

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

홀수형

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

○ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? (/ 11 문제)
 ○ **풀어 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!
 ○ **요지전략** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)
순서전략 : 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)
 ○ 주어진 **시간은 15분**. 자 그림 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하시고 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.
 ○ 자! 시작.

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 When induced to give spoken or written witness to something they doubt, people will often feel bad about their deceit. Nevertheless, they begin to believe (A) what / that they are saying. When there is no compelling external explanation for one's words, saying becomes believing. Tory Higgins and his colleagues had university students read a personality description of someone and then (B) summarize / summarized it for someone else who was believed either to like or to dislike this person. The students wrote a more positive description when the recipient liked the person. Having said positive things, they also then liked the person more themselves. (C) Asked / Asking to recall what they had read, they remembered the description as being more positive than it was. In short, it seems that we are prone to adjust our messages to our listeners, and, having done so, to believe the altered message.

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
 We want to stop watching so much TV, but demonstrably, we also want to watch lots of TV. So what we really want, it seems, ① is to stop wanting. We ② are trapped deep in a paradox: deciding on the best course of action, then doing

something else. The way around this is ③ to see that habits are responses to needs. This sounds ④ obvious, but countless efforts at habit change ignore its implications. If you eat badly, you might resolve to start eating well. However, if you are eating burgers and ice-cream to feel comforted, relaxed and happy, ⑤ try to replace them with broccoli and carrot juice is like dealing with a leaky bathroom tap by repainting the kitchen. What is required is not a better diet, but an alternative way to feel comforted and relaxed.

23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?
 Since the 1980's, zoos have strived to reproduce the natural habitats of their animals, replacing concrete floors and steel bars with grass, rocks, trees, and pools of water. These environments may simulate the wild, but the animals do not have to worry about finding food, shelter, or safety from predators. ① While this may not seem like such a bad deal at first glance, the animals experience numerous complications. ② And yet, most of the complications were settled with no delay in order to ensure the animals' health and safety. ③ The zebras live constantly in fear, smelling the lions in the nearby Great Cats exhibit every day and finding themselves unable to escape. ④ There is no possibility of migrating or of storing food for the winter, which must seem to promise equally certain doom to a bird or bear. ⑤ In short, zoo life is utterly incompatible with an animal's most deeply-rooted survival instincts.
 * doom: 파멸, 종말

홀수형

[24 - 28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. The wrapping of Christmas presents, William Waits notes, is a fairly recent phenomenon in American life. It arose at the turn of the 20th century, during a period when hand-made presents were giving way to machine-made, store-bought ones. For both givers and manufacturers, this shift presented a problem, for the machine-made items, precisely because they were convenient, represented less of the giver's personal attention than the hand-made items had done; thus they were symbolically less intimate. To disguise this loss of symbolic value, and to invest the manufactured items with a personal touch, retailers encouraged shoppers to have their purchases gift-wrapped. Gift-wrapping, in Waits' acute term, became a 'decontaminating mechanism' that removed the presents from the 'normal flow of bought-and-sold goods' and made them, for a single ceremonial moment, emblems of _____ rather than commerce.

- ① intimacy ② disguise ③ generosity
- ④ convenience ⑤ encouragement

* emblem: 상징

25. Some people tend to be late as a general rule, whether they are busy or not. To stop being late, all one has to do is change the motivation by deciding that in all circumstances being on time is going to have first priority over any other consideration. Presto! You will never have to run for a plane or miss an appointment again. As a lifelong latecomer, that is how I cured myself. Having made the decision that _____ was now of major importance, I found that answers came automatically to such questions as "Can I squeeze in one more errand before the dentist?" or "Do I have to leave for the airport now?" The answers are always no, and yes. Choosing to be on time will make your life enormously easier, and that of your family, friends, and colleagues as well.

- ① harmony ② precision ③ promptness
- ④ consistency ⑤ thriftiness

27. Some people believe that _____ is some kind of instinct, developed because it benefits our species in some way. At first, this seems like a strange idea: Darwin's theories of evolution presume that individuals should act to preserve their own interests, not those of the species as a whole. But the British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins believes that natural selection has given us the ability to feel pity for someone who is suffering. When humans lived in small clan-based groups, a person in need would be a relative or someone who could pay you back a good turn later, so taking pity on others could benefit you in the long run. Modern societies are much less close-knit and when we see a heartfelt appeal for charity, chances are we may never even meet the person who is suffering — but the emotion of pity is still in our genes. [3점]

- ① not wanting to suffer ② giving to charity
- ③ drawing pity from others ④ exploring alternatives
- ⑤ pursuing individual interests

28. Essentially, your reputation is your most valuable asset — so guard it well. But do not be terribly demoralized if you make some mistakes along the way. With time it is possible to repair a stained reputation. Every experience you have with someone else is like a drop of water falling into a pool. As your experiences with that person grow, the drops accumulate and the pool deepens. Positive interactions are clear drops of water and negative interactions are red drops of water. But they are not equal. That is, _____ and that number differs for different people. Those who are very forgiving only need a few positive experiences — clear drops — to dilute a bad experience, while those who are less forgiving need a lot more to wash away the red. [3점]

- ① a number of clear drops can dry up with time
- ② a drop of red water can lead your life to ruin
- ③ a number of water drops can affect your experience
- ④ a number of red drops can accumulate gradually
- ⑤ a number of clear drops can dilute one red drop

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

According to Cambodian legends, lions once roamed the countryside attacking villagers and their precious buffalo, and long before the great Khmer Empire began in the 9th century, farmers developed a fierce martial art to defend themselves against the ① predator. These techniques became *bokator*. Meaning 'to fight a lion,' *bokator* is a martial art ② depicted on the walls of Angkor Wat. There are 10,000 moves to master, ③ mimicking animals such as monkeys, elephants and even ducks. King Jayavarman VII, the warrior king who united Cambodia in the 12th century, made his army train in *bokator*, turning it into a ④ fearsome fighting force. Despite its long tradition in Cambodia, *bokator* ⑤ flourished when the Khmer Rouge took power in 1975 and executed most of the discipline's masters over the next four years.

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But when ice forms, they can walk out to a hole near where the seals are swimming, then sit and wait for a seal to pop its head up to breathe.

Across the Arctic, polar bear numbers are in decline. If the climate continues to warm at the current rate, the bears could disappear completely in the next hundred years. (①) But for now, if you visit Churchill, Canada in October or November, it's almost a sure thing you'll see a polar bear in the wild. (②) Churchill, population 914, sits on the edge of Hudson Bay at the point where the ice first forms every winter. And these bears love ice. (③) Their fondness for frozen seas is simple: Ice means they can eat their favorite meal — seals. (④) Although polar bears are powerful marine mammals, able to swim a hundred miles or more nonstop, they're too slow to catch a seal in open water. (⑤) Or as a bear might put it, "Dinner is served."

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.
(A)

I observe the moon wherever I go. What phase is it in, I wonder? When will it reach the full moon phase? Now imagine what happened to me recently when I was teaching in Australia, 12,000 miles from my hometown in North America. Shortly after my arrival, seeing that the skies were cloudy, I checked the newspaper for a weather report. Typically, the weather page also gives times for sunrise and sunset as well as moonrise and moonset.

(B)

Picture my surprise when I discovered that the illustrations in the newspaper were, by my experience, wrong. The waxing moon appeared to be illuminated on the left side rather than the right side as I had always known it to be. "I must call the newspaper," I thought. But I continued to study the images in the newspaper and then consulted a globe.
* wax: (점점) 커지다

(C)

The point is that often we do not see things as they are. Instead, we see things as we are. That is why it is necessary in science to have many people making many observations of the same phenomenon. I am sure that to people in Australia, _____

(D)

When I imagined myself standing on a spot in the southern hemisphere, the answer came to me. Here, indeed, south of the equator, the waxing moon appears to be on the left. Try this in your imagination, and you will see it, too.

49. 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)

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① solar energy would play an important role
② the waxing of the moon would be easier to notice
③ the weather in North America appears better than it is
④ the scientific discoveries in North America are universal
⑤ the moon in North America would seem strange as we

※ 확인사항

- 만점이 확실한가? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습
확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △,
불 확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
○ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
○ 점수 (/ 개)
○ 틀린 문제 :
0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
○ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.