

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① I wish you good luck in the soccer game.
- ② Unfortunately, we lost the game by one goal.
- ③ Well, I need to practice more to get a good score.
- ④ In the end, I got a good grade on the math exam.
- ⑤ As soon as you know the result, please let me know.

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

- ① I prefer riding a bike to walking.
- ② Don't worry. Dad will give you his bike.
- ③ No problem. I'll pack our raincoats just in case.
- ④ Let's check how much a new bike is on the Internet.
- ⑤ Yes, it is a little difficult to fly a kite on a rainy day.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 상담 교사를 모집하려고
- ② 교장 선생님의 퇴임을 알리려고
- ③ 학교 도서관의 개관을 공지하려고
- ④ 방과후 프로그램 참여를 권유하려고
- ⑤ 상담실의 일시적 운영 중단을 안내하려고

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 아이에게 피아노 교육은 도움이 된다.
- ② 두뇌 발달을 위해 신체를 많이 움직여야 한다.
- ③ 그림 그리기를 통해 풍부한 정서를 함양할 수 있다.
- ④ 아이가 싫어하는 것을 억지로 강요해서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 다양한 악기를 연주해보는 경험이 필요하다.

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

- ① 아버지 - 딸
- ② 삽화가 - 동화 작가
- ③ 미술관 관장 - 기자
- ④ 서점 주인 - 출판사 직원
- ⑤ 미술 교사 - 학생

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 탑승 시각 확인하기
- ② 여권 발급 받기
- ③ 신용카드 신청하기
- ④ 카메라 구매하기
- ⑤ 선글라스 가져오기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 친구의 병문안을 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 어머니의 생신 파티에 가야 해서
- ② 스키 캠프에 참가해야 해서
- ③ 다리에 부상을 입어서
- ④ 가족 여행이 예정되어서
- ⑤ 태권도 수업을 들어야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$180 ② \$190 ③ \$200 ④ \$290 ⑤ \$300

10. 대화를 듣고, Jazz Music Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 행사 날짜 ② 행사 장소 ③ 주차 시설
- ④ 참여 음악가 수 ⑤ 음식 판매 부스

11. Math Week에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 수학의 역사와 발전에 관한 전시회가 열린다.
- ② 여러 가지 수학 체험 활동이 포함된다.
- ③ 수학 학습법에 관한 강의를 매일 실시된다.
- ④ 수학 토론회는 예약 없이 방청이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 학교 웹사이트에서 더 많은 정보가 제공된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약하기로 한 호텔을 고르시오.

Hotels in Toronto				
Hotel	Price per Night	Distance from Subway Station	Free Wi-Fi	Type of Restaurant
① A	\$ 230	0.5 km	○	luxury buffet
② B	\$ 190	2 km	×	burgers & steak
③ C	\$ 170	1 km	○	pizza & pasta
④ D	\$ 160	1 km	○	sushi
⑤ E	\$ 130	0.5 km	×	Thai food

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

Woman: _____

- ① We got peace, but the cost was big.
- ② Improving confidence is the best education.
- ③ I thought you were supposed to join the army.
- ④ The museum was closed, which made us upset.
- ⑤ Soldiers insist that their pay should be increased.

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

Man: _____

- ① I'll use my tablet for my online lessons.
- ② I surely appreciate their help for fixing it.
- ③ I'll check the warranty period of this product.
- ④ I don't think I can live without my cell phone.
- ⑤ I think I'll buy a new one of a different brand.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Diana가 Kevin에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Diana: _____

- ① You should learn how to cook.
- ② Let's grab a quick bite elsewhere.
- ③ I'm so sick of eating the same food every day.
- ④ Variety is the beauty of a buffet.
- ⑤ Hurry up, I'm starving to death.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① factors influencing fish colors
- ② the history of marine biology
- ③ physical abilities of fish
- ④ diseases of marine animals
- ⑤ how fish sense threats from enemies

17. 언급된 감각이 아닌 것은?

- ① smell ② taste ③ hearing ④ vision ⑤ touch

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Blake,

I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, you experienced an unfortunate incident that resulted in a beverage being spilled on your coat. Please accept my sincere apology. Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time did not reflect our customer service policy. I have investigated the situation and scheduled additional customer service training for them. We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free entrees that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. Again, my apologies for the incident. I hope you give us the opportunity to make this right.

Sincerely,

Barbara Smith

- ① 직원 교육의 강화를 요구하려고
- ② 호텔 내 식당의 개업을 홍보하려고
- ③ 세탁 서비스에 대한 불만을 제기하려고
- ④ 식당에서 일어난 실수에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 새로 발행된 쿠폰 사용 방법을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and change is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

- ① 부모는 자녀의 다양한 요구에 일관성을 유지해야 한다.
- ② 양육법은 아이의 발달 단계에 따라 달라져야 한다.
- ③ 아동의 성장 과정에 대한 학문적 연구가 필요하다.
- ④ 훈육은 아이의 성격에 맞추어 이루어져야 한다.
- ⑤ 양육에 있어 부모의 개입을 최소화해야 한다.

20. 다음 글에 드러난 Masami의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

While backpacking through Costa Rica, Masami found herself in a bad situation. She had lost all of her belongings, and had only \$5 in cash. To make matters worse, because of a recent tropical storm, all telephone and Internet services were down. She had no way to get money, so decided to go knocking door to door, explaining that she needed a place to stay until she could contact her family back in Japan to send her some money. Everybody told her they had no space or extra food and pointed her in the direction of the next house. It was already dark when she arrived at a small roadside restaurant. The owner of the restaurant heard her story and really empathized. Much to her delight, Masami was invited in. The owner gave her some food, and allowed her to stay there until she could contact her parents.

- ① desperate → relieved ② gloomy → irritated
- ③ jealous → delighted ④ excited → worried
- ⑤ indifferent → curious

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The development of writing was pioneered not by gossips, storytellers, or poets, but by accountants. The earliest writing system has its roots in the Neolithic period, when humans first began to switch from hunting and gathering to a settled lifestyle based on agriculture. This shift began around 9500 B.C. in a region known as the Fertile Crescent, which stretches from modern-day Egypt, up to southeastern Turkey, and down again to the border between Iraq and Iran. Writing seems to have evolved in this region from the custom of using small clay pieces to account for transactions involving agricultural goods such as grain, sheep, and cattle. The first written documents, which come from the Mesopotamian city of Uruk and date back to around 3400 B.C., record amounts of bread, payment of taxes, and other transactions using simple symbols and marks on clay tablets.

* transaction: 거래

- ① various tools to improve agricultural production
- ② regional differences in using the writing system
- ③ ways to store agricultural goods in ancient cities
- ④ changed lifestyles based on agricultural development
- ⑤ early writing as a means of recording economic activities

[22 ~ 23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books because they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. At a Human Library, people with unique life stories volunteer to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which are as fascinating and inspiring as any you can find in a book. Many of the stories have to do with some kind of stereotype. You can speak with a refugee, a soldier suffering from PTSD, and a homeless person. The Human Library encourages people to challenge their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about.

* PTSD(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder): 외상 후 스트레스 장애

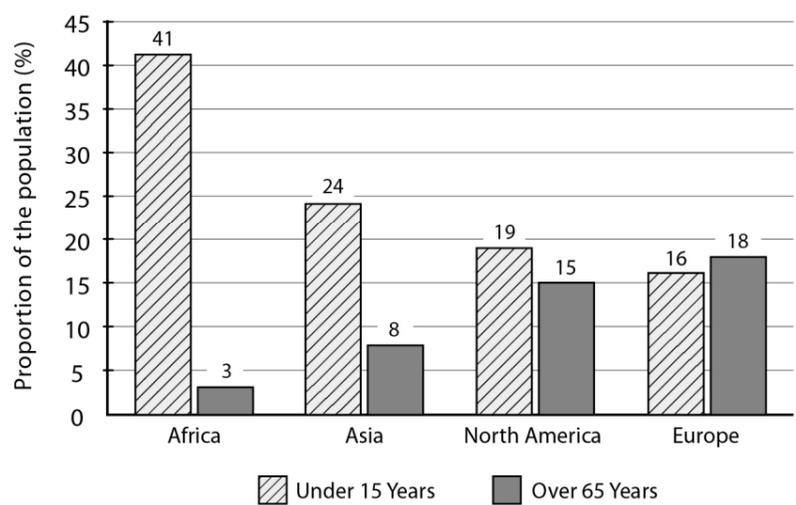
- ① Useful Books for Learning Languages
- ② The Place Where People Are the Books
- ③ Library: Starting Point for Your Academic Research
- ④ How to Choose People in the Human Library
- ⑤ What a Touching Story of a Booklover!

23. We create a picture of the world using the examples that most easily come to mind. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don’t happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

- ① We Weigh Dramatic Things More!
- ② Brains Think Logically, Not Emotionally
- ③ Our Brains’ Preference for Positive Images
- ④ How Can People Overcome Their Prejudices?
- ⑤ The Way to Reduce Errors in Risk Analysis

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Proportion of Selected Age Groups by Region (2017)



The above graph shows the proportion of selected age groups of population, by region in 2017. ① People under 15 years of age outnumbered people over 65 in each of the regions except Europe. ② Among the four regions, Africa had the largest proportion of people under 15 years old and the smallest proportion of people over 65 years old. ③ In Asia, the percentage point of people under 15 years old was twice that of people over 65 years old. ④ The proportion of the population under 15 years old in North America was smaller than that in Asia. ⑤ Europe had the smallest percentage point gap between the two age groups among the four regions.

25. Family Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Family Photo Contest
at Smile Photo Studio

Have you ever thought, "My kid is a 'mini-me'?" This month, we will be holding a "parent-child" look-alike contest!

- Only "mother-daughter" or "father-son" combinations will be accepted.
- Your picture must have been taken within the last 6 months.

Schedules

- Submission: July 9 through July 13
(E-mail the photo to contest@smilephoto.com.)
- Voting: July 16 through July 20
(Voting will be done via our website.)
- Winner Announcement: July 23

Prizes

- 1st place: a \$50 digital photo printing coupon
- 2nd place: a \$30 digital photo printing coupon



- ① 어머니와 아들이 함께 나온 사진으로 응모할 수 있다.
- ② 사진은 1년 이내에 촬영된 것이어야 한다.
- ③ 사진을 이메일로 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 투표는 7월 16일부터 3일간 이루어진다.
- ⑤ 1등 상품은 디지털 카메라이다.

26. Elburn Fireworks Display에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Elburn Fireworks Display

The annual Elburn Fireworks Display in November is one of the highlights of the year in the city. Food and drink will be provided before the start of the display for your enjoyment throughout the event.

Details

- Date: Saturday, November 3, 2018
- Time: 7 p.m. ~ 9 p.m.
- Place: Elburn Recreation Grounds



Tickets

ONLINE		AT THE GATE	
ADULT	\$8	ADULT	\$10
CHILD	\$4	CHILD	\$5
FAMILY	\$20	FAMILY	\$25

* Online tickets must be purchased at least 24 hours prior to the event.
* Family tickets include up to 4 persons.

Notes

- Refunds are available up to 1 day before the event starts.
- Children under 14 must be accompanied by an adult.

- ① 행사 시작 전에 음식과 음료가 제공된다.
- ② 저녁 7시에 시작된다.
- ③ 현장 구매 시 가족용 티켓 가격은 25달러이다.
- ④ 온라인 티켓은 행사 당일에 구매할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 14세 미만 아동은 성인과 동행해야 한다.

27. Halet Cambel에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

After earning her doctorate degree from the University of Istanbul in 1940, Halet Cambel fought tirelessly for the advancement of archaeology. She helped preserve some of Turkey's most important archaeological sites near the Ceyhan River and established an outdoor museum at Karatepe. There, she broke ground on one of humanity's oldest known civilizations by discovering a Phoenician alphabet tablet. Her work preserving Turkey's cultural heritage won her a Prince Claus Award. But as well as revealing the secrets of the past, she also firmly addressed the political atmosphere of her present. As just a 20-year-old archaeology student, Cambel went to the 1936 Berlin Olympics, becoming the first Muslim woman to compete in the Games. She was later invited to meet Adolf Hitler but she rejected the offer on political grounds.

- ① 고고학의 발전을 위해 끊임없이 애썼다.
- ② Karatepe에 야외 박물관을 건립했다.
- ③ 터키 문화 유산 보존으로 Prince Claus상을 받았다.
- ④ 올림픽에 참가한 최초의 무슬림 여성이다.
- ⑤ Adolf Hitler의 초대를 수락했다.

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Getting in the habit of asking questions (A) transform / transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts to wander. All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert (B) what / that you hear into something you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring lecturers become a bit more (C) interesting / interested, because much of the interest will be coming from what you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

* thought provoking: 생각을 불러일으키는

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------|------|-------------------|
| ① transform | | what | interesting |
| ② transform | | that | interested |
| ③ transforms | | what | interesting |
| ④ transforms | | that | interesting |
| ⑤ transforms | | what | interested |

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

Allowing people to influence each other reduces the ① precision of a group's estimate. To derive the most useful information from multiple sources of evidence, you should always try to make these sources ② independent of each other. This rule is part of good police procedure. When there are multiple witnesses to an event, they are not allowed to ③ discuss it before giving their testimony. The goal is not only to prevent collusion by hostile witnesses, it is also to prevent witnesses from influencing each other. Witnesses who exchange their experiences will tend to make similar errors in their testimony, ④ improving the total value of the information they provide. The standard practice of ⑤ open discussion gives too much weight to the opinions of those who speak early and confidently, causing others to line up behind them.

* testimony: 증언 ** collusion: 공모, 담합

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why ① he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when ② I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with ③ him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "④ I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," ⑤ he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to _____ in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. [3점]

* tall order: 무리한 요구

- ① narrow down your network in social media
- ② go beyond a person's superficial qualities
- ③ focus on intelligence rather than wealth
- ④ trust your first impressions of others
- ⑤ take advantage of criminals

32. "Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were _____. Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots. [3점]

* fallacy: 오류

- ① the areas that were not hit
- ② high technologies to make airplanes
- ③ military plans for bombing the targets
- ④ the data that analyzed broken parts
- ⑤ the commanders of the army

33. In the early 2000s, British psychologist Richard Wiseman performed a series of experiments with people who viewed themselves as either 'lucky'(they were successful and happy, and events in their lives seemed to favor them) or 'unlucky'(life just seemed to go wrong for them). What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities. In one experiment he told both groups to count the number of pictures in a newspaper. The 'unlucky' diligently ground their way through the task; the 'lucky' usually noticed that the second page contained an announcement that said: "Stop counting—there are 43 photographs in this newspaper." On a later page, the 'unlucky' were also too busy counting images to spot a note reading: "Stop counting, tell the experimenter you have seen this, and win \$250." Wiseman's conclusion was that, when faced with a challenge, 'unlucky' people were less flexible. They focused on a specific goal, and failed to notice that _____ . [3점]

- ① instructions should be followed at all costs
- ② their mission was impossible to complete
- ③ other options were passing them by
- ④ counting was such a demanding task
- ⑤ efforts would pay off in the long run

34. Appreciating _____ can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group. [3점]

* radioactivity: 방사능

- ① the process of trial and error
- ② the changeable patterns of nature
- ③ the academic superiority of scholars
- ④ the diversity of scientific theories
- ⑤ the collective nature of knowledge

[35 ~ 36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time.

- (A) By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over.
- (B) Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not.
- (C) Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself.

* tricky: 교묘한, 까다로운

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

36.

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company.

- (A) Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing.
- (B) His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced?
- (C) When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!"

* gut feeling: 직감

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

[37 ~ 38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids.

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. (①) In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. (②) Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. (③) Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. (④) These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. (⑤) Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. [3점]

* disposition: 성질, 기질

38.

Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised is very important.

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. (①) She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. (②) How do you praise her? (③) For decades, people have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. (④) They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. (⑤) For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent that they're born with or without.

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. ① Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. ② Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. ③ After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. ④ As a result, the weakened immune system leads to infection, and the infection causes damage to the immune system, which further weakens resistance. ⑤ That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again.

* parasite: 기생충, 균 ** molecular: 분자의

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

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.



The results of Dr. Hoagland's investigation showed that his wife felt (A) time had passed than actually had as her body temperature (B) .

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | more | | increased |
| ② | more | | decreased |
| ③ | less | | increased |
| ④ | less | | decreased |
| ⑤ | less | | changed |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

David Stenbill, Monica Bigoutski, Shana Tirana. I just made up these names. If you encounter any of them within the next few minutes, you are likely to remember where you saw them. You know, and will know for a while, that these are not the names of minor celebrities. But suppose that a few days from now you are shown a long list of names, including those of some minor celebrities and “new” names of people that you have never heard of; your task will be to check every name of a celebrity on the list. There is a substantial probability that you will identify David Stenbill as a well-known person, although you will not know whether you encountered his name in the context of movies, sports, or politics. Larry Jacoby, the psychologist who first demonstrated this memory illusion in the laboratory, titled his article “Becoming Famous Overnight”. How does this happen? Start by asking yourself how you know whether or not someone is famous. In some cases of truly famous people, you have a mental file with rich information about a person—think Albert Einstein, Michael Jackson, or Hillary Clinton. But you will have no file of information about David Stenbill if you encounter his name in a few days. All you will have is a sense of _____.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Strategies for Boosting Memory
- ② How Celebrities Maintain Popularity
- ③ Useful and Accurate Ways of Identifying People
- ④ Recognize, Analyze, and Standardize Names!
- ⑤ What Causes the Illusion of Remembering?

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① predictability ② fairness ③ familiarity
- ④ responsibility ⑤ belonging

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Is it possible that two words can change someone’s day, someone’s life? What if those same two words could change the world? Well, Cheryl Rice is on a quest to find out. This quest accidentally began in November, 2016 in a grocery store. (a) She was standing in the checkout line behind a woman who looked to be in her 60’s. When it was the woman’s turn to pay, the cashier greeted her by name and asked her how she was doing.

* quest: 탐색

(B)

As Cheryl walked into the parking lot, she spotted the woman returning her shopping cart, and she remembered something in her purse that could help her. She approached the woman and said, “Excuse me, I couldn’t help overhearing what you said to the cashier. It sounds like you’re going through a really hard time right now. I’m so sorry. I’d like to give you something.” And (b) she handed her a small card.

(C)

The woman looked down, shook her head and said, “Not so good. My husband just lost his job. I don’t know how I’m going to get through the holidays.” Then (c) she gave the cashier some food stamps. Cheryl’s heart ached. She wanted to help but didn’t know how. “Should I offer to pay for her groceries, ask for her husband’s resume?” She did nothing—yet. And the woman left the store.

* food stamp: 구호 대상자용 식량 카드

(D)

When the woman read the card’s only two words, she began to cry. And through her tears, she said, “You have no idea how much this means to me.” (d) She was a little startled by her reply. Having never done anything like this before, Cheryl hadn’t anticipated the reaction she might receive. All (e) she could think to respond was, “Oh, my. Would it be OK to give you a hug?” After they embraced, she walked back to her car and began to cry too. The words on the card? “You Matter.”

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. 윗글의 Cheryl Rice에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 계산대 줄에 서 있었다.
- ② 대화를 우연히 엿들었다고 말했다.
- ③ 작은 카드를 건넸다.
- ④ 식료품 구입비를 대신 지불했다.
- ⑤ 차로 돌아와서 울었다.

※ 확인 사항

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