

제3교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

출수형

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (출수/책수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 줄음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

- ㉓ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? ( / 11 문제)
- ㉔ **답이 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!
- ㉕ **요지정박** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순결, 역질), 위도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)
- 순서정박** : 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순결, 역질)
- ㉖ 주어진 **시간은 15분**. 자 그림 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하고 사량하는 사람을 생각하세요.
- ㉗ 전 시차.

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

On January 10, 1992, a ship (A)(traveled/ traveling) through rough seas lost 12 cargo containers, one of which held 28,800 floating bath toys. Brightly colored ducks, frogs, and turtles were set adrift in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. After seven months, the first toys made landfill on beaches near Sitka, Alaska, 3,540 kilometers from (B)(what/ where) they were lost. Other toys floated north and west along the Alaskan coast and across the Bering Sea. Some toy animals stayed at sea (C)(even/ very) longer. They floated completely along the North Pacific currents, ending up back in Sitka.

- |             |             |            |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (A)         | (B)         | (C)        |
| ① traveled  | ..... what  | ..... even |
| ② traveled  | ..... what  | ..... very |
| ③ traveling | ..... what  | ..... even |
| ④ traveling | ..... where | ..... even |
| ⑤ traveling | ..... where | ..... very |

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Researchers studied two mobile phone companies trying to solve a technological problem. One company developed what it called a "technology shelf," created by a small group of engineers, on which ① was placed possible technical solutions that other teams might use in the future. It also created an open-ended conversation among ② its engineers in which salespeople and designers were often included. The boundaries among business units were deliberately ambiguous because more than technical information was needed ③ to get a feeling for the problem. However, the other company proceeded with more seeming clarity and discipline, ④ dividing the problem into its parts. Different departments protected their territory. Individuals and teams, competing with each other, stopped sharing information. The two companies did eventually ⑤ solve the technological problem, but the latter company had more difficulty than the former.

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Interestingly, people are more overconfident when they feel like they have control of the outcome — even when this is clearly not the case. For example, it is documented that if people are asked to bet on whether a coin toss is heads or tails, most bet larger amounts if the coin is yet to be tossed. If the coin is tossed and the outcome is concealed, people will offer lower amounts when asked for bets. People act as if \_\_\_\_\_. In this case, control of the outcome is clearly an illusion. This perception occurs in investing, as well. Even without information, people believe the stocks they own will perform better than stocks they do not own. However, ownership of a stock only gives the illusion of having control of the performance of the stock.

[3점]

- ① the amount of the bet will influence the outcome
- ② their involvement will somehow affect the outcome of the toss
- ③ there is a parallel between a coin toss and stock investments
- ④ their illusion will not disappear even after the coin is tossed
- ⑤ they can predict the outcome with credible information

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27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The truth is that everyone has a story. Every person we meet has a story that can, in some way, inform us and help us as we live the story of our own lives. When we acknowledge this truth and begin to look at others as \_\_\_\_\_, we open ourselves up to new possibilities in our lives. In reality, the people who are most different from us probably have the most to teach us. The more we surround ourselves with people who are the same as we are, who hold the same views, and who share the same values, the greater the likelihood that we will shrink as human beings rather than grow.

- ① rivals competing against us
- ② reliable guidelines for conformity
- ③ potential sources of valuable information
- ④ members of the same interest group
- ⑤ attentive listeners of our life stories

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Although there are numerous explanations for the fall of the Roman empire, the deeper cause lies in the declining fertility of its soil and the decrease in agricultural yields. Italy was densely forested at the beginning of Roman rule. By the end of the Roman Imperium, however, Italy had been stripped of forest cover. The timber was sold on the open market and the soil converted to crops and pastureland. The cleared soil was rich in minerals and nutrients and provided substantial production yields. Unfortunately, deforestation left the soil exposed to harsh weather. Wind blew across the barren landscapes and water ran down from the mountaintops and slopes, taking the soil with them. Overgrazing of livestock resulted in further deterioration of the soil. Consequently, Rome's \_\_\_\_\_ could not provide sufficient energy to maintain its infrastructure and the welfare of its citizens.

- ① dense forest
- ② climate changes
- ③ irrigation system
- ④ declining population
- ⑤ agricultural production

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The identical claim, expressed in two social contexts, may have different qualifiers. When talking among friends, you might say, "Lucé is the world's finest restaurant." When speaking to a group of French chefs, you might find yourself saying, "Lucé is an excellent restaurant, comparable to some of the best in France." Why did you say it differently? Perhaps because you expected a different critical scrutiny in the two groups. Maybe because you were strong enough for friends but not as strong among the most knowledgeable. In each instance, you communicated the extent to which you wanted to qualify your claim, to guard yourself by restricting the extent to which you are willing to be held accountable for the claim.

- ① desire to win friendship
- ② confidence in the claim
- ③ appetite for French cuisine
- ④ support for others' opinions
- ⑤ suspicion of popular beliefs

30. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Often in social scientific practice, even where evidence is used, it is not used in the correct way for adequate scientific testing. In much of social science, evidence is used only to affirm a particular theory — to search for the positive instances that uphold it. But these are easy to find and lead to the familiar dilemma in the social sciences where we have two conflicting theories, each of which can claim positive empirical evidence in its support but which come to opposite conclusions. How should we decide between them? Here the scientific use of evidence may help. For what is distinctive about science is the search for negative instances — the search for ways to falsify a theory, rather than to confirm it. The real power of scientific testability is negative, not positive. Testing allows us not merely to confirm our theories but to \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① ignore the evidence against them
- ② falsify them by using positive empirical evidence
- ③ intensify the argument between conflicting theories
- ④ weed out those that do not fit the evidence
- ⑤ reject those that lack negative instances

38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even those of us who claim not to be materialistic can't help but form attachments to certain clothes. Like fragments from old songs, clothes can (A)(evoke/ erase) both cherished and painful memories. A worn-thin dress may hang in the back of a closet even though it hasn't been worn in years because the faint scent of pine that lingers on it is all that remains of someone's sixteenth summer. A(n) (B)(impractical/ brand-new) white scarf might be pulled out of a donation bag at the last minute because of the promise of elegance it once held for its owner. And a ripped T-shirt might be (C)(rescued/ forgotten) from the dust rag bin long after the name of the rock band once written across it has faded. Clothes document personal history for us the same way that fossils chart time for archaeologists.

- (A) (B) (C)
1 evoke ..... impractical ..... rescued
2 evoke ..... impractical ..... forgotten
3 evoke ..... brand-new ..... forgotten
4 erase ..... impractical ..... rescued
5 erase ..... brand-new ..... forgotten

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

Mediation is a process that has much in common with advocacy but is also crucially different. It parallels advocacy in so far as it tends to involve a process of negotiation, but differs in so far as mediation involves adopting a neutral role between two opposing parties rather than taking up the case of one party against another. At times, particularly in very complex situations, the processes of advocacy and mediation can overlap, perhaps with very problematic results, as one loses clarity over his or her role. It is therefore important, if not essential, to maintain a clear focus in undertaking advocacy or mediation in order to ensure that the roles do not become blurred and therefore potentially counterproductive. For example, a mediator who 'takes sides' is likely to lose all credibility, as is an advocate who seeks to adopt a neutral position.

Although both deal with negotiation, a mediator needs to maintain (A) and an advocate partially in order to (B) crossing over into each other's role.

- (A) (B)
1 neutrality ..... avoid
2 neutrality ..... encourage
3 potentiality ..... reinforce
4 creativity ..... facilitate
5 creativity ..... prevent

[49-50] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Since the beginning of time, the mysterious nature of dreaming has led people to believe that dreams were messages from the other world. Dreams have been regarded as prophetic communications which, when properly decoded, would enable us to foretell the future. There is, however, absolutely no scientific evidence for this theory. It is certainly true that individuals who are concerned about a traumatic event, such as the threat of the loss of a loved one who is sick, will dream about that loved one more than would otherwise be the case. If the dreamer then calls and finds that the loved one has died, it is understandable for him or her to assume that the dream was a premonition of that death. But this is a mistake. It is simply a(n) ..... correspondence between a situation about which one has intense concern and the occurrence of the event that one fears.

To prove the existence of premonitory dreams, scientific evidence must be obtained. We would need to do studies in which individuals are sampled in terms of their dream life and judges are asked to make correspondences between these dream events and events that occurred in real life. A problem that arises here is that individuals who believe in premonitory dreams may give one or two striking examples of 'hits,' but they never tell you how many of their premonitory dreams 'missed.' To do a scientific study of dream prophecy, we would need to establish some base of how commonly ..... correspondences occur between dream and waking reality. Until we have that evidence, it is better to believe that the assumption is false.

\*premonitory: 예고의, 전조의

49. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1 Why Do People Dream?
2 Ways to Interpret Dreams
3 Origin of Dream Prophecy
4 Scientific History of Dreams
5 Can Dreams Foretell the Future?

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1 close 2 coincidental 3 inevitable
4 logical 5 scientific

※ 확인사항

- 만점이 확실합니까? 문장 분류 하고, △, X는 복습
확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 해매면 문항 △,
불 확신하거나 틀린 문항은 X 구분하세요.
○ 자: 그림 답틀 맞춰보겠습니다.
○ 점수 ( / 개)
○ 틀린 문항 :
0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
○ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.