

39.

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. ( ① ) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. ( ② ) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. ( ③ ) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. ( ④ ) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. ( ⑤ ) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting. [3점]

\* metabolism: 신진대사 \*\* mammal: 포유동물

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

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* patriotic: 애국적인



For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of their loyalty to the nation.

- |            |                     |            |                    |
|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|
| (A)        | (B)                 | (A)        | (B)                |
| ① unstable | ..... confirmation  | ② unstable | ..... exaggeration |
| ③ lasting  | ..... exhibition    | ④ lasting  | ..... manipulation |
| ⑤ official | ..... justification |            |                    |

\* subordinate: 부하 직원

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The right to privacy may extend only to the point where it does not restrict someone else’s right to freedom of expression or right to information. The scope of the right to privacy is (a) similarly restricted by the general interest in preventing crime or in promoting public health. However, when we move away from the property-based notion of a right (where the right to privacy would protect, for example, images and personality), to modern notions of private and family life, we find it (b) easier to establish the limits of the right. This is, of course, the strength of the notion of privacy, in that it can adapt to meet changing expectations and technological advances.

In sum, *what* is privacy today? The concept includes a claim that we should be unobserved, and that certain information and images about us should not be (c) circulated without our permission. *Why* did these privacy claims arise? They arose because powerful people took offence at such observation. Furthermore, privacy incorporated the need to protect the family, home, and correspondence from arbitrary (d) interference and, in addition, there has been a determination to protect honour and reputation. *How* is privacy protected? Historically, privacy was protected by restricting circulation of the damaging material. But if the concept of privacy first became interesting legally as a response to reproductions of images through photography and newspapers, more recent technological advances, such as data storage, digital images, and the Internet, (e) pose new threats to privacy. The right to privacy is now being reinterpreted to meet those challenges.

\* arbitrary: 임의의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Side Effects of Privacy Protection Technologies
  - ② The Legal Domain of Privacy Claims and Conflicts
  - ③ The Right to Privacy: Evolving Concepts and Practices
  - ④ Who Really Benefits from Looser Privacy Regulations?
  - ⑤ Less Is More: Reduce State Intervention in Privacy!
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)

Fighting against the force of the water was a thrilling challenge. Sophia tried to keep herself planted firmly in the boat, paying attention to the waves crashing against the rocks. As the water got rougher, she was forced to paddle harder to keep the waves from tossing her into the water. Her friends Mia and Rebecca were paddling eagerly behind her to balance the boat. They were soaked from all of the spray. Mia shouted to Sophia, “Are you OK? Aren’t (a) you scared?”

\* paddle: 노를 젓다

(B)

“You’ve got a good point. It’s a real advantage to graduate from college with the mindset of a daring adventurer,” Mia said. Rebecca quickly added, “That’s why I went to Mongolia before I started my first job out of college. Teaching English there for two months was a big challenge for me. But (b) I learned a lot from the experience. It really gave me the courage to try anything in life.” Listening to her friends, Sophia looked at (c) her own reflection in the water and saw a confident young woman smiling back at her.

(C)

“I’m great!” Sophia shouted back excitedly. Even though the boat was getting thrown around, the girls managed to avoid hitting any rocks. Suddenly, almost as quickly as the water had got rougher, the river seemed to calm down, and they all felt relaxed. With a sigh of relief, Sophia looked around. “Wow! What a wonderful view!” (d) she shouted. The scenery around them was breathtaking. Everyone was speechless. As they enjoyed the emerald green Rocky Mountains, Mia said, “No wonder rafting is the best thing to do in Colorado!”

(D)

Agreeing with her friend, Rebecca gave a thumbs-up. “Sophia, your choice was excellent!” she said with a delighted smile. “I thought you were afraid of water, though, Sophia,” Mia said. Sophia explained, “Well, I was before I started rafting. But I graduate from college in a few months. And, before I do, I wanted to do something really adventurous to test my bravery. I thought that if I did something completely crazy, it might give (e) me more confidence when I’m interviewing for jobs.” Now they could see why she had suggested going rafting.

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 Mia와 Rebecca는 보트의 균형을 유지하려고 애썼다.
  - ② Rebecca는 몽골에서 영어를 가르친 경험이 있다.
  - ③ Sophia와 친구들이 함께 탄 보트는 바위에 부딪치지 않았다.
  - ④ Sophia는 래프팅을 하기 전에는 물을 두려워했다.
  - ⑤ Sophia는 용기를 시험할 모험을 대학 졸업 후에 하길 원했다.

\* 확인 사항

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