

공란

영어 영역

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 학생회장 후보의 공약을 소개하려고
- ② 학교 뉴스의 기사단 모집 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 학교 뉴스를 위한 기사거리 제안을 요청하려고
- ④ 새로 만들어질 학교 소식지의 이름을 공모하려고
- ⑤ 학생회에서 주관하는 성금 모으기 행사를 홍보하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 가족과 캠핑을 하는 것은 아이의 심리 발달에 도움이 된다.
- ② 안락한 캠핑을 위하여 야영객들 사이에 서로 예의를 지켜야 한다.
- ③ 아이들의 인성 함양을 위해서는 자연 친화적 활동이 필요하다.
- ④ 다양한 야외 활동이 아이들의 신체 적응력 신장에 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 비슷한 취미를 갖는 것이 가족 간 유대를 강화하는 데 효과적이다.

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

- ① 작가 - 평론가
- ② 학생 - 서점 직원
- ③ 도서 편집자 - 교사
- ④ 디자이너 - 사진작가
- ⑤ 인쇄업자 - 출판사 직원

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 태블릿 PC 빌리기
- ② 발표 슬라이드 수정하기
- ③ 노트북 컴퓨터 점검하기
- ④ 회의 참가 방법 공지하기
- ⑤ 세미나 진행 순서 검토하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$81
- ② \$83
- ③ \$90
- ④ \$108
- ⑤ \$110

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 독후감 대회 참가 도서를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 관심 분야가 바뀌어서
- ② 책 내용이 재미가 없어서
- ③ 책을 끝까지 읽지 못해서
- ④ 책이 대회의 주제에 맞지 않아서
- ⑤ 다른 참가자들이 같은 책을 골라서

8. 대화를 듣고, 시의 밤 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 시작 시간
- ③ 간식 제공 여부
- ④ 입장료
- ⑤ 입장 가능 인원

9. Eureka Science Lab에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2022년이 과학 체험 프로그램 제공 13년째 해이다.
- ② 120개 학교의 학생들에게 과학 프로그램을 제공하였다.
- ③ 초등학교와 중학교 수업을 한다.
- ④ 프로그램을 무료로 제공한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에 프로그램의 샘플 동영상을 올려놓았다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 자전거 헬멧을 고르시오.

< Bike Helmets >

	Model	Color	Size	Rear Light	Weight
①	A	Pink	X-small (48-52cm)	X	250g
②	B	White	X-small (48-52cm)	O	270g
③	C	White	Small (52-56cm)	X	260g
④	D	White	Small (52-56cm)	O	280g
⑤	E	White	Small (52-56cm)	O	290g

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

- ① There are still four hours left. Let's take a rest.
- ② Let's meet there at six. I'll treat you to dinner.
- ③ I work only four hours a day. It's not so hard.
- ④ I have a job interview at four. I have to hurry.
- ⑤ It takes 10 minutes to get there. It's very close.

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

- ① I'm sure you'll get well soon.
- ② Well, I wonder if it'll help me.
- ③ No, there was never any privacy.
- ④ Yeah, it'll make me more relaxed.
- ⑤ I'm glad I can stay in the dormitory.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll do that. Could you call me when it arrives?
- ② I'm sorry. Can I exchange it for a different size?
- ③ I've changed my mind. Can I get a refund for it?
- ④ I don't think so. Why do you think it'll work for me?
- ⑤ All right. Could you recommend a different model?

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't bother. I've found it myself.
- ② I see. But I'll never forget her kindness.
- ③ Too bad. I don't remember when I lost it.
- ④ I'm sorry. Please tell me her number again.
- ⑤ All right. I'll contact her after I get my wallet.

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

Brenda: _____

- ① I can't find the exit leading to the stairs.
- ② I think it would be better to use the stairs.
- ③ You'd better wait here while I check it out.
- ④ This elevator only goes up to the 10th floor.
- ⑤ Let's watch a movie online together instead.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① jobs in which statistics is useful
- ② career choices in the digital age
- ③ forecasts of global industrial trends
- ④ factors that influence job satisfaction
- ⑤ ways to collect data for statistical purposes

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① business owner ② financial manager
- ③ weather forecaster ④ military recruiter
- ⑤ medical researcher

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Rogan,
 I, Kwame Brown, am an employee of Filters-for-All, your company's air filter vendor. During our company's recent office move, I seemed to have misplaced the bill for your last order. Unfortunately, I also have no record of the bill reference number nor any other details such as who signed the receipt on your end. I am having great difficulty in processing my record without the bill, and the company's regular inspection for the accounts of my department will take place next month. Hence, I would like to request that you send me a copy of the bill. It would be appreciated if you prioritize this request and send me the copy as soon as possible. Should you have any questions, please feel free to reach me at 101-345-3934. I am available 24/7.

Sincerely,
 Kwame Brown
 Sales Director of Filters-for-All

- ① 계약 연장 조건을 제시하려고
- ② 대금 지급 방법을 문의하려고
- ③ 물품 매매 계약 철회를 통보하려고
- ④ 정기 회계 감사의 연기를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 주문 청구서의 사본 발송을 요청하려고

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

Sarabeth felt the wind move her around the same way Dorothy was taken from Kansas in *The Wizard of Oz*. Trembling from head to toe, she took a quick look at the blankets of cold rain that pounded the forest floor. *Where are the houses? The grownups? Isn't anyone looking for me?* She ran. A lightning strike tore apart a hundred foot tree just as she found an opening in the face of the cliff. *A cave?* She instinctively dashed inside. Failing to duck as she ran in, she took a blow to her forehead for her negligence. Her terror dulled the pain as she charged deeper inside. Feeling the cave floor ride up in shallow, uneven steps, she stumbled several feet farther into the dark. *Dry sand!* She fell down. Grabbing the warm, soft sand with her hands while on her knees, she felt her almost completely broken spirit seemed to be freed from the fear that had taken over her.

* duck: (머리나 몸을 움직여) 피하다

- ① bored → excited ② terrified → relieved
- ③ distressed → puzzled ④ sorrowful → horrified
- ⑤ delighted → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we believe that we have all we need to accomplish whatever we want, we're setting ourselves up for disappointment when our process goes awry. This is because we think our abilities are fixed — if we can't succeed based on what we already know or can do, we never will. That makes our disappointments more profound and corrosive. So at the beginning of a project that seems unfamiliar, we need to tell our brain that we're in learning mode. We need to establish that one of our main takeaways from this undertaking will be new *knowledge*, not just an immediately successful outcome. Reframe your expectations to make the learning as important as the result — *more important, if possible.*

* awry: 잘못되어, 틀어져서 * corrosive: (정신적으로) 유해한

- ① 기존의 지식을 바탕으로 새로운 지식에 접근해야 한다.
- ② 자신의 능력에 맞추어 성취 가능한 학습 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ③ 목표했던 일에 실패하더라도 실망하지 말고 계속 도전해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 기대에 얽매이지 말고 자신이 원하는 바를 추구해야 한다.
- ⑤ 익숙하지 않은 일을 시작할 때는 결과보다 배움에 주안점을 두어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 Decoding these more subtle aspects of the cityscape이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is a hidden world of design all around you if you look closely enough, but the disharmony of visual noise in our cities can make it hard to notice key details. There are street markings that guard you from being blown to bits, tiny emergency boxes attached to building exteriors that can help save occupants in a fire, and ornamental flourishes that may seem like mere decoration but actually work to hold entire brick buildings together. Amid all of this, there are also countless odds and ends that simply accumulate through people forever reshaping a city to fit their needs. Decoding these more subtle aspects of the cityscape can also help you gain insight into the people who make cities what they are, most of whom are just trying to live their lives, but some of whom are actively trying to save yours.

*flourish: 장식 조각 *odds and ends: 잡동사니

- ① analyzing the natural and artificial characteristics of cities
- ② learning the various ways urban dwellers earn money
- ③ finding the sources of the various noises in urban areas
- ④ appreciating the aesthetic value of the buildings in cities
- ⑤ understanding design details in cities that are meant to protect people

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given all of our inborn obstacles, the question becomes, can self-discipline and willpower be learned? Can we really learn how to just grind our teeth together and work like a machine when the time comes? The answer is: maybe. The key seems to be awareness. A joint study conducted by the Hong Kong University of Science and Chicago University demonstrated that understanding why a specific action was chosen helped boost self-discipline. Participants were asked to describe a time when they resisted temptation; they were immediately thereafter offered an indulgence and 70% gave in. But when another group was asked to explain *why* they had resisted a temptation, 69% were able to turn down the indulgence. They placed strong emotional value on resistance and acknowledged a benefit from avoiding a previous temptation, so merely being aware of the reason for resistance significantly reinforced their self-discipline.

*indulgence: 마음껏 빠져 즐길 수 있는 일, 탐닉

- ① 유혹을 극복하려면 반복적인 훈련이 필요하다.
- ② 자제의 이유를 인식하면 자제력을 높일 수 있다.
- ③ 저항적인 성향을 가진 사람이 자기 관리에 능하다.
- ④ 의지력보다 잠재의식이 행동에 더 큰 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 감정을 살펴보면 특정 행동이 왜 일어나는지 알 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Subsidies can be offered directly or through the tax system to encourage producers as well as consumers to make choices that are not environmentally harmful. Unlike taxes, they provide incentives by decreasing the price or purchasing costs of products and are often labeled as *fiscal incentives*. Along with tax breaks, they are designed to provide economic incentives to correct market failures with respect to natural resources and pollution control. Thus, they motivate firms to reduce pollution loads on the environment. However, by definition, subsidies distort prices and tend to increase producer profits and lower consumer prices, and can negatively affect the environment. This occurs when they support activities that encourage over-consumption and, ultimately degrade the environment. For example, governments in emerging economies often control consumer prices for energy, keeping them below the real market level in order to promote economic development and alleviate poverty. But fuel tax rebates and low energy prices stimulate the use of fossil fuels, while subsidies for road transport increase congestion and air pollution.

*subsidy: 보조금 *fiscal: 재정상의 *rebate: 환급

- ① unintended side effects of subsidies on the environment
- ② the change of consumption for sustainable development
- ③ the need to operate subsidies for economic efficiency
- ④ the significance of a pricing strategy in marketing
- ⑤ similarities and differences of taxes and subsidies

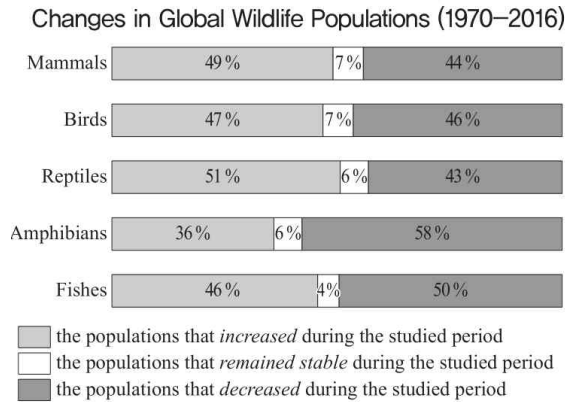
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The main rules about eating are simple: If you do not eat you die; and no matter how large your dinner, you will soon be hungry again. Precisely because we must both eat and keep on eating, human beings have poured enormous effort into making food more than itself, so that it bears diverse meanings beyond its primary purpose of physical nutrition. It becomes an immensely adaptable mythic prototype (modern economists, for example, love to assure us that our longing to “consume” goods in general, like our need to eat, is insatiable), an art form, a medium for commercial exchange and social interaction, the source for an array of distinguishing marks of class and nationhood. We have to keep eating, so we make eating the occasion for insisting on other things as well — concepts and feelings which are vital for our well-being, but many of them complex, difficult to analyse or understand, and definitely not so easy to concentrate on as food is when we are hungry.

*insatiable: 만족을 모르는

- ① Table Manners Which Should Never Be Broken
- ② Unending Appetite: The Sign of Mental Deficit
- ③ Eating Is More than Just Filling Our Stomachs
- ④ How Did Humans Beat Their Hunger?
- ⑤ Different Foods in Different Cultures

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The chart above shows the percentage of populations of five wildlife groups that increased, remained stable, and decreased between 1970 and 2016. ① The percentage of populations that increased was the highest among reptiles and the second highest among mammals, with both measuring about 50%. ② Meanwhile, the percentage of populations that decreased was the highest among amphibians, which was followed by fishes, birds, mammals, and reptiles. ③ Across each group, the percentage of populations that remained stable was less than 10%. ④ The group with the smallest difference between the percentage of populations that increased and populations that decreased was birds. ⑤ On the other hand, amphibians showed the largest difference between the percentage of populations that increased and populations that decreased, with the percentage of populations that decreased more than double that of populations that increased.

26. Arnaud Massey에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Biarritz, France, Arnaud Massey was the first continental European golfer to achieve great success in the United Kingdom. Massey began his golf career as a caddie and met several leading golfers of the day. From 1902 he began playing in the Open Championship, finishing in the top 20 for the next two decades. In 1913 he led a four-man French team to victory against the United States in an international match between the two nations. In 1911, he published the first ever French book on golf, which was translated to English in 1914. Though he was wounded at Verdun in World War I, Massey recovered and played at a high level for many years, even defeating Bobby Jones in a foursome exhibition match held in 1926 in the United States and winning the Spanish Open in 1927 and 1928. In the 1930s, he spent time in Marrakesh, Morocco, helping to redesign the golf course there. He is widely regarded as the greatest European player of the first seven decades of the 20th century.

- ① 캐디로 골프 경력을 시작했다.
- ② 1913년에 미국에 맞서 프랑스 팀을 승리로 이끌었다.
- ③ 골프에 관한 최초의 프랑스어 책을 출간했다.
- ④ 제1차 세계 대전 시 부상을 입어 선수 생활을 완전히 그만두었다.
- ⑤ 모로코에서 골프 코스를 재설계하는 것을 도왔다.

27. Friends of Hotel Sunrise에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Friends of Hotel Sunrise

A five-star exclusive members club that is free to join and comes with great benefits

Welcome to Friends of Hotel Sunrise, the online portal connecting you instantly to exclusive benefits when directly booking with us. You will receive the lowest room rates, room upgrades, late room checkout, and other special deals as a member.

Membership Benefits

- Room upgrade to the next level
- 10% off room rates
- 20% off your bill in our restaurants
- 10% off laundry fee
- Free water & free wireless Internet

Notes

- Room upgrades are subject to availability.
- The restaurant discount offer is not applicable to breakfast, mini-bar, brunch or any special promotions.
- Membership benefits only apply to members staying at the hotel and not to any third parties.

You can read the full terms and conditions of your membership on our webpage [[click here](#)].

- ① 무료로 회원 가입을 할 수 있다.
- ② 회원에게 객실 퇴실 시간 연장 혜택을 제공한다.
- ③ 회원 혜택으로 세탁 요금을 10% 할인해 준다.
- ④ 호텔 식당에서 아침 식사 시 회원 할인 혜택이 있다.
- ⑤ 호텔 투숙 회원에게만 회원 혜택을 준다.

28. 2022 MWRA Annual Poster Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2022 MWRA Annual Poster Contest

Topic: All About STEM

Create a poster showing people working in the water or wastewater sector, as it relates to Science, Technology, Engineering or Math (STEM).

Eligibility: The poster contest is open to all grade 10 - 12 students in the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) service area. Only students living in the service area are eligible to enter.

Entry Requirement: Posters should be no smaller than 8.5×11 inches.

Prizes: First prize is a \$100 gift card, 2nd prize is a \$50 gift card, and 3rd prize is a \$25 gift card.

Deadline: Entries must be postmarked by Friday, November 11. Early entries are encouraged.

Submission Address: Massachusetts Water Resources Authority 2 Griffin Way Chelsea, MA 02150

If you still have questions,
please send us an email or give us a call.
askandanswer@mwra.com / 617-305-5646

- ① 수상 스포츠 분야 종사자를 보여 주는 포스터의 경연이다.
- ② 어느 지역에 사는 학생이든 지원할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작 크기는 8.5×11인치 이상이어야 한다.
- ④ 3위 입상자는 50달러 상품권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 10월 11일까지 소인이 찍힌 출품작만 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Flightlessness and predation are undeniably connected, and birds living on islands or remote lakes, ① where predation was nonexistent or very low, became flightless because the major reason for using their wings was absent. However, there are a number of puzzles. Why, if predation was the control, have several birds on the continental land masses ② reaching the semiflightless stage in the face of numerous predators? Also, why did birds become flightless on islands with predators which could certainly be expected to prey upon ③ them? Obviously, it is not solely the lack of predators that ④ reduces a bird's need to fly, as is so often stated. While no predation is optimum, for some birds even the presence of predators did not force them to use their wings ⑤ sufficiently to maintain them, and they have lost or almost lost their use. The only possible conclusion is that it was the level of predation, not the lack of predators, that produced flightlessness.

* optimum: 최적 조건의, 최적의

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

Theorists in the field of animal ethics often assume that there is a clear difference between the suffering caused by non-human sources and the suffering caused by human beings. Only the (A) former / latter merits attention, because morality only concerns acts committed by moral agents. Thus, in seeking to answer the problem of the fox and the rabbit (should we save the rabbit from the fox?), Regan has suggested that only acts that are committed by moral agents count; where there are no moral agents, no harm has been done. The suffering of the rabbit mauled by a fox is, quite simply, (B) inside / outside moral concern. However, this view has also been criticized. Dale Jamieson has pointed out that, applied to human beings, it would mean that we should only help Matilda if she is attacked by a person, but not if she is about to be hit by a tree. The (C) ridiculousness / validity of this conclusion would suggest that suffering must bear some relevance regardless of whether or not its source is human.

* maul: (짐승 등이) 활취어 상처를 입히다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------|----------------|
| ① | former | inside | validity |
| ② | former | outside | validity |
| ③ | latter | inside | ridiculousness |
| ④ | latter | inside | ridiculousness |
| ⑤ | latter | outside | validity |

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

The relative cheapness and growing variety of dress had _____ effects. Lighter fabrics meant adding layers to keep warm. And this opened up fresh opportunities for fashionable combinations and accessories such as ribbons, hats and handkerchiefs wrapped around the neck. Patterned neckerchiefs moved within the reach of poor workers and peasants. The wheel of acquisition and replacement accelerated. While the price of a coat or gown was declining, the actual proportion of income spent on clothing went up, as people's wardrobes became more varied and changed more frequently. In 1700, French servants spent 10 per cent of their earnings on clothes. By 1780, it had risen to a third. Ironically, it was probably the urban poor who changed their clothes most frequently, for theirs wore out most quickly, without the benefits of soap, laundry and repair. [3집]

* porridge: 포리지,オート밀(귀리에 우유나 물을 부어 걸쭉하게 죽처럼 끓인 음식)
* * conducive to: ~에 좋은

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ① moral | ② political |
| ③ aesthetic | ④ paradoxical |
| ⑤ psychological | |

32.

Leaders understand _____ in building mass movements, a language parallel to and separate from the policy detail preferred by officials and academics. Rather than confront the British on their own terms, Mahatma Gandhi wrong-footed colonial authorities with small personal acts like collecting salt and spinning cotton on a simple spinning wheel to highlight the search for self-sufficiency and independence. The spinning wheel even appeared on an early version of the Indian flag. Mandela too had a talent for the heart-stopping gesture, reaching out to white South Africans by wearing the Springbok rugby shirt or travelling to a remote Afrikaner community to take tea with the ninety-four-year-old widow of Henrik Verwoerd, a key architect of apartheid. Both Mandela and Gandhi demonstrated that humility and ethical integrity can generate more political legitimacy than displays of force or expertise.

* wrong-foot: 곤경에 빠뜨리다

* * Afrikaner: 아프리카너(남아프리카 태생의 백인)

* * * apartheid: 아파르트헤이트 (예전 남아프리카공화국의 인종 차별 정책)

- ① the value of sacrifice
- ② the need to take risks
- ③ the role of symbolism
- ④ the harm of selfishness
- ⑤ the potential of education

33.

Exchanges that take place in traditional markets and bazaars, among villagers, or along trade routes frequently are _____. Because many of the goods sold in these transactions are hand-produced and vary in quality, the market “reference” point for a product covers a wide range of prices. Ultimately, a merchant who is selling a higher quality product and is a good negotiator should obtain a higher price compared with competitors. But uneven supply and uneven demand — and small numbers of buyers and sellers — also create price fluctuations. Strong relationships and social ties may also matter. In the end, negotiation establishes what a product is worth to a particular buyer and seller at a particular point in time. A fair price today may not be a fair price tomorrow. [3점]

- ① limited to those of personal property
- ② operated secretly to avoid competition
- ③ initiated by high loyalty to local markets
- ④ associated with hard bargaining over price
- ⑤ related to the development of transportation

34.

When manners are forgotten, the meal as a social occasion disappears, as is already happening. People now eat distractedly before a TV screen, fill their bodies in the street, or walk around the workplace with a sandwich in their hands. When I first taught in America, I was shocked to find students carrying into the lecture hall pizzas and hot dogs, which they proceeded to stuff into their faces while staring in mild curiosity at the person on the platform. Later, colleagues told me that this behavior didn’t spring from the university ethos; it began at school — it began in the home itself. Already the most important moment of social renewal — on which families depend for their inner self-confidence, and out of which serious friendships grow — was becoming marginal for the young. _____, and it is not surprising if a generation of children brought up in this way should find it difficult or alien to settle down in any relationship other than a provisional and temporary one. [3점]

*ethos: (특정 집단·사회의) 기풍 *provisional: 일시적인

- ① Eating was shrinking into a function
- ② Sharing food was expanding our social networks
- ③ Rituals were shaping how we prepared our meals
- ④ Social media were influencing people’s food choices
- ⑤ People were becoming indifferent to the ethnicity of food

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Social libraries in colonial America experienced some competition from “circulating libraries,” which made books available for a fee. They were generally run out of newspaper offices, bookstores, and coffeehouses in towns with enough readers to constitute a market. ① A circulating library owner usually advanced the capital necessary to acquire a collection, then rented it by the book or time period (or combination of the two) to anyone willing to pay. ② Because profits depended on circulation, owners stocked books that circulated most. ③ As a result, they preferred novels, a rapidly growing category of reading. ④ Basically the argument against novels was that they would cause people to have unrealistic expectations of life. ⑤ Where social libraries avoided stories depicting romance, murders, hangings, and scandals of popular interest that papers like the *Boston Gazette* regularly reported, circulating libraries embraced them.

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

36.

Imagine a child who wears toy glasses with red-coloured lenses. Perhaps, like me, you were once that child! If so, you would have noticed that the red tint dimmed other colours and gave objects a spectral pinkish-grey tinge. Colours burst back to life once the glasses come off.

- (A) When a colour-blind person puts on such new glasses for the first time, they respond with deep emotion: a man in his fifties who received such a gift wept at the bright clarity of the colours.
- (B) Another stood in amazement staring at the trees and sky, crying with disbelief at the beautiful contrast between the green and the blue. Witnessing such powerful expressions of feeling reminds us of the wonder of colour.
- (C) Now imagine the reverse: How would it be to have had red-green colour blindness from birth and then to put on glasses that enabled you to see colours in their correct wavelengths? Such corrective glasses do exist.

* spectral: 스펙트럼의 * tinge: 빛깔

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

37.

One thing that consumerism gets right is obvious. Human beings have needs that are directly addressed by consumption.

- (A) Higher up, we have a need for self-esteem and status. At the top of this pyramid is the need for what he calls self-actualization (if you like, you could substitute the word *salvation* here). The lowest needs in Maslow’s hierarchy tend to occupy our attention until they are met.
- (B) Only then can we move up the scale to focus on higher needs. We might argue about whether this is the way things *should* be, but it is not hard to accept this as a generally accurate picture of what actually happens. If we are hungry, extremely tired or under physical threat, we are not the most loving and sociable creatures.
- (C) A useful tool for understanding the relationship between consumption and needs has been provided by Abraham Maslow. His hierarchy of human needs begins with the basic physiological and safety needs, proceeding to needs for belonging and love. [3점]

* salvation: 구원

- 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.

The need to provide lodging for these travelers gave rise to the concept of the public house in Britain.

The Romans brought their tradition of tradesmen’s pictorial signs to the British Isles along with the concept of the public house. (①) Most ancient people lived their entire lives confined to a relatively small geographic area. (②) However, the widespread nature of the Roman Empire required oversight, and thus travel, by Roman officials. (③) Public houses have continued to exist ever since and have become an important part of British culture. (④) By the Middle Ages the public house was a well-established part of the commercial landscape. (⑤) Records indicate that by 1393 the law in England required inns to post signs, and by 1419 laws had been passed to regulate the size and placement of these signs.

* lodging: (임시) 숙소

39.

Indeed, it was not until the turn of the century that that new metal could be produced cheaply and began to replace brass as materials for cooking pots.

Technology could make new products and materials available but it could not ensure their acceptance in the marketplace. It was left to designers to play a role in gauging popular taste and aspirations and in transforming new materials into desirable goods. (①) That was sometimes a relatively easy task and sometimes not. (②) The semi-synthetic material, Celluloid, for example, could easily be used as a substitute for more expensive, highly desirable materials such as jet, coral, and ivory and it was quickly accepted as such. (③) Aluminium proved much more challenging to designers. (④) Even then, it was regarded with some suspicion because of its proximity to food. (⑤) Only in the inter-war years of the twentieth century were designers able to visualize aluminium products as modern objects in their own right. [3점]

* brass: 황동 (제품) * jet: 흑석(黑石) * * * proximity: 근접

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

Descriptively, Nietzsche is aware that most individuals are anything but creative. Fearing what his neighbor will say about him if he were to deviate from convention, modern man conforms, thereby making him “seem like [a] factory [product].” Rather than look to himself as a source of authority regarding how he ought to think and act, the individual submits to the authority of others in the form of public opinion. Nietzsche describes such a man as one who “has evaded his genius and ... now looks furtively to left and right, behind him and all about him.” Modern man is empty, and “in the end such a man becomes impossible to get hold of, since he is wholly exterior, without kernel, a worn-out, painted bag of clothes, a decorated ghost that cannot inspire even fear and certainly not pity.” If creativity consists in being one’s own source of authority – as opposed to subordinating oneself to the authority of others by conforming to customs – then Nietzsche is clear that as a descriptive matter, most individuals do not cultivate creativity.



According to Nietzsche, most individuals in the modern world ___(A)___ creativity in that they ___(B)___ customs and public opinion when thinking and acting.

* evade: 회피하다 * * * furtively: 남몰래, 은밀히 * * * kernel: 알맹이

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| | (A) | _____ | (B) | _____ |
| ① | lack | _____ | obey | _____ |
| ② | value | _____ | obey | _____ |
| ③ | suppress | _____ | change | _____ |
| ④ | reject | _____ | ignore | _____ |
| ⑤ | pursue | _____ | ignore | _____ |

