[제 3 교시]

영어 영역

홀수형

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Traditional measures of development 1 have been largely economic. People have looked at the capacity of a national economy to generate and sustain increases in gross national income (GNI) that ② exceed population growth rates. Economists have also regarded development in terms of changes in the structures of production and employment. As agriculture's share of production and employment has declined and 3 those of industry, manufacturing, and services increased, development is said to be taking place. This is, of course, a narrow definition; it has become clear over time that nations could achieve growth targets in GNI without the quality of life for the majority of people 4 improving at all. Many scholars, philosophers, policymakers, and development practitioners — not to mention ordinary citizens around the world — are aware that reductions of poverty, inequality, and unemployment, among other things, 5 are essential ingredients in a "development process."

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

James Wilkie and Galen Bodenhausen of Northwestern University decided to investigate whether there was any psychological 1 basis to the ancient belief that odds are male and evens are female. They showed respondents randomly assigned pictures of the faces of young babies, each next to a three-digit number that was either odd-odd-odd or even-even, and asked them to guess the baby's sex. This experiment sounds 2 absurd, and it would have been forgotten had it not achieved a 3 conflicting result: the choice of number had a significant effect. Respondents were about 10 percent more likely to say that a baby paired with odd numbers was a boy, than if the same baby was paired with even numbers. Wilkie and Bodenhausen concluded that the Pythagoreans, medieval Christians and Taoists were 4 right. The ancient, cross-cultural belief that odds are associated with maleness and evens with femaleness was 5 supported by the data. They were unable to explain, however, why odd is masculine and even is feminine, rather than vice versa.

*Taoist: 도교 신자

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Jerry drops his clothes wherever he takes them off, leaving a trail of dirty clothes around the house. His wife, Eva, over the years, has become more and more annoyed by the habit. But no matter how much she nags, Jerry can't seem to remember not to simply leave his clothes where they fall. Every day she comments on the dirty socks in front of the couch, yesterday's shirt on the bedroom floor, yesterday's underwear on the floor by the shower: "Pick up your socks. Why can't you put them in the laundry before you go to bed?" "Your shirts are on the floor again." "I can't stand the mess you leave in the bathroom," and so on. Every day Jerry answers: "In a minute." "Okay." "Sorry." He does as he has been ordered, but only after she nags him. Over time the interchange becomes almost _____. She complains, he apologizes and eventually does as he is told.

① pitiful

② relaxed

③ splendid

4 ritualistic

(5) insignificant

32. In wolves, the belly-up display is much rarer than the affiliation display in which a wolf approaches with a low posture, holding its tail low and its ears pulled slightly back. The belly-up display is more commonly seen in captive wolves than in the wild. When observed in zoos, it is most likely to be performed by wolves that are on the outer edges of the captive "packs," are often involved in fights, and rarely participate in group-howls. These are the very wolves that would almost certainly have gone off on their own if the fence surrounding their enclosure hadn't been there. Continually stressed by being forced to remain in close quarters with other wolves that threaten to attack them at every turn, these wolves will try any tactic that might avoid aggression. In cases where the affiliation display fails, behaving like a helpless young evidently works, so they learn to use it when they are in desperation. Thus in wolves this display

*affiliation: 제휴, 연합

- 1) may be a result of captivity
- 2 reveals their respective roles
- 3 should be forbidden for the safety
- 4 shows their aggression toward others
- 5 can be seen as strengthening the affiliation

33. Kawamura, a graduate student in Showa Women's University, documented communications exchanged by a group of thirty who were organizing a party at a bar. "As the date grew nearer, the frequency of messages increased. But only four people showed up on time at the agreed place," Kawamura said. However, dozens of others stayed in touch through voice and text messages while they trickled in. "Kids have become loose about time and place. If you have a phone, you can be late," added Kawamura. Kamide, another graduate student, agreed that it is no longer taboo to show up late: "Today's taboo," Kamide presumed, is "to forget your mobile phone or let your battery die." According to the anthropologist Mizuko Ito, "As long as people participated in the shared communications of the group, they seemed to be considered by others to be present." In Norway, Rich Ling and Birgette Yttri observed that mobile telephone users in the same age group "were still available to their social network even when

*trickle in: (사람이) 드문드문 오다

- 1) forgetting carrying the phone
- 2 having problems of the privacy
- 3 present at the meeting on time
- 4 participating in another social event
- 5 losing access to the shared communications

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

36.

Many of us have been taught from childhood to be good children so we grow to become decent people.

- (A) Here they continue to not show their emotions, not express themselves and behave as expected. They do not notice what their heart is trying to tell them and what their real feelings are, because they have been taught the intellect should lead them, not the heart.
- (B) If it came to noticing a negative feeling, they would undoubtedly try and hide it, because 'good children only express good feelings.' However, when we suppress and ignore our feelings over a long period of time, we may very well end up with destructive results, which can manifest through physical or emotional diseases.
- (C) According to the old paradigm, good children are those refraining from showing emotions and suppressing self-expression. Children do what adults expect them to do. Often these 'good children' carry their parents' strong principles well into adult life.
- ① (A) (C) (B)
- ② (B) (A) (C)
- ③ (B) (C) (A)
- (4) (C) (A) (B)
- ⑤ (C) (B) (A)

[38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절 한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Rather, his significance lies in his unique, individual virtue and special skill and it is because of those qualities that society needs and welcomes him.

America is the inventor of that most mythic individual hero, the cowboy, who has a special talent — he can shoot straighter and faster than other men — and a special sense of justice. (①) These characteristics make him so unique that he can never fully belong to society. (②) But the cowboy's importance is not that he is isolated or antisocial. (③) Shane, the cowboy in a movie, starts as a real outsider, but ends up with the gratitude of the community he has saved and the love of a woman and a boy. (④) But he rides off alone into the sunset. (⑤) Will Kane, the hero of High Noon, abandoned by the cowardly townspeople, saves them from an unrestrained killer, but then throws his sheriff's badge in the dust and goes off into the desert.