As we scan through messages, we are developing attitudes about different kinds of media messages as being useless or useful. When we watch fictional stories on TV, in a theater, or on the Internet, we develop attitudes about characters in those stories. (③) Each of us has a set of standards for what makes a character interesting, attractive, believable, or fun to watch. (④) We apply these standards in our evaluations of characters and in so doing develop attitudes about which characters we like and which we do not like. (⑤) The same procedure is used to develop attitudes about real people and event covered in nonfictional messages in the media.

39.

The influence such people have upon others goes far beyond the function they perform.

Most people have moments when they are free of ego. Those who are exceptionally good at what they do may be completely or largely free of ego while performing their work. They may not know it, but their work has become a spiritual practice. (①) Most of them are present while they do their work and fall back into relative unconsciousness in their private life. (②) This means their state of presence is for the time being confined to one area of their life. (③) I have met teachers, artists, nurses, doctors, scientists, social workers, waiters, hairdressers, business owners, and salespeople who perform their work admirably without any self-seeking, fully responding to whatever the moment requires of them. (④) They are one with what they do, one with the Now, one with the people or the task they serve. (⑤) They bring about a lessening of the ego in everyone who comes into contact with them. Even people with heavy egos sometimes begin to relax, let down their guard, and stop playing their roles when they interact with them. [3점]

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

The aesthetics of poetry and the visual arts is far in advance of that of music and have for the most part abandoned the delusion that the aesthetics of any particular art may be derived through mere conformity to the general, metaphysical concept of beauty (of which, however, each of the arts has its own set of variants). The servile dependence of the various special aesthetics upon a supreme metaphysical principle of a general aesthetics is steadily yielding ground to the conviction that each particular art demands to be understood only of itself, through a knowledge of its unique technical characteristics. System-building is giving way to research firmly based on the axiom that the laws of beauty proper to each particular art are inseparable from the distinctive characteristics of its material and its technique. The aesthetics of literature and that of the visual arts are going about the practical side of their business, namely criticism, already adhering to the principle that the primary object of aesthetical investigation is the beautiful object, not the feelings of the subject.

* servile: 맹목적인



The aesthetics of literature and the visual arts focuses on not (A) principle but (B) properties in contrast with that of music.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① universal …… respective | ② separate …… ordinary | ③ common …… practical | ④ individual …… objective |
| ⑤ general …… primary | | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Evolutionary scientists Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge proposed an explanation, which they called "punctuated equilibrium." That is, species are generally (a) stable, changing little for millions of years. This leisurely pace is "punctuated" by a rapid burst of change that results in a new species and that leaves few fossils behind. According to this idea, the changes leading to a new species don't usually occur in the mainstream population of an organism, where changes wouldn't endure because of so much interbreeding among like creatures. Rather, speciation is more likely at the edge of a population, where a small group can easily become (b) separated geographically from the main body and undergo changes that can create a survival advantage and thus produce a new, non-interbreeding species. This hypothesis predicts that the fossil record at any one site is (c) likely to record the process of speciation. If a site records that the ancestral species lived there, the new species would probably be evolving somewhere else. The small size of the isolated population which is evolving into a new species (d) reduces the odds that any of its members will be fossilized. The new species will only leave fossils at the same site as the old one if it becomes successful enough to move back into its ancestral range or (e) different enough to exist alongside its relatives.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Speciation Causes Rapid Change in Minority
- ② Minority Produces Change That Alter Majority
- ③ Speciation: the Confidential Break of Weak Link
- ④ The Process of Evolution Is Swift than Stable Period
- ⑤ The Cause of Difficulty in Speciation Is Few Samples

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Tom Michell is a British teacher who worked at an English language boarding school in Argentina. One day he visited a beach and found a penguin that was injured and alone. Deciding to help the bird, he cleaned it, fed it, and even gave it a name - Juan Salvado. From that day on, Juan Salvado lived on the terrace of his room in the school dormitory. From the first day that he brought (a) him to live at the school, one student in particular wanted to help with his care. His name was Diego Gonzales, who struggled with his classes. On the rugby field, nobody passed the ball to him or involved him in the game, except to make fun of him.

(B)

With a single movement, (b) he flew like an arrow across the water and knocked into the wall on the opposite side. Luckily, he was not hurt! Tom was familiar with the awkward way that he walked on land, but now he watched in awe. Using only a stroke or two, he flew at great speed from one end of the pool to the other, turning swiftly before touching the sides. Everyone could see how much he was enjoying himself. "Ooh! Aah!" The boys shouted, as though they were watching a fireworks display. After a while, Diego came over and asked quietly, "Can I swim, too?"

(C)

Tom was astonished. (c) He had never gone near the pool before. "The water is cold. Are you sure you want to go in?" he asked. "Please!" "All right then," he said. He had never seen him so excited before. Without hesitating, he dived into the cold water. He was ready to jump in and rescue him if he could not swim. However, I soon realized that I did not have anything to worry about. Not only could he swim, but he swam magnificently! He chased after Juan Salvado, and they swam in perfect harmony. It was like a duet written for violin and piano.

(D)

One day, Tom took Juan Salvado to the school swimming pool with the boys. As soon as the other swimmers left, they brought (d) him to the water to see if he would swim. He had been living at the school for several months by then. However, in all that time, he had never been able to swim because his feathers had been damaged. He stared at them and then at the pool, like (e) he was asking, "Ah! Is this where the fish come from?" Without further encouragement, he jumped in.

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 Tom은 해변에서 만난 Juan을 학교로 데려왔다.
- ② Diego는 자신도 또한 수영할 수 있냐고 물었다.
- ③ Juan은 주저 없이 찬물에 뛰어들었다.
- ④ Tom은 Juan과 소년들을 학교 수영장으로 데려갔다.
- ⑤ Juan은 깃털을 다쳐서 여러 달 동안 수영하지 못했다.

* 확인 사항

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 대비 제1회 모의평가
영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	②	2	13	①	3	25	⑤	2	37	②	3
2	②	2	14	③	2	26	⑤	2	38	②	2
3	①	2	15	④	3	27	④	2	39	⑤	3
4	⑤	2	16	②	2	28	②	2	40	①	2
5	③	2	17	⑤	2	29	⑤	2	41	③	2
6	②	3	18	①	2	30	③	3	42	③	3
7	⑤	2	19	①	2	31	③	2	43	④	2
8	③	2	20	④	2	32	④	2	44	③	2
9	④	2	21	①	3	33	①	3	45	③	2
10	④	2	22	③	2	34	②	3			
11	①	2	23	④	2	35	④	2			
12	④	2	24	⑤	2	36	①	2			